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FINAL SURRENDER SIGNED IN BERLIN RUINS; SOVIET JOINS IN PROCLAIMING TRIUMPH; TRUMAN WARNS VICTORY 'IS BUT HALF WON'

Patton's Men Last U.S. Army To Fire Shot

MAY 9, 1945

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Wednesday, May 9—(AP) Germany bowed today to the most crushing defeat ever inflicted upon a nation, her abject surrender proclaimed to the World by the United States, Britain and Russia.

The Moscow radio in behalf of Premier Marshal Stalin, whose Red armies broke the armed might of Hitler's Reich on the Eastern front, announced the unconditional surrender to the Russian people at 1:10 a. m. today, two hours and ten minutes after President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed V-E Day.

The announcement said the final articles of capitulation were signed yesterday in Berlin, the ruined capital symbolic of the fall of the Third Reich

Field Marshal Wilhelm Kietel, chief of the German high command signed the articles in the presence of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, assistant comander of the Red Armies; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander in the west; Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, chief of the U. S. strategic air forces in Europe, and Lt. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, comander of the French first army.

For Germany it was a crowning ignominity — von Kietel, whose armies all but mastered Europe, forced to sign in the ashes of Germany's first city the surrender articles which stripped the Reich of its last vestige of military strength.

Guns of War Silenced

The guns of Europe, which through five years, eight months and seven days of unexampled war inflicted possibly 40,000,000 casualties, fell silent at one minute past midnight today (6:01 p. m. Tuesday, Eastern War Time.)

Actually, guns on the western front were stilled yesterday to prevent further bloodshed as the Allied world celebrated V-E Day 11 months and two days after Gen. Eisenhower's armies stormed into France to liberate a Europe in Nazi chains.

The last shot on the western front was fired in Czechoslovakia by the 80th infantry division of Gen. Patton's third army, the last to remain in action. Patton issued his [illegible] (8 a. m. ... War Time) ... rn Nazis in Czechoslova... the last to submit — agree... he terms of unconditional sur... er, and a "cease fire" order ... s issued in Prague at 1.25 p. m., (Eastern War Time).

The final terms were signed at 2:41 a. m., Monday (British Double Summer Time, 8:41 p. m., Sunday, Eastern War Time) in a red brick school house in Reims, which for months had been Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

The fact of this historic signing had been first reported to the world 24 hours before by Edward Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press staff on the Western Front.

Eisenhower Praises Armies

In a ringing order of the day, Eisenhower told his armies that "The crusade on which we embarked in the early summer of 1944 has reached its glorious conclusion.

"It is my especial privilege in the name of all nations represented in this theater of war to commend each of you for valiant performance of duty," he said.

"Though these words are feeble they come from the bottom of a heart overflowing with pride in your loyal service and admiration for you as warriors. Your accomplishments at sea, in the air, on the ground and in the field of supply have astonished the world."

In a special message to Allied prisoners of war, Eisenhower said they must remain where they were for the present but "your return home will be organized as speedily as feasible."

German forces which once held nearly all Europe in their iron grip thus knuckled to the "unconditional surrender" formula dictated by Churchill and the late President Roosevelt at Casablanca.

Under the stern formula Germany's guns are at rest, her air fleets are yielded, and her warships, U-boats and merchantmen at sea are headed toward Allied ports to give up.

Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, German chief of staff, signed the surrender document for Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, successor as head of the prostrate Reich to the dead or missing Hitler.

Had Pen Ready

With the stroke of a pen which Eisenhower long had saved for the occasion, Jo... unconditionally t... n-mander, ...ary Force, and simultaneously to the Soviet high command all forces on land, sea and in the air who are at this date under German control."

The signature of this former Hitler favorite was witnessed for Eisenhower by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, his chief of staff, Gen. Ivan Susloparov for the Soviet high command and Gen. Francois Sevez for the French.

This act sealed the fate of Japan, which one day will be forced to sign a similarly harsh surrender, for now the full power of the United States and Britain will be loosed against the island empire. Seventy veteran U. S. combat divisions in Europe alone are released.

The fixing of the four signatures to four copies of the surrender articles required four minutes.

Plea for Mercy

When the signing was completed, Germany in the person of Jodl made a plea for mercy, and was answered with silence.

"General," said Jodl addressing Smith, "with this signature the German people and the German armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands. . .

"In this hour, I can only express the hope that the victors will treat them with generosity."

Jodl and other members of the German delegation were ushered from this room of silence into the office of Eisenhower who eyed them coldly and asked them sternly if they understood the terms and their responsibility. They said yes.

This was the crowning act five years, eight months and six days after Germany marched into Poland Sept. 1, 1939, touching off the Second World war.

Hitler's legions were masters of western Europe and stood on guard behind what they thought was the impregnable Atlantic wall of fortress Europe when Eisenhower's armies landed on the beaches of Normandy June 6, 1944.

From D-Day to V-Day, these armies:

Landed at a point where Hitler boasted invasion was foredoomed.

Drove 700 miles across Europe.

Liberated France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway and overran most of Germany, much of Austria and part of Czechoslovakia.

Shattered the Atlantic wall and the Siegfried line.

Crossed the Rhine and trapped more than 300,000 German troops in the Ruhr in the greatest double envelopment in military history.

Closed up to the Elbe river, crossed it and joined with the Russians who had beaten back 1,400 miles from Stalingrad and captured Berlin, the world's fourth city and greatest metropolis ever taken by storm.

The warplanes of five air forces gained complete mastery of the skies by driving the once-dreaded German air force out of existence.

The cost of these successes was high in human blood and suffering.

American ground forces on the Western front alone suffered 79,795 killed, 334,919 wounded and 58,501 missing, a total of 473,215 casualties.

In his order of the day, Eisenhower said his armies of the west had put 5,000,000 of the enemy "permanently out of the war" and had "taken in stride military tasks

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Complete Picture of Signing Of German Surrender Papers

Eyewitness Describes Scene at Reims—Jodl Begged Generous Treatment—Eisenhower Later Thanked His Allied Aids.

[The following dispatch from Reims supplements that in which Edward Kennedy yesterday gave the first account of the German surrender. It is believed to be based on Kennedy's original dispatch. It is known that Kennedy wrote 1,500 words at Reims which were passed by the field censor, and wrote more upon returning to Paris. But only about 300 words were transmitted from Paris yesterday before his communications were broken.]

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Reims, France, May 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Through an iron-faced Prussian general, speaking after he had finished signing the unconditional surrender of the Nazis, Germany today pleaded for mercy for the German people. On the wall behind his back was a huge chart tabulating Allied casualties.

He was Col.-Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief of staff of the German Army.

He was standing in a room of a red school house in Reims, where Gen. Eisenhower had his advanced headquarters. On a big wooden table in front of him lay four identical documents to which he had just affixed his signature — one each for the United States, Britain, France and Russia. Each bore the words first written by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca: "Unconditional Surrender."

Seventeen correspondents were present at the signing and heard Jodl's plea. After he had signed the four instruments of surrender, and after the military representatives of the four Powers had signed them, Jodl asked for permission to speak. He was told that he might.

Asks Generous Treatment.

He held himself stiffly erect. His voice was low and soft. He said: "With this signature, the German people and armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands. In this war which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other [illegible] in the world. this hour, [illegible] only express hope that the victor will treat generously with them."

His face was expressionless. So were the faces of the American, British, Russian and French generals who represented the Allies. All had seen the German murder camps and all knew the furious cruelty of German occupying forces.

Jodl finished speaking and sat down. A moment passed in dead silence.

Then the German representatives were taken down the hall to meet Gen. Eisenhower.

Only One Looks Up.

Eisenhower and his deputy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, were waiting. They stood behind Eisenhower's small desk.

Jodl entered first, followed by Gen.-Admiral Hans George Friedeburg and then by Col. Fritz Poleck, a supply expert, who glanced once at the Allied officers and then studied the floor. Friedeburg looked out the windows. Only Jodl, his bald head gleaming beneath naked electric light bulbs, looked the American and British commanders in the face.

Again there was a moment of heavy silence.

Then Eisenhower spoke. He was brief and terse as always. His voice was cold and stern. His steel blue eyes were hard. In a few clipped sentences, he made it plain that Germany was a defeated nation and that henceforth all orders to the German people would come from the Allies. He said they would be obeyed.

Then the Germans filed out. It was over.

Nazi Germany has ceased to exist.

The war had ended.

May Be the Peace of Reims.

The surrender marked the climax of two days of negotiations in this cathedral city, scene of many dramatic events in European history. Possibly what was born here today will be known as the Peace of Reims. Certainly, the doom of the Third Reich was sealed in the big brick Ecole Professionelle, which in peace time was a co-educational industrial school. Today it was Eisenhower's advanced headquarters.

The Allied and German delegates sat down at a wooden table twenty feet long, and ten feet wide, with its top painted black. The war room itself is L-shaped, about eighty feet long and thirty feet wide on the outer sides of the L. Its walls of Nile green beaverboard are covered with battle maps, their red lines marking what were the fronts, and etching the plight of the Wehrmacht which once had almost all of the continent under its heel.

Also seated with the signatories were Major-Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, Deputy Chief of the Allied Staff; Capt. Harry E. Butcher, Eisenhower's naval aid; Admiral Sir Harry Burroughs, commander of Allied Naval Forces; Lieut. Ivan Cherieff of the Red Army; Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe; Air Marshal Sir James M. Robb, chief of the Allied Air Staff; Major-Gen. H. R. Bull, Assistant Chief of Staff, and Col. Ivan Zenkovitch of the Red Army.

The Allied representatives sat along the side of the table nearest the wall and along its right end. Facing them across the black table were Jodl and Friedeburg and Major William Oxenius, Jodl's aid. Behind the Germans stood Major-Gen. K. W. D. Strong, Chief of Intelligence, SHAEF, who acted as interpreter.

Reporters Ushered In.

Correspondents were ushered into the war room upon receiving word of the agreement upon final terms.

Most of the Allied officers entered the room at 2:29 A. M. Lieut.-Gen. Bedell Smith followed five minutes later. The strain of the climactic months of the war was evident in his serious face.

There was another wait of five minutes. Then Jodl, in a grey-green uniform and silver trim of a Wehrmacht officer, strode in with the blue-uniformed Friedeburg. Jodl wore his Knight of the Iron Cross decoration. Friedeburg's highest military decorations likewise were on display.

Neither seemed crestfallen. They moved slowly but resolutely to the table, there standing at attention. The Allied officers bowed stiffly.

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There Are Four Copies . . .

Every one's visage — ally or enemy—was rigid. Not a trace of a smile appeared on any face.

"There are four copies," Gen. Smith remarked dryly, "to be signed."

Jodl was the first to put down his name at 2:41 A. M. Copies were passed across to be signed by Ivan Susloparov of the Red Army; Gen. Smith and Gen. Francois Sevez of France, in that order. The terms of the naval agreement were signed by Admiral Burroughs, and the terms of the land and air disarmament were signed by Smith, and presented to the Germans to be carried out.

It was 2:45 A. M. The ink of the signatures was still damp. Then Jodl spoke, beseeching generosity of the Allied conquerors.

Chairs scraped and the Germans rose stiffly to stand at attention. The Allies got to their feet and bowed formally and the Germans walked out of the room at 2:47 A. M.

Jodl, his graying blond hair almost bald at the top, now looked glum and seemed a little unsteady. Friedeburg was solemn, and behind his bushy eyebrows, he appeared not at all happy.

It was then that they were escorted down the hall to meet General Eisenhower for the first time. Even the cares which the leader of millions of Allied fighting men had borne for many months could not hide Eisenhower's look of rugged good health and concentrated energy. But his face was stern as he made it plain to the German envoys that Germany must now obey Allied orders.

Huge Victory Smile.

After their departure, Eisenhower summoned together all the Allied officers who had participated in the ceremony of surrender. His face broke into a huge victory smile. His eyes now sparkled with joy.

Sir Arthur clasped his hand. Then Eisenhower greeted Smith warmly, thanking him for his spectacular work of the past two days. He thanked all of those present, and held up the fountain pens with which the surrender had been signed—making a V-sign with them for the camera men.

He left his office at 3:39 A. M. for the war room, where he made a brief victory speech into the news reel microphones.

"Just a few minutes ago, Germany surrendered all her remaining forces on land and sea," he said. "They have been thoroughly whipped and the surrender is unconditional.

"In January, 1943, the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Casablanca. There they pronounced a formula of unconditional surrender for the Axis Powers. In Europe that has been fulfilled. The Allied forces which landed on the Continent on June 6, 1944, have utterly defeated the Germans on land, on sea and in the air."

Eisenhower remarked that it was "particularly fitting" that the surrender was signed "in the heart of France," a country which had contributed in large measure to the common victory.

"This unconditional surrender was achieved by teamwork, not only among the Allies but by all the services of the land, sea and air," he said. And here his voice was filled with emotion. He said he owed "a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid" to all his aids and to all the men who had fought under his command.

"The only payment is the lasting gratitude of all free citizens of all the United Nations," the Commander in Chief added.

How Conference Came About.

Negotiations for the surrender grew out of the conference between Friedeburg and Field Marshal Montgomery last Thursday. After agreeing to surrender of German forces in Holland, Denmark, northwest Germany, the Frisian Islands and Helgoland at that meeting, the German delegates indicated that the Reich leadership wished to discuss the larger question of a complete surrender of all armed forces.

Eisenhower accordingly approved a conference at Reims for Saturday and transportation was furnished for bringing Friedeburg and Poleck. They left Montgomery's headquarters at Lueneberg by plane at 8 A. M. on Saturday, escorted by Lieut.-Col. Viscount Bury and Major F. J. Lawrence of Montgomery's staff.

They changed planes at Vorst. Bad weather prevented them from continuing past Brussels. While waiting for an automobile, the party had luncheon at a Royal Air Force snack bar. They ate sandwiches and drank "Scotch ale" brewed in Brussels.

Friedeburg drank his ale from the bottle, seeming to relish it.

Then a staff car, driven by a girl of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, Private Bobbie Alexander of Inverness, Scotland, took the group onward at 1:30 P. M. Friedeburg, who had dozed in the plane, fell sound asleep in the car. He had explained that he was exhausted by lack of sleep for the most of ten days.

Poleck looked out morosely at the countryside most of the time. A grimace of displeasure showed on his face as the car passed wrecked German tanks, trucks and gun carriers along the road.

At 5:04 P. M., the emissiaries reached advanced headquarters just as the news of the surrender of German Army Group G in Austria to Gen. Jacob L. Devers was flashed.

The inhabitants of Reims quickly noticed the two German uniforms. They could not know exactly what was happening, but they knew it was something big. Eisenhower has spent far more time at Reims than at main headquarters further to the rear.

The Germans Tidy Up.

Brig. F. J. Foord, the British Chief of Operational Intelligence, SHAEF, and Lieut.-Col. W. A. S. Morrice, British Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, met the Germans in this square. Soon G. I.'s, Tommies and Wacs were craning their necks for a glimpse of the unusual visitors.

The Germans asked to tidy up before meeting the high Allied officers. Friedeburg hummed softly to himself as he scrubbed his hands and changed his collar. Poleck teetered on his heels nervously. He seemed almost dazed.

Major-Gen. Strong escorted Friedeburg to Gen. Smith, where he came to sharp attention in front of a battery of Allied officers including Spaatz, Morgan, Burroughs, Bull, Robb, Butcher, Col. P. G. H. Phillimore who drafted the surrender terms and Major Ruth M. Briggs, Gen. Smith's secretary.

The discussion lasted twenty-two minutes. It opened with a request that Friedeburg show his credentials and his authority to represent Grand Admiral Doenitz, the new head of the German State.

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Bar West Front Surrender.

He produced these and it became apparent that he was authorized to surrender only on the

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so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible."

"The route you have traveled," he said, "through hundreds of miles is marked by the graves of former comrades. From them has been exacted the ultimate sacrifice.

"The blood of many nations—American, British, Canadian, French, Polish and others—has helped to gain the victory. Each of the fallen died as the member of a team to which you belong, bound together by a common love of liberty and a refusal to submit to enslavement."

Last Communique

In what may be the last SHAEF communique, the western command announced the unconditional surrender and added:

"Allied expeditionary forces have been ordered to cease offensive operations but will maintain their present position until the surrender becomes effective."

With the biggest news of all time in his possession, Eisenhower was ordered Monday to withhold the announcement until it could be made in Washington, London and Moscow Tuesday.

The supreme commander recommended the release time be stepped up because news of such moment could not remain a secret, but the governments set the time for today.

In the final act of the drama opened May 3, when the Germans began negotiating for the surrender of the northwest corner of the Reich, Denmark and western Holland, and intimated to Field Marshal Montgomery that they wanted to propose something even bigger.

Eisenhower agreed, and a delegation headed by Gen. Admiral Hans George von Friedeburg, who succeeded Doenitz as commander in chief of the Germany navy, was taken by automobile from Montgomery's headquarters to Reims on Saturday.

Friedburg tried to talk only surrender to the western Allies, but Smith said surrender must be to all. Washington, London and Moscow were kept informed constantly.

Susloparov, a general of artillery, was on hand to sit in for Russia on any discusion of unconditional surrender.

Friedburg sent a message by SHAEF code to the British Second Army for transmission to Doenitz saying Eisenhower demanded that the German delegates be empowered to make an unconditional surrender.

It was demanded that Doenitz send his chief of staff or some other military commander with full authorization to act, and Jodl then went to Reims.

Supreme headquarters now believes that Doenitz took over from Hitler only to arrange the unconditional surrender, and he may or may not have been Hitler's selection.

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western front. In reply, Smith gave him the terms in writing—unconditional surrender to Russia as well as to the western Allies. All German forces, aircraft and seacraft were to remain at their present positions. The German Command was to forward and enforce the prosecution of all orders of the Allied commands.

Smith declared that the German position was hopeless. Friedeburg agreed and said that the Germans preferred to surrender only to the western Allies, expressing fear that the Russians would kill many German soldiers.

Almost impatiently, Smith brushed aside the assumption. He said even more emphatically that the Allies would consider only unconditional surrender to all four nations.

Whisky and Sandwiches.

Friedeburg then attempted to describe what he called the sufferings and hardships of the German people. Smith answered that the German people were enemies and would remain so until they surrendered. After surrender the Allies would "act in accordance with the normal dictates of humanity," he said.

The German Admiral appeared perfectly composed. He rose and took the terms to the office assigned him in the school building. There he sat down with Poleck and studied them anew.

Whisky and sandwiches were sent in to them.

Once during their deliberations Strong visited them to clarify some points in Eisenhower's terms.

Word Sent to Washington.

Meanwhile Eisenhower sent urgent messages to Washington, London and Moscow informing them that Friedeburg was authorized only to offer surrender of the remaining German forces on the western front, that this offer had been rejected, and that the Admiral was now seeking authorization from Doenitz to make a full surrender to Russia as well as to the western Allies.

At the same time Sasloparoff and Zenkovitch, the Russian representatives at SHAEF, received details of the situation from Gen. Smith and they and other high SHAEF officers waited for any formal meeting which might be arranged on receipt of authority from Doenitz.

Finally Friedeburg appeared with a mesage addressed to Doenitz. This outlined the terms and embrodied Smith's suggestion that Doenitz either give Friedeburg full authority for a total surrender or send his Chief of Staff and the commanders-in-chief of his army, navy and air forces with such authority. A warning that the new German Government would have to shoulder the guilt for continuing the fighting also was contained in the message.

New Yorker on Hand.

This was sent in code to the British Second Army for transmission by courier across the German lines.

While awaiting Doenitz's reply, Friedeburg and Poleck spent the night in a seven-room house at 3 Rue Goinot, Reims, with Col. Lord Bury, Major Lawrence and Lieut. George Reinhardt of New York, SHAEF interpreter. Military policemen stood guard outside.

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On instructions from Eisenhower, Smith made another suggestion during the conversation that an immediate cessation of hostilities be ordered to save lives while awaiting the formal surrender.

Doenitz's response came on Sunday with Jodl, who had entered British lines from German territory. He was met by Major-Gen. Frederick D. E. Guingand, Montgomery's Chief of Staff and his aid, Major Okenims.

Jodl was flown to Reims, landing at 5:20 P. M. He was met by Brig. Foord. Jodl returned the Englishman's salute somewhat arrogantly.

Brought to the schoolhouse, Jodl washed and then went to the room where Friedeburg was waiting. The Admiral did not salute as Jodl walked in. They talked together for a considerable time.

Red Uses Own Pen.

Smith received them at 6:15 and at 7:56 Strong sent word to the correspondents that nothing would be signed for at least three hours. At 9:12 the Germans left headquarters to dine at a nearby cottage.

Eisenhower had two fountain pens ready. He had been keeping them for such an occasion since the close of the North African campaign in 1943. All the signatories used them except Susloparoff, who pulled a big green fountain pen from his pocket when it was his turn to write.

The Germans' residence in Reims was staffed by American enlisted personnel. Pfc. Joyce Bennett of New York, former secretary to the manager of the Hotel Windemere, was the WAC manager. The three cooks were T/4 Eric Ericson of North Caldwell, N. J., T/5 Charles Fickinger of Belleville, Ill., and T/5 George Clark of Monmouth, Ill. Pfc. Charles Phillips of Winona, Tenn., and Pfc. John Hynsall of Pontiac, Mich., served the Germans as orderlies. Private William Bittay of New Brunswick, N. J., was waiter.

On Saturday night during a late dinner of tomato juice, pork chops, mashed potatoes, carrots, peas, fruit, coffee and red wine, Friedeburg commented on the fine table linen with the remark that the owner of the house "must be quite rich." Later, the Germans drank Martinis shaken by American officers and a WAC private first class contributed—not too enthusiastically—some biscuits she had received in a parcel from home. On Sunday morning, the Germans had breakfast of bacon and eggs. They had fried chicken at noon.

The military policemen who guared the house were Pfcs. Jack H. Arnold of Lancaster Pa., Charles F. Trautner of Oakland, Cal., Joseph R. Fink of Detroit, Frederick A. Stone of Pittsburgh, Clifford P. Cleland of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and Elmer L. Cole of Little Falls, N. J.

All of the civilians of Reims and the military personnel there were on edge all day Sunday.

The final discussions hinged largely on details of the disarmament of German forces. The last conference opened late in the evening.

Brig.-Gen. Frank A. Allen Jr., chief of Public Relations, SHAEF, stepped into the ground floor conference room assigned to correspondents and said: "Gentlemen, I think this is it. Follow me in double file."

In Reims, where the Kings of France were once crowned and where Joan of Arc carried her standard in triumph, the wheels of military formality slowly ground out the final product of allied wills.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT YET BY RUSSIANS

London, May 8 (A. P.).—Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day tonight the capture of the big Czecho-Slovak rail junction of Olmuetz. The order was read over the Moscow radio at 6:45 P. M. (12:45 P. M. Eastern war time). At that hour there had been no announcement from Moscow of the German surrender. The Soviet Monitor who received the broadcast had told correspondents about 6:40 P. M. that an "important announcement" was due from Moscow at 6:45.

The capture city of 66,440 is the seventh largest in Czecho-Slovakia and 128 miles east, southeast of embattled Prague.

The Moscow radio warned in a broadcast to Germany at 10 A. M. Eastern war time today that isolated units of the German Army still fighting against the Red Army "should cease hostilities immediately." The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

"My German listeners," the broadcast said. "Hitler Germany is destroyed. The Nazi army is in ruins. The Himmlers, Hitlers and Goerings are gone, but the German people and the German state will last."

DOEN... STATES GERMAN PEOPLE MUST FACE FACTS

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, May 8 (A.P.)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, announcing that he had discharged his "foremost task—saving the lives of German people"—ordered German forces to cease fire tonight, pronounced the end of the Nazi Reich and ...ced the fate of the people and ...nself at the mercy of the Allies. ...ddressing the German people ... the Flensburg radio Hitler's ...cessor said "All arms will be ...nt" at 11 p.m. European time ... p.m. E.W.T.) tonight.

This order, if obeyed, would end all the remaining fighting by the Germans on land and sea and in the air—the last ragtag resistance reported today's, presumably the last, German high command communique.

Speaking sadly and solemnly, Doenitz, who once told his submarine commanders to go out and "Kill, kill, kill," rendered to the people an accounting of his historic eight days as Fuehrer in which Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Allies.

'Beaten Occupied Nation'

He pointed the Germans toward the future as a beaten and occupied nation in which "We must face facts squarely," and called upon them to "walk dignified, disciplined and courageous x x x in the hope that our children may one day have a free and secure existence."

Doenitz declared that the Nazi party had been severed from the state and "The Nazi party has left the scene of its activities."

The admiral said he ordered the German high command to surrender unconditionally on the night of May 6-7 in order "to save the life of the German people" and "German soldiers of countless battles are now treading the bitter path to captivity and thereby making the last sacrifice for the life of our women and children and for the future of our nation."

"With the occupation of Germany," Doenitz continued, "Power has been transferred to the occupying authorities. It is up to them to confirm me in my function and the government I have appointed, or decide whether to appoint a different one. Should I be required to help our fatherland I will remain at my post.

(A Moscow radio commentator, I. Yermashev, branded Doenitz as a war criminal equally guilty with Hitler and Himmler and demanded death for all the top Nazi figures.)

"Duty keeps me on my difficult post for the sake of Germany. I will not remain one hour more than can be reconciled with the dignity of the Reich. I will disregard my person in this matter.

"We bow to all those who have fallen. x x x In the coming years of want I will help the courageous women and children as far as I humanly can to alleviate their conditions."

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Allies Order All Nazi Ships Into Nearest Allied Ports

London, May 8 (A. P.).—Allied radios today flashed orders to all German and German-controlled ships at sea to head for the nearest Allied ports and remain there for further orders.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Germany's current Fuehrer, announced that all German arms would be silent by 11 P. M. (6 P. M., Eastern war time) tonight.

U-boats at sea are being ordered to surface, to fly a black flag or pennant and report their position in plain language to the nearest Allied wireless telegraph station. They will then proceed on the surface to such port as may be directed. All warships and merchant ships, whether in port or at sea, are to train all weapons fore and aft. Breech blocks are to be removed and torpedo tubes to be unloaded.

In harbor, all ammunition, explosives, torpedo warheads and all portable weapons will be landed. Mine-sweeping vessels and salvage vessels, though similarly disarmed, will be instructed to complete with fuel, if necessary, and to prepare themselves immediately for minesweeping or salvage service as directed. Instructions will be given for boom defenses at ports and harbors to be kept open. Demolition charges and controlled mines and minefields at all ports and harbors are to be rendered ineffective.

Hitler's successor as Fuehrer of the German people said in an address over the German-controlled Flensburg radio that the Germans would lay down all their arms in accordance with the unconditional surrender terms he had ordered.

In slow, deliberate terms he told the Germans that the Nazi party had been severed from the German State and that "the party has left the scene of its activities."

Doenitz, addressing the German people, said he ordered the High Command to surrender unconditionally the night of May 6-7 on all fronts.

"On May 8 at 11 P. M. the arms will be silent," he said.

Bitter Path to Captivity.

The German leader said that "German soldiers of countless battles now are treading the bitter path to captivity and thereby are making the last sacrifice for the life of our women and children and for the future of our nation.

"With the occupation of Germany," Doenitz said, "the power has been transferred to the occupying authorities. It is up to them to confirm me in my function and the Government I have appointed, or decide whether to appoint a different one. Should I be required to help our fatherland, I will remain at my post.

"Duty keeps me on my difficult post for the sake of Germany. I will not remain one hour more than can be reconciled with the dignity of the Reich."

Doenitz explained why he ordered surrender.

"When I took over from the Fuehrer, I took it as my first task to save the life of the German people. We bow before the sacrifices of our nation, of its fighting army, of all men, women and children," he said. "It was impossible to carry on this struggle. A very difficult path lies before us. We must walk it dignified, disciplined and courageous. We must work hard."

Doenitz warned the German people that "the power is with the occupying authorities," and he urged them to walk the "difficult path united in the hope that our children in Europe may one day have a free and secure existence."

The Fuehrer said he had pledged himself "to help as far as possible to alleviate the fate of the German people," and added: "Whether this will be possible, I do not know."

His speech, slowly and solemnly delivered, was concluded with the remark that the "German people and the Reich must remain united."

REDS CALL DOENITZ A WAR CRIMINAL

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London, May 8 (1945).—A Moscow radio commentator declared today Grand Admiral Doenitz, now chief of the German Government, was a war criminal equally guilty with Hitler and Himmler and demanded death for all of them.

Commenting on Nazi crimes at the Oswiecim death camp in Poland, the commentator, I. Yermashev, said:

"The Oswiecim camp was organized by Himmler as SS Reichsfuehrer—the same Himmler who together with Hitler and all other criminal leaders of Germany, among whom no small place belongs to the present Fuehrer Doenitz, carried out the

sanguinary Fascist program of extermination of peoples.

"The Fascist criminals must be given no quarter and now—at this time of victory—the voice of mankind decrees solemnly: 'Death for the Fascist assassins. This is the only just sentence!'"

tween Prague and Vienna.

The Soviet operational war bulletin—probably Moscow's last—also announced that Soviet forces had surged into the Czechoslovak province of Bohemia from Saxony and had captured Most (Bruex), 43 miles northwest of Prague.

Blazing Prague Liberated As Fighting in Europe Ends

LONDON, Wednesday, May 9—(AP) The Russians, fighting through the last day of the war, yesterday captured the Saxon capital of Dresden and won final-hour victories in southern Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia while Czechoslovak partisans hoisted the free flag of the republic over liberated Prague.

NIGHT

The Red army's battle against the Germans apparently went on until the official deadline for the end of all hostilities—12:01 a. m. (London time—6:01 p.m. E.W.T.). The Moscow radio carried Premier Stalin's proclamation of victory at 1:10 a.m.—an hour and nine minutes later.

Meanwhile, one of the Germans' most farflung resistance points disappeared yesterday when the German commander of the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean sea, Gen. Wagener, surrendered and about 10,000 troops under his command gave up their arms. There was no word from Crete—the only remaining Nazi outpost in the Mediterranean.

Another last-minute victory was won by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav army of national liberation which liberated the Croatian city of Zagreb, last of the puppet capitals once forming part of Hitler's fallen European empire.

"Cease fire" was ordered in Prague, in flames from wanton Nazi destruction at 7:25 p.m. (London time—1:25 p. m. E.W.T.), although a few Nazi fanatics continued to loot and fire the Czechoslovak capital. Late broadcast from the city said that some German troops—who now become outlaws outside the scope of the international law—were shelling Prague's hospitals and had set fire to historic Hradcany castle, for centuries the symbol of Czechoslovak national life.

In successive orders of the day, following by four, five and seven hours, the victory proclamations of President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin announced the capture of Dresden; the fall of the Czechoslovak city of Olmuetz (Olomouc), and the seizure of four strongholds in Czechoslovakia and Austria be-

Bomb-blasted Dresden, ninth largest city of the Reich and the last great German city in Nazi hands, fell to Marshal Ivan S. Konev's first Ukrainian army. The city, once a great cog in Germany's war production machine and having a pre-war population of 630,000 persons, was captured "following two days of fighting in which our troops smashed enemy resistance and captured this powerful German defense strongpoint in Saxony," Stalin said.

Sweeping up to 25 miles west of the city, Konev's troops captured 15 south German towns and drove within four miles northeast of Chemnitz by taking Frankenburg. It was possible a junction was made with American forces in the Chemnitz area.

It was south of Dresden that Konev's troops crossed the high Ore mountains and broke into Bohemia to take the towns of Most, Duchov (Dux) and Telpice-Sanov (Teplitz-Schoenau). East of Dresden, Konev's men, Moscow announced, captured five large towns near the German-Czechoslovak border where German troops had held out on the Red army's flank.

At the same time, Konev's troops also surged into four towns near the Sudeten border following the collapse of the lower Silesian capital of Breslau.

MAY 9 1945

NAZIS GIVE UP IN PRAGUE AS ALLIES CLOSE IN

A few Die-hard Germans Looting and Shooting in Capital.

WHEELER

PATTON IS IN OUTSKIRTS

Other Pockets All Over Europe Are Waiting to Be Taken Over.

MAY 9 1945

London, May 8 (A. P.).—A handful of Nazi holdouts in Prague and some parts of the shrunken Moravia-Bohemia pocket fought on today as the rest of the world celebrated the end of the European war. Czech broadcasts from the embattled capital said Nazis still were shooting, burning and looting in the city at noon in defiance of the signing of an unconditional surrender by their commander.

The Patriots, no win control of all Prague transmitters, broadcast this noon report: "Some German formations, disobeying the cease fire order, are shelling and setting fire to houses, shooting civilians and looting. Parts of Prague are in flames, and firemen are prevented by German gunfire from approaching the burning buildings. In some places in the center of the city German tank formations are attacking Czecho-Slovak formations."

German broadcasts said that continued resistance in the southern pocket was designed to permit Army remnants to retreat westward.

Patton and Reds Close In.

Gen. Patton's American Third Army had driven northeast from captured Pilsen to the outskirts of the capital and three Russian armies were driving toward the same goal from the east, northeast, north and southeast.

The Patriot broadcast said Nazi Gen. Ferdinand von Schoerner, commander in Bohemia and Moravia, signed unconditional surrender terms at 1:30 A. M. (battlefront time) and that units were to "cease fire" as soon as they received word of the capitulation.

Earlier the partisans said American staff officers had made contact with them, bringing a message of the unconditional surrender of all German armies. The Czechs said advance American tank units were four miles from Prague. Units of three Russian armies had been reported sixty miles from the Czech capital.

How the Pockets Stand.

As for the other German pockets, this was their disposition as the Russians and the western Allies began the final roundup:

Norway—German troops remained in their barracks, awaiting the Allied will, as British ships were reported steaming into Norwegian harbors.

Latvia—An estimated 300,000 Germans, Latvians and Russians of uisling Gen. Vlassov's army were pocketed by the Red Army against the sea and on the Vistula estuary near Danzig, and were faced with the choice of surrender or annihilation.

Yugoslavia—The German radio at Flensburg said withdrawals from Yugoslavia continued as the Yugoslav radio announced the liberation of Ljubljana, capital of federal Slovenia, seventy-four miles northwest of Zagreb.

Eastern Moravia—Fighting still was reported by the Germans as Russian armies began the mop-up.

The French Ports — Isolated German forces in Dunkerque, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Bordaux and Lorient were expected to lay down their arms without further trouble.

The Channel Islands—Germans cut off hopelessly for months were reported ready to give up under unconditional surrender terms.

Allies Expected in Dutch Cities.

The Eindhoven radio said Allied armies were expected to arrive in Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague today. A considerable number of Dutch soldiers serving with the Canadians will be among the troops which take over the last areas from the Germans, the broadcast said.

Despite Von Schoerner's capitulation, Nazis apparently still opposed the Russians in eastern Moravia and adjacent sectors. The German-controlled Flensburg raido said, "our troops are fighting hard to save Germany from Bolshevism in the last few hours." This broadcast said the Germans had failed to prevent Russian breakthroughs north of Olomouc (Olmuetz) but declared the Russians were stopped on a "new line." It said Soviet attempts to fight into the protectorate by shifting the center of attack had failed.

The Germans admitted their forces were in flight westward in the hope of being captured by the Americans before the trap was snapped by the three Russian armies.

As fighting dwindled on the continent, the Allies were not overlooking the U-boats on the high seas. These were presumed to be returning to their bases after Doenitz's cease activity order. But naval patrols were out and the Orkney Islands fishermen continued their anti-submarine vigil.

Truman Calls Victory Hour Solemn, Glorious

Warns Nation That Hard Task Still Is Ahead of Us

Following is the text of President Truman's radio address on the surrender of Germany:

This is a solemn but a glorious hour. I only wish that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day. Gen. Eisenhower informs me that the forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. The flags of freedom fly over all Europe.

For this victory we join in offering our thanks to the Providence which has guided and sustained us through the dark days of adversity.

Our rejoicing is sobered and subdued by a supreme consciousness of the terrible price we have paid to rid the world of Hitler and his evil band. Let us not forget, my fellow Americans, the sorrow and the heartbreak which today abide in the homes of so many of our neighbors—neighbors whose most priceless possession has been rendered as a sacrifice to redeem our liberty.

We can repay the debt which we owe to our God, to our dead and to our children only by work—by ceaseless devotion to the responsibilities which lie ahead of us. If I could give you a single watchword for the coming months, that word is work, work, work.

We must work to finish the war. Our victory is but half won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese. When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, then only will our fighting job be done.

We must work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world—to build an abiding peace, a peace rooted in justice and in law. We can build a peace only by hard, toilsome, painstaking work—by understanding and working with our Allies in peace as we have in war.

The job ahead is no less important, no less urgent, no less difficult than the task which now happily is done.

I call upon every American to stick to his post until the last battle is won. Until that day, let no man abandon his post or slacken his efforts.

Done at the City of Washington this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1945, and of the independence of the United States of America the 169th.

V-E Day Proclamation Text

Following is the text of President Truman's proclamation on the end of the war in Europe:

By the President of the United States of America.

A proclamation.

The Allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have won from Germany a final and unconditional surrender. The Western World has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of freeborn men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our armies of liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The victory won in the west must now be won in the east. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. United, the peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the west that their arms are stronger by far than the might of dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak. The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific as it has been proved in Europe.

For the triumph of spirit and of arms which we have won, and for its promise to peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we, as a Nation, give thanks to Almighty God, who has strengthened us and given us victory.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945, to be a day of prayer.

I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the way of peace.

I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

TRUMAN PRAISES ALLIED LEADERS FOR GREAT TASK

MAY 9 1945

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP) President Truman sent messages of congratulations and praise to Allied leaders across the Atlantic today as he formally told his own country that Germany is defeated.

Messages went from the White House to Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin, General Eisenhower and General de Gaulle. All carried the same theme—affection, appreciation and congratulations to the war leaders abroad.

He told Churchill: "The government of the United States is deeply appreciative of the splendid contribution of all the British Empire forces and of the British people to this magnificent victory."

Message to Stalin

To Stalin he messaged: "x x x You have demonstrated in all your campaigns what it is possible to accomplish when a free people under superlative leadership and with unfailing courage rise against the forces of barbarism."

He struck a more personal note in his message to General Eisenhower after offering "The fervent congratulations and appreciation of myself and of the American people. x x x"

"I send also," he continued, "My personal appreciation of the superb leadership shown by you and your commanders in directing the valiant legions of our own country and of our allies to this historic victory.

"Please transmit this message to the appropriate officers of your command and publish it to all allied forces in your theaters of operation."

His message to De Gaulle said: "x x x This is an appropriate time to send through you America's congratulations to the people of France on their permanent liberation from the oppression they have endured with high courage for so

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long.

"I wish also to send to you this expression of our appreciation of the contribution made by valiant soldiers of France to our allied victory."

A tabulation of reports through last Thursday showed American casualties in all arms and all theaters since Pearl Harbor in excess of 950,000.

150,000 Americans Killed In Defeating Nazi Forces

WASHINGTON, May 8 — (AP) War gainst Germany, ending today, cost this nation over three-quarters of a million casualties, some 150,000 of them dead.

Actually reported losses, covering action only up to about April 1 for the army and up to April 26 for the other services, numebr 747,164, including 148,385 killed. While recent action in most European areas has not been of the sort that makes long casualty lists, more than a month of fighting is yet to be accounted for.

The army's list, covering fighting in the Mediterranean area including North Africa, on the continent, in the Middle East and in the Caribbean sector, totals 732,270. The breakdown shows 139,498 dead, 467,408 wounded and 72,374 missing. The remaining 52,990 are listed as prisoners.

The Navy reports total losses of 14,347 in the European War, broken down into 8,345 dead, 672 missing, 5,301 wounded or injured, and 29 prisoners.

In the Atlantic theater the Navy total includes 10,650 casualties, made up of 6,415 dead, 594 missing, 3,612 wounded or injured and 29 prisoners of war. In the Mediterranean theater the total is 3,697 including 1,930 dead, 78 missing, and 1,689 wounded or injured.

Marine Corps casualties in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and European theaters total only 39 including 34 dead, 1 missing, 1 wounded and 3 prisoners.

In the Atlantic theater Marine Corps dead total 32 with one wounded. In the Mediterranean theater there were two Marines killed, and in the European theater there were one missing and three prisoners.

The Coast Guard reports a total of 508 dead in the entire European war theater. No information is available on wounded, missing or prisoners of war.

The War Department said [illegible] figures do not include all those [illegible] en prisoners by the G[illegible] though many of those re[illegible] as missing were presumed [illegible] have been captured. No acc[illegible] is taken of the thousands of prisoners liberated by Allied [illegible]

In the first World War, the United States suffered 364,800 casualties, or 8 per cent of its total mobilization, including deaths, wounded and missing.

27 MILLION MEN FOUGHT IN EUROPE

MAY 9 1945

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—V-E day ends six years of titanic combat involving all told as many as 27,000,000 men in the European and African theaters.

The War Department estimated today that the Allies at their peak of supremacy had 16,100,000 men under arms, including 600,000 underground fighters.

It broke it down this way: Americans 4,000,000; Russians 10,000,000; British 1,000,000 (including continental air force); French 500,000; ⅓ underground 600,000 (of which about 500,000 were French forces of the interior).

In late summer of 1944, Germany had 8,000,000 troops, most of them first class. Also fighting under the German banner were 200,000 Rumanians, 400,000 Bulgars, 200,000 Finns, 40,000 Czechs and 1,0,000 impressed "foreigners," principally Poles, Slavs and Russians. In addition there were 1,300,000 Italians in active combat in 1943.

Germans Arrogant At Start Of Surrender, Wilt Quickly

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Seventeen press and radio correspondents, including one woman, crowded into the school room at Reims and watched almost incredulously as the Germans silently signed the documents of unconditional surrender early Monday.

Margaret Ecker of Vancouver, war correspondent for the Canadian Press, the only woman in the party from Paris to witness the ceremony, said in a broadcast from Paris Tuesday that Gen. Eisenhower's first words after he dismissed the Nazi emissaries were:

"I'll certainly be glad to get rid of those damn Germans."

Miss Ecker added, in a classic understatement, that the signing was "probably the most impressive thing I have ever seen, or perhaps ever will see."

"We found it awfully hard to believe that those ordinary sheets of paper passing from hand to hand were really the surrender and the end of the war which has devastated the lives of our generation," she said.

W. W. Chaplin, describing the historic scene in an NBC broadcast from Paris, said:

"Gen. Jodl signed the papers of surrender with a quivering hand. Then I heard him make one of the strangest little speeches in history, beseeching our generosity toward Germany because, he said, Germany has suffered so.

"I was so close that I could see a dot of perspiration running slowly down his fat, flat face, onto his jutting chin; his signature writing finis to the nightmarish history of Nazism.

"Standing close behind him, I noticed, there was a chart showing Allied casualties in dead, wounded and missing, with a total in seven figures. Beside that chart he stood and begged for generosity."

Miss Ecker said the German officers appeared arrogant when they began the negotiations, but were "very subdued" when the ceremonies ended.

Charles Collingwood of CBS described how Gen. Jodl, after singing the last of four documents, put the cap back on the pen and looked up at the men sitting across the plain wooden table.

"Opposite him sat Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff," Collingwood recounted. "Gen. Smith looked tired. He had been negotiating for 33 hours, but his mouth was hard and so were his eyes.

Russians Impassive

"As Jodl looked to his right he could see a big, powerful man in the uniform of a Russian general. He was Gen. Ivan Susloparov, the Russian delegate. Over his shoulder peered the extraordinary head of another Russian. The head was bald as a gourd, with fierce, unwavering eyes, whose bright and sinister gaze did not for an instant leave the drawn face of Gen. Jodl.

"Jodl did not meet his eyes for long, but looked around the table at Admiral Sir Harold M. Burrough, the Allied naval commander at Gen. Carl Spaatz, the air commander, at Gen. Sevez, the French representative."

Collingwood described Jodl as a "typical, stiff-necked Prussian professional soldier x x x the embodiment of what we think of as Prussian arrogance."

Drew Middleton of The New York Times writing from Supreme headquarters, said there was "some comment" over the fact that great Britain, which first declared war on Germany, was not represented among the signatories. Gen. Smith signed both for Eisenhower and for the British.

...KATIVE NAZIS ...DED ALLIES IN FINAL CAMPAIGNS

MAY 9 1945

By TOM REEDY

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP) The Army disclosed today that one of its most valuable weapons in Europe was the German soldier's inability to keep his mouth shut.

A War department authority said it now can be told that some of the Allies' most valuable information about the enemy was obtained from the enemy himself.

From the North African invasion, American commanders were frankly amazed at the willingness of the German soldier to talk about his unit. The Army source said in some cases the information was a vital factor in the operation immediately ahead.

"The only reason we ever could figure out," this officer said, "was this: The German for so long was not permitted to speak freely on any subject in his homeland that when he was captured he spoke out. Apparently that was one thing the German high command neglected in the so-called discipline of the German army."

The American soldier was drilled to give only his name and serial number. He was told by his commanders that any more information than that would endanger the lives of his buddies. The officer said it worked, too, in the case of Americans.

The U. S. commanders also were surprised that such an old soldier as Field Marshal Gerd Von Rundstedt would give any information.

Von Rundstedt, the officer said, told the Allied generals a great deal about the German army system—information which now is being studied for future guidance. In the Field Marshal's case, however, the information had nothing to do with current military operations which were virtually over when he was captured.

JAPAN IS WARNED UTTER DEFEAT IS INEVITABLE FATE

MAY 9 1945

'Our Victory Is But Half Won' President Truman Declares to Nation.

NEW BLOWS READY

Leaders United in Determination to Conquer Japan, End Terrorism.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American and British political and military leaders in their V-E statements Tuesday, grimly warned that Japan can expect increased attacks as a result of the conquest of Germany.

The Japanese apparently were well aware of their perilous situation. Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo called at the Imperial palace in Tokyo to make a personal report to Emperor Hirohito after a four-hour cabinet meeting "on the latest European situation."

"Our victory is but half won," declared President Truman at Washington. In a press conference statement he elaborated: "the longer the war lasts, the greater will be the sufferings which the people of Japan will undergo—all in vain."

Prime Minister Churchill, in a London broadcast to the empire residents of the far east asserted "the armed might of the British Commonwealth and America with their Allies against Japan is now free to strike with tremendous and undivided power. Lift up your hearts, for we are coming."

King George Pledges Victory

King George VI, in a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek gave his promise that "all available resources of my empire will be concentrated on the complete defeat of Japan which must precede the peace, one and indivisable, which is the goal of the United Nations. I look forward with you to the day of that defeat which draws steadily nearer, certain and inexorable."

To Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands the King sent his "sincere wish that the liberation of your majesty's colonies in the far east may soon follow."

From Gen. Eisenhower's commanders in Europe came a chorus that showed their attention already had shifted to the Pacific.

"Like Germany, Japan must be completely and irretrievably beaten," said Admiral Harold Stark, commander of the U. S. Naval forces in Europe. "We must devote all our energies, mind and muscle to the grim struggle ahead."

Gen. Patton of the U. S. Third army declared "with the help of almighty God and with the inspired leadership of our President and the high command we shall conquer x x x Japan until the last danger to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall perish from the earth."

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Allied Strategic Air forces in Europe, said the U. S. Air force would devote "its full attention to the concentration of all available air power against the Japanese empire." Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the U. S. Eighth Air Force, added his conviction that the airmen would "go on to that other war with the same spirit, with the same unflinching courage and with the same results."

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the U. S. Ninth Army, said "we will not rest until Japan has been defeated, and should the Ninth army be ordered into action in the Pacific, we are ready to carry on and help bring a final and lasting peace to the world."

Gen. Hodges of the U. S. First said "we still have one more of the aggressor nations to defeat x x x x hard work, hard fighting and great sacrifices are still ahead on the home and fighting fronts and not until victory day in the Pacific can we lay aside our weapons and resume life in a free world."

Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander of the 15th Army, declared "Japan, arch criminal of the East, is still oppressing and enslaving peace loving people, still torturing our prisoners and still attempting to destroy the freedom for which we stand. Ahead of us lies the grim necessity of completing the overthrow of this enemy x x x."

Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Allied First Airborne army, added that "the same invincible fighting spirit displayed in Europe will be carried to the Pacific and will hasten the day of victory."

To Send Mighty Forces

In Washington, Gen. Marshall said Germany's defeat would make it possible "to send mighty forces to the Pacific to crush the enemy without fail and we hope with little of delay." Navy Secretary Forrestal commented: "Let us now go forward to speedy and complete victory in the Pacific."

Japan lost diplomatic ground during the day.

The Swiss Federal council protested to the Tokyo government and asked compensation for damages because of Japanese tactics in limiting the activities of the Swiss ministry in Japan and mistreating Swiss nationals. The council received reports that a number of Swiss citizens had been killed in Manila by Japanese troops.

The Indian government disclosed that the Axis had attempted with little success to undermine the loyalty of Indian prisoners of war. It said only a few were persuaded to join the "Indian national army" of Subhas Chandra Bose, renegade Indian politician who was reported to have fled from Burma to Singapore.

"In Italy," the communique added, "Indians in an Axis-formed unit mutinied when they learned it was to fight against the Allies. In France, a number of prisoners of war discarded their German uniforms and joined the Maquis. Indians landed from a Japanese submarine on the Indian coast promptly reported to the nearest officer of the Indian army and revealed their orders to him."

The Japanese Domei news agency, in a broadcast reported by OWI, followed the Nazi line of trying to cause a rift among the Allies by asserting that Togo's Sunday denunciation of "German violation of the Tripartite (Axis) pact" had "exploded like a bombshell in London."

The broadcast said Japanese "observers" paid special attention to Togo's statement because it "coincided with the crisis between the Anglo-Saxons and Soviets over the Polish question."

OWI said the Stockholm newspaper Expressen, however, interpreted the Togo statement as "the

first careful peace-feeler to the Anglo-Saxons via Moscow" and added that "Tokyo doesn't seem to realize yet that the same fate awaits Japan as has now befallen Germany—unconditional surrender."

PRISONERS OF WAR TOLD OF V-E DAY

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)—German prisoners of war in this country got official word today that their homeland had given up the fight.

In a formal proclamation to the 343,000 German prisoners held here, the war deparmtent notified them of the unconditional surrender and told them:

"As prisoners of war, you continue to be subject to American laws and regulations."

The German surrender will not alter plans to use Germany's captive warriors as farm workers in this country, authorities said.

The house food investigation committee said it had army assurance that the prisoners will be used on labor-short farms through the fall harvesting season. They are needed urgently in sugar beet fields.

The War Department said it intends to repatriate enemy prisoners of war as soon as feasible, under terms of the Geneva convention for treatment of war prisoners. It was explained, however, that the need of available shipping space to carry on the war against Japan will make it impossible to send prisoners home immediately.

CAPITAL TEMPERS CELEBRATION OF DEFEAT OF NAZIS

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)—Official VE-Day rejoicing — from military men and civilian leaders alike—was tempered tonight with the grim determination to carry the tide of utter defeat on to Japan.

"The world has never witnessed" such a victory as the Allied triumph in Europe, said army chief of staff George C. Marshall as President Truman broadcast his victory-in-Europe proclamation.

But he and other officials kept the eye of a warring nation focused on Japan.

"Japanese industry will have to be battered into the same chaos that engulfed Germany's military machine," said Gen. H. H. Arnold, air force commander.

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King saluted the European victory but reminded: "another hard job still lies ahead in the Pacific."

Congressional leaders, too, tempered their joy at Germany's defeat with solemn warnings of the task that lies ahead. For example:

Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) of the Senate War Investigation Committee: "We still have a major war to fight and we must continue to maintain the armed strength necessary to win that war."

Sen. Taft (R-Ohio): "The overwhelming defeat of those who would have conquered the world is the best insurance of peace which our generation could have. If we make that peace permanent we must use the great power we have acquired in the world wisely and with proper consideration of the rights and interests of all other peoples."

And from the ranks of labor:

AFL President William Green: "V-E Day is cause for deep rejoicing, but the workers of America cannot relax their efforts yet. Half the job of winning the war—the most important half—is now over, but a great deal of hard fighting and hard work still lies ahead before Japan is conquered and world peace restored."

GREW REMINDS ALL THAT WAR GOES ON

MAY 9 1945

Wasington, May 8 (A. P.).—In a V-E day statement, Acting Secretary Joseph C. Grew called on the nation today to redouble its energy "to the unfinished business in the Pacific."

Grew's statement, released after President Truman's proclamation of victory in Europe, asked America to "remember also that even in Europe our victory is not the end of our labors."

"The Nazi menace is crushed at last," Grew said. "We are proud of our men, proud of the country which produced them and provided them with the weapons. We are thankful to our Allies.

"In the hour of triumph let us dedicate ourselves with redoubled energy to the unfinished business in the Pacific. And let us remember also that even in Europe our victory is not the end of our labors. We must assure ourselves and those to come after us that Germany shall never again have power to threaten the peace and decency of the world.

"It is source of hope and confidence to us all that the labor of organizing for the preservation of peace had begun at San Francisco before the labor of war in Europe had been finished."

Some Sections Of Censorship Code Abolished

Price Modifies Others; Rules on Weather, Air Raids and Sabotage Out

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The end of the war in Europe brought an easing of censorship restrictions today, though basic military information was still kept subject to authorization by competent authorities.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, announced that the voluntary code which has governed publication of war news in the United States since Jan. 15, 1942, would soon be rewritten in shorter form. In the mean time, several sections were eliminated or modified.

Wholly eliminated were provisions dealing with information on attacks by air, for which elaborate precautions had been set up while Germany was a major air power; weather reports, on which rules already had been eased; and sabotage, on which there had been a prohibition against "specifications (including information on 'bottlenecks') which saboteurs could use to damage military objectives."

Rules on publication of information about war prisoners, internees and civilian prisoners were cut down to a prohibition against "information as to arrival, movements, confinement or identity of military prisoners from war zones" unless given out by competent authority.

What Rules Covered

Heretofore, those rules had covered enemy aliens, the location of internment camps and the place of confinement of civilians convicted of treason, espionage or sabotage.

The regulation on any damage done in the United States by enemy action was revised, but still covered substantially the whole ground, forbidding use of "information about actual or impending enemy attacks on the continental United States."

The prohibitions against use of information on war-materiel production was modified to apply only to secret or new weapons, designs, formulas, processes or experiments, to matériel used for "specialized military operations" and to actual movement or transportation of war matériel.

Army Units May Be Listed

Until today publication had been forbidden on designs or rates of production of any specific type of matériel, and on strategic stockpiling and imports.

Specific permission was given for identification and location of all American military units in Europe through May 8, but any report on subsequent movements will require appropriate authority.

Price said the end of German resistance "alters security requirements materially, although it by no means erases the need for, or importance of, voluntary censorship."

He issued a parallel revision of the broadcasting code.

His statement on relaxation of press censorship follows:

"The end of German resistance alters security requirements materially, although it by no means erases the need for, or importance of, voluntary censorship.

Amendments Set Forth

"A new, shorter code will be issued soon. Meantime, the present code (edition of December 1, 1943) is amended effective at once as shown below:

"Ship sinkings, damage by enemy attacks, etc.—eliminate entire section and substitute the following:

"Information about the sinking or damaging from war, causes of war or merchant vessels in any waters; information about actual or impending enemy attacks on the Continental United States.

"Attacks by air—eliminate entire section.

"Production — eliminate entire section and substitute the following:

"New or secret weapons, indentity and location of plants making them; secret designs, formulas, processes or experiments connected with the war.

"Rate of production of materiel used in or for specialized military operations.

"Movement or transportation of war materiel.

Sabotage Section Killed

"Sabotage—eliminate entire section.

"Weather—Eliminate entire section.

"War Prisoners, Internees, Civilian Prisoners—Eliminate entire section and substitute the following:

"'Information as to arrival, movements, confinement or identity of military prisoners from war zones.'

"The identification and location of all American military units in Europe may be published up to and including May 8, 1945, but their subsequent movements require appropriate authority under the armed-forces section of the code.

"A continuance of the excellent co-operation received from the American press since the war began is earnestly requested."

'BROWNOUT' ENDS, MAY LIFT RACING BAN AND CURFEW

MAY 9 1945

Lights On Again in American Cities as War Ends in Europe.

BIG TASK AHEAD

War Production Must Be Met, Krug Warns—to Relax Controls Slowly.

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, May 8 — (AP) The lights of American cities winked on tonight in token of Europe's liberation and the government made ready to tell the public its homefront policies for the war against Japan.

Director Fred M. Vinson of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion set a news conference for tomorrow (11 a.m. E.W.T.) to release his chart for the future, wrapping up the plans of 26 war and civilian agencies.

The War Production board lifted the lighting "brownout" immediately after President Truman's victory broadcast. With that action, the capital looked to Vinson for a decision on the midight curfew, the racing ban and other minor check reins on the national life.

His predecessor, James F. Byrnes, recommended prompt abolition of these regulations after V-E day, and there was indication Vinson would go along.

But these were minor considerations and WPB Chairman J. A. Krug made it clear that the relaxation of industrial and manpower controls would be gradual and deliberate.

Bitter Fight Ahead

"In this hour of victory in Europe, American workers will not forget the bitter war ahead in the Pacific," said the production in a V-E statement. "War production must continue in tremendous volume and on schedule to meet all military needs.

"There will be plenty of work for everyone."

While the flood lighting of the Washington monument and the capitol dome told Washington that the coal brownout was over, WPB cautioned the country that "all-out conservation of fuel will continue to be necessary." The dome will be darkened tomorrow, as it has been since Pearl Harbor, but the brownout regulations for the public at large are lifted permanently.

These additional developments marked the day on the civilian front:

May Get More Gas

1—OPA and the petroleum administration said the predicted 50 per cent increase in A-card gasoline rations probably must wait 30 days at least, pending studies of Army and Navy fuel needs. Except possibly for tires no other alleviation of rationing is now in site.

2—The Office of Defense Transportation said it was not "even considering" lifting the prohibition against conventions, because the transportation problem will grow more serious as emphasis shifts to the Pacific war.

3—OPA Administrator Chester Bowles decided tentatively to announce price ceiling policies on civilian goods newly reentering production at a news conference Friday. A spokesman said OPA in general would stand by its policy of holding reconversion prices on washing machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and oher long absent goods to the 1942 level.

4—The continuing shortage of some civilian goods was underscored by a WPB announcement that large portions of the textile industry are being moved up to the third highest priority on manpower, on a par with tanks, planes and bombs.

5—Harold G. Boeschenstein, vice chairman of the War Production board, predicted an early increase in tires available for civilian cars.

6—WPB authorized the aviation industry to resume manufacture of transport planes for commercial airlines providing military production is not hampered.

7—The War department ordered a ten per cent cut in heavy artillery ammunition production.

The action, intended to help the industry increase wool and cotton output 18 per cent by channeling more workers into the mills, affects weaving, knitting, felting, and all other mill operations on cottons, woolens and worsteds. Fabric-finishing operations also are covered in mills which are working at least 80 per cent on priority orders. Similar priority goes to rayon mill operations including spinning.

Mills and departments making luxury fabrics, including carpets, bed spreads, lace, drapery and upholstery fabrics were not granted the higher manpower standing.

DETROIT WORKERS CELEBRATE, WALK OUT OF FACTORIES

MAY 9 1945

DETROIT, May 8. — (AP) War work in this arsenal city came to a standstill today as men and women who have been making bomber planes, aircraft engines, tanks, guns and other weapons left their jobs to celebrate the defeat of Germany.

Some of the factories made no attempt to open; others were forced to close down by a heavy exodus of workers that followed President Truman's proclamation of victory in Europe; the few plants that remained open were able to maintain only limited production schedules.

Pleas by industry leaders to the workers to stay on the job were ignored but there was no disorder. Industry spokesmen indicated they expected full shifts to report for work tomorrow.

As Alvan MacAuley, president of the Automotive Council for War Production, and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), were emphasizing the necessity of production to defeat the Japanese, a group of UAW-CIO local union heads issued a statement predicting growing unemployment in the Detroit area.

Asserting that cutbacks in war production "will cost the jobs of 40,000 to 50,000 members of the UAW-CIO" in the Detroit area, they called for "an emergency V-E meeting" next Thursday evening. Its purpose, they said, will be to plan action to: "Smash the little steel wage formula in order to obtain 48 hours' pay for a 40-hour work week; abolish all manpower controls; obtain reconversion pay to supplement inadequate unemployment compensation benefits; bring about speedy reconversion to civilian production of unused plants and facilities to provide jobs for war workers and all returning veterans."

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Text of Churchill Address

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's address:

Yesterday morning at 2:41 a.m. at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, Gen. Jodl, the representative of the German high command and of Grand Admiral Doenitz, the designated head of the German state, signed the act of unconditional surrender of all German land, sea and air forces to the Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet high command.

Gen. Bedell Smith and Gen. Francois Sevez signed the document on behalf of the supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force and Gen. Susloparov signed on behalf of the Russian high command.

Today this agreement will be ratified and confirmed at Berlin, where Air Chief Marshal Tedder, deputy supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, and Gen. De Lattre de Tassigny will sign on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Zhukov on behalf of the Soviet high command.

The German representatives will be Field Marshal Keitel, chief of the high command and the commander in chief of the army, navy and air forces.

Hostilities will end officially at one minute after midnight tonight, Tuesday, the 8th of May.

But in the interest of saving lives, the cease fire began yesterday to be sounded all along the front, and our dear Channel Islands are also to be freed today.

The Germans are still in places resisting the Russian troops, but should they continue to do so after midnight they will, of course, deprive themselves of the protection of the laws of war and will be attacked from all quarters by the Allied troops.

It is not surprising that on such long fronts and in the existing disorder of the enemy, the commands of the German high command could not in every case have been observed immediately. This does not, in our opinion with the military advice at our disposal, constitute any reason for withholding from the nation the facts communicated to us by Gen. Eisenhower of the unconditional surrender already signed at Rheims nor could it prevent us from celebrating today and tomorrow, Wednesday, as Victory in Europe day. Today, perhaps, we shall think mostly of ourselves. Tomorrow we shall pay a particular tribute to our heroic Russian comrades whose prowess in the field has been one of the grand contributions to the general victory.

The German war is therefore at an end.

After years of intense preparations Germany hurled herself on Poland at the beginning of September, 1939, and in pursuance of our guarantee to Poland and in common with the French Republic, Great Britain, the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations, declared war upon this foul aggression.

After gallant France had been struck down we from this island and from our united empire maintained the struggle single-handed for a whole year until we were joined by the military might of Soviet Russia and later by the overwhelming power and resources of the United States of America.

Finally almost the whole world was combined against the evildoers who are now prostrate before us. Our gratitude to our splendid Allies goes forth from all our hearts in the island and throughout the British Empire.

We may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing, but let us not forget for a moment the toils and efforts that lie ahead.

Japan, with all her treachery and greed, remains unsubdued. The injuries she has inflicted against Great Britain, the United States and other countries and her detestable cruelties call for justice and retribution.

We must now devote all our strength and resources to the completion of our task both at home and abroad.

Advance, Britain! Long live the cause of freedom! God save the King.

3. The German high command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and insure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and by the Soviet high command.

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and the German armed forces as a whole.

5. In the event of the German high command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this act of surrender, the supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Soviet high command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

Signed at Reims, France at 0241 hours (2.41 A. M.) on the seventh day of May, 1945.

On behalf of the German high command—Jodl.

In the presence of:

On behalf of the supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Force—W. B. Smith.

On behalf of the Soviet high command—Ivan Susloparoff.

On behalf of the French—F. Sevez.

Naval Surrender Terms

The text of the "naval terms of surrender":

For the information of the public, it may be stated that all German and German-controlled warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships and other craft at sea are being ordered to report their positions in plain language to the nearest Allied wireless telegraph station, and are being given orders to proceed to such Allied ports as directed. They will remain in those ports until further directions are received.

All warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships and other craft in harbor are being ordered to remain in harbor.

U-boats at sea are being ordered to surface, to fly a black flag or pennant and report their position in plain language to the nearest Allied wireless telegraph station. They will then proceed on the surface to such port as may be directed.

All warships and merchant ships, whether in port or at sea, are being instructed to train all weapons fore and aft. Breech blocks will be removed and torpedo tubes will be unloaded.

In harbor, all ammunition, explosives, torpedo warheads and all portable weapons will be landed. Mine-sweeping vessels and salvage vessels, though similarly disarmed, will be instructed to complete with fuel, if necessary, and to prepare themselves immediately for mine-sweeping or salvage service as directed.

Instructions will be given for boom defenses at ports and harbors to be kept open. Demolition charges and controlled mines and mine fields at all ports and harbors are to be rendered ineffective.

All personnel will be ordered to remain either on board their ships or in their establishments until other directions are received.

Churchill Says Surrender Will Be Ratified at Berlin

Ceremonial in Foe's Capital Set for Today—De Gaulle Proclaims Victory in France —Stalin Is Not Yet Heard.

MAY 9 1945

London, May 8 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill today proclaimed the victory in Europe, declaring that the unconditional surrender of Germany will be ratified and confirmed at Berlin and that hostilities will cease at one minute after midnight, British time (6:01 P. M., New York time).

The Prime Minister told the world that the Germans had signed the unconditional surrender of all their land, sea and air forces in Europe yesterday at 2:41 A. M., French time (8:41 P. M., Sunday).

Gen. de Gaulle at the same time told the people of France that "the war is won" and that "the victory of the Allied nations is the victory of France."

Dispatches from Supreme Headquarters made it clear that the surrender was to all the Allies, but the Moscow radio was silent even after Gen. de Gaulle, President Truman and Mr. Churchill had spoken. There had been a general expectation that Stalin would speak simultaneously.

However, the Romanian radio, in a broadcast recorded by the American FCC, quoted an official Russian news agency dispatch as saying that the surrender was an accomplished fact and that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky would probably sign it in Berlin on behalf of Russia.

Officially Confirms A. P.

Mr. Churchill officially bore out yesterday's dispatch in which Edward Kennedy of the Associated Press said that the German capitulation occurred at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims at 2:41 A. M., French time, yesterday. The capitulation was made simultaneously to the Allies and to the Soviet High Command. Gen. Jodl, representative of the German High Command, and Grand Admiral Doenitz, the new Fuehrer, signed the pact for Germany.

"Today," Mr. Churchill said, "this agreement will be ratified and confirmed at Berlin, where Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, and Gen. Tassigny will sign on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower."

He said that the Germans are "still in places resisting the Russians," but added that if resistance continued after midnight "they will, of course, deprive themselves of the protection of the laws of war and will be attacked from all quarters by the Allied troops."

He said it was not surprising that orders of the German High Command should not be obeyed at once—because of the foes disorganization. But he added immediately that, as a result of information furnished by Gen. Eisenhower, it should not prevent "us from celebrating today and tomorrow as Victory in Europe Days."

German War Is Ended.

"The German war is therefore at an end," he said.

He reminded Britain at the same time however, that "we may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing, but let us not forget for am oment the toil and efforts that lie ahead."

"Japan, with all her treachery and greed," he declared, "remains unsubdued. The injury she has inflicted on the United States and other countries and her detestable cruelties call for justice and retribution. We must now devote all our strength and resources to the completion of our task both at home and abroad."

Long Live Freedom.

Mr. Churchill closed his historic message with these words: "Advance, Britannia! Long live the cause of freedom! God save the King!"

As he ended, buglers from the Scots Guards sounded their ceremonial Song of Victory.

At Bucbingham Palace, packed thousands cheered in exultation as the King and Queen with the two Princesses appeared on the balcony and waved to express their joy over peace in Europe.

King George wil speak to the British people at 9 P. M. (3 P. M.). Gen. Eisenhower, the architect of victory in the west; Field Marshal Montgomery, who chased the Nazis across Africa, France and the Reich, and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, who carved out victory in the south, also will be heard.

MAY 9 10

Text Of Acts Of Surrender

MAY 9 1945

Paris, May 8 (AP)—The text of "an act of military surrender" as announced today at supreme headquarters:

1. We, the undersigned, acting by authority of the German high command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and simultaneously to the Soviet high command all forces on land, sea and in the air who are at this date under German control.

2. The German high command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours (11.01 P.M.), Central European Time, on eight May and to remain in the positions occupied at the time. No ship, vessel or aircraft is to be scuttled or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment.

Eisenho... Victory Order

By THE ASSOCIATED PR...

Following is the text o... Eisenhower's victory orde... the day as transmitted fro... preme Allied Headquarters:

Victory order of the day

Men and women of the A... Expeditionary Force:

The crusade on which we embarked in the early summer of 1944 has reached its glorious conclusion. It is my especial privilege in the name of all nations represented in this theater of war to commend each of you for valiant performance of duty.

Though these words are feeble they come from the bottom of a heart overflowing with pride in your loyal service and admiration for you as warriors. Your accomplishments at sea, in the air, on the ground and in the field of supply have astonished the world.

Even before the final week of the conflict you had put 5,000,000 of the enemy permanently out of the war. You have taken in stride military tasks so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible. You have confused, defeated and destroyed your savagely fighting foe.

On the road to victory you have endured every discomfort and privation and have surmounted every obstacle ingenuity and desperation could throw in your path.

You did not pause until our front was firmly joined up with the great Red army coming from the east and other Allied forces coming from the south.

Full victory in Europe has been attained. Working and fighting together in a single and indestructible partnership, you have achieved a perfection in unification of air, ground and naval power that will stand as a model in our time.

The route you have travelled through hundreds of miles is marked by the graves of former comrades. From them have been exacted the ultimate sacrifice: blood of many nations—American, British, Canadian, French, Polish and others — has helped to gain the victory. Each of the fallen died as a member of the team to which you belong, bound together by a common love of liberty and a refusal to submit to enslavement.

No monument of stone, no memorial of whatever magnitude could so well express our respect and veneration for their sacrifice as would perpetuation of the spirit of comradeship in which they died.

As we celebrate victory in Europe let us remind ourselves that common problems of the immediate and distant future can be best solved in the same conceptions of cooperation and devotion to the cause of human freedom as have made this expeditionary force such a mighty engine of righteous destruction.

Let us have no part in the profitless quarrels in which other men will inevitably engage as to what country and what service won the European war. Every man, every woman and every nation here represented has served according to his or her ability and

the efforts of each have contributed to the outcome. This we shall remember—and in doing so we shall be revering each honored grave and be sending comfort to the loved ones of comrades who could not live to see this day.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

PROCLAMATION

In 1943 the late President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill met in Casablanca. There they pronounced the formula of unconditional surrender for the Axis powers. In Europe that formula has now been fulfilled. The Allied force which invaded Europe on June 6, 1944, has, with its great Russian allies and the forces advancing from the south, utterly defeated the Germans on land, sea and air. This unconditional surrender has been achieved by team work, team work not only among all the Allies participating but among all the services, land, sea and air.

To every subordinate that has been in this command of almost 5,000,000 Allies, I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. The only repayment that can be made to them is the deep appreciation and lasting gratitude of all the free citizens of all the United Nations.

King George Calls on British Empire To 'Give Thanks to God for Deliverance'

MAY 9 1945

By JAMES E. KING

LONDON, May 8—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill, with a solemn reminder that Japan "remains unsubdued" and still must be brought to justice, today formally proclaimed the war with Germany was ended.

Shortly afterwards King George VI in a special V-E day broadcast to the British Empire from Buckingham Palace called upon his people to "give thanks to God for a great deliverance."

Churchill in a world broadcast from 10 Downing street said that the unconditional surrender of Germany signed at Reims at 2:41 a.m., Monday would "be ratified and confirmed" at Berlin and that all hostilities would cease at one minute after midnight, British time (6:01 p.m., EWT).

Germans continuing to resist after that hour, the Prime Minister said, "will of course deprive themselves of the protection of the laws of war and will be attacked from all quarters by the Allied troops."

Rides In Open Car

Beaming broadly and smoking a cigar, the 70-year-old Prime Minister rode to Commons in an open car through cheering crowds after his historical official announcement of the end of the European war.

There in Commons, where five years ago he rallied Britain to a defiant defense against huge odds, he gave a first hand report of the surrender to Parliament.

While the end of the war was officially proclaimed in London and Washington, Moscow's official announcement was yet to come. Premier Churchill indicated it would follow after the formal signing of the peace agreement in Berlin.

"Tomorrow," he said, "it may be specially desirable for us to emphasize the debt we owe to our Soviet ally whose main celebrations will be taking place then."

As he entered Commons, smiling broadly, all the typical stolidness of the house was brushed aside and the members jumped up shouting with joy, shaking hands all around and back slapping one another. The historic chamber echoed to the cheers of the members of Parliament and gallery spectators joined in the thunderous reception.

Churchill himself joined in, but declared firmly "we may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing but let us not forget for a moment the toil and efforts that lie ahead."

Will Crush Japan

"Japan with all of her treachery and greed remains unsubdued," he reminded. "The injury she inflicted on Great Britain, the United States and other countries and her detestable cruelties call for justice and retribution. We must now devote all our strength and resources to the completion of our task both at home and aboard."

Churchill concluded his talk in Commons with these words:

"Advance Britannia. Long Live the Cause of Freedom. God Save the King."

Then on a motion by the Prime Minister Commons in a procession behind the speaker marched to neighboring St. Margaret's church for a service of Thanksgiving.

Hat on the back of his head and smiles radiating from around his ever-present cigar the Prime Minister rode later in the afternoon to Buckingham Palace and the crowds again got their money's worth as he waved and gave the V-sign again and again in the slow progress along the few blocks from 10 Downing street to Buckingham.

Herbert Morrison, minister of home security, and Ernest Bevin, labor minister, also called on the King as did Sir John Anderson, chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Archibald Sinclair, air minister, and Lord Woolton, minister of reconstruction, and the British chiefs of staff.

The King, bareheaded and in naval uniform, came out of the Palace and joined his ministers and military and naval chiefs to be photographed. Flying fortresses roared low over bomb-marked Buckingham and the sardined thousands had a wonderful time.

The King in his message to the Empire reminded the people that "total victory has not yet been won. In the Far East we have yet to deal with the Japanese, a determined and cruel foe. To this we shall turn with the utmost resolve and with all of our resources."

Broadcast By King George

MAY 9 1945

London, May 8 (AP)—The text of the British peoples follows:

Today we give thanks to God for a great deliverance.

Speaking from our empire's oldest capital city—war-battered but never for one moment daunted or dismayed—speaking from London, I ask you to join with me in that act of thanksgiving.

Germany, who drove all Europe into war, has been finally overcome. In the Far East we have yet to deal with the Japanese, a determined and cruel foe. To this we shall turn with the utmost resolve and with all our resources. But at this hour, when the dreadful shadow of war has passed far from our hearts and homes in these islands, we may at last make one pause for thanksgiving, and then we must turn our thought to the tasks all over the world which peace in Europe brings with it.

Tribute To The Dead

First let us remember those who will not come back: their constancy and courage in battle, their sacrifice and endurance in the face of a merciless enemy; let us remember the men in all the services, the women in all the services, who have laid down their lives.

We have come to the end of our tribulation and they are not with us at the moment of our rejoicing.

Next let us salute in proud gratitude the great host of the living who have brought us to victory. I cannot praise them to the measure of each one's service, for in a total war the efforts of all rise to the same noble height and all are devoted to the common purpose. Armed or unarmed, men and women, you have fought and striven and endured to your utmost. None knows that better than I do, and as your King I thank with a full heart those who bore arms so valiantly on land and sea or in the air; and all civilians who, shouldering their many burdens, have carried them unflinchingly and without complaint.

Defended World Liberties

With those memories in our minds, let us think what it was that has upheld us through nearly six years of suffering and peril. The knowledge that everything was at stake—our freedom, our independence, our very existence as a people; but the knowledge also that in defending ourselves we were defending the liberties of the whole world; that our cause was the cause not of this nation only, not of this Empire and Commonwealth only, but of every land where freedom is cherished and law and liberty go hand in hand.

In the darkest hours we knew that the enslaved and isolated peoples of Europe looked to us. Their hopes were our hopes; their confidence confirmed our faith. We knew that if we failed or faltered the last remaining barrier against a world-wide tyranny would have fallen in ruins. But we did not falter, and we did not fail. We kept faith with ourselves and with one another; we kept faith and unity with our great allies. That faith, that unity have carried us to victory through dangers which at times seemed overwhelming.

Much Hard Work Ahead

So let us resolve to bring to the tasks which lie ahead the same high confidence in our mission. Much hard work awaits us, both in the restoration of our own country after the ravages of war and in helping to restore peace and sanity to a shattered world.

This comes upon us at a time when we have all given of our best. For five long years and more, heart and brain, nerve and muscle, have been directed upon the overthrow of Nazi tyranny. Now we turn, fortified by success, to deal with our last remaining foe. The Queen and I know the ordeals which you have endured throughout the Commonwealth and Empire. We are proud to have shared some of them with you, and we know also that we shall all face the future together with stern resolve and prove that our reserves of will power and vitality are inexhaustible.

of King George's V-E broadcast to

Hopes For Lasting Peace

There is great comfort in the thought that the years together, that the years of darkness and danger in which the children of our country have grown up, are, please God, over forever. We shall have failed, and the blood of our dearest will have flowed in vain, if the victory which they died to win does not lead to a lasting peace, founded on justice and established in good will.

To that, then, let us turn our thoughts on this day of just triumph and proud sorrow: and then take up our work again, resolved as a people to do nothing unworthy of those who died for us and to make the world such a world as they would have desired, for their children and for ours.

This is the task to which now honor binds us. In the hour of danger we humbly committed our cause into the hand of God and He has been our strength and shield. Let us thank Him for His mercies and in this hour of victory commit ourselves and our new task to the guidance of the same strong hand.

Gen. Bradley's Remarks to Troops

MAY 9 1945

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—Gen. Omar Bradley's statement today follows:

When American troops landed on the Normandy beaches on June 6, 1944, all United States ground forces were fighting under the command of the First United States Army.

Within six weeks, with men and equipment pouring ashore, we had grown to a force twice the size of a normal army. On July 26 this massive First Army attacked from behind its hedgerows to tear a gaping hole in the strong side of the enemy. By Aug. 1 its seventeen divisions had fanned out into the plains of France and were heading to cut off Brest and lay the noose for the Argentan-Falaise trap. And so, on August the first, we divided this huge American force into two armies, the First and the Third, with the Twelfth Army Group in command of both. It was a plan the group had been working on since the fall of 1943.

In the nine months that followed we have amassed two additional armies, until today the Twelfth Army Group comprises the First, Third, Ninth and Fifteenth American Armies. It is the first wholly American group of armies to take the field in any war. It is the greatest accumulation of power and force in the nation's history.

Our armies have speeded the liberation of France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. They have fought 700 miles from the beaches to conquer half of Germany and join forces with the Russians. They have stabbed across the Czechoslovak border and into the hills of Austria. They have destroyed whole groups of German armies in the west, given hope to the peoples of Europe and speeded the timetable for our own war in the Pacific.

The achievements of this group of American armies are monuments not only to the vitality and resourcefulness of the American people, but they are living evidence to the courage, the skill and the bravery of those American soldiers who lie dead near the battlefields we have won, and those troops—tens of thousands of them—recuperating in our hospitals today

We have captured more than 2,000,000 enemy prisoners, 350,000 in the Ruhr pocket and 1,000,000 since we crossed the Rhine. Germany was defeated when her armies were destroyed. Virtually every German that faced us in the original armies of the west has been killed, wounded or taken a prisoner of war.

At Argentan the First Army closed its trap to annihilate entire corps of the German Army. It blocked the retreat to the north, while our Third Army raced around the end and carved the enemy into prisoner pockets. Not until he reached the Siegfried Line was the enemy able to recover from the terrifying cost of these battles.

When von Rundstedt threw his three big armies into the Ardennes we smashed his armor, flung the remnants back and broke through his great fortifications. Within a month we had destroyed the German armies destined to defend the Rhine and crowded our cages with another quarter of a million German troops. Without breaking our stride we crossed the Rhine to encircle the Ruhr and trap the German armies that had hoped to save the heart land. Rushing quickly to the east while also attacking to our rear, we bypassed his mountain stronghold and bagged another 50,000. During the month of March we captured on an average a German division a day. This was increased during April.

Today I wish to commend every man and officer in this group of American armies I have been privileged to command. No greater army and no finer troops have fought anywhere, under any flag, and I want to express my deep appreciation to General Hodges of the First Army, to General Patton of the Third Army, General Simpson of the Ninth Army and to General Gerow of the Fifteenth Army. We have worked closely together to give us the flexibility and the power to concentrate anywhere at any time we chose.

Germany is beaten, completely and utterly beaten. But today we must carry our effort to the scene of the war with Japan. There can be no let-up and no slowdown until the job is done. Only then shall we win the peace that will make this V-E Day a day of hope and promise for all generations.

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Patton Review of 3d Army Campaign

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s statement today follows:

Now that victory in Europe has been achieved, let us review the Third Army's part in this epic struggle.

From Africa to Brest, thence across France, Germany and into Austria, the Third Army and its equally victorious army of the Nineteenth Tactical Air Command, have fought their way. The Seine, the Loire, the Moselle, the Saar, the Rhine and the Danube, not to mention twenty other lesser rivers, have been successfully stormed. The Siegfried Line has been penetrated at will. Metz, Trier, Coblenz and Frankfort and countless other cities and towns have been cleared of the enemy. More than 80,000 square miles of country have been liberated or conquered.

You have demonstrated your irresistible prowess in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Czechoslavakia and Austria. You have captured more than three quarters of a million Nazi soldiers, and have killed or wounded at least half a million others. But, in thinking of the heritage of glory you have achieved, do not be unmindful of the price you have paid. Throughout your victorious advances your line of march is marked with the graves of your heroic dead, while the hospitals are crowded with your wounded.

Nor should we forget the efforts of those at home, who have invariably provided us with the sinews of war, the means to victory. To those at home, we promise that with their unremitting assistance we shall continue, so that with the help of Almighty God and through the inspired leadership of our President and the High Command, we shall conquer not only Germany, but also Japan, until the last danger to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall perish from the earth.

Hodges' Tribute to the First Army

MAY 9 1945

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' statement today was as follows:

With victory in Europe an accomplished fact, it is fitting that we of the First United States Army should pause to review our accomplishments and to pay tribute to those who gave their lives and to those who lie wounded so that our Army might move relentlessly forward. I wish they all would know that we have not forgotten the part they have played in this great First United States Army and their part in this hard-won victory.

From the beaches of Normandy to the heart of Germany has been a long, difficult struggle, but we can rest secure in the knowledge of a job well done.

Speaking now to the men of the First Army, America will long remember D-Day in Normandy and the bitter fighting that followed as you expanded your bridgeheads and liberated the Cherbourg Peninsula, and then the long summer days of hedgerow fighting as you moved into position for the break-through at St. Lo.

In your 450-mile dash from St. Lo to the Siegfried Line, you liberated vast areas of northern France and Belgium. You were the first to crack the Siegfried Line and, during the Ardennes campaign, you held the best troops the Germans could concentrate. You recoiled from the blow to drive the Nazis back across the banks of the Rhine.

It was the First Army that seized the first bridgehead at Remagen. With skill and audacity, you breached the last Nazi obstacle on the road to Berlin. Your drive toward Berlin is history now, with its total of nearly 900,000 prisoners captured since D-Day. After crossing the Rhine at Remagen, you drove relentlessly east and north, exploiting your break-through and linking up with the Ninth Army to close the Ruhr pocket on over 324,000 Germans.

From Kassel, you fought on two fronts separated by over 200 miles. On the west you mopped up the pocket, and to the east you advanced swiftly to the Elbe. It was you who first contacted our gallant Soviet allies at Torgau, a fitting climax to a long line of firsts for the First United States Army.

On this day of victory in Europe you should feel proud—proud of the fight you have made, proud of the tremendous work on the home front, proud of our allies and proud of our cause.

Millions of mothers and fathers in America have contributed courage, sacrifice and superb fighting men to this victory.

However, our fight is not yet over. We still have one more of the aggressor nations to defeat. I have every confidence in the final victory. Hard work, hard fighting and great sacrifices are still ahead at home and on the fighting fronts.

And not until victory day in the Pacific can we lay aside our weapons and resume life in a free world.

General Jodl's Cease-Firing Order

Effective May 9, at 12:01 a. m., in all theaters of war by all formations of armed forces and all armed organizations or individual persons, all hostilities against all former enemies are to be discontinued.

Every destruction of, or damage to, arms, ammunition, aircraft, equipment and stores of all kinds, as well as damage to, and sinking of, ships is in contradiction to the terms accepted and signed by the high command of the armed forces, and in the common interest of the German people must be prevented with all possible means.

This announcement must be considered as an order by everybody who should not have received it through official military chanels.

Effective May 9, at 12:01 a. m., only open language must be used in all wireless communications of all branches of the armed forces.

On behalf of the Grand Admiral. JODL, Colonel General.

Admiral Doenitz

MAY 9 1945

LONDON, May 8 (AP).—The text of the address to the German people today by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as broadcast by the Flensburg radio:

German men and women: When I addressed the German nation on May 1 telling it that the Fuehrer had appointed me his successor, I said that my foremost task was to save the lives of the German people. In order to achieve this goal, I ordered the German high command during the night May 6-7 to sign the unconditional surrender for all fronts.

On May 8 at 2300 hours (11 p. m.) the arms will be silent.

German soldiers, veterans of countless battles, are now treading the bitter path to captivity, and thereby making the last sacrifice for the life of our women and children, and for the future of our nation.

We bow to all who have fallen. I have pledged myself to the German people that in the coming times of want I will help courageous women and children, as far as I humanly can, to alleviate their conditions. Whether this will be possible I do not know.

We must face facts squarely. The unity of state and party does not exist any more. The party has left the scene of its activities.

With the occupation of Germany, the power has been transferred to the occupying authorities. It is up to them to confirm me in my function and the government I have appointed or decide whether to appoint a different one. Should I be required to help our Fatherland, I will remain at my post.

Should the will of the German people express itself in the appointment of a head of state, or should the powers of occupation make it impossible for me to continue in my office, remains to be seen.

Duty keeps me on my difficult post for the sake of Germany. I will not remain one hour more than can be reconciled with the dignity of the Reich. I will disregard my person in this matter.

All of us have to face a difficult path. We have to walk it with dignity, courage and discipline which those demand of us, who sacrificed their all for us. We must walk it by making the greatest efforts to create a firm basis for our future lives.

We will walk it unitedly. Without this unity we will not be able to overcome the misery of the times to come. We will walk it in the hope that one day our children may lead a free and secure existence in a peaceful Europe.

On this thorny path, which we all will have to tread, I will try to help you as much as is possible, should I remain at my post.

Should we succeed in going this way together, this step will be a service to the nation and to the Reich.

Last Straw in Nazi Collapse Was Soldiers' Refusal to Fight

Disclosure Made by German Delegates At Rheims Surrender Ceremony

The following dispatch from Rheims supplements yesterday's by Edward Kennedy which gave the first account of the German surrender. It is believed it is based on Mr. Kennedy's original dispatch, of which only about 300 words were received before communications were broken. A Rheims dispatch today said 17 correspondents, including Mr. Kennedy, were present at the surrender ceremony.

By the Associated Press.

RHEIMS, France, May 7 (Delayed by Censor.)—The last straw in German resistance came when commanders could not get German soldiers to fight, it was disclosed by the German delegates who came to Gen. Eisenhower's advance headquarters at Rheims early today to sign the instrument of surrender.

The negotiations on the Allied side were headed by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff, and on the German side by Gen. Gustav Jodl, chief of staff to the German Army.

The supreme commander himself did not see the German delegates until the surrender ceremony was completed.

When he did he asked the Germans sternly if they fully understood the terms of surrender and if they were prepared to carry them out. They said they were.

Gen. Jodl snapped to attention as Gen. Eisenhower laid aside the gold-topped fountain pen with which he signed the documents and said: "I want to say a word."

He spoke in English, but then continued in German, saying:

"General, with this signature, the people and German armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victor's hands.

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world. In this hour I can only express the hope that the victor will treat them with generosity."

There was no reply to his remarks and he left the room.

It was a strange scene, almost drab and commonplace in view of the momentous nature of the occasion.

The room at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters was in the red bricked Industrial College of Rheims. Around the walls were war maps on which the Germans could well see the hopelessness of the military situation.

In the center of the room was a plain uncovered and cracked table 20 feet long and 8 feet wide, painted gray. At the head of the table there were two empty chairs.

The delegates were seated as follows:

Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, assistant chief of staff, intelligence.

Maj. Gen. Sevez, representing Gen. Juin, Gen. De Gaulles' chief of staff.

Admiral Sir Harold Burrough, commander of the Allied naval forces.

Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Allied chief of staff.

First Lt. Ivan Vherniaev, Russian interpreter.

Maj. Gen. of Artillery Ivan Susloparov, Russian chief of staff.

Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander United States Strategic Air Forces.

Air Marshal Sir J. M. Robb, chief of air staff.

Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, assistant chief of staff operations.

Col. Ivan Zenkovitch, aide to Gen. Susloparov.

Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Oxenius, personal aide to Gen. Jodl.

Col. Gen. Jodl, German chief of staff.

Gen. Admiral Hans Geoge von Friedeburg, commander in chief of the German Navy.

Gen. Smith and Gen. Jodl sat opposite each other.

Nazis Wear Decocrations.

The Germans, except the admiral, who was in blue, wore gray green uniforms and full decorations.

They used the regular German military salute, not that of the Nazis.

It was a bare setting, brightened only by the blazing lights used by the photographers.

Each delegate had a pencil and a pad of paper before him. There were china ashtrays at each plate, but nobody smoked.

The documents had already been prepared on plain legal forms. There were four copies, all in plain manila folders, without ribbons, seals or trimmings. There was an air of austerity throughout the proceedings.

The actual signing was done with two gold-topped fountain pens which Gen. Eisenhower had kept for the purpose since the campaign in North Africa.

Little Unnecessary Talking.

There was little unnecessary conversation; the Russian and French delegates did not even speak.

Here are a few details of the last moments before the surrender.

Gen. Eisenhower arranged for the German representatives to be brought to Rheims on Saturday, May 5. The party consisted of Admiral Friedeburg and Col. Poleck, a supply expert. The party was unable to make the whole trip by air and, after landing at Brussels, continued by car.

Before leaving the party lunched at an RAF snack bar on spam sandwiches and Scotch ale. Admiral Friedeburg drank his directly out of the bottle and seemed to enjoy it.

In the car Admiral Friedeburg fell asleep almost immediately, but Col. Poleck looked out of the car window glumly.

Allies Give Terms.

At the beginning of this preliminary meeting Friedeburg was required to show his credentials and authority to represent Admiral Doenitz. It was clear, however, that he was not authorized to surrender.

The Allied chief of staff gave Friedeburg the terms of the supreme commander, which had already been drawn up.

Gen. Smith explained to Friedeburg the hopelessness of the German military position. The admiral expressed the fear that many German soldiers would be killed by the Russians unless they were allowed to surrender directly to the Allied armies in the west.

Gen. Smith showed no sympathy with this suggestion and declared that the Allies were not prepared to talk about anything but unconditional surrender to all the Allies.

MAY 9 1945

Pubs Overflow, Firecrackers Pop, as London Celebrates V-E

LONDON, May 8—(AP) London's millions tossed aside the weariness of more than five years of war today, cheering themselves hoarse as Prime Minister Churchill officially proclaimed Germany's complete capitulation.

Carrying on the uproarious celebration that started yesterday with first news of the European war's end, tha for once unrestrained British jammed Whitehall, the Buckingham Palace area and Trafalgar Square and heard the Prime Minister's V-E day speech.

They carried flags. They wore flowers. They blew horns. They shook rattlers. They shouted and sang. They resembled nothing so much as an American football or circus crowd multiplied many times over.

In Trafalgar Square a sea of happy faces stretched from the base of Nelson's monument out of sight into the distant street intersections.

Fire crackers popped. Pubs overflowed, some even serving beer along the sidewalks.

The great city itself seemed to cheer with its people. Its horrible war scars were hidden by vast ribands of bunting and gaily flapping flags and banners.

There was a strong underlying current of solemnity to the fete. At bombed St. Paul's cathedral a noon victory service brought a swelling chorus of voices to the hymn "Now Thank We All Our God."

The service was very simple. There was no sermon. Prayers were offered for "the courage and endurance of all who have guarded this land from peril of invasion," and for restoration of order, health and civil life in Europe.

United Nations, replacing the victory bonfires that illuminated the skies of the ancient capital last night.

Throughout last night laughing, dancing, singing civilians, sailors and soldiers thronged the streets of London.

The scenes were repeated in towns and cities all over England. There was dancing and singing, too, in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and in Denmark.

Paris Celebrates.

For the first time in almost six years a battery of high-powered flood lamps illuminated the white columns of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris last night. Frenchmen stood in the gleaming light and sang "The Marseillaise."

Mingling amid the Parisian gayety were American doughboys parading with pretty French girls on their arms. Flying Fortresses overhead dropped flares and rockets went up all over the city.

The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes in Paris got out its victory edition. Les Nouvelles brought out a red, white and blue edition with the baner headline "La Guerre est Finie." Colored flags of France, the United States and Russia waved clear across the page and the Goddess of Liberty took up two full columns on the left side.

In London witnesses to the hilarity but no deterrent were the shattered buildings and gaping holes where buildings had been before Nazi bombs found their mark.

Piccadilly Jammed.

Thousands of the celebrators formed circles, waved flags and danced in jam-packed Piccadilly Circus.

Three British soldiers, two sailors and four airmen danced on top of a bus as it moved through the area, to the uproarous delight of the crowd.

American soldiers kissed English girls. They linked arms and joined the crowd singing "There Will Always Be an England."

Thousands who paraded to Buckingham Palace chanted "We want the King, we want the King." They saw the red carpet already flung over the royal balcony from which the King and Queen will receive homage today, but the royal couple failed to appear.

Other celebrants packed pubs and hotel bars. Dusty bottles of champagne, saved for the occasion, were brought up from cellars.

Lights in Windows.

Christmas tree lights outlined the windows of houses. Skyrockets soared into the skies. One bonfire flickered at a new cross that marked the place where a rocket bomb killed 170 people only a few months ago.

Tonight public houses and other licensed bars may remain open until midnight—an extra hour. Food shops will be opened for only a few hours and underground railways, central buses and trams will operate on Sunday schedules.

Both today and tomorrow will be holidays. Although London newspapers will publish today, afternoon papers will not publish tomorrow and morning papers will not publish on Thursday.

Londoners Celebrate Wildly, Undeterred By Gaping Buildings

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—Jubilant England awoke today from its first peacetime sleep in almost six years to greet the formal declaration of victory in Europe.

The streets of London were decked with the multi-colored flags of the

HITLER'S BODY FOUND, RUMOR

Red General Said To Have Made Disclosure To British

MAY 9 1945

London, May 8 (AP)—Dispatches from the British 2d Army front said today a Russian general had disclosed that a body purported to be that of Adolf Hitler had been found by the Red Army troops in the ruins of Berlin.

The general was reported to have said that photographs taken of the body would be studied in Moscow.

There was no confirmation from the Soviet capital. Moscow dispatches said Russian troops still were combing the city for Hitler's body, which apparently had not been unearthed from a vast underground headquarters discovered in the area of the Reichschancellery, where the Germans said Hitler died May 1.

Pilugin Relates Report

During a meeting two days ago between Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, dispatches said, Russian officers asked Col. Anotoly Pilugin, Tass agency war correspondent attached to the British attached to the British 2d Army, whether the British believed Hitler was dead or alive.

Pilugin was said to have replied that there was mixed opinion and then a Russian general, whose identity Pilugin did not disclose, stated flatly that the Russians had found the body of a man identified as Hitler.

All Hitler's domestic help who fell into Russian hands reportedly viewed the body. All but one of the chauffeurs and maid-servants were said to have identified the dead man as Hitler.

Cook's Body, One Says

The one servant declared emphatically that the body was that of one of Hitler's cooks. The servant was said to have declared that he believed the "cook double," whom he knew intimately, had been assassinated while Hitler himself escaped.

The general was reported to have told Pilugin that bodies, supposedly of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and his wife and children, also had been discovered but Goebbels's was so badly burnt it was not recognizable.

Meanwhile, General Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, commander in chief of the Germar. Navy, told Allied officers after Germany's surrender in Reims that there was "no doubt about Hitler's death."

Himmler Flees To Denmark

He said Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had fled for Denmark and probably was near Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's command post in Flensburg.

In Moscow, the afternoon newspaper *Bolshevik* announced the discovery of Hitler's vast underground headquarters in Berlin. The entrance was through a concrete tower located in the courtyard of the Reichschancellery—the same courtyard in which many bodies of high Nazi officials were discovered earlier.

Not far from Hitler's personal rooms, the Russians found Goebbels's apartment. There they found a packed suitcase crammed with documents, including a detailed plan for the evacuation of Hitler from Berlin.

KING HAAKON STEADIES NORSE

MAY 9 1945

Warns Them Against Rash Acts at This Time.

London, May 8 (A. P.).—King Haakon VII cautioned his people of Norway today against "rash behavior," reminding them that the surrendered German occupation forces still are in the country.

"The state of war has not yet been repealed, but the armistice has come into force," the monarch said in a broadcast. "In the present situation it is more than ever necessary for every one to preserve that calm and behave in that dignified manner which has been the source of our people's strength during the whole period of occupation. Our difficulties are still not at an end."

The exiled government announced it would remain in London "for the time being." Five of its members, however, were authorized to proceed home and "take charge of the re-establishment of a legal civil administration."

Crown Prince Olaf, commander in chief of Norwegian forces, said he had placed them all at Gen. Eisenhower's disposal "in order that, together with Allied forces, they can engage in the task of disarming the Germans."

Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold said Norway's chief objective must be to restore the country and return to civil administration.

Leopold Liberated As Yanks Overpower German SS Troops

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—Liberated by American troops after five years of Nazi imprisonment, Leopold III, King of the Belgians, today faced a future beset with uncertainty.

The 43-year-old monarch and his Queen—a commoner whom he married while a prisoner—were rescued by American 7th Army Doughboys who overpowered German SS (Elite Guard) troops guarding the royal party at Strobl, 8 miles east of Salzburg in Austria.

With the King and Queen were 18 members of their staff and their four children, three of the latter by his first wife, Queen Astrid, who died in an automobile accident in Switzerland in 1935.

A group of civilians had tipped the Doughboys off to the whereabouts of the royal entourage, and their liberation followed quickly.

Reports from Belgium have indicated that the King's homecoming would be received with mingled feelings by his countrymen.

Some Belgians resent bitterly the fact that King Leopold did not flee to an Allied haven, as did the Queen of the Netherlands. Some also think he should explain why he capitulated to the Nazis 18 days after they invaded Belgium.

The Belgian public was described about a week ago as in a high state of excitement over prospects of his return. The cabinet was prompted to issue a statement on April 28 that reports of his liberation were without foundation.

Most Belgians were said to be strongly in favor of a monarchy, but reported gaining ground was the suggestion that the King abdicate in favor of his heir, 14-year-old Prince Baudouin, with Prince Charles continuing as regent.

When Belgium was liberated the cabinet returned from its exile and with 15 days convened the prewar Parliament. In compliance with the constitution, Prince Charles was elected regent.

Leftist groups have been occupied with constitutional problems that will have to be dealt with if the King returns. Some assert it is up to Parliament to decide whether King Leopold is in a position to fulfill his constitutional duties.

Also Victory For France

London, May 8 (AP)—General de Gaulle, in a broadcast to the French people today, said the "victory of the Allied nations is the victory of France."

Stalin Remains Silent While Truman and Churchill Broadcast

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—While Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman today announced the unconditional surrender of Germany, Premier Stalin remained silent.

Supreme Allied headquarters in Paris made it clear that the surrender was to all the Allies, but the Moscow radio was silent even after the historic news had been announced officially from 10 Downing street and the White House.

The only news on the surrender from Moscow's viewpoint was contained in a Romanian radio broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. The radio quoted a Russian official news agency dispatch as saying the German capitulation was an accomplished fact and that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky probably would sign it in Berlin on behalf of Russia.

Allies Told to Halt Offensive Operations

By the Associated Press.

MAY 9 1945

LONDON, May 8.—Supreme Allied headquarters in a special communique today said "Allied expeditionary forces have been ordered to cease offensive operations, but will maintain their present position until the surrender becomes effective."

Headquarters announced the Germans agreed to:

Order all resistance halted; yield all ships and aircraft unscuttled and undamaged; insure compliance with all further orders from the Allied supreme commander and the Soviet high command.

The surrender document specified that nothing it contained limited or restricted any terms which might later be imposed on the Reich.

"In the event of the German high command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this act of surrender," it warned, "the supreme commander * * * and the Soviet high command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate."

British King Sends Message to Truman

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—In a congratulatory message to President Truman, King George expressed confidence today that the spirit of comradeship developed between Britain and the United States "will continue not only until Japan has been finally defeated, but also in the years to come."

"With the cessation of hostilities on the continent, I hasten to send to you, Mr. President, my warmest congratulations on the attainment of victory over our common foe in Europe," the King said. "It is my earnest prayer that the day of final victory may not be far distant."

The message to Mr. Truman was one of 16 sent by the King to the heads of various states and governments.

Spaatz Says USAAF Will Be Hurled At Japs

London, May 8 (AP)—Now that Germany is defeated the United States Army Air Force will devote its "full attention to the concentration of all available air power against the Japanese Empire." Gen. Carl A. Spaatz said today in a radio address to America.

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the United States 8th Air Force, spoke on the same program with the commander in chief of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe. Doolittle said: "Now that the war in Europe is over, I know they will go on to that other war in the same spirit, with the same unflinching courage and with the same results."

CALLS HANDLING OF V-E NEWS FIASCO

London, May 8 (A. P.).—The London Daily Mirror's Supreme Headquarters correspondent, writing of the handling of V-E day news at SHAEF, said today that "this must be the greatest single

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fiasco of all time."

"Through no fault of censorship, which must obey higher orders," he wrote, "I cannot even tell you whether the war is over or not—and coming from Supreme Headquarters tonight, I suppose that's pretty funny."

The correspondent said that "while peace news is being broadcast all over the world, the British and American newspaper men's copy still lies here, pending the permission of officials.

"Even in their defeat the Germans can laugh at us for our confusion. For those who have been abroad on war stories since 1938 and 1939 this is the final humiliation.

"It is a pity that SHAEF lacks the courage of Lord Nelson, who put his telscope to his blind eye. The only advantage they seem to have over Nelson is that they are more at sea."

ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE NAMED

LONDON, May 8 — (AP) Admiral Sir James Fownes Somerville has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles M. Forbes as admiral of the fleet, it was announced tonight. He also has been reappointed head of the British admiralty delegation in Washington.

...CTORY FURLOUGHS FOR OVERSEAS VETS

LONDON, May 8—(AP) All American troops in the United Kingdom will get "Victory furloughs"—but not to return home—during May, June, July or August, Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, commander of the U. S. Army's United Kingdom base, said today.

The furloughs will be spent in the British Isles and hotel accommodations already have been obtained in several coastal resort towns ,the announcement said. The length of the furloughs was not specifi

LONDON, ... the German communique broadcast today over the Flens...g radio said "Grand Admiral Doenitz has decreed abandonment of the Hitler-introduced Nazi salute and the restoration of the military salute in the German army."

"The British have abolished the German (Nazi) salute in several areas and reintroduced the old military salute," the communique said. "The discipline of our forces demands the common salute. Therefore effective immediately the military salute is ordered for all members of the German Wehrmacht. It consists of raising the right hand to the cap."

Switzerland Severs Relations With Germany

London, May 8 (AP)—Switzerland severed relations with surrendered Germany today, Sweden, Spain and Portugal had made similar moves in the last 48 hours.

The Swiss radio said the Nazi party in that Alpine country had been dissolved and its leader, Wilhelm Staengel, was deported to Germany. The German Legation and consulates were closed.

Perhaps the only remaining neutral maintaining relations with Germany is Eire (Ireland).

4-Power Occupation Of Berlin Expected

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—The French telegraph agency yesterday quoted the Paris newspaper Ce Soir as stating that four-power occupation of Berlin has been decided on, and that a "French military mission under the leadership of Gen. de Beauchesne is preparing to leave for the German capital to take over one-quarter of the city."

"The Soviet Union will control the east section of Berlin," the paper said; "the United States the south, Great Britain the west and French forces the northern part."

DR. HEMPEL QUITS EIRE

DUBLIN, May 8. — (AP) Dr. Hempel, German minister to Eire, called on Prime Minister DeValera today and told him he regarded his mission as "terminated," and was vacating the legation site.

Eisenhower Won't Ban News Agencies

Paris, May 8 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower informed correspondents at Supreme Headquarters today that no action could be taken against a news agency or organization for the act of any individual correspondent or correspondents.

Headquarters Stops Briefing Newsmen

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Paris, May 8.—The blackboard outside the supreme headquarters press briefing room said today:

"No 1045 briefing.

"No conferences today."

MAY 9 1945

German Tears and Hunger Mark War Tattered Berlin

(John Groth, veteran 37-year-old artist and war correspondent, wrote this story after a visit to Berlin the day it fell. He had last visited Berlin in 1934, when Hitler staged his Nazi blood purge. Groth's correspondent's accreditation has been suspended by supreme headquarters since his return from Berlin to the American-held area, but the censorship embargo on his story was lifted with Tuesday's official announcement of the German surrender.)

By JOHN GROTH

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BERLIN, Thursday, May 3—(AP) Hitler's legacy—the broken, smoking chaos of Berlin—sprawls under the vivid banners of the Red army today. German tears and hunger mark the end of the Nazi empire.

We entered the once-arrogant capital of the European new order at 1:30 p.m., in a dusty jeep mixed in with trucks of a Russian convoy returning from the west.

Russian storm troops were crushing the SS remnants in the last hour of battle in the shell-torn waste of the Tiergarten.

For miles around that tiny pocket of resistance stretched lifeless mounds of debris of what had been a city of 4,000,000.

Tempelhof airdrome, once the hub of a continent's airways, was a skeleton of hangars and terminal buildings, with the gray-winged planes of the Luftwaffe scattered beyond in drooping postures like wounded birds.

Dreary Rain Falls

Slowly plodding past us on the Berliner Strasse came long lines of Soviet horse-drawn transports. The drivers looked like nomads from the steppes of central Asia. There was a dreary rain falling from an overcast sky—appropriate for this Teutonic Gotterdaemerung.

Smashed, overturned street cars showed where enemy barricades had been conquered in turn by the Russian assault that days earlier had moved from the Berliner Strasse north of Belle Alliance Strasse. It was the only clear way into the city from the south.

A demolished bridge at Bleucher Platz forced our jeep to make a detour. But a block away we found a temporary wooden span over which a great stream of sedans flowed, each carrying Red officers intent on a sightseeing tour through the heart of Berlin just as Americans had toured Paris.

I had to inquire of a German civilian in order to identify Belle-Alliance Platz, which I once knew well, with the streets radiating from it unrecognizable as streets. They were heaps of almost mountainous rubble.

German women, children and old men were clearing paths under the guard of Russian tommygunners and riflemen. There are no young German men left. Civilians moved abjectly, picking up bricks by hand.

We threaded a narrow lane between walls of debris, going several blocks before we saw a sign we were on the Wilhelmstrasse. Some hulks of buildings still were afire.

One building collapsed just as we crossed the Leipziger Strasse. Kaiserhof, the former palatial home of Nazi mouthpiece Paul Joseph Goebbels, still stood.

The scarred walls and a hillock of muddy masonry of the Reichschancellery on the left side of Wilhelm Platz still smelled of battle. Empty windows gaped in the fire-scorched facade. Part of the roof had fallen in.

Three Red flags flew over this seat of government for the Reich that Hitler predicted would last 1,000 years. A mammoth black and white photograph of Premier Marshal Stalin had been hung by his proud troops on one of the chancellery's walls. A defaced picture of Hitler could still be seen.

We asked some Russian officers whether their search yet had produced Hitler's body. They said they only knew what the Moscow radio had reported about his alleged death.

Our Soviet allies seemed very elated about the fact that American and British bombers had wreaked such great destruction upon Berlin before the Red army's assault.

Welcomed as Comrades

They threw their arms around us and welcomed us as "comrades." Many others, however, exhausted by long hours of battle, dozed in their vehicles parked along the street.

They had foraged bottles with which to celebrate the victory.

There were 14 dead horses and eight knocked-out vehicles from Wilhelm Platz to Unter Den Linden. Rubble heaps seemed higher as we approached that once stately boulevard.

You could smell death. There were bodies under the wreckage.

Turning left into Unter Den Linden I looked first for the horses drawing a chariot atop the Brandenburg gate. All but one of the horses were flat, as though a shell had hit them. To the left of the gate the Hotel Adlon was full of holes, like a Swiss cheese.

Unter Den Linden, where Hitler held his victory parades, was a mass of twisted vehicles. Up the stret came a bedraggled group of prisoners and Germans carrying stretchers with bodies on them. Everywhere German men and women were sweeping and cleaning under the eyes of the Russians. The street itself was strewn with land mines dug up by the victorious army's sappers.

Russian officers and Russian marines were photographing each other in groups beside the Brandenburg gate, which had a long anti-tank block built into it. Beyond were the sound of machine gun and rifle fire and occasional grenade explosions.

I climbed over the block and went into Hindenburg Platz, and there were Russian tanks and infantry moving west toward the Tiergarten area north of Charlottenburger Chausse where the firing was going on. On my right the old Reichstag had three large red banners flying above it.

The Reichstag itself was a complete wreck.

Back of Uter Den Linden I stood and made sketches of the German civilians cleaning up the rocks.

Some guards were Russian Wacs. All traffic corners had smartly dressed Wacs with flags directing traffic. They were dressed in boots, blouse, skirts very smartly fitted and wore berets. They carried guns. It seemed out of place for them to be with guns. They were not at all friendly toward German women.

We went up Unter Den Linden. Every building was ruined, testifying to the fury of the air force. I went to the Lustgarten, passing many 88's, some of which were intact, and several burned out Russian and German tanks. I was not able to recognize any of the buildings aside from the tomb of the unknown soldier and that only because of the columns in front.

It was the worst destruction I have seen since St. Lo.

I did not recognize the state theater. It was a shell and the huge canopy was broken. On the Lustgarten the cathedral top had been sheared off, like the top of a hardboiled egg.

The old museum facing it was on fire.

In front of the Schloss museum statues were lying around like dead Germans.

An impassable road block forced me back, winding among butterfly mines, rocks, fire and bricks to the Friedrickstrasse and north of it past buildings still on fire which heated the street like an oven. Ashes were falling on the jeep.

I stopped at the Friedrickstrasse station, a frequent bombing target. The huge ceiling of the station was broken. From there I went up across the Spree river where the bridge was intact. But other bridges up and down the river were smashed. Standing on the bridge and looking north toward the Hermes hotel where I stayed in 1934 I could see my old room had been ripped out by a shell.

Beg for Bread

Returning down Friedrickstrasse I saw Germans scrambling for burned potatoes lying in the street. Berliners seemed hungry and begged for bread when they saw my vehicle was American.

I crossed Unter Den Linden again and turned on Behrenstrasse, but was stopped by a wall of rubble. I went back to Friedrickstrasse again. I asked a German woman bending under a bag on her back "which way is Potsdamerplatz." She burst into tears and ran away.

I finally followed wagon trains going out of the city.

The only people standing in the streets were Russian soldiers. The only civilians I saw were walking quickly or working. Coming across Germany with the American and British armies I saw many Germans smiling, but I saw only tears in Berlin.

REPORT HIMMLER GONE TO DENMARK

MAY 9 1945

REIMS, France, May 8—(AP) Adm. Hans Georg Von Friedeburg, German negotiator in the unconditional surrender, said Heinrich Himmler had gone to Denmark and probably was near Admiral Doenitz' command post in Flensburg.

He said there was no doubt about Adolf Hitler's death but he did not state whether the body had been cremated or buried.

All Germany is in chaos, he said, with all transportation within Germany at a standstill for weeks, Denmark choked with millions of displaced persons and 1,000,000 wounded soldiers and civilians crowded into hospitals and houses in the Schleswig-Holstein peninsula. No anaesthetics or even enough paper for bandages are available, he said.

DOENITZ LAUNCHED SURRENDER TALKS

Reims, France, May 8 (A. P.).—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz went to the Danish-German frontier after taking over the German state and soon made overtures from Flensburg to surrender through his emissaries, it can now be disclosed.

After Denmark, Holland and northwest Germany were surrendered, Flensburg—which has become the headquarters of the German High Command—was in the peculiar position of having been surrendered and being surrounded by Allied troops while still the command post. The city of 62,000 is close to the Danish frontier.

The Germans were left alone within the limits of the town and a telephone line was established between Field Marshal Montgomery's Twenty-first Army Group headquarters and Doenitz's office. The German radio at Flensburg remained operating and through it, Hitler's successor on Sunday asked Germans everywhere to refrain from destroying vital installations. Yesterday, the German High Command used the Flensburg station to inform the beaten Reich of its unconditional surrender and also to order all German ships at sea to sail into port.

HOW ...ST ARMY MARKS V-E DAY

MAY 9 1945

Brooklynite Voices Reaction of Those Who Won War.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

With the First Army, May 8 (A. P.).—Among the men who won the victory in Europe there was a strange apathy today to the official announcement that the war had ended.

It was warm, the sun shone and no guns thundered. It seemed unreal and the men who had been in combat could hardly realize it was over even though the fighting for them had been ended for several days and they knew that Germany had collapsed.

"This is the day we looked for-

ward to for a long time," said Corp. Julian Emig of Brooklyn, N. Y. "Now that it's here we don't want to do any of the things we planned. A year ago we were all planning how we would get drunk on V-E day. Now look at us, doing the same things we did before."

There was only a simple ceremony at First Army Headquarters. The American flag was raised over the headquarters for the first time on the Continent by military police, who then lowered it to half staff in accordance with regulations on the thirty-day period of mourning for the late President Roosevelt.

Doughboys sat along the west bank of the Mulde River discussing their chances of getting home before going to the Pacific, for most soldiers feel their next move will be to fight the Japs.

Across the river the Russians were moving in to occupy German territory up to the boundaries set in agreements reached between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

G. I.s Find Italian Gold

Cache Valued Between 5 and 15 Million Uncovered in Tyrol

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AUSTRIAN BORDER, May 6 (Delayed) (AP).—In a fantastic "liberation" roundup through the Italian Tyrol, American soldiers in the last two days have uncovered an assortment of articles—the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy, a two-year supply of German ammunition, and fabulous art treasures the Nazis had cached away in Alpine hideouts.

(A Rome disatch said the gold was valued between $5,000,000 and $15,000,000, and the art objects "in the millions.")

Then there have been other things—a large amount of machinery, believed to have been snatched from factories in Milan and Turin, and, very important to the G. I.s, twenty-five cases of old Peier Heidsick champagne. The G. I.s who discovered the champagne are keeping pretty quiet about it, however.

Seyss-Inquart Arrested

With the Canadian 1st Army, Holland, May 8 (AP)—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, was placed under arrest today by the Canadian 1st Army. He faces war-crimes charges.

Montgomery Tells Russian Of War's End

Wismar, Germany, May 7 [AP—*Delayed*]—On the steps of a three-story brown stucco house which once belonged to the *Gauleiter* of this little Baltic port, Field Marshal Montgomery sprang the news on Soviet Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky today that the war had ended.

The two army commanders were going through the formalities of making welcome speeches to each other and posing for photographers when Montgomery, through an interpreter, surprised Rokossovsky with the information.

The 2d White Russian Army commander broke into smiles and grabbed Montgomery's hand vigorously while Russian generals lined up behind the two leaders, chatted and laughed excitedly.

Body of Hitler Found in Berlin, Russian Says

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH 2D ARMY, May 8.—Col. Anotoly Pilugin, war correspondent of Tass, official Soviet news agency, says a Russian general had stated that the body of a man identified as Adolf Hitler had been found in the ruins of Berlin.

During a meeting two days ago between Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky of the 2d White Russian Army, Col. Pilugin said the Russian general stated that the Reds had found in Berlin the bullet-torn and battered body of a man identified as Hitler. He did not disclose the identity of the general.

NO CELEBRATING BY NINTH ARMY

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH THE A.E.F. IN GERMANY, May 8—(AP) This is one of the most futile days I've spent in two years of war reporting.

I've been hunting for reaction to V-E day. There isn't any on this Ninth Army front.

Our radios have been blaring out news of celebrating in London, New York, and elsewhere. Surely it seemed there should be some signs of such a celebration here—on the front itself.

But a lone soldier lying lazily in the sun described it all.

"It don't mean a damn thing," he said when assured he would not be quoted by name. He said he wanted anonymity "because my wife would kill me after all, it's a big day back home."

He then enlarged upon his sentiments in slow, sleepy sentences.

"We've known it was coming. We've known it wouldn't affect what would happen to us immediately. Hell, we celebrated more men when we pulled out of the line 10 days ago, because we knew it was over as far as we were concerned then. Man, we've left too many guys behind us to feel like hell-raising today."

But still, Sgt. Robert K. Harrison, former Knoxville, Tenn., Journal police reporter, and I kept looking for reaction. The nearest we came to it was Lt. Harry R. Peters of Hollis, N. Y. His reaction was simply an awareness of his lack of reaction—because Harry was an infantryman overseas when the last war ended, and he realized the difference between then and now.

"Then it came sudden-like, and then it represented everything," he said.

G. I.s' V-E Day Reaction: 'It Don't Mean a Thing'

Says 9th Army Lost Too Many to Feel Like 'Hell-Raising'

WITH THE A. E. F. IN GERMANY, May 8 (AP).—There isn't any reaction to V-E Day on this 9th Army front.

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THIRD ARMY FIRES LAST AMERICAN SHOT AT GERMANS

By EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, May 8—(AP) The U. S. Third army, firing the final shot against the Germans on the western front, was told by Gen. Patton today: "We have ahead of us a hard, bitter campaign against the Japanese."

"The same, invincible fighting spirit displayed in Europe," he said in a message to his troops, "will be carried to the Pacific and will hasten the day of victory in the Pacific war."

Patton wound up the war in command of the biggest army in American history—12 infantry and six armored divisions totalling 500,000 men.

His army—the last in action of the western armies—spent the last day bagging 50,000 Germans who came in of their own accord, and in firing sporadic shots at isolated units which had not heard the news. The latter gave up after brief exchanges.

The final shot was fired by the 80th infantry division before the "cease fire" order was issued by Patton at 8 a.m.

The front last night was aflame in celebration from end to end. Bonfires blazed across the picturesque Bohemian landscape. Multi-colored flares blazed skyward, ack-ack batteries pencilled the moonless night with millions of red tracers.

The main supply routes, where only faintly glowing lights like cat's eyes had been permitted, looked like Hendrik Hudson parkway. Headlights were turned on full tilt and the blackout forgotten.

Chaplains held Thanksgiving services today, or were making arrangements for them. There was but one thought—home—in the minds of everybody.

British Control Commission Gets Warm Welcome In Oslo

Oslo, Norway, May 8 (AP)—An Allied Control Commission for Norway arrived in Oslo in British flying boats shortly before nightfall tonight in the midst of Norway's celebration of her liberation.

After five years of German occupation, Norway's reception of freedom was fervent but peaceful, although there were unofficial reports that Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the Nazi puppet government, and Josef Terboven, German Commissioner for Norway, had been seized by the home front.

Crown Prince Expected

Huge crowds jammed Oslo's main squares hoping to see the members of the control commission, whose chief has not yet been identified. The people also were excited by rumors that Crown Prince Olav also might arrive by plane.

Twenty-four hours after the news of unconditional German surrender had reached the populace there was no report of any shooting either in the capital or elsewhere.

Oslo's inhabitants, however, participated in day-long demonstrations, marching and cheering.

Norwegian flags, never displayed during the occupation, were flying everywhere.

Many Norwegians In Tears

Jubilant crowds greeted Allied and neutral correspondents who traveled to the capital by train from the Swedish frontier. Many of the people lined along the railway were crying openly. At every crossing, every farmhouse and every village and town the joyous people sang over and over again their national anthem. "Yes, we love our country."

Quisling—whose name became a part of the English language as a synonym for treason—was reported at patriot headquarters to have been surprised on his estate near Oslo at 3 A.M. and interned by homefront guards. The same report said Terboven was taken at the same time. Neither report was official.

Roundup Of Traitors On

The homefront, which carried on an underground battle throughout the occupation, was known to have started a full-scale roundup of quislings, but apparently there was no hurry about this procedure. It seemed to be taken for granted that there was no place for the Nazis to flee.

Rumors spread through Oslo streets that British warships were anchored in the Oslo Fjord, and the people expected that a welcome British force would land and march into the capital.

Internees May Leave Sweden

Stockholm, May 8 (AP)—Almost 400 military internees, including 215 American flyers who made forced landings in Sweden, may leave the country as soon as the Allies arrange transportation for them, Swedish authorities announced tonight.

GUSTAV SENDS HAAKON MESSAGE

Stockholm, May 8 (A. P.).—King Gustav dispatched the following V-E Day message to King Haakon of Norway last night:

"On the day of Norway's liberation I send your Majesty, the royal family and the whole Norwegian people my warmest regards. At the same time I express the feeling of great joy and relief which the whole Swedish nation felt upon hearing the happy message of today.

"A. Scandinavia is free again and we expect hopefully a future of Scandinavian cooperation and brotherly confidence."

Swedes Break Ties With Germany and Mark End of War

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—Neutral Stockholm severed diplomatic relations with Germany last night as crowds danced in the streets in celebration of the end of the European war.

The break with Germany was announced by the Foreign Ministry in a brief statement which declared the government was assuming custody of the German Legation, consulates and other buildings.

Celebration over the news of Germany's capitulation were the most boisterous ever seen in this usually undemonstrative capital. Stockholm's Broadway, the Kungsgatan, was completely blocked with celebrators.

Some of the demonstrators stoned the offices of the German Tourist Bureau, provoking cheers from the crowds.

King Gustav sent messages to all the liberated nations of Europe expressing his "warm hopes" for the years to come and "to the great nations which have given their blood for this liberation."

Gay Swedes Stone Nazi Offices

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BRITISH FLEETS OFF NORSE PORTS

Stockholm, May 8 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftonbladet said today a British fleet was at anchor ten miles from Oslo.

An Aftonbladet correspondent who went to Oslo during the night returned to Sweden today in order to telephone one of the first eyewitness reports of the fleet's arrival.

A British fleet has been sighted sailing into Trondheim Fjord and is expected to reach Trondheim tomorrow, the BBC, quoting the Norwegian Telegraph Service, broadcast tonight. This news was linked with acounts of the German Norwegian commander's broadcast to his troops telling them to stand ready to surrender. NBC heard the British broadcast.

Oslo radio announced tonight that the blackout is lifted throughout Norway immediately, ABSIE radio reported in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

HITLER'S HIDE-OUT IN BERLIN FOUND

Moscow, May 8 (A. P.).—A front dispatch said today that the Russians had uncovered a vast underground headquarters in Berlin used by Adolf Hitler, but that the search for the bodies of the Fuehrer and his Propaganda Minister Goebbels continued in vain. A dispatch to the newspaper Moscow Bolshevik said that the entrance to the elaborate hideaway was through a concrete tower situated in the Reichschancellery courtyard, where the bodies of many high Nazis who had committed suicide were discovered.

A narrow door in the tower led to Hitler's den, far below ground. There the Russ

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found a hideout of several floors, comfortably equipped with electrical heaters, stoves, fans, indirect lighting—everything to make the Fuehrer comfortable.

Other rooms served as garages, with special entrances into a long tunnel which led to a street far from the Chancellery. One room was a kitchen, electrically equipped. The kitchen contained huge stores of food, and its closets were stocked with Bavarian beer and delicacies from all over plundered Europe.

Breslau a Skeleton

Moscow, May 8 (A. P.).—Front dispatches indicated today that the Red Army's prisoner bag in the capture of long besieged Breslau, capital of lower Silesia, would reach almost 50,000.

Front dispatches said the city was in ruins, after a siege of eighty-two days.

"Breslau caught fire in February, and it lasted the whole of March and April, and even now clouds of heavy smoke are over the city," said an Izvestia dispatch. "Huge buildings have become piles of rubble from which iron beams stand out like the bones of a skeleton."

As Day Dawned in Moscow.

Moscow, May 8 (A. P.).—The Russian people at 7 A. M. (Moscow time) today did not yet know of the impending V-E day announcement. The Moscow radio, which brings the people its first news at 6 A. M., led off with the regular Soviet communique and the rest of the broadcast was devoted largely to a current war loan campaign.

"We are on the verge of some great event," was the way one Muscovite put it this morning. "I can feel it."

Pope To Broadcast Today

Vatican City, May 8 (AP)—Pope Pius XII will speak over the Vatican radio at noon tomorrow Rome time (6 A.M. Eastern War Time).

Gen. Lemnitzer Given DSM

Rome, May 8 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Allied deputy chief of staff, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal today for "his outstanding and vitally important management of the negotiations for the surrender of the Axis armies in Italy."

20,000 Followers Of Mihailovich Stream Into Italy

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE 8th ARMY, Northern Italy, May 6 (delayed).—About 20,000 men, women and children from the tattered army of Gen. Draja Mihailovich, a mixture of regular Yugoslav Army soldiers and Cheteniks, began streaming into an Italian concentration camp south of Udine yesterday.

They posed a perplexing postwar problem.

In farm wagons, on motorcycles, in broken-down German vehicles and on foot they came into the British 8th Army lines with all their arms, after a fearful trek which started more than six months ago when Russian troops entered Serbia.

Gen. Mihailovich—King Peter's war minister when the German's invaded Yugoslavia—was not with them, but officers said they believed he, too, would soon come out. (Marshal Tito, leader of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation and head of the present provisional government, has repeatedly accused Mihailovich of aiding the Germans—a charge Mihailovich has hurled back at Tito.)

Three Divisions in Trek.

On the trek from Serbia, three divisions represented here — the Shumadiska, Dinarska and Litschka divisions—fought in turn against the Germans, against Marshal Tito's Partisans and against Croatia's Fascist Ustachi troops.

One lieutenant said 3,000 persons died of hunger, typhus and smallpox in Bosnia.

Fifty-two officers died of typhus, he said.

These weary travelers were loud and apparently unanimous in their hatred of Tito.

"We want our king to return immediately and Tito doesn't," one of them said bitterly.

Troops Loyal to King.

Most of the troops wore the crown insignia of the regular prewar Yugoslav army. Others wore only the Chetnik insignia with skull and crossbones.

Gen. Damjanovic of Mihailovich's staff came out with the troops and was believed to have been in conference with Allied military leaders on the delicate problems involved.

Some of the refugee troops expressed themselves as opposed to any return to a Yugoslavia which would be controlled by Tito. A propaganda official attached to Mihailovich's army declared that Tito had set up "a military dictatorship" in Yugoslavia. He warned against "bolshevization of all Europe and eventually America." His statement was given in German, since his audience did not speak Serbian.

MUSSOLINI'S WIDOW SEIZED

Held In Custody With Two Children At Monte Catini

MAY 9 1945

With the U.S. 5th Army at the Italian-Austrian Frontier, May 8 (AP)—Signora Rachele Mussolini, widow of il Duce, was taken into custody five days ago somewhere in northern Italy, it was learned tonight.

Two of the Mussolini children, not identified by name, were also picked up and taken with her to Monte Catini, west of Florence, but no other information was immediately available.

Vittorio Reported Seized

An unconfirmed report said Vittorio Mussolini, a son, had been seized near the Swiss border. Neither army nor partisan sources were able to confirm this report, nor say whether he might have been one of the children taken into custody with his mother.

Signora Mussolini was reported recently to have made a futile attempt to enter Switzerland with a younger son, Romano, shortly before Benito Mussolini himself was captured and executed by partisans.

Couple Had 5 Children

The Mussolinis had five children. The eldest, Countess Edda Ciano, took refuge in Switzerland with her three children in January, 1944, at the time Count Ciano was executed by the Fascist Government of northern Italy for treason in the overthrow of his father-in-law from the Italian dictatorship.

One son, Capt. Bruno Mussolini, was killed in 1941 in the explosion of a new bomber he was testing.

Besides Vittorio and Romano, there also is a daughter, Anna Maria.

NAZIS BEGIN MARCH FROM ALL DENMARK

Copenhagen, May 8 (A. P.).—Nearly 300,000 German troops today started the homeward march from all Denmark in miles-long columns along the main roads. The Germans transported their luggage on wheel barrows, parambulators and other makeshift vehicles.

Before their departure they burned official papers and blew up all hand grenades. All their weapons are being left at the border.

Nazis on Baltic Isle Fire on Red Planes

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—German antiaircraft batteries on the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm blasted away at Russian planes yesterday, and the Soviet airmen dropped bombs which caused damage and casualties.

(The Swedish Telegraph Agency said the bombs fell on the towns of Ronne and Neksoe on the island, in the Baltic just off the southern tip of Sweden. An undetermined number of persons were killed and injured, the agency added.

(The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said some of the planes dropped leaflets saying Russian forces would invade Bornholm.)

Meanwhile, a new wave of enthusiasm over the German surrender was touched off in the Danish capital. A convoy of Field Marshal Montgomery's armored trucks and cars 12 miles long crossed the Danish border last night.

Christmas Moeller, new Foreign Minister, arrived by air from London in time for King Christian's first state council in two years.

Total casualties from shootings in Copenhagen which accompanied the country's liberation mounted to 83 dead and 643 wounded.

CHARLES HOFF ARRESTED

OSLO, May 8. — (AP) Charles Hoff, holder of several world records as a pole vaulter, was arrested by Norwegian patriots today. He was a sports adviser to the Quisling government.

BELGIAN FASCIST LANDS IN SPAIN

San Sebastian, Spain, May 8 (A. P.).—Leon de Grelle, Belgian Fascist leader, and five companions landed on a beach here today after a plane trip from North Germany. The identity of the five men with De Grelle was not learned immediately, but it was believed they were German. All were interned by the Spanish pending investigation.

Two of the plane's occupants were injured slightly when it crashed while landing on the beach near the hear. of San Sebastian. Spanish authorities here said De Grelle, like Pierre Laval, would be held for disposition by the United Nations.

Spain Severs Relations, Takes Over Reich Property

MADRID, May 8 (A.).—Spain severed diplomatic relations with Germany yesterday and announced that German property in the country will be held for "whatever authority assumes power" in the Reich.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said relations ceased through the disappearance of the German government.

Dodecanese Islands Nazi Garrison Gives Up

Cairo, Egypt, May 8 (AP)—One of the Germans' most farflung points of isolated resistance disappeared today when General Wagener, commander of 10,000 troops in the Dodecanese Islands, surrendered to a British brigadier.

The surrender took place at Simi Island. This leaves Crete as the only German outpost in the Mediterranean.

NAVY GUNS POUND JAPS ON OKINAWA

MAY 9 1945

Six Japanese Vessels Sunk as Bitter Fighting Continues on Island.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Wednesday, May 9 —(AP) Ranging to Korea and Honshu, naval aircraft sank six Japanese ships, including a small freighter-transport, and damaged 13 small ships and fishing vessels yesterday and Monday.

Meantime, battleships and cruisers turned their heavy guns, ranging from 5-inchers and 14 and probably 16-inch rifles, on Japanese positions guarding the southern Okinawa defense line. They destroyed gun emplacements, some artillery weapons and mortars, fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communique.

Adverse weather limited ground operations yesterday and there were "no substantial changes" in either the Marine or Army lines.

Nimitz said 14,000 tons of shipping were sunk and 3,500 tons damaged by search planes of fleet air wing one which discovered concentrations of shipping in coastal waters off Korea.

The fleet's heaviest bombardment ships, battle-wagons and cruisers with their heavy, long range guns were used a second successive day to pour their devastating shells into Japanese positions on southern Okinawa. American ground forces have been held at a virtual standstill there for several days although two of the three army divisions which originally began the southward push on D-day, April 1, have been relieved by relatively fresh outfits.

Nimitz said the navy's surface craft fired several hundred rounds of illumination shells over the front throughout Monday night "which effectively reduced the enemy's attempts at infiltration."

This would indicate that the Japanese, convinced of their eventual defeat despite the strength of their fortifications, had determined to attempt suicidal infiltrations in great number to kill or cripple as many Yanks as possible rather than surrender. This has been their policy on every central and far western Pacific island when trapped.

Okinawa Yanks Gain, Kill Japs at Rate Of 1,000 Each Day

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, May 8.—American Doughboys and Marines, killing Japanese at the rate of 1,000 a day, pressed relentlessly forward on the stubbornly contested Southern Okinawa front today. Flame-throwing tanks were burning the way.

In five weeks of fighting, the Yanks have killed 36,535 Japanese, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today. American losses up to last Thursday were 2,337 killed, 11,432 wounded and 514 missing. At this ratio 15 Japanese were killed for every American.

Infantrymen of the 77th Division, scaling precipitous heights with wooden ladders and ship cargo nets, took a high escarpment near the center of the line in a 400-yard advance yesterday. From here they began clearing the southern slope in a downhill drive toward Shuri, second city of Okinawa, about a mile away.

Marines Advance.

Nearby on the west the 1st Marine Division gained about 300 yards to the outskirts of Dakeshi village. The 7th Infantry Division on the east coast advanced an equal distance, but ran into considerable machine-gun and small arms fire near Gaja village.

The Marines reported finding two women in Japanese uniforms dead in front of their lines. Earlier in the Okinawa campaign five similarly uniformed women were killed attacking an artillery post.

Heavy guns of naval vessels destroyed numerous blockhouses, pillboxes and other installations in support of the ground advance. Carrier and land-based planes tore into enemy positions.

Jap Planes Over Island.

A few Japanese planes were over the Okinawa area yesterday but no damage was reported. American aircraft, however, ranged deep into Japanese home waters. Naval planes sank or damaged nine good-sized freighters and tankers off Korea and three coastal cargo ships south of Honshu.

Marine pilots downed three Japanese fighters northwest of Okinawa.

Meanwhile, there was general elated satisfaction here over news of victory in Europe. One soldier remarked: "Well, now it's Japan against the world." Another commented: "This has been a secondary war for a long time, but now we have the big show."

B-29'S OVER KYUSHU FIND NO OPPOSITION

Campaign to Knock Out Enemy Air Bases Shows Effect— Tokyo Reports New Blow

MAY 9 1945

GUAM, May 8 (AP)—Crews returning from today's B-29 attack on Kyushu reported an utter lack of air opposition and no anti-aircraft fire, indicating the effectiveness of the campaign to knock out enemy air bases on that southern Japanese homeland island.

Targets of the attack, the eighteenth on Kyushu since March 27, were identified as industrial areas in the cities of Miyakonojo and Imabari and the Oitu and Kokubu airfields.

All planes of the "substa... raiding force returned to the... bases in the Marianas.

Kyushu is the enemy's main starting base for the continued air attacks on American invasion forces at Okinawa, 325 miles southwestward.

MAY 9 1945

About sixty-five to seventy American Mustang fighters from Iwo, "led by a few B-29's," attacked "airfields and munitions factories" in the vicinity of Tokyo around noon yesterday (Japanese time), according to various Tokyo voice and wireless emissions recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

According to a Tokyo domestic broadcast, about fifty Mustangs carried out a strafing and bombing attack on airfields and munition factories "in the Chiba area" east of Tokyo between 11:35 A. M. and 12:10 P. M., while another group struck at the "Kisarazu area" in southern Chiba prefecture in a similar attack.

"Another unit of P-51's, consisting of about five, penetrated over the capital city but did not attempt to attack," the broadcast said. It said that the Mustang formations over Honshu had been "led" by a "few B-29's" flying at a "considerable height," but failed to specify where these Superfortresses had struck.

Meanwhile the Japanese Domei agency reported that a "concentrated attack" had been made on the Cape Asizuri area of southwestern Shikoku by an "undetermined number" of Superfortresses about 6:50 A. M. yesterday (Japanese time). It said that between 7:30 and 8:30 A. M. another force of twelve B-29's had raided the "northern Kochi area" on the south coast of the island.

In acknowledging the raids on Kyushu previously announced by the Twentieth Air Force, Domei said that five Superfortresses had carried out "blind bombings from above the clouds" over Oita city on the northeastern coast for an hour, beginning at 7:30 A. M. yesterday, while another unit of nine B-29's made a similar attack on Miyakonojo and Miyazaki in the southeastern part of the island.

Another B-29, the Tokyo radio said in a domestic broadcast, dropped bombs on "the Omura area" in western Kyushu about 8 A. M. yesterday after "penetrating" the Nagasaki district.

B-29s Bomb Kyushu 18th Time, Blasting Airfields and Industry

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, May 8. — Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's home islands, was bombed for the 18th time today. Nearly 50 Super Fortresses blasted key airfields and industrial areas in the campaign which began March 27 to neutralize Japan's defense against the Okinawa invasion.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast that about 70 Iwo Jima-based Mustang fighter planes bombed and strafed airfields on Boso Peninsula south of Tokyo today in a raid lasting an hour.

Bombing through overcast with percision instruments, the B-29s dropped their loads at Kokubu and Oita Airfields and industrial areas in the towns of Imabari and Miyakonojo. Results were unobserved.

It was the second strike in two days. Super Forts yesterday cratered four enemy airfields against heavy enemy opposition. Two planes were lost.

Lt. Clifford Kimless of Long Island, N. Y., saw eight hangars on Usa Airfield "blasted right off the map." He bagged two enemy fighters of 40 which attacked his plane.

All U.S. Guns Fire V-E Salvo at Japs

GUAM, May 8—(AP) All American naval and artillery weapons within range of Japanese troops on southern Okinawa fired a single charge simultaneously at noon today in celebration of the end of the European war.

The news was broadcast to all patients at field hospitals.

Japs In Mindanao Fighting Harder

Manila, *Wednesday*, May 9 (AP)—Stiffened Japanese resistance around captured Davao on Mindanao Island was reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today. Twenty-fourth Division Yanks were forced back by Japanese counterattacks.

This was the first report of any serious fighting since the second invasion of Mindanao April 17.

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent, reported that a strong force of Japanese penetrated the thin American lines to establish defenses running from the Libby airdrome southwest across the Talomo River, partially isolating one battalion which had taken the village of Mintal.

Few Reinforcements Arrive

A few reinforcements were reaching the battalion over a little used trail.

Japanese artillery was shelling Yank positions near the Libby airfield. The American hold on the field was tenacious.

In central Mindanao, meantime, the 31st Division continued to crowd the retreating Japanese into mountain defenses.

On little Tarakan Island, off Borneo, the Australians and Dutch expanded their gains Monday by capturing an evacuated Japanese headquarters. They were within 2 miles o fthe Djoeata oil field, north o fthe airfield from which Allied medium bombers and fighters already are operating.

Second Largest Oil Field

Djoeata is the second largest oil field on Tarakan.

MacArthur disclosed that the long-winded 37th Infantry Division, which invaded Luzon at Lingayen Gulf and fought into Manila, is now fighting around Balete Pass on northern Luzon with the 25th and 32d Divisions.

The 37th and the 25th have flanked strongly held Balete Pass from moth sides and advance elements were within 2 miles of the important Santa Fe road juncture.

Bombers hammered eenmy shipping and targets from Formosa to Celebes. About 170 fighters and bombers concentrated on Formosa Sunday and Monday.

Allied Planes Begin Using Tarakan Strip As Australians Gain

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, May 8.—United Nations fighters and bombers operated from the newly won 4,600-foot Tarakan airfield today as battle-seasoned Australians stormed across rough Tarakan Island, off Borneo, to within rifle range of the eastern shore.

One of the most bitterly contested spots remaining was the north portion of Tarakan City, near the airport, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

In the two widely separated points of remaining Japanese resnstance in the Philippines, Gen. MacArthur reported advances on Mindanao and stubborn fighting on Northern Luzon, approximately 750 miles to the north.

On Mindanao, the 31st Division eliminated a Japanese force at Pinaolay Lake and then swept on 8 miles to take Maramag Airfield unmolested.

Patrols of the 25th Division on Luzon probed to within 1,000 yards of viciously defended Balete Pass, while other troops deployed in a large encircling maneuver along the Villa Verde trail, by-passing pockets of resistance to be liquidated later by heavier units.

Japanese communications in the strongly held Cagayan Valley were hit by 285 tons of bombs.

Formosa and Amoy, China, were pounded by heavy bombers. An oil storage area at Amoy went up in flames.

Within 24 hours of securing Tarakan Airfield, swift Venturas and Lightnings scored heavily on fuel depots, shipping and shipyards around Miri, Borneo, while Navy Venturas and RAAF-flown B-24s, B-25s and fighters supported the Tarakan Island ground action.

Australians Still Battle Japanese in New Guinea

100,000 of By-Passed Enemy Remain To Be Cleaned Out

MANILA, May 8 (AP).—In the steaming jungle country of New Guinea, and on scattered islands of the southwest Pacific, a "forgotten war" continues as Australian troops clean out an estimated 100,000 by-passed Japanese.

There was an early theory that these enemy soldiers, left in the wake of a war which has swept to their homeland, would die on the vine. The contrary seems to be the case.

As long as fifteen months ago American flyers reported that Japanese gardens around Rabaul, New Britain, "look like California truck gardens." They are far too big to be destroyed by oiling or by bombs.

Then, too, places like Wewak and Rabaul were once valued staging bases by the enemy in his fond dream of an Australian invasion, and vast stockpiled supplies provide the by-passed Nipponese.

Estimates of by-passed Japanese include about 10,000 on Bougainville, 40,000 or 50,000 on New Ireland, another 10,000 on Wewak, possibly 10,000 in the Shortland Islands, and 5,000 on Choiseul.

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OKINAWA OBSERVES V-E DAY WITH WAR

Some Men Die And Others Ask If They Are Forgotten

The following dispatch, by Gordon Cobbledick, former sports writer and now war correspondent for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, tells of Okinawa on V-E day.

Okinawa, May 8 [*AP—Via Navy Radio*]—We stood in the rain this morning and heard the voice from San Francisco, only half believing. There had been so many false reports. But this seemed to be the McCoy.

"Confirmed by General Eisenhower's headquarters," the voice was saying. "Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed May 8 as V-E day."

Artillery thundered and the planes roared low overhead and we couldn't hear all that the voice was saying.

"President Truman — Marshal Stalin announced—the Canadian Government at Ottawa—unauthorized announcement — American news agency—"

Ambulances Skid And Bounce

So this was V-E day. It was V-E day in the United States and Great Britain and Russia but on Okinawa the ambulances skidded through the sticky red mud and bounced over rutted rocky coral roads.

Some of the men who rode them gritted their teeth behind bloodless lips and let no cry escape them. Some stared into space through eyes that were dull with the look of men to whom nothing mattered greatly. Some screamed with pain that the morphine couldn't still. And some lay very quiet under ponchos that covered their faces.

It was V-E day all over the world but on Okinawa. Two doughboys lay flat behind a jagged rock and one said, "I know where the bastard is and I'm going to get him."

He raised his head and looked and then he stood, half crouched and brought his Garand into position.

Smiled Sheepishly And Died

When he tumbled backward the rifle clattered on the rocks. The boy looked up and smiled sheepishly and said, "I hurt my arm when I fell," and the blood gushed from his mouth and ran into a quick torrent over the stubble of beard on his young face and he was dead.

It was V-E day at home but on Okinawa men shivered in fox holes holes half filled with water and waited fo rthe command to move forward across the little green valley taht was raked from both ends by machine-gun fire.

It was V-E day but on Okinawa a very young Marine cried like a frightened child and his voice rose shrilly: "I can't stand it any more. Oh Jesus, I can't stand it." A grizzled sergeant watched him for a minute, half in compassion, half in contempt, and then called: "Corps-[illegible] him back. He's no good up here."

"The Only Son We Had"

It was V-E day but on Okinawa a staff officer sat looking dully at the damp earther floor of his tent. A young lieutenant, his green field uniform plastered with mud, stood awkwardly beside him.

"I was with him, sir," the lieutenant said. "It was a machine-gun bullet, sir. He never knew what hit him." He paused. "He was a good Marine, sir."

The staff officer said, "He was the only son we had."

On Okinawa a flame-throwing tank lumbered across a narrow plain toward an enemy pillbox. From a cave a gun spat viciously and the tank stopped and burst into fire. When the crewmen clambered out machine guns chattered and they fell face forward in the mud and were still.

Forests Of Crosses Grow

It was V-E day everywhere but on Okinawa the forests of white crosses grew and boys who had hardly begun to live died miserbly with the red clay of this hostile land.

It was a day for celebration but on Okinawa the war moved on. Not swiftly, for swift war cannot be waged against an enemy who burrows underground where bombs and shells and all the instruments of quick destruction can't touch him. Not gloriously, for there is little glory in any war and none at all in cold and mud. But the enemy wouldn't wait and the war moved on.

"And Forget About Us"

It was V-E day and on Okinawa a soldier asked, "What were they going to do back in the States—get drunk and forget about us out here?"

Another said, "So they'll open the race tracks and turn on the lights and give people all the gas they want and the hell with us."

Another said, "They'll think the war is over and they'll quit their jobs and leave us to fight these bastards with pocket knives."

Chiang Appeals to Allies For All-Out War on Japan

Kuomintang Congress Asks Unconditional Surrender

CHUNGKING, May 8 (AP).—In a V-E Day broadcast Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appealed to the Allies today to employ all of their forces in smashing Japan and pledged that China would do everything in her power to discharge her share of the responsibility.

At the same time the sixth National Kuomintang Congress now in session adopted a proposal to send a dispatch to the Japanese people offering them unconditional surrender.

This proposal followed a rumor now current in high quarters that ex-Premier Prince Konoye and other influential members of the Japanese nobility are in favor of peace and intend to come out in the open when the time is opportune.

During the day Apollon Petrov, new Soviet Ambassador to China, presented his credentials to Chiang. In a brief statement he said he intends to devote all of his efforts to "the development and consolidation of neighborly relations between China and Soviet Russia."

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Chinese Kill 3,000 in Honan

CHUNGKING, May 8 (AP).—Chinese forces killed more than 3,000 of a body of 4,000 Japanese surrounded west of Hsihsiakow in southwestern Honan Province, the high command announced tonight, adding that the remnants of the Japanese escaped "under cover of gas."

CALCUTTA, May 8 (AP)—Fifteen thousand Burmese, who received limited training by the Japanese, have risen against their recent masters and killed about 1,200 Japanese troops, it was announced today. Those slain included a general and a major general.

Royal Air Force fliers said that in five days between the Japanese departure from Rangoon and the arrival of the British virtually every public building was looted and so were many private establishments.

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'JOB IS HALF DONE' VIEW IN HONOLULU

By MURLIN SPENCER

HONOLULU, May 8.—(AP) Rejoicing over V-E Day in Europe was tempered in the Pacific war theater by warnings from high ranking army, navy and marine officers that "the job is only half done."

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Army commander in Pacific ocean areas, told General Eisenhower in a congratulatory message that Yank soldiers in the Pacific are looking forward to the day when troops from Europe join them in the final assault against the Japanese. His message said:

"Soldiers of the Pacific ocean areas join me in extending heartiest congratulations to you and your troops on this historical day of victory over our enemy in Europe.

"We now look forward to the day when fighting men from your theater of operations will unite with us to mount the final assault that will tear from Japan the same unconditional surrender which you have so gallantly won from our German enemy."

Vice-Adm. D. W. Bagley, commander of the Hawaiian sea frontier, said "freedom loving peoples of the world will rejoice today 'n the triumph of Allied arms in Europe.

Mexicans Are Reminded Pacific War Continues

Mexico City, May 8 (AP)—War's end in Europe brought no public demonstrations in Mexico City.

People were reminded that war continues in the Pacific where Mexico's 201st Air Squadron is ready for action. There are scores of thousands of Mexicans scattered among Allied armies.

All Mexico learned again yesterday and today of the high rank given the Associaited Press (La Prensa Asociada in Latin America) by newspapers and the public. Edward Kennedy's dispatch of the German surrender was accepted everywhere as the truth and there was general puzzlement at the reluctance of governments promptly to confirm the surrender.

Halifax V-E Day Fete Starts Riot

Halifax, N.S., May 8 (AP)—Looting mobs, growing out of Halifax's boisterous V-E day celebration, raged through the business districts today, smashing store windows, battling police and causing loss unofficially estimated in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Civil authorities clamped an 8 P.M. curfew on this Canadian port city and service police were called in to clear the streets.

The Halifax business district looked as though it had been hit by a storm. Two fires, apparently of incendiary origin, were reported. Power lines were cut at one point and a large section of the city was without lights for more than an hour.

Trolley Overturned

The city began a peaceful victory celebration last night with service men and civilians joining in revelry. But as it continued through the night celebration increased in violence.

Window smashing started and toward midnight a mob attacked a streetcar, bashed its windows and, failing to overturn it, set it on fire. When a patrol wagon reached the scene, it was overturned and fired.

Liquor stores were broken into and their contents distributed among the mob. At dawn the riot began to quiet then was renewed at midafternoon.

Beer By The Case

A mob estimated at 500 sailors, service men and civilians roamed the main business section, smashing every window. Bursting through a police cordon at a brewery, they carried out beer by the case.

Looting began as the stores were broken open. Women and men walked off coolly, their arms loaded with clothing and other merchandise.

Navy shore patrols joined with military police and civilian volunteers in efforts to clear the streets tonight.

Australia Celebrates V-E Day Calmly

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, May 8.—Australia took the news of V-E day quietly today.

A public holiday has been proclaimed for tomorrow, and thanksgiving services will be held in all states. Big interdenominational services will be held in most public squares.

The official surrender announcement will be given tonight at Canberra by Acting Prime Minister J. B. Chifley, who is serving for Prime Minsiter John Curtin, now recovering from an illness.

A. P. Suspension Lifted in 7 Hours, but Banger Reporter Still Stands.

MAY 9 1945

Paris, May 8 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Frank A. Allen Jr., director of the public relations division of Supreme Headquarters, has lifted the suspension imposed yesterday on Associated Press filing facilities from the European theater, but his official order said it still applied to Edward Kennedy, chief of the A. P.'s western front staff.

It was Kennedy who sent the Reims dispatch which gave the world its first word of Germany's unconditional surrender. Kennedy went to Reims Sunday to cover the story, and returned to Paris at dawn Monday. The first 1,500 words of his story about what he had seen and heard was passed by a field censor and the remainder was written when he returned to Paris.

By noon Monday Paris was aflame with reports that the story was about to break, coming from many quarters of the globe. It was learned and authenticated that Gen. de Gaulle was writing a speech to commemorate the occasion. From Stockholm a British agency carried a flat statement that the event had been announced by the Swedish radio.

Paris dailies, under London date lines, asserted without qualification that Britain was only awaiting the official announcement.

Flashed to World.

About 2:30 P. M., Paris time (8:30 A. M., Eastern war time) European radio monitors picked up a broadcast from the Flensburg radio to the German armed forces of land, sea and air, ordering them to cease resistance. This immediately was flashed to the world and reached the Associated Press offices in Paris through normal channels.

On the basis of this fact Kennedy interviewed SHAEF censors and demanded immediate release of his Reims story. He asserted that according to SHAEF's long established policy, military security was the only consideration on which correspondent's reports were censored. He said that in view of broadcast reports from Flensburg, London and Stockholm there was no military security involved, and he also openly notified the censors that he intended to file his story.

Kennedy said that he considered the function of his staff and of himself was to report the news, and that he did not feel bound by any considerations of political censorship.

An Experienced Correspondent.

Kennedy is one of the world's most experienced war correspondents. He covered the Spanish civil war and was assigned to the war in the western desert in 1940 before the United States became involved in hostilities. He followed the British and later the American armies across Africa and through a large part of the Italian campaign, entering southern France when the Seventh Army invaded last fall.

Kennedy made no secret of his intention to transmit the Reims story. Before his message was completed Gen. Allen notified the Associated Press office that the Associated Press Paris staff was suspended "until charges are investigated." The order was amended a few moments later to include all Associated Press correspondents on the Western front.

Gen. Allen authorized the Associated Press to notify its New York and London offices of the suspension, but through an error the authorization failed to reach all ranks of censors and messages to this effect were delayed for four hours.

Phone Service Cut Off.

Meanwhile telephones in the Associated Press Paris office in the Scribe Hotel were cut off and the Associated Press staff at SHAEF was instructed not to enter the briefing room where correspondents normally are given information on military movements.

Kennedy continued his efforts to obtain from SHAEF censorship the reason for his suspension in terms of military security.

As he returned to the hotel where a majority of the correspondents both live and work numbers of them shook his hand and congratulated him on the stand he had taken and the tremendous beat he had scored—even thought it had been at their expense.

At 11 P. M., seven hours after the suspension was imposed, Gen. Allen sent an official order rescinding the suspension for all members of the Associated Press staff except Kennedy.

SHAEF censorship subsequently permitted any and all correspondents to quote details from Kennedy's dispatch concerning what he saw and heard at Reims.

CENSORSHIP END SOUGHT

Associated Press Head Sends Request To Eisenhower

MAY 9 1945

New York, May 8 (AP)—Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, called on General Eisenhower tonight to abolish military censorship in Europe now that the war is over and to permit Edward Kennedy, Associated Press corresypondent, to state his own case on his dispatch on Germany's surrender.

Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press Paris bureau, who telephoned the news from Paris to London Monday, remained under suspension by Supreme Headquarters in Paris and was not permitted to file any dispatch or messages.

Accused Of Double-Cross

Kennedy therefore was unable to give his own account of the events or to reply to a published statement by 54 correspondents accusing him of "the most disgraceful, deliberate and unethical double-cross in the history of journalism."

This language was included in a strongly phrased formal protest in which the 54 correspondents, accredited to Supreme Headquarters, demanded that General Eisenhower prohibit the Associated Press from carrying any official news of the surrender from the European theater of operations for 24 hours after the announcement.

The Supreme Commander informed them that no action could be taken against an organization for the act of an individual correspondent.

Still Under Investigation

Supreme Headquarters said the whole case still was under investigation, but meanwhile it also suspended Morton Gudebrod, member of the Associated Press Paris staff, who, with approval of French censorship, had distributed the surrender article to French papers on Monday.

The other members of the Associated Press staff in Paris and throughout the European theater were permitted to file dispatches, however, after Supreme Headquarters lifted at 11 P.M. Monday a ban it had placed on all of them, although all facilities for Kennedy remained suspended.

Headquarters ruled that they could not quote Kennedy directly or indirectly on the events in Reims at the signing of the unconditional and final German surrender, which Kennedy witnessed.

All available eyewitness information, however, was allowed to be incorporated in a Reims datelined dispatch filed from Paris by the Associated Press.

After German Broadcast

While Kennedy was not allowed to give his side of the controversy, Releman Morin, of the Associated Press Paris staff, reported that only after the German radio had announced the surrender Monday did Kennedy take any action. Kennedy then interviewed the headquarters censors and demanded immediate release of his Reims story. He had written 1,500 words at Reims and it had been approved by a military field censor.

"He asserted," Morin wrote, "that according to SHAEF's long-established policy, military security was the only consideration whereon correspondents' reports were censored.

"He said that in view of the broadcast reports from Flensburg, London and Stockholm, there was no military security involved, and he also openly notified the censors that he intended to file his story.

"He said he considered the function of his staff and his own function was to report news, and that he did not feel bound by any consideration of 'political censorship.'"

Two Refuse To Sign

This view was echoedy b two accredited corespondents at SHAEF who refused to sign the protest petition. They wede Larry Rue, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and John O'Connell, of the Bangor (Maine) *News*.

Rue asked a meeting of the correspondents, "do the correspondents here really want to cut off the news of 1,400 newspapers and still take th eposition that they do not believe in suppression of news?"

O'Connell said the protesting correspondents "may find that they are in a peculiar position with their own newspapers, which through the

Press story were able erican readers news of e without delay."

...e suspension of the entire AP staff in the European theater was lifted, only after Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, had sent a radiogram to General Eisenhower asking the facts.

Eisenhower's Reply

General Eisenhower replied today to Cooper's inquiry through the War Department, stating:

"Associated Press suspended during investigation of method transmission of release unauthorized story this date unsubmitted SHAEF censorship channels, reference your message to General Eisenhower dated 7th May.

"Suspension filing privileges Associated Press revoked and authority now granted correspondents other than Ed Kennedy to submit material for transmission.

"Kennedy suspended due self-admitted deliberate violation SHAEF regulations and breach confidence. Investigation filing story by Kennedy continues and report results of findings will be communicated you as soon as practicable."

Cooper's Request

Cooper immediately replied to General Eisenhower with radiogram:

"This is acknowledgement of your reply to my message May 7 with appreciation for your explanation of the decision revoking suspension of Associated Press privileges. I respectfully and urgently request your consideration of the following:

"First, that every facility be afforded Edward Kennedy to state his case personally and to transmit the fullest report thereof to me as requested in my message to you yesterday so that the American people as well as members of the Associated Press may be apprised completely of the facts connected with Kennedy's transmission of the German surrender story instead of being limited to the brief unilateral and undocumented statement contained in your reply:

Raises Security Question

"Secondy, that the position of Supreme Headquarters be stated as respects the elements of military security involved in connection with this story, particularly in the light of German broadcasts proclaiming the surrender which were published generally throughout the world approximately one hour before the Associated Press received Kennedy's first patch;

"Thirdly, that you make equally available to the Associated Press and representatives of all other news and radio organizations a precise statement setting forth categorically reasons for maintaining what can now be only military censorship over civil affairs, since there is no longer any European enemy.

"I suggest this because there is general concern over possibility of continuance of censorship over political matters in a Europe at peace, and anything you can do which will give immediate effect to removal of such censorship will be hailed by the American public, which, from expressions received here, considers of transcedent importance the

removal of any obstacle to coverage of news of the European reconstruction."

Sent Back To Kennedy

Cooper sent the text of Gneral Eisenhower's message back to Kennedy in Paris by radio.

In Washington, Col. Luther L. Hill, acting director of the War Department bureau of public relations, said this afternoon that the department was not contemplating taking any action in the matter.

"It is being handled by General Eisenhower's headquarters," Hill said. "General Eisenhower has publicly stated that no action will be taken which will affect the legitimate transmission of Associated Press dispatches to its member papers."

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Correspondents' Letter

The text of a letter from 54 correspondents at Supreme Headquarters to General Eisenhower:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower,
Supreme Allied Command, SHEAF.
Dear General Eisenhower:

We the undersigned SHAEF-accredited correspondents have learned with utter astonishment of the decision to lift the ban on the Associated Press in connection with the unauthorized publication of the official news of the unconditional surrender of Germany.

It is our firm conviction that this action is a most outrageously unfair treatment of those news agencies and newspapers whose correspondents have respected the confidence placed in them by SHAEF; and who as a result of so doing have suffered the most disgraceful, deliberate and unethical double-cross in the history of journalism. .

Hold Organization At Fault

Any position that the Associated Press as an organization was not guilty of any infraction of SHAEF regulations is, in our opinion, incomprehensible. The organization in question published the story and made no effort whatever to retract it when it became evident that publication was a flagrant violation of SHAEF security regulations imposed on all other correspondents concerned.

Furthermore: The Paris bureau of the Associated Press distributed the story to all French newspapers. This involved the activities of more than one representative of that agency.

It is an accepted fact that an organization is responsible for its personnel in the case of men selected as bureau chiefs.

Each accredited SHAEF correspondent who participated in the mission in question was pledged on his honor to secrecy by Brig. Gen. Frank Allen.

Quote Secrecy Pledge

General Allen made to the correspondents involved a statement to the following effect:

"This story is off the record until the respective heads of the Allied governments announce the fact to the world.

"I therefore pledge each and every one of you on your honor not to communicate the result of this conference or the fact of its existence until it is released by SHAEF."

The Associated Press cannot escape responsibility for the fact that a man selected as its representative at SHAEF . . . deliberately circumvented SHAEF censorship in order to file his story for immediate publication in complete defiance of the pledge. Much less can the Associated Press escape responsibility for continuing to publish the story when it was evident that it was unauthorized.

Correspondents Kept Faith

To permit the Associated Press to carry at the time of its authorized release any official news out of the ETO (European Theater of Operations) concerning the surrender of Germany is, in our opinion, most unjust to those correspondents who have kept faith with you.

If this decision is allowed to stand, it will in our opinion completely undermine any sense of responsibility on the part of the correspondents to abide by or respect in the future SHAEF PRO (Public Relations Office) rules and regulations.

The fact that the Associated Press correspondent was able to telephone an unauthorized story of this nature to London is in itself glaring evidence of incompetence on the part of that branch of the Allied military which is responsible for security in Paris.

"Defiance Of Solemn Pledge"

That the Associated Press should be permitted to continue to benefit from its defiance of a solemn pledge of secrecy imposed by SHEAF on news of such importance to the world is incredible.

MARSHALL YARROW, Reuter.
H. C. TAYLOR, Reuter.
PRICE DAY, Baltimore Sun.
MARK WATSON, Baltimore Sun.
H. MORIN, Paris Presse.
C. E. WEINBERG, Ce Soir.
ROBERT VERMILLION, United Press.
JOHN B. McDERMOTT, United Press.
BOYD LEWIS, United Press.
EDWARD E. BEATTIE, JR., United Press.
VIRGIL PINKLEY, United Press.
CHRISTINE HARDESTY, United Press.
G. HEUZE, Agence France Presse.
JEAN E. LEGRANGE, Agence France Presse.
CHARLES COLLINGWOOD, Columbia Broadcasting System.
ERIC BLAIR, Observer.
HERBERT M. CLARK, Blue network.
TED MALONE, Blue network.
CARL LEVIN, New York Herald Tribune.
GODFREY BLUNDEN, Australian Consolidated Press.
J. W. AVERS, Australian Consolidated Press.
DAVID WALKER, London Daily Mail.
A. GLARNER, Exchange Telegraph.
WILL LANG, Time and Life.
KINGSBURY SMITH, International News Service.
JAMES L. KILGALLEN, International News Service.
W. W. CHAPLIN, National Broadcasting Company.
STANLEY RICHARDSON, National Broadcasting Company.
HAROLD CALLENDER, New York Times.
DREW MIDDLETON, New York Times.
GLADWIN HILL, New York Times.
COLIN BINGHAM, Sydney Morning Herald.
EDWARD ANGLEY, Chicago Sun.
R. W. COOPER, London Times.
DOUGLAS WILLIAMS, Daily Telegraph.
PAUL MANNING, Mutual.
TOM WOLFE, NEA.
ROBIN DUFF, London Daily Express.
E. RAYMOND DANIELL, New York Times.
C. H. BATESON, Truth Newspapers.
JOHN GILBERT, London Star.
CATHERINE GAVIN, Kemsley Newspapers.
GORDON WEBB, London Daily Sketch.
EDWARD PRICE, The People.
GEORGE SLOCOMBE, London Daily Mail.
BEN MALKIN, Sifton Press.
LOUIS AZRAEL, Baltimore News-Post.
J. S. EVANS, JR., Newsweek.
VOLNEY HURD, Christian Science Monitor.
A. ARAKA, Bombay Chronicle.
HELEN KIRKPATRICK, Chicago Daily News.
COLLIE SMALL, Saturday Evening Post.
BRUCE W. MUNN, United Press.
A. DILMAVILLE, Belgian Press.

Newspapers Assail Suspension Of AP as Blow to Free Press

By the Associated Press.

Suspension of the Associated Press' European filing privileges as a consequence of Edward Kennedy's news story of Germany's surrender was described by the American press and its leaders as a challenge to a free press.

SHAEF lifted the suspension of AP staff privileges on the continent, except for Mr. Kennedy, after the AP's protest was supported by a mounting tide of editorial comment, appeals to President Truman and statements from the Nation's press. The suspension lasted nearly seven hours.

Many of the statements termed the suspension "unprecedented" and a "disgrace to the American concept of a free press," condemned official action in withholding confirmation of the surrender and praised Mr. Kennedy's exclusive story.

Daniels and Howard Protest.

"I can see no justification for suspending the Associated Press," Josephus Daniels, publisher of the News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., and World War Secretary of the Navy, wired President Truman.

Roy W. Howard, president of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, also urged the President to intercede in lifting the ban.

"The Associated Press has a well-earned reputation for public-spirited journalistic service," Mr. Howard said. "It and all of its member papers should not be subjected, as was the United Press and its clientele in 1918, to the unfair inferences which are sure to result unless this suspension is immediately withdrawn."

Story "Mangled by Red Tape."

Editorially, the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard said: "The most important news story of modern times was mangled yesterday by the worst combination of international red tape and of Government stupidity that the present generation has ever seen."

Commented the Philadelphia Record: "It was a gastly paradox that, in the hour of triumph for democratic ideals, the public relations office of the United States Army should be guilty of a most undemocratic act: Suspensison of the right of the Associated Press to transmit its news from the European theater of operations."

The New York World-Telegram, Scripps-Howard newspaper, said editorially: "We regard this action of SHAEF as unconscionable and believe it should be immediately rescinded."

The New York Post said it had acted "with a sense of responsibility is foreign not only to the national system, but to the military tradition. An outrage. . . . The Army, while lifting the ban on AP, has suspended Edward Kennedy. Will the Army please stop trying to save its face?"

Called "Blow" at Our Principles.

Frank B. Noyes, president of the Evening Star Newspaper Co., Washington, said the suspension "strikes a blow at one of the principles for which we have fought this war—freedom of the press and the right of people everywhere 'to know.'"

J. L. Maloney, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune: "I have asked our Washington bureau to protest the barring of the AP at the White House both in writing and by telephone."

John S. Knight, publisher of the Knight Newspapers and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said in a telegram to President Truman: "This action is in direct conflict with concurrent resolution adopted by both houses of Congress calling for greater freedom of world news."

Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary, said the White House had no comment on the numerous protests which had been received. This was shortly after word came from Paris that the suspension had been lifted, except for Mr. Kennedy.

AP Head Excoriates Action.

Immediately after the suspension order Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, dispatched messages to Gen. Eisenhower and Secretary of War Stimson and apprised the White House of them, inquiring the reasons for the suspension and calling on Mr. Stimson to intervene to lift it.

Mr. Cooper also sent a message to Mr. Truman urging on behalf of newspapers everywhere that he furnish confidentially in advance the text of his V-E day announcement so that it could be published simultaneously with its broadcast.

In a note to member editors of the Associated Press Mr. Cooper called their attention to the situation and to indications "that news of the German surrender or confirmation thereof is being withheld from the public by official sources," and declared:

"Since this suppression cuts squarely across fundamental rights respecting freedom of access to facilities, vigorous representations have been made to the highest authorities. These representations have been made in the belief that the right of peoples everywhere 'to know' is at stake."

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"Joke on the People."

In his message to Mr. Stimson, Mr. Cooper pointed out that the Associated Press dispatch was not received "until an hour after the German government itself had announced the surrender, which has been more or less the rule on all news developments during the war."

Mr. Stimson's attention also was called "to the fact that the King of England has congratulated Gen. Eisenhower on the successful conclusion of hostilities and all other things disclosed thus far point to the accuracy of Edward Kennedy's account.

"If the account is true, surely the United States Government does not want to play a joke upon the American people by further delaying confirmation of news to which the people . . . as well as their armies are omptly entitled."

Action Held Unwarranted.

The message to Gen. Eisenhower pointed out that no notice of the suspension had been received by the A. P., and asked that "if this has occurred, please extend to the Associated Press the courtesy of telling me why the action was taken * * * and what is the indictment."

He continued:

"Obviously all the newspapers and radio stations served by the Associated Press and the millions of peoples these newspapers and radio stations serve have done nothing to warrant any adverse action against them as a whole, nor have the large number of Associated Press newsmen who have served valiantly on all the European fronts committed any action warranting this unprecedented suspension."

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Ed Kennedy Fought Censorship, Stuck to War, Dodged Laurels

By GRAHAM HOVEY,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

His spectacular "beat" on Germany's surrender brought a soft-voiced, Brooklyn-born Irishman the world-wide professional recognition he merited—but deliberately shunned—for years.

For Edward Kennedy is one of the most selfless war correspondents in the business. He also is one of the best.

Those are personal opinions, based on an association which lasted for two and a half years and from Algiers to Rome to Paris. But they are opinions shared by many war correspondents of several nations who have known Kennedy overseas.

Ed Kennedy fought hard during this war for soldiers; for his staff; for competing newsmen, and particularly for enlightened military censorship—but to date has never fought for his own aggrandizement.

He probably saw more of the war against Germany than any other American reporter, but he consistently refused to capitalize on that background.

For example, when he returned to the United States, for the first time in six years, following the Tunisian campaign, he was besieged with book and lecture tour offers. He actually tried to shut himself up in a New York hotel room and write a book.

Couldn't Stay Away From War.

But the invasion of Sicily came along and Ed could stand it no longer. He returned a handsome advance to the would-be publishers of his book; threw away his manuscript, and raced back to the Mediterranean. As a colleague remarked, Kennedy was simply too indigenous" to the war to stay away.

As chief of Associated Press correspondents successively in the Middle East, Tunisia, Italy and France, Kennedy often passed along ideas to members of his staff which resulted in outstanding war stories. Then he saw to it that the recipient of the idea was also the recipient of the credit.

George Tucker, a member of Kennedy's staff, once paid his chief a remarkable tribute by saying no AP staffer in the Mediterranean ever turned out a war story that Ed could not have handled at least as well himself.

When the fall of Rome became imminent in late May last year, it was decided that Kennedy should take over one of the front-line assignments and help cover the fall of the Italian capital since he had worked there before the war. Yet, when Kennedy came to the front, he spent the better part of the morning telling Sid Feder he felt "like a heel" for making the transfer.

"Can you beat that?" asked Feder. "He speaks Italian—I don't. He knows Rome—I've never seen the place. Yet, he apologizes for taking my place at the front to cover the Rome story." That was the Kennedy selflessness at work.

Battled for Newsmen's Rights.

Another example of it occurred in Algiers when the correspondent of a rival press association was suspended for 10 days, merely on the basis of a story he had filed through Army censorship in the routine way—and was refused a hearing by Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, chief of information and censorship for Gen. Eisenhower.

It would have given the AP staff a theoretical advantage, at least, if the suspension of the rival reporter had been allowed to stand. But it was Kennedy who waged the hardest battle on behalf of the suspended newsman, and who helped win a concession for review, by Gen. McClure, of the principle involved.

I know a lot about that episode. I was the suspended reporter, working at that time for another service.

Despite his mild manners and equally mild voice, Kennedy fought what he regarded as unjust censorship throughout the war. When an AP dispatch by Joseph Morton on Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans was held up in Algiers, Kennedy carried the fight to Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, then supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean—and won.

Work in France Earns Suspension.

Kennedy's most spectacular journalistic feat prior to the German surrender scoop got him suspended, just as the surrender story did.

Shortly after the Allied invasion of the French Riviera last August, some reporters felt certain United States Army commanders were too reticent to give full credit for the tremendous work of the French underground forces.

To dramatize the effectiveness of the job done by these "Maquis," Kennedy, four other newsmen and Pvt. Douglas Hooey of Sussex, N. J., drove a jeep through a 7th Army road block north of Grenoble and continued for 150 miles through official no man's land to the outskirts of Geneva on the Franco-Swiss frontier.

Theer, Thomas F. Hawkins, chief of the AP staff in Switzerland, met the party and drove back to Bern to file the news and beat Kennedy on his own story.

Spurred on by their discovery of the sizable portions of France cleared of Germans entirely by the gallant efforts of the Maquis, the group—by then known as "Task Force Kennedy"—decided to at-

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tempt a trip through the heart of France to make contact with Gen. Eisenhower's armies in the north.

Starting north from Montpellier, near the Mediterranean, "Task Force Kennedy," guided by the French underground, drove in zigzag fashion through nearly 1,000 miles of no man's land still inhabited by elements of five German divisions and made contact with elements of Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army at Nantes.

Always Legitimate Newsman.

From there the group went on to Paris, where they were suspended for going from one theater of operations into another without permission. I know about that one, too, for I was fortunate enough to be a member of "Task Force Kennedy."

How Kennedy obtained the news of the German surrender at Rheims has not yet been divulged. But all who know him will readily testify that he operated in legitimate fashion. He always does.

When Mr. Kennedy came back here for a brief visit in June, 1943, he visited the city room of The Star, where he was a member of the editorial staff from 1928 to 1930. A graduate of Carnegie Tech, Mr. Kennedy joined the Associated Press staff in 1932 and went abroad after three years on the Washington staff. Now 39, he has been a reporter for 20 years.

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Kennedy Story Called 'Lifetime Scoop' and 'Jump-the-Gun' Work

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Radio news commentators on major networks yesterday called the Associated Press story of Germany's surrender both the "scoop of a lifetime" and a "jump-the-gun dispatch."

Comments by some of the newscasters follow:

Leland Stowe, Blue Network: "There are no hedges, no weasel phrases in Kennedy's sensational paragraphs. In content they are calm, factual reporting. * * * SHAEF did not deny anything in Kennedy's dispatch. I believe Ed has scored the scoop of a lifetime."

John W. Vandercook, NBC: "If the greatest phase of the greatest war in history has dwindled away in anticlimax, if a billion people around the world have been deprived of the clean-cut, honest and well-earned celebration, in which all could have shared * * * then we must blame first the last bleat of a Nazi radio and second what is forgivingly called 'American journalistic enterprise' * * * the now-famous jump-the-gun dispatch. * * *"

Robert Trout, CBS: "The news was obviously authentic."

Don Hollenbeck, NBC: "* * * The AP got out on the limb again, and this time it looks as if nobody is going to saw it off. Ed Kennedy seems to have got himself one of the biggest scoops in the world—he had the right stuff and he sent it."

H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC: "My guess is that the surrender of Germany took place exactly as Kennedy reported it from France. Kennedy got the information and by some miracle got it past the censors. Because it was accurate it could not be denied. Because it was unofficial and unauthorized it could not be confirmed."

Cecil Brown, Mutual: "It is evident that the Associated Press got the surrender story out of France today because censorship broke down. But once the story was out, Washington neither confirmed nor denied it. The result was that the Nation responded as expected, and many man-hours of work went out of jobs and into dances of joy."

Fulton Lewis, jr., Washington (Mutual): "Granted that the story is true—and let me say that I have been unable to find any one, in any official sources today, who does not agree thoroughly that it is true—the worst that can have happened is that a reporter has told the truth to the American people, who had every right to know the truth."

Fred Vandevanter, WOR: "Kennedy had his information and there is little reason to doubt that he had it correctly, but it was not supposed to be released * * * in any way that would give the appearance of authenticity. Maybe Kennedy was overzealous * * * maybe it was given him by some underling in Press Relations. Any one of dozens of things might have happened, but none of them should have happened."

John Daly, CBS: "Official confirmation of Germany's unconditional surrender is still lacking * * * but there was never any doubt that the news was accurate."

24 Hours Ahead.

By the Associated Press.

Official proclamation of V-E day, the final and unconditional surrender of Germany to the Allies, came as 9 A. M. Eastern war time today, a little less than twenty-four hours after the Associated Press had disclosed that the European war was over and that the final papers had been signed.

This is the story of how the Associated Press scored the overwhelming news beat, acclaimed by editors throughout the world as possibly the most resounding in journalistic history.

The story was broken by Edward Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press western front staff, who was present at Reims, France, seventy-five miles east of Paris, Sunday night and early Monday when the surrender articles were signed by representatives of the American, British, Russian and French military commands and the German Government of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz.

Kennedy returned to Paris at dawn Monday, May 7.

At 3:24 P..M., British time (9:24 A. M., Eastern war time), Monday, Kennedy got through a telephone call from Paris to the London bureau of the Associated Press. The connection was faulty and his voice was faint.

Lewis Hawkins of the London bureau, who knew Kennedy well, having worked with him on the western front, recognized his voice. He took down the flash that the war was actually over—that Germany had surrendered unconditionally and completely.

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Dictates Ten "Takes."

Then Kennedy dictated slowly and quietly ten "takes" of his story.

He said that the surrender articles were signed in Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims at 2:41 A. M., French time Monday. (8:41 P. M., Eastern war time, Sunday).

He gave the names of those signing for each party, with other pertinent details, plus a quote from the German chief of staff, Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl:

"With this signature the German people and armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands."

After the few short sentences the telephone connection was broken and never restored. The London censors passed the story without question, since it was matter in transit, rather than originating in their jurisdiction.

Held for Eight Minutes.

The Associated Press foreign desk in New York held the initial flash for eight minutes until sufficient of Kennedy's story was received to insure its authenticity. Then the flash went out at 9:35 A. M., Eastern war time yesterday.

Shortly thereafter the public relations division of Supreme Headquarters suspended the transmitting facilities of the Associated Press and all its correspondents throughout the European theater of operations.

Protests from Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, were made to Secretary of War Stimson and to Gen. Eisenhower. Word that the protest had been made was passed along to the White House, along with a request from Mr. Cooper that President Truman issue to the press in confidence the text of any proclamation he might contemplate, so that it could be published on an even basis with President Truman's radio announcement, when it came.

These messages went unanswered, but within seven hours Supreme Headquarters in Paris lifted the Associated Press suspension for all except Kennedy.

Kennedy's Story Gets Through.

The German Government radio, broadcasting on the wave length of the Flensburg station, had announced at 8:38 A. M., Eastern war time, Monday, that Germany had surrendered.

Kennedy's story got through a little more than an hour later.

Both the German broadcast and the Associated Press account were ignored officially. But four hours after the A. P. story had been cleared the British Ministry of Information announced that Prime Minister Churchill would make a formal V-E day proclamation today (Tuesday) at 9 A. M., Eastern war time, and that King George also would speak on the radio at 3 P. M., Eastern war time, and that today "is to be treated as victory-in-Europe day."

Moscow remained silent, but in Washington Monday afternoon it was announced by Presidential Secretary Jonathan Daniels that President Truman would address the nation by radio, also at 9 A. M., Eastern war time, and that the press and radio would be given a text of his speech a half hour in advance.

Edward Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System broadcast from London yesterday afternoon that the heads of State had intended to make the announcement at noon yesterday but that their program was delayed because Premier Stalin was not ready.

The British Press Association, reporting a flurry of telephone calls among the three great capitals, said that "differing views were apparently held on which hour the public should be told, but finally tomorrow afternoon (Tuesday morning) Eastern war time was decided upon."

Press Association added that "the surprisingly delay in announcing V-E day, in spite of the complete capitulation by the Germans," was due to the importance "attached to synchronizing the news in London, Washington and Moscow."

AP Tells How Kennedy Scored His 'Beat' on Germany's Surrender

Visited Rheims and Notified Censors He Would Cable Story

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BULLETIN.

PARIS (AP).—Gen. Eisenhower today informed correspondents at Allied headquarters that no action could be taken against a news agency or organization for the act of any individual correspondent or correspondents. His view was expressed by telephone after 54 correspondents signed a letter asking that all Associated Press correspondents in this theater be suspended until 24 hours after official announcement of Germany's surrender. Two correspondents attached to headquarters refused to sign the letter.

By the Associated Press.

Edward Kennedy, the veteran Associated Press correspondent who "scooped" the world yesterday on the unconditional surrender of Germany, obtained his information from a personal visit to Rheims and notified American military censors in Paris that he intended to cable the story to New York, it was established today.

The details surrounding Mr. Kennedy's "beat" were garnered as he remained under a censorship ban preventing him from filing other dispatches to this country. However, Allied military headquarters in Paris has lifted the blackout on other Associated Press dispatches from the European theater of operations which was imposed temporarily yesterday.

Went to Rheims Sunday.

Mr. Kennedy, who has covered European war developments since 1940, went to Rheims Sunday to cover the capitulation of Germany to the Allied powers, according to a dispatch from the Associated Press bureau in Paris. He returned to the French capital at dawn yesterday. An Army field censor passed a 1,500-word dispatch he wrote on what he had seen and heard personally at Rheims. The remainder was written after he returned to Paris.

Subsequent developments surrounding Mr. Kennedy's "beat" and suspension from filing privileges follow:

By noon yesterday Paris was aflame with reports that the story was about to break, coming from many quarters of the globe. It was learned and authenticated that Gen. Charles de Gaulle was writing a speech to commemorate the occasion. From Stockholm a British agency carried a flat statement that the event had been announced by the Swedish radio.

Paris dailies, under London datelines, asserted without qualification that Britain was only awaiting the official announcement.

About 2:30 p.m., Paris time (8:30 a.m., EWT) European radio monitors picked up a broadcast from the Flensburg radio to the German armed forces of land, sea and air, ordering them to cease resistance. This immediately was flashed to the world and reached the Associated Press offices in Paris through normal channels.

On the basis of this fact, Mr. Kennedy interviewed SHAEF censors and demanded immediate release of his story from Rheims.

Protests Political Censorship.

He asserted that according to SHAEF's long established policy, military security was the only consideration on which correspondent's reports were censored. He said that in view of broadcast reports from Flensburg, London and Stockholm there was no military security involved, and he also openly notified the censors that he intended to file his story.

Mr. Kennedy said he considered the function of his staff and himself was to report the news, and that he did not feel bound by any considerations of political censorship.

Mr. Kennedy made no secret of his intentions to transmit the Rheims story.

Before his message was completed Brig. Gen. Frank Allen, chief censor in Paris, notified the Associated Press office that the Associated Press Paris staff was suspended "until charges are investigated." The order was amended a few moments later to include all Associated Press correspondents on the western front.

Gen. Allen authorized the Associated Press to notify its New York and London offices of the suspension, but through an error the authorization failed to reach all ranks of censors and messages to this effect were delayed for four hours.

Telephones Cut Off.

Meanwhile, telephones in the Associated Press office in the Scribe Hotel were cut off and the Associated Press staff at SHAEF was instructed not to enter the briefing room where correspondents normally are given information on military movements.

Mr. Kennedy continued his efforts to obtain from SHAEF censorship the reason for his suspension in terms of military security.

As he returned to the hotel where a majority of the correspondents both live and work, numbers of them shook his hand and congratulated him on the stand he had taken and the tremendou[s] eat he had scored—even though i[t] d been at their expense.

At 11 p.m., seven hour[s] er the suspension was imposed, [Gen.] Allen sent an official order res[cind]ing the suspension for all mem[bers] of the Associated Press staff except Mr. Kennedy.

SHEAF censorship subsesently permitted any and all correspondents to quote details from Mr. Kennedy's dispatch concerning what he saw and heard at Reims.

London Tells of Filing.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press bureau in London filed to the New York office this account of how Mr. Kennedy's dispatch was received and transmitted:

"The London staff was sweating out the peace news in an atmosphere loaded with rumor, expectancy and cigarette smoke, when one of many telephones on the main news desk rang about 3:24 p.m. London time (9:24 a.m. E. W. T.), and Russell Landstrom looked from his job of herding copy to the cable and radio channels to answer it.

"'This is Paris calling,' came a faint muffled voice. Then it faded and came back so Mr. Landstrom could catch the word 'Paris' again, and he turned the telephone over to Lewis Hawkins.

"Very dimly the voice said that Germany had surrendered unconditionally at Rheims. Mr. Hawkins asked who was calling and was told that it was Morton Gudebrod of the Associated Press Paris staff.

"Being unfamiliar with Mr. Gudebrod's voice, Mr. Hawkins was asking for details and authority when Mr. Kennedy broke in to say: 'This is Ed Kennedy, Lew. Germany has surrendered unconditionally. That's official. Make the date Rheims, France, and get it out.'

Recognized Voice.

"Mr. Hawkins, well acquainted with Mr. Kennedy, recognized his voice, and after jotting down the flash called a woman traffic operator to take the call in a dictation booth and copy the story Mr. Kennedy had ready.

"The flash moved from London by cable and radio at 3:26 p.m. (9:26 a.m. EWT).

"Then Mr. Hawkins found that the operator had been unable to hear Mr. Kennedy sufficiently clearly to get the bulletin, so Mr. Hawkins took the call back on the news desk and with difficulty wrote down the first bulletin with a pencil, then

handed the phone over to James F. King while he hurried the bulletin to the wires at 3:34 p.m. (9:34 a.m., EWT).

"Mr. King took the next two or three sentences, passing penciled sheets across the desk to Alex Singleton for copying before they went to Mr. Landstrom for final editing and filing.

"Mr. Kennedy's voice faded again and again, and Mr. King gave way to Dwight L. Pitkin, who continued taking Kennedy's slow, careful but faint dictation until 10 'takes' had been brought in, copied, edited and cleared to New York. Then the connection faded entirely or was cut off, and communication was not reestablished.

No British Censorship.

"British censors had had no special instructions on handling surrender stories, and since Mr. Kennedy's dispatch originated abroad, and was only being relayed through London, under standard British censorship practice, there was no question raised about passing it."

When the flash reached the New York foreign desk, it was held up for eight minutes pending receipt of sufficient of Mr. Kennedy's datelined and detailed dispatch to make certain that there was no possibility of error. There was none, and the news was sped throughout the Allied world at 9:35 a.m. (EWT).

For four hours afterward, officials in Washington, London and Moscow were silent. Then the British Ministry of Information announced that Prime Minister Churchill would make a formal V-E day proclamation today at 9 a.m. (EWT), and that King George would speak at 3 p.m. (EWT).

The British Press Association reported that "the surprising delay in announcing V-E day in spite of the complete capitulation by the Germans" was due to the importance "attached to synchronizing the news in London, Washington and Moscow."

Stalin Not Ready.

The Press Association said that telephone calls had been in progress all day among Washington, London and Moscow, and that "differing views were apparently held on which hour the public should be told, but finally tomorrow afternoon was decided upon."

Edward Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in London, later broadcast to this country that Mr. Churchill and President Truman had been prepared to issue the official news at noon Monday but that this was delayed because Premier Stalin was not ready.

Fifty-eight minutes before Mr. Kennedy's dispatch was carried, the Germans—bound by no such blackout as was enforced among the Allies—broadcast that they had surrendered unconditionally.

The German broadcast was carried on the wavelength of Flensburg, a station which actually is in British-occupied Schleswig-Holstein, but on whose wavelength all recent official German statements have been carried from an undisclosed site.

The German announcement was made by Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, newly appointed Foreign Minister in the regime of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the man who succeeded Hitler as Fuehrer.

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Suspension Ordered.

Mr. Kennedy's suspension was announced in the following order to Mr. Kennedy as chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Paris:

"The Associated Press is suspended from filing copy by any means in this theater (European theater of operations) effective 1640 hours (10:40 a.m., EWT.) this date until charges are investigated in connection with the filing of a story under Rheims dateline that SHAEF had officially announced the unconditional surrender of all German forces as of 0241 hours this date. "(Signed) FRANK ALLEN, JR.,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Director Public Relations Division."

In fairness to Mr. Kennedy it must be stated that nowhere in his dispatch as received via London and issued by the Associated Press in the United States did he say the surrender was officially announced.

A flash which moved just before Mr. Kennedy's bylined dispatch said: "Rheims, France—Allies officially announced Germany surrendered unconditionally."

Kent Cooper Protests.

This was based on an assumption that since the story came from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Rheims it was official.

The word "official" did not appear in the printable story under Mr. Kennedy's byline which followed the flash.

Protests from Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, were made to Secretary of War Stimson and to Gen. Eisenhower. Word that the protests had been made was passed along to the White House, along with a request from Mr. Cooper that President Truman issue to the press in confidence the text of any proclamation he might contemplate, so that it could be published on an even basis with his radio announcement, when it came.

These messages went unanswered, but within seven hours supreme Allied headquarters in Paris lifted the Associated Press suspension for all except Mr. Kennedy.

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V-E Chronology

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chronology of the events that ended the war in Europe:

Monday—2:41 a. m. (British double summer time, 8:41 p. m. Sunday, Eastern War Time) Germany signed articles of unconditional surrender at Reims.

Tuesday—8 a. m. (2 a. m., E. W.T.) Cease fire order issued to the U. S. Third Army, the last of Gen. Eisenhower's troops in action on the Western Front.

Tuesday—3 p. m. (9 a. m., E. W.T.) Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman proclaimed V-E Day. (Premier Marshal Stalin did not issue a similar announcement to the Russians).

Wednesday—12:01 a. m. (6:01 p. m. Tuesday, E.W.T.) All hostilities on Western and Eastern Fronts scheduled to cease.

Army of 500,000 Is Peacetime Plan Of War Department

By the Associated Press.

Members of Congress today disclosed War Department plans for a peacetime standing Army of about 500,000 men, backed up by an active Reserve of 4,000,000.

Outlined behind closed doors to the House Military Affairs Committee, the program contemplates, the committee members said, that Congress will enact a compulsory peacetime draft to provide the reserve strength.

A standing, or professional, postwar Army of 500,000 men would compare with an estimated 325,000 in 1940.

The 4,000,000 reserves, committee members said, would include an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 National Guardsmen and Officers' Reserve Corps members and 3,500,000 youths trained for one year in the Regular Army and assigned to active reserve status.

Train 500,000 Each Year.

Committeemen estimated that about 500,000 would be trained each year and the reserve built up to its peak strength over a period of years.

They emphasized that the program is tentative and contingent on enactment of compulsory peacetime military training.

Whether Congress will enact such a law may be determined within a few months. The House Postwar Military Policy Committee, which strongly favors the proposal, will open hearings on it June 4.

The War Department long has favored a relatively small standing peacetime Army backed by a big reserve. In a memorandum last year, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, referred to the large standing army system as having "no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state based upon the conception of government by the people."

Meanwhile, Representative Andrews of New York, ranking Republican on the House Military Affairs Committee, took responsibility for disclosure of military information which drew War Department objections over the week end.

Mr. Andrews told the House late yesterday that he had prepared a statement for use on V-E day and discussed its contents with a reporter before going to last Friday's meeting at which Army officers disclosed demobilization plans.

"It is my firm belief that almost every word in the statement of mine was known generally to the public," he added. "It is unfortunate that I made that statement before the War Department official statement."

"I accept on my own responsibility the full blame for it," he added.

Mr. Andrews explained to reporters later that the figures he gave to reporters were not based on information he received at a committee meeting.

Mr. Andrews' statement apparently cleared up ill-feeling that had existed in the committee's ranks since last Friday.

Chairman May, who earlier had told reporters he would ask those responsible for the leak to cease attending closed meetings, did not carry out his threat at yesterday's closed session.

War Bill of U.S. To May 5 Is Put At 275 Billion

World War I Cost 42 Billion, Including Pension to '34; Civil War Total 15 Billion

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The government has spent $275,703,000,000 on this war, as of May 5, the Treasury reported today. This included both the German and Japanese wars.

The government has spent only $173,000,000,000 for all purposes throughout the first 151 years of its existence, from 1789 to 1940.

The Treasury says it is impossible to calculate how much was spent in beating Germany and how much has so far gone into the Pacific combat. Naturally the European war has taken more than half.

The Japanese war will gobble up many billions of dollars. War expenditures are expected to stay high for some time. After Japan collapses there will be war-caused expenses such as caring for veterans, paying pensions and other benefits, and payin interest on the public debt, which now is $236,000,000,000.

In addition to war spending the government (including government corporations) has spent about $30,000,000,000 for purposes not labeled "war" since July 1, 1940—bringing total Federal expenditures during that period of less than five years to more than $305,000,000,000.

The costs of other wars to the United States were given as follows:

Revolutionary—No dependable estimate available. About $70,000,000 paid in pensions.

War of 1812—No exact figures available. Unofficial estimate $133,700,000.

Mexican War—No exact figures available. Unofficial estimate $166,000,000.

Civil War—In excess of $15,000,000,000, including pensions.

War with Spain—In excess of $2,000,000,000, including pensions.

World War—To June 30, 1921, $25,729,000,000. Continuing costs such as pensions, interest, etc., from 1821 to June 30, 1934, have been $16,036,000,000. Total to June 30, 1934, was $41,765,000,000.

Hannegan Confirmed To Succeed Walker

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By the Associated Press.

Robert E. Hannegan had a favorable nod from the Senate today to take over as Postmaster General July 1.

President Truman set the mid-year date for the Democratic national chairman to relieve Frank Walker.

The fact it still is seven weeks off figured in an unsuccessful move by Senator Donnell, Republican, of Missouri yesterday to delay a Senate vote on confirmation to permit hearings meantime on Mr. Hannegan's qualifications.

On a straight division of Democrats and Republicans, Senator Donnell's motion lost, 35 to 28. Mr. Hannegan's nomination then was confirmed, 60 to 2. Senator Donnell and Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio cast the negative votes.

Reporter Leaving Truman Parley Injured in Fall

By the Associated Press.

Merriman Smith, White House reporter for the United Press, tripped and fell in the mad scramble of newsmen leaving President Truman's news conference today and required hospitalization.

Mr. Smith, former president of the White House Correspondents' Association, was taken to Emergency Hospital by Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, White House physician, to determine the extent of painful injuries to his arm and shoulder.

The reporter tripped over a step-ladder which had been set up in the President's office by news photographers, falling as he ran full tilt from the office toward the White House press room.

There were 123 newsmen scampering to the two exits at the time.

Leahy Assures Japanese It Won't Take 100 Years

But He Calls Enemy, Though Cut Down, Still Powerful

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy recalled today the Japanese boast of being ready to fight on for 100 years and assured the enemy "It will not take that long."

The President's personal chief of staff, in a message to the Commander in Chief, led off a series of assurances from the Navy that the sea force is ready for the bigger job at hand.

"Now with the hosts of evil and barbarism vanquished in Europe," Admiral Leahy said, "we must turn our full attention to the Far East." He called the enemy in the Orient "still powerful" and said that although "the vast circumference of his empire has been shrunk by our assaults, his naval power destroyed and his air forces crippled, we have a long road to travel before victory."

Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, revealed that in the Atlantic "upward of 500" German U-boats have been destroyed. He said his force had "given vital protection through U-boat-infested waters to the millions of soldiers whom we salute today.

Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander of the western sea frontier, said his organization was "ready to assume the greater load that will have to be carried by the Pacific Coast when the forces released in Europe begin to move into the Pacific for the kill of our last enemy—the Jap."

Loan Emphasis Put On Japan

Washington, May 8 (AP)—The Seventh War Loan drive will begin next Monday on schedule with all its emphasis on crushing the Japanese.

"Victory over Germany has not lessened the Government's need for this loan," Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today.

Morgenthau said in a statement that:

1. Every American can help celebrate V-E day by buying more war bonds.

2. Every bond bought during the Seventh War Loan will bring V-J day nearer.

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Salesmen Are Ready

Ted R. Gamble, war finance director, said the collapse of Germany should "give us renewed courage and determination. . . . The battle of Japan has just begun . . . buying and holding all the war bonds we possibly can is the least that we at home can continue to do."

The fact is, the Treasury and its army of 6,000,000 volunteer bond salesmen have long been ready for the situation that developed today.

It was recognized that victory over Germany might come on the eve of the drive. It was recognized, too, that V-E day would not decrease the need of achieving the unprecedented $7,000,000,000 quota for individual bond buyers and an additional $7,000,000,000 from corporations (total quota $14,000,000,000).

Instructions went out months ago to concentrate on the Pacific war in all preparations for the drive. The Pacific theater provided the official poster, based on the Associated Press photo of the Marines raising the flag on Mount Suribachi.

Volunteer salesmen were asked to be ready to work harder than ever—in the event of a European victory—in order to conquer any possible tendency to relax in bond buying.

Secretary Morgenthau said today: "War expenditures during March were the greatest for any month of this war. That is every indication that there will be a high level of expenditure for many months.

Men Must Be Transferred

"Millions of men must be transferred to the Pacific theater. New equipment and increased quantities of supplies must be shipped across the world's widest ocean. And our national obligation to the men wounded in battle or otherwise disabled, and to those die-

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charged when their services are no longer required, is constantly mounting.

"I feel confident that the American people, inspired by victory over the Nazis, and recognizing the seriousness of the struggle still ahead in the Pacific, will make the Seventh War Loan an outstanding success.

"That success will say 'Well done' to our men in Europe. It will give our men in the Pacific the tools of victory. It will serve new notice upon the Japanese warlords that their days are numbered. It will provide the best possible anti-inflation insurance."

TO USE PRISONERS

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—German war prisoners still are slated for a key role in helping solve this country's food production problems.

Representative Anderson (D.-N. M.), chairman of the House Food Investigating Committee, said Army officials told the group the War Department plans:

1. To retain German prisoners here for use as farm laborers through the fall harvesting season.

2. To use a good share of prisoners now en route form Europe for similar work, particularly in sugar bee tareas.

3. To move prisoners from place to place to meet man power requirements certified by the War Food Administration and War Manpower Commission.

"Farmers everywhere have been worried tha tthe war's end would mean the end of their prisonerhelp," Anderson told a reporter.

"Well, this is not true. The Army men assured us that it would be several months before the prisoners could be returned and that they would be used to the best advantage meanwhile.

"They will be a key unit in our farm labor force."

House Proposes, Studies Of Reconversion Methods

Committee Asks $18,433,000 for Fact-Finding Program

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The House Appropriations Committee today recommended an $18,433,000 outlay for a series of studies designed to speed reconversion to peace.

The program would include:

1. Separate Agriculture and Labor Department studies of consumer spending, income and savings.

2. A census of manufacturing plants to obtain detailed information on production costs, employment and similar items.

3. A sample census to provide information on labor force shifts and population trends.

4. A sample census of businesses to provide facts needed in determining reconversion policies.

Private Transport Plane Manufacture Okayed

Washington, May 8 (AP)—The aviation industry was authorized today to resume the manufacture of transport planes for American Airlines.

The War Production Board stipulated however that production of civilian transport must not be allowed to interfere with military schedules.

This means, in effect that an aircraft company which can fulfill its military commitments and still make transport planes now is authorized to do so.

"Military requirements for ma ment must come first," Chairman J. A. Krug said.

The action probably will result in airlines obtaining their first new planes late in the year or early in 1946.

Top Heroes Free to Retire

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP) — Soldiers who have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, with the exception of regular Army officers, will be discharged from service on request, the War Department announced today. The order covers eighty-two men. Four who won the nation's highest military decoration are listed as missing in action.

Atlantic Ports May Get Surrender Of U-Boats

Washington, May 8 (AP)—Any German U-boats which were prowling the Western Atlantic at the time their country gave up the fight may turn up at United States or Canadian ports to surrender.

Allied orders were radioed from London today directing all German and German-controlled ships at sea to head for the nearest Allied ports.

NEW PEARL HARBOR PROBE IS PLANNED

WASHINGTON, May 8. — (AP) Admiral Henry K. Hewitt has been assigned by Secretary Forrestal to conduct the secretary's continuing investigation of the Pearl Harbar catastrophe, it was learned today.

Hewitt, whose home is in Hackensack, N. Y., until recently was commander of the Eighth Fleet and U. S. Naval forces in northwest African waters. He has been relieved to take his new post.

Forrestal announced last Dec. 1, that the Navy's formal court of inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster had developed no evidence to warrant trial by general court martial of "any person or persons in the naval service."

The secretary said, however, he was not satisfied that the investigation had gone "to the point of exhaustion of all possible evidence."

BLACK MARKETS FACE U. S. TAX CLUB

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Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau today called black marketeers enemies of society and pledged the Treasury Department to do its utmost to uncover them.

In a letter to Attorney General Biddle, Morgenthau praised the Justice Department's conduct of the case against Robert Gould, Cincinnati, convicted last week in Covington, Ky., of violating liquor price ceilings. Treasury agents initiated the case.

Morgenthau said that the Treasury is still deeply interested in Gould's income tax. Gould, who owns distilleries in Kentucky, was sentenced in a Federal court to serve six years and pay a $240,000 fine.

"A considerable number of the black market operators attempt to evade income and other taxes," Morgenthau wrote to Biddle. "We in the Treasury are determined to do our utmost to identify these enemies of society and perfect cases against them."

Pershing On Sick List As V-E Day Arrives

Washington, May 8 (AP)—The man who led American troops to victory in 1918—Gen. John J. Pershing—was on the sick list today when Germany's surrender in World War II was proclaimed.

A War Department spokesman reported the 84-year-old hero was "quite sick," but gave no details. Pershing for years has lived at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital here.

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Calls for Work As Victory Tribute

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—Agriculture Secretary Wickard said today that he is sure the nation's farmers will pay tribute to V-E day by continuing all-out production until final and complete victory is won.

In a separate statement, War Food Administrator Jones said that American farmers will not stop work to celebrate the Allied victory in Europe.

Men Who Raised Iwo Flag Hoist It at Capitol Today

3 Survivors of Event to Aid 7th War Loan Drive

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The original flag that was raised by Marines on Mount Surabachi, Iwo Jima, will be raised over the Capitol tomorrow by the three survivors of the epic event.

The flag-raising ceremony, at 11 a. m., will mark the beginning of the survivors' participation in the Seventh War Loan Drive. The survivors are Private First Class Rene Arthur Gagnon, of Manchester, N. H.; Private First Class Ira Hamilton Hayes, of Bapchule, Ariz., and Pharmacist's Mate Second Class John Henry Bradley, of Appleton, Wis.

Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal's famous picture of the flag raising is being used on the official Seventh War Loan posters. Mr. Rosenthal received a special Pulitzer prize for the picture yesterday.

CONTINUED EFFORT PLEDGED BY LABOR

MAY 9 1945

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—Labor hailed today's V-E proclamation but noted that the job ahead is tough.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L.: "V-E day is cause for deep rejoicing, but the workers of America cannot relax their efforts yet. Half the job of winning the war—the most important half—is now over, but a great deal of hard fighting and hard work still lies ahead before Japan is conquered and world peace restored. American soldiers of production cannot afford to pause or falter until the entire job is completed and final victory achieved."

Philip Murray, C. I. O. president: "The world is at last saved from the Nazi menace. Japan is not yet conquered. The courage, patience and superb fighting qualities of our sons and brothers in the fighting forces must still be backed up on the home front. This is no time to quit buying War Bonds. For many months yet ahead of us, we must help to meet the pay rolls and to pay the food and supply bills of those great fighters of whom we are so justly proud."

The A. F. of L. executive council: "Labor will not pause or relax until the entire job is completed and final worldwide victory is won."

Flags at Half-Staff Until Next Monday

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WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The American flag, lowered to half-staff last month in memory of President Roosevelt, should continue to be displayed, notwithstanding victory in Europe

Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary clarified the point in response to questions whether the flag could not now be raised to full staff in view of the V-E proclamation.

He called attention to the thirty-day mourning period proclaimed by President Truman on Mr. Roosevelt's death and said that proclamation had a double maening now in view of Mr. Truman's statement today memorializing the thousands of Americans who died to make victory possible.

Mourning will end May 14.

WAR CRIMES POLICY

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—The House unanimously approved yesterday legislation laying down a firm policy for dealing with war criminals.

The language was sufficiently broad to cover the use of force to obtain custody from neutrals.

The resolution, adopted by voice vote and sent to the Senate, gives notice to enemy Powers and neutral nations:

"It is the sense of the Congress that it should be the policy of the Government and its agencies and Representatives" to co-operate with other nations in punishing criminals and in using "such means as may be neceessary to secure the person or property" of criminals "who have already fled or who may hereafter flee to any neutral nation."

Wins Highest Honor For Defying Tanks

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—Technical Sergt. Charles H. Coolidge, who single-handed fought two German tanks with grenades and killed twenty Nazis, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The War Department said today that the incident took place during a four-day battle during which the Tennessee infantryman led a handful of reinforcements against a superior German force near Belmont Sur Buttant, France.

Pulitzer Prizes Won By Boyle, Rosenthal, Hersey and 'Harvey'

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Two Associated Press staff members on war assignments have been awarded 1944 Pulitzer Prize awards.

Harold V. (Hal) Boyle, AP war correspondent, won the distinguished correspondence award of $500 for his day-by-day story during 1944 of the American foot soldier in the battle for Europe.

Joe Rosenthal, AP photographer, native of Washington, was honored for his inspiring picture of Marines raising the Stars and Stripes on Iwo Jima. The historic picture, taken for the wartime still picture pool, was made in 1945—technically too late for a 1944 prize—but exception was made for "this distinguished example," the announcement said.

The prize for the most distinguished novel of 1944 went to John Hersey for "A Bell for Adano," and Mary Chase's "Harvey" was cited as the best original American play.

Potter Gets Editorial Prize.

George W. Potter, chief editorial writer for the Providence Journal-Bulletin, received a prize for his editorials published during 1944, especially those dealing with freedom of the press.

In awarding the $500 prize to Mr. Potter the announcement said his editorials "expressed accurately and pertinently the American view of freedom of the press."

Established under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, the awards have been made annually since 1917 by Columbia University trustees on the recommendations of the Graduate School of Journalism's Advisory Board.

Mr. Boyle's award was based on "clearness and terseness of style, preference being given to fair, judicious, well-balanced and well-informed interpretative writing, which shall make clear the significance of the subject covered in the correspondence or which shall promote international understanding and appreciation."

Joined A. P. as Office Boy.

The 34-year-old Missourian, who joined the Associated Press as office boy, went ashore with the invasion force at North Africa and followed through at Sicily and Italy and Normandy, into the heart of Germany.

Frequently he has turned out five to a dozen spot stories daily, in addition to his column, "Leaves From a War Correspondent's Notebook."

Mr. Rosenthal, whose picture was made the official emblem of the Seventh War Loan, had been rejected by the Army, Navy and as a Marine Corps photographer because of bad eyes—but went through the bloody fighting of Iwo Jima as an Associated Press cameraman.

No picture that has come out of the war has stirred the American public as much as his dramatic shot of the flag raising on Mount Suribachi.

Other journalism prizes:

Detroit Free Press for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper," a $500 gold medal. The award was based on the newspaper's investigation of "legislative graft and corruption at Lansing, Mich."

Sergt. Mauldin Honored.

Sergt. Bill Mauldin, United Feature Syndicate cartoonist, for "a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work," $500. Sergt. Mauldin caricatures the battle-worn GI in "Up Front With Mauldin."

James B. Reston of the New York Times for "a distinguished example of the telegraphic reporting on national affairs," $500. The award was for his articles on the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference.

Mark S. Watson, military correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, for his stories on international affairs from Washington, London and the fronts in Sicily, Italy and France.

Jack S. McDowell of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, for "a distinguished example of a reporter's work," $500, based on his campaign to encourage blood donations. In the course of the campaign he gave a blood donation, flew to the Southwest Pacific to see it used and returned to write a series of articles.

In a special citation, the Advisory

Board commended the work of American newspaper mapmakers.

Bonsal Receives Award.

Stephen Bonsal, author of "Unfinished Business," in the United States history division.

Russell Blaine Nye, author of George Brancroft, Brahmin Rebel," for American biography.

Karl Shapiro, author of "V-Letter and Other Poems."

The Pulitzer Prize in music was awarded to Aaron Copland for his ballet "Appalachian Spring."

The music and literary awards each were $500.

Vincent De Gregorio of New York City won a $1,500 scholarship awarded annually to a promising art student. The board deferred the announcement of the winners of three traveling scholarships to Columbia School of Journalism graduates.

Mrs. Roosevelt Expresses Husband's Sentiments

New York, May 8 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, speaking to the soldier, workers and civilians of the country in a V-E day broadcast today, declared, "I know that my husband would want me to say to you . . . that he is grateful to each and every one of you.

"I think also that he would want to say that we must go on with every power that we have until the war is fully won and that after that we must give all the backing we can to our own President and to the heads of the Allied nations and win through to a permanent peace," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "That was the main object that my husband fought for. That is the goal which we must never lose sight of.

"There will be difficulties," she continued. "There will be times when it will be hard to understand other nations and their leaders, but the goal is there and in one way or another our leaders and our people must fight through to a permanent peace. That is the only way that we as a nation can feel compensation for the sacrifice of thousands of young lives in our country and in other countries."

She closed by saying that it was a wonderful thing to be a private citizen and "stand side by side with all the other citizens of this great country."

Allied Truce Envoys To Fly to Norway

By the Associated Press.

NIEW YORK, May 8.—The British radio informed the German high command in Norway today that Allied plenipotentiaries for surrender discussions would fly to Norway this afternoon in two British planes. The broadcast was recorded by OWI monitors.

Markings on the planes were described, along with the route they would take and the signals they would give. The German high command was asked to acknowledge receipt of the message with an assurance of s[illegible] conduct for the planes.

Trans-Atlantic Plane's Departure Again Public

New York, May 8 (AP)—The first trans-Atlantic airplane whose departure could be made public, under security regulations, since 1941, left LaGuardia Field today for Foynes, Ireland.

It was an American Export Flying Ace, carrying seventeen passengers, including the Duchess of Leinster and Alain M. du Parc, Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary, to the United States.

I.N.S. Correspondent Released From Prison

New York, May 8 (AP)—Lowell Bennett, International News Service war correspondent, has been released from a German prison camp at Barth, his office announced today.

Bennett was in an RAF bomber destroyed over Berlin December 3, 1943. His wife Elizabeth and two children are living in Siaconset, [Nantucket Island] Mass. His parents reside at South Orange, N.J.

Editors Return to U. S. After Viewing Atrocities

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Eighteen newspaper editors who went to Europe at the invitation of Gen. Eisenhower to view German atrocities arrived at La Guardia Field on an Air Transport Command plane at 8:35 a.m. today.

All expressed high praise for the Associated Press transmission of the surrender news which they said they heard for the first time as their plane arrived in Iceland at 1:50 p.m. yesterday.

The plane left London at 9:30 a.m. yesterday and flew nonstop from Iceland to New York in about 16 hours.

China Plans Modern Physiology Institute

NEW YORK—(AP) Dr. S. C. Shen, representative of the Chinese ministry of education, is here buying equipment to set up a national institute of physiology in China.

The institute, built on the concept of preventing disease before it strikes, will direct its principal attention to the nutritions of Chinese children.

Under Dr. Shen's plan China will get its first ultracentrifuge—a centrifugal device which gives small particles great weight and is used to separate otherwise inseparable compounds for study.

Aircraft Group Pledged To Continue Schedule

New York, May 8 (AP)—The Aircraft War Production Council, East Coast, Inc., today pledged to President Truman its "continued cooperation in producing airplanes on schedule to meet the requirements of the armed forces" in hastening the victory over Japan.

The message was contained in a telegram signed by George W. Vaughan, president of the council, and of Curtiss-Wright corporation.

The council represents Aviation Corporation, Bell Aircaft, Chance-Vought Aicraft, Curtiss-Wright, Eastern Aircraft division of General Motors, Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, Glenn L. Martin Company, and the Republic Aviation Corporation.

DEWEY URGES HARDER WORK

Governor Calls for Quick Defeat of Japanese.

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Albany, May 8 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey today called the surrender of Germany "the second step in the complete crushing by the United Nations of the enemies of mankind" and urged all on the home front to "work harder each day so that our fighting men in the Pacific theater will win victory at the earliest possible moment." He issued this statement following President Truman's victory proclamation:

"The surrender of Nazi Germany represents the second step in the complete crushing by the United Nations of the enemies of mankind who sought to enslave the freedom-loving people of the world.

"Europe is now cleansed of the brutal, swaggering, brown-shirt legions of Adolf Hitler and the Black Shirts of Benito Mussolini.

"Throughout the world all men of good will are giving thanks to Almighty God for the triumph in Europe of Allied arms. But they know in their hearts that now is the time to strengthen all effort for final victory over the last remaining aggressor—the Japanese.

Let all of us here on the home front vow to work harder each day so that our fighting men in the Pacific theater will win victory at the earliest possible moment. Victory—complete victory—can never be won and a just and lasting peace can never be established until the Japanese Empire is beaten to its knees and surrenders unconditionally to the fighting forces of the United Nations."

Last week, Gov. Dewey asked New York State residents to observe V-E day with prayers. State employees were given time off today to attend church.

BISHOP O'HARA TAKES OFFICE

Is Installed at Buffalo in Colorful Ceremony.

MAY 9 1945

Buffalo, May 8 (AP)—The Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., was installed today as eighth Bishop of Buffalo in colorful, centuries-old rites in St. Joseph's Cathedral before the largest gathering of the Catholic hierarchy ever assembled in this city.

Bishop O'Hara, a former president of Notre Dame University, had served as Military Delegate of the armed forces and as an auxiliary to Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, who officiated as the installing prelate.

Pontificating at the mass of installation was the Most Rev. Joseph A. Burke, administrator of the diocese since the death last September of Bishop O'Hara's predecessor, the Most Rev. John A. Duffy.

Speaks of Task Ahead.

"Today, by the grace of God and the favor of the Apostolic See," Bishop O'Hara said at the mass, "I am called upon to take up a task laid down by your beloved Bishop Duffy when God called him to his reward.

"Your demonstration of loyalty and zeal moves me deeply. It would be hard to approach this task without a sense of unworthiness. We cannot meditate long on the greatness of God without experiencing a sense of devastation, yet meditation on God's greatness leads quickly to an appreciation of His goodness, His Mercy and His love.

"The task before us then is to do what in us lies to save the souls of one another. If we regard the complexity of modern life, if we fix our attention on the evil in the world and the countless ways that lead to destruction, the task may appear baffling. But we must not make the mistake of looking at God's work with only human eyes. If we adopt God's point of view the task becomes simple. The lessons for this were taught in ancient times by the prophets, lessons which were renewed and brought to full perfection by the Son of God, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Procession Precedes Mass.

Preceding the Mass a procession of eight archbishops, twenty-eight bishops, diocesan clergy, religious groups and various diocesan organizations treaded its way to the cathedral along a route bedecked with yellow and white Papal banners and American flags.

Among the archbishops were: Archbishop Spellman; the Most Rev. James C. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont.; the Most Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, Newark, N. J.; the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Detroit; the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Boston; the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O. P., Cincinnati, Ohio; the Most Rev. Alexander Vachon, Ottawa, and the Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, Indianapolis.

The visiting members of the hierarchy ranged themselves in a semi-circle around the altar as the ritual began with the mass. After the Apostolic letter of appointment was read and Bishop O'Hara had donned the robes of his new office, he imparted his first Pontifical blessing to his new flock.

The most dramatic moment of the ceremony occurred when Archbishop Spellman conducted Bishop O'Hara to the permanent throne, symbolic of his actual installation.

The ritual concluded as priests of the eight western New York counties which comprise the diocese made the traditional promise of obedience, kissed their new Bishop's ring, and filed past into the outgoing procession.

WREATH ON FDR'S GRAVE

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 8—(AP) In a misty, rain-drenched garden, a wreath was laid today on the flower-decked grave of the late President Roosevelt—a victory day tribute from President Harry S. Truman.

After announcing the European victory to the nation from Washington this morning, expressing the wish that "Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day," the President ordered flowers placed at the grave on the Roosevelt estate.

Paper Defies Army Censor, Prints Full Prison Camp Story

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By the Associated Press.

NEWARK, Ohio, May 8.—The Newark Advocate today challenged the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations' deletions in a story which the daily newspaper published about a prisoner of war camp for Germans at Cambridge, Ohio.

The story, written by Staff Writer William W. Diehl, was submitted to the Army for review. The Army made deletions.

The Advocate, disregarding the deletions, printed the original story under a note which said in part:

"The changes and deletions made by the Army censor, in the opinion of this newspaper, are not justified. Since the information contained in the story in no way involves military security, we believe it should be printed as originally written."

The deletions were made at headquarters of the 5th Service Command in Columbus.

Col. Luther L. Hill, acting director of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations in Washington, requested that the newspaper explain why a signed agreement, to abide by the decision of the authority reviewing the story, "was violated."

Mr. Diehl replied that when he signed a form before entering the prisoner of war camp he was not aware it was an agreement to print only what the Army approved.

The story compared the food served to the Germans with food reported to have been served Americans in German camps, and also reported on certain camp conditions against the Army's wishes.

Mr. Diehl said when he signed the agreement, "I was under the impression it was a guest list, or some kind of pass."

Col. Hill wrote:

"With regard to the general prisoners of war, there are circumstances when stories gathered within prisoner-of-war camps may seem to have no direct military security and yet could affect vitally the safety of our men held prisoner by the Germans. I do not know that your story will do so, but it cannot be left to the individual judgment of each vistor to an Army post to determine the boundary lines of security and safety for our men."

Mr. Diehl replied:

"You state that publication of my story might reflect on the treatment of our boys in Germans camps. By letting the Germans know we are treating their men so splendidly, how, in Heaven's name, could that make them angry and cause them to be more bitter? If I had related that we were mistreating their men, that certainly would be a horse of another color."

The 5th Service Command public relations office had no comment.

Mexican Notables Help Launch Victory Ship

By the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Calif., May 8.—High Mexican notables participated in the launching of the 705th ship, the Northeastern Victory, named for Northeastern University in Boston, from the ways of the Kaiser yards here last night.

Sponsor of the new Victory ship was Mrs. Maria Guadalupe C. Padilla, wife of the Mexican secretary of foreign affairs. "Triggerman" operating the launching mechanism was Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador to the United States. Mrs. Guadalupe Tello, wife of Manuel Tello, undersecretary of foreign affairs, was matron of honor.

Married to Two Servicemen, Wife Would Stay Wed to First

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 8. — To Army Lt. Harold W. Goad in a Calcutta hospital: Your wife says she wants you as her husband and not the man she married after you were officially reported dead.

Mrs. Helen MacDowell, 23, made up her mind today, and of husband No. 2, Ens. Robert A. MacDowell, now on Pacific duty, she told reporters:

"Somebody's got to be hurt in a thing like this. For that I am sorry."

Goad's bomber exploded Oct. 14, 1943, over Japanese-held Burma. The 27-year-old pilot was blown through the roof and with two other crewmen, survived. The War department reported him dead a year later, but after 18 months in

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Japanese captivity Goad and his companions were liberated with the British capture of Rangoon.

"If I had known he was alive this never would have happened," petite, blonde Mrs. MacDowell said today of her marriage last December to Ens. MacDowell.

"I hope he (Lt. Goad) feels the same way about me. I don't think he believed my cable. Maybe he thinks it was sympathy because he was in a hospital. But it wasn't. I meant it with all my heart."

Her cablegram had said: "Darling, am so glad to hear you are alive. Will see you soon. I love you with all my heart."

Today she said she hadn't yet made plans for the legal mechanics of obtaining an annulment of her second marriage. She said she was leaving for the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Zuhras, Portsmouth, Ohio, to await a telephone call from Lt. Goad.

MOLOTOV LEAVING FOR RUSSIA TODAY

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 — (AP) Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov will leave San Francisco tomorrow for Moscow, it was learned today, leaving the Big 3 deadlock over Poland unbroken.

Molotov is turning the chairmanship of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations conference over to Ambassador Andrei Gromyko. Several days ago it was disclosed that Molotov planned to leave shortly. Gromyko was the previous Russian choice for the delegation chairmanship, before President Truman suggested to Marshal Stalin that he send his top foreign affairs man here.

The United States and British ambassadors to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, members of the three-power commission with Molotov for reorganization of the Polish provisional government also will leave San Francisco tomorrow.

The Soviet Union has not replied to the American and British request for an explanation of the arrest of 16 Polish underground leaders, it was learned. Nor is a reply, which was made the American and British condition for resumption of negotiations on Poland, yet in sight.

Molotov was host tonight at a mammoth cocktail party in honor of the newly arrived delegations to the United Nations conference of the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet Republics.

High diplomatic sources said there was no immediate prospect of resuming negotiations for a new Polish government. These were broken off after Molotov informed Stettinius and Eden of the arrest of sixteen Polish leaders, some of whom had been suggested by the Americans and British as possible members of a broadened Warsaw regime.

The return of Harriman and Clark-Kerr to Moscow with Molotov, however, made it possible that negotiations would be resumed on the basis of the Big Three agreements at Yalta, if the Russians did provide a satisfactory explanation of the Polish arrests.

Big Three Chiefs Expected to Call Meeting Soon

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Nazis' Defeat Raises Urgent Problems For Allied Leaders

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is expected by United Nations diplomats to be arranged soon.

These authorities believe that only a gathering of the Big Three—probably somewhere in the European area—can solve some of the urgent problems now arising from the total defeat of Germany and lay the basic plans for restoring civil order and real peace to Europe.

These are regarded as problems linked closely to the job, being rushed forward by the United Nations Conference, of creating a permanent organization to maintain peace and security throughout the world.

Speed Demands Reinforced.

The immediate impact of the ending of the European war is to reinforce demands of Secretary of State Stettinius, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and other leaders that the conference lose no time in finishing its task, now considered a little less than half done.

Meanwhile, V-E day found ranking diplomats of the big powers agreed on another major matter in addition to the general security system. This is that the powers should take separate but parallel measures to make sure that for the next half century or so Germany will be denied the resources and industrial development necessary to plunge the world into another war.

One possible step understood to have received some consideration from high officials is a treaty among the victor nations specifically pledging them to stand ready to take up arms against Germany.

In Line With Vandenberg Plan.

The United States may lead in working out such a pact, which is regarded in American quarters as being in line with a plan put forward by Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan several months ago for a long-time alliance against Germany.

The proposed United Nations charter as the Big Four powers have agreed to change it would permit such a treaty to work independently of the inner Security Council of the world organization. An amendment sponsored by the United States delegation and finally accepted by Russia specifically exempts from the council's authority those pacts made against the enemy nations of this war.

Whether there will be a general peace conference within the next two or three years is an open question among American and other diplomats here at the moment. Such a conference would deal with territorial settlements in Europe and elsewhere in the world if it is held after the Pacific war has ended.

The same decisions might be made, however, by a series of lesser meetings. One of the problems seen as confronting the Big Three leaders is a decision on which of these methods they think would be most effective in producing fair and lasting settlements.

Reparations Problem Urgent.

One problem even more urgent is that of German reparations. The late President Roosevelt agreed with Stalin and Churchill at the Yalta Conference in February that reparations should be made in machinery and goods. A reparations commission was set up to work at Moscow but so far has reported accomplishing nothing.

Yet the process of completely wrecking Germany's war-making industries, which was also agreed on at Yalta and which is expected to be undertaken without delay by Allied occupation armies, will release a considerable amount of machinery which may be taken by the European Allies as reparations. Russian and French demands for German labor to rebuild devastated cities also are yet to be worked into formal agreements. The subject was brought up but not settled at Yalta.

Despite these open questions, American authorities consider that the job of restoring peace is far ahead of what it was at the close of the last war.

Ahead of World War Schedule.

The Versailles Conference was held months after the 1918 armistice. This time the enemy's unconditional surrender means there is no armistice period, and the fact that the San Francisco Conference is already under way means that a world league can start functioning in about a year. Thus the problem of organizing for peace has been separated from the tasks of liquidating the war and rushed a full year ahead of the World War schedule.

There is also some hope among Americans, British and other officials here that a Big Three meeting could speed a final settlement of the Polish situation to remove the most disruptive single element in Anglo-American-Russian relations. All hope of ironing out this difficulty in foreign minister meetings at San Francisco appears to have vanished.

Action Demanded To Improve World's Standard of Living

MAY 9 1945

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—France, Australia and Canada are taking the lead here in the demand that an economic council of the United Nations have definite power to raise the world's living standard and improve labor conditions.

The original provisions for an economic council, written at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington by the United States, United Kingdom, Russia and China, have been dubbed "too vague" by several delegates.

There was little change in the Big Four ideas about the council when they announced the charter amendments for which they would stand.

As the Big Four originally wrote [illegible]lan, 18 nations would be elected [illegible]e economic council by the full assembly of nations. They would have the right to make recommendations (the provisions do not say to whom) on economic, social and humanitarian matters. They would do studies for the security council (the central agency of the world organization) but only on request.

Now the French are asking a provision that would empower the economic council to press for action in the security council whenever the economic specialists feel that some condition of world trade, or exploited labor, or difficulty over buying raw materials, such as oil, rubber and tin, threaten the peace.

France is the sole nation demanding that the United Nations set up a special commission under the economic council with the power to allocate raw materials when any United Nation protests that it cannot get its fair share.

Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt of Australia is asking that the economic council receive annual reports from all United Nations on what they have done to improve the condition of working people. That provision is understood to have strong opposition from Russia, which has battled at all United Nations meetings against detailing its domestic actions.

Relief Agencies Would Sit In

San Francisco, May 8 (A. P.).—Canadians at the United Nations conference said today they want representatives of existing economic and social agencies to sit in on conference committee deliberations.

Organizations involved include the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the International Labor Organization, Food and Agriculture Organizations and the Economic and Financial Committee of the League of Nations. The purpose, the Canadians say, is to strengthen the economic and social side of the functioning of the proposed world peacekeeping organization.

Stettinius Says V-E Day Lends Urgency to Parley

Asserts Dead 'Have Given Us One More Chance'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (AP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., said today the end of the war in Europe "has given new urgency to the work of the conference of United Nations."

In an address prepared for radio delivery, Mr. Stettinius said that American dead and wounded in the war "have given us one more chance to build a world order free from war," he added:

"We remember also that Germany has been defeated only because the United Nations joined their strength in the common cause, and that lasting peace will be possible only if they unite their strength."

In a radio talk to Canada, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said that "the end of warfare in Europe is not the end of the war. There is still another enemy. The United Nations have still to bring about the unconditional surrender of Japan."

their spiritual homeland.

"The Germans who misbehaved will have to go home to Germany," Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk said late yesterday. "The decent ones have nothing to fear. We expect to re-examine all German passports very sternly. But we shall also examine the beliefs of all Germans who took any part in the attempted Nazification of our country."

[illegible]chs to Oust Nazi Germans

San Francisco, May 8 (A. P.).—The Czecho-Slovakian Government has an agreement from the great Powers that the Germans in their country who embraced Nazism will have to go back to

STALLED ELEVATOR TRAPS DIPLOMATS

MAY 9 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius and chairmen of seven Latin American delegations to the United Nations conference were trapped in a hotel elevator for almost half an hour today.

The car dropped to the bottom of the elevator well and stayed there until the girl operator could summon help.

With Stettinius were foreign ministers of Peru, Colombia, Mexico and Chile, the acting foreign minister of Brazil and the Cuban and Bolivian ambassadors to the United States.

'Heil Hitler' Is Banned In German Armed Forces

By the Associated Press.

A communique issued by the German high command today and broadcast over the radio identifying itself as Flensburg announced that henceforth the greeting "Heil Hitler" would be banned within the German armed forces.

The broadcast communique was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Jap Arms Minister Urges Greater Output

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Munitions Minister, pleaded today that "it is now or never!" and urged aircraft workers and management "in this hour of crisis to be daringly liberal in using all materials in your hands."

The Federal Communications Commission intercepted the broadcast to his people.

Japs Claim Carrier Sunk Off Okinawa

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Tokyo radio made the unsubstantiated claim last night that a Japanese submarine operating south of Okinawa sank "another enemy aircraft carrier" yesterday.

The broadcast, picked up by the Federal Communications Commission, said the strike was made "in broad daylight."

Tokyo Finally Tells People Of Nazis' Surrender

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Tokyo radio today finally told the Japanese people that Germany had surrendered to the Allies.

After refraining from announcing the surrender in domestic broadcasts yesterday, Tokyo quoted a purported Japanese Domei news agency report from Stockholm. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Along with the surrender of the entire German forces, the German forces garrisoned in Norway have also surrendered," the broadcast said.

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-- THE PARIS RADIO BROADCAST AN [redacted]
UNCONFIRMED REPORT TODAY THAT [redacted] GERMAN HOLDOUT GARRISONS
IN THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS OF LORIENT AND LA ROCHELLE HAD SURRENDERED
AND THAT FRENCH TROOPS HAVE ENTERED BOTH CITIES. [redacted]

MAY 9 1945

APL DENNEHYS 00810--JA-- 215A

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS NOT BOTHERED TO PROTEST TO EIRE
CONCERNING [redacted] PRIME MINISTER DEVALERA'S RECENT EXPRESSION OF CONDOLENCES
TO THE GERMAN MINISTER ON THE DEATH OF HITLER.

EMRYS EVANS, UNDERSECRETARY FOR DOMINIONS, TOLD COMMONS: "MR.
DEVALERA CAN SAFELY BE LEFT TO REALIZE FOR HIMSELF THE UNIVERSAL FEELING
OF INDIGNATION WHICH HIS ACTION HAS AROUSED IN THIS COUNTRY AND THROUGHOUT
THE UNITED NATIONS."

LONDON, MAY 8--(AP)--FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY SAID THE
BRITISH NAVY TODAY FOR ITS SUPPORT IN LANDING BRITISH TROOPS IN AMPHIBIOUS
OPERATIONS AND IN ASSURING THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES.

MAY 9 1945

HE SAID THE "UNFAILING PRECISION" OF THE SUPPORT RESULTED IN SUCH
CONFIDENCE IN THE NAVY THAT "THE ARMY NEVER QUESTIONED THE CERTAINTY OF A
SAFE LANDING NOR OF SAFE ARRIVAL OF OUR REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES ACROSS
THE SEAS."

APL MEILERS 2300. [redacted]

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-- PRINCESS ELIZABETH, HEIR PRESUMPTIVE
TO THE BRITISH THRONE, PROBABLY WAS THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE ROYAL
FAMILY TO RECEIVE V-E DAY CHEERS.

RETURNING TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE YESTERDAY AFTER INSPECTING
THE 5TH BATTALION OF GRENADIER GUARDS, OF WHICH SHE IS HONORARY COLONEL-
IN-CHIEF, SHE WAS SPOTTED BY A CROWD MILLING ABOUT THE GROUNDS AND WAS
PROMPTLY GIVEN AN OVATION.

APL FONDAS COULTER--JA-- 247A

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-- ALFRED DENVILLE, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT FROM NEWCASTLE CENTRAL, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WILL [redacted] PRESENT
125 TO [redacted] THE MOTHERS OF ANY CHILDREN BORN IN THIS V-E DAY.

MAY 9 1945

APL DENNEHYS-OGDEN--JA-- 237A

30.24 - 25595

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)--THOSE WHO DIED FOR PEACE WERE THE FIRST THOUGHT OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY IN A V-E DAY MESSAGE TO HIS 21ST ARMY GROUP TROOPS.

MAY 1945

"THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT OTHERS MIGHT HAVE FREEDOM, AND NO MAN CAN DO MORE THAN THAT."

ASSERTING THAT "GREAT PROBLEMS LIE AHEAD," MONTGOMERY SAID "WE MUST FACE UP TO THAT WORK WITH THE SAME FORTITUDE WITH WHICH WE FACED UP TO THE WORST DAYS OF THIS WAR. IT IS CLEAR THAT SOME DIFFICULT TIMES LIE AHEAD FOR OUR COUNTRY AND FOR EACH ONE OF US PERSONALLY. IF IT HAPPENS THUS, THEN OUR DISCIPLINE WILL PULL US THROUGH; BUT WE MUST REMEMBER THAT THE BEST DISCIPLINE IMPLIES THAT SUBORDINATION OF SELF FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY."

"LET US NEVER FORGET WHAT WE OWE TO OUR RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ALLIES," HE ADDED. "THIS GREAT ALLIED TEAM HAS ACHIEVED MUCH IN WAR, MAY IT ACHIEVE EVEN MORE IN PEACE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 P.M., EWT., TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8)

ALB/ APR 01940 L 215PEW MAY 9 1945

MAY 1945

LONDON, MAY 8 (AP)--THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY XXXXXX CARRIED A STORY FROM THE PARIS NEWSPAPER FIGARO BY GEN. FRANCIS SEVEZ, WHO SIGNED THE SURRENDER FOR FRANCE, IN WHICH HE WROTE:

"I WAS CALLED ON SUNDAY MORNING BY GEN. EISENHOWER WHO PUT A PLANE AT MY DISPOSAL. SHORTLY AFTER I REACHED THE UNASSUMING SCHOOL BUILDING IN RHEIMS WHICH HELD THE OFFICES OF THE SUPREME COMMAND. WE WERE TO SIGN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER CONDITIONS FOR GERMANY.

"IN THE SCHOOL WERE GEN. (WALTER) BEDELL SMITH (CHIEF OF STAFF AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS), WHO SIGNED FOR GEN. EISENHOWER, AND THE RUSSIAN GENERAL IVAN SUSLAPAROFF AND THE BRITISH GENERAL MORGAN.

"NEGOTIATIONS COMMENCED AFTER LUNCHEON WITH THE TWO GERMAN GENERALS AND THE ADMIRAL. GEN. JODL, HEAD OF THE GERMAN D LEGATION, SEEMED DEPRESSED AND GENERAL FRIEDBURG COMPLETELY CRUSHED BUT THE

ADMIRAL APPEARED RELIEVED THAT THE WAR WAS OVER.

"THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE PROLONGED. WE TALKED ALL DAY AND PART OF THE NIGHT. SOMETIMES WE DISCUSSED AMONG OURSELVES AND SOMETIMES WITH THE GERMANS WHO BOWED EVERY TIME THEY ENTERED BEFORE THEY TOOK THEIR SEATS. THEY WENT FREQUENTLY TO THE TELEPHONE TO SPEAK WITH GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ. WE DID THE SAME WITH THE HEADS OF OUR GOVERNMENTS.

"WHEN IT WAS ALL OVER JODL SEEMED LIKE A MAN IN A TRANCE.

HE SAID 'BY THIS ACT OF CAPITULATION GERMANY AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE VICTORS."

APRA SECOND1413 AMB.

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

MAY 9 1945

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)- GERMAN SUBMARINES MENACED ALLIED SHIPPING UP TO THE TIME THEY WERE ORDERED TO SURRENDER.

A CONVOY IN WHICH I WAS RETURNING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE UNITED STATES MADE CONTACT WITH UNDERWATER CRAFT FOR ONE DAY AND TWO NIGHTS LATE LAST WEEK

THE CONVOY ZIGZAGGED FOR 36 HOURS AND ESCORTING DESTROYERS DROPPED DEPTH CHARGES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD, ALTHOUGH NO U-BOATS ACTUALLY WERE SIGHTED. THE SHIPS REACHED PORT ON THE WEEKEND, 24 HOURS LATE.

EARLIER IN THE VOYAGE OUR CONVOY TOOK A WIDE SWEEP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ATLANTIC AROUND A SECTOR WHERE ANOTHER CONVOY JUST AHEAD WAS ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES.

MAY 9 1945

5416

WR 0112OLAP 0545

LONDON, MAY 8 (AP)—PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CHANNEL ISLANDS WOULD BE LIBERATED TODAY AFTER BEING OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE.

DURING THE YEARS HUNDREDS OF RESIDENTS OF THE ISLANDS—JERSEY AND GUERNSEY—HAVE BEEN DEPORTED TO GERMANY, INCLUDING MRS. SYBIL MARY HATHAWAY, DAME OF SARK.

MAY 9 1945

IT IS ESTIMATED ONLY 75,000 OF A PREWAR POPULATION OF NEARLY 100,000 ON THE TWO ISLANDS REMAIN. THE GERMAN GARRISON [illegible] IS ESTIMATED AT 15,000 TO 20,000.

JIMKIN GS01500 AM1101AM

30.24- 25597

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HAVE LIBERATED ZAGREB, CAPITAL OF PUPPET CROATIA, THE BELGRADE RADIO SAID TONIGHT. IT WAS THE LAST MAJOR YUGOSLAV CITY IN GERMAN HANDS.
MT125PEW

LONDON, MAY 8--THE GUNS FELL SILENT ON THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROCLAIMED THE VICTORY TO THE WORLD.

ALL HOSTILITIES WERE ORDERED ENDED BY 6:01 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME. THE CEASE FIRE ORDERS HAD GONE OUT EARLIER FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS. THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, IT WAS DISCLOSED, HAD BEEN ORDERED TO HOLD ITS FIRE AT 2 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME YESTERDAY, SIX HOURS AFTER GERMANY'S REPRESENTATIVES HAD ACKNOWLEDGED THEIR DEFEAT TO GEN.EISENHOWER.

PREMIER STALIN WAS YET TO PROCLAIM FULL VICTORY, BUT HE ANNOUNCED TWO TRIUMPHS BY HIS RED ARMY VIRTUALLY ELIMINATING THE LAST RESISTANCE ON THE RUSSIAN SECTOR. THESE WERE THE CAPTURE OF DRESDEN IN GERMANY AND OLMUETZ IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE CZECH-CONTROLLED RADIO AT PRAGUE SAID CEASE-FIRE ORDERS HAD GONE OUT THERE BOTH TO THE GERMANS AND CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES.

CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED RUSSIA'S MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV AND OTHER ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES WERE RATIFYING AND CONFIRMING THE PEACE AT BERLIN TODAY.

EISENHOWER SAID HIS VICTORY HAD BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY "TEAMWORK NOT ONLY AMONG ALL THE ALLIES PARTICIPATING, BUT AMONG ALL THE SERVICES, LAND, SEA AND AIR."

BOTH CHURCHILL AND TRUMAN SUMMONED THEIR NATIONS TO A BATTLE TO THE FINISH AGAINST JAPAN.

EISENHOWER OBSERVED:

"THE VICTORY BELLS OF EUROPE ARE SOUNDING JAPAN'S DOOM."

SUPREME ALLIED XXX FIFTH GRAPH SECOND LEAD.
B248PEW MAY 9 1945

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID "ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO CEASE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, BUT WILL MAINTAIN THEIR PRESENT POSITION UNTIL THE SURRENDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE."

GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL CAPITULATION TO THE WESTERN ALLIES AND RUSSIA WAS SIGNED AT 2:41 A.M., FRENCH TIME MONDAY (8:41 P.M., EWT., SUNDAY) THIS COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN X X X 2ND GRAF 1ST LEAD.
MT1017AEW

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN WASHINGTON, ANNOUNCING "A SOLEMN BUT A GLORIOUS HOUR," SET NEXT SUNDAY AS A DAY OF THANKSGIVING BUT REMINDED "OUR BLOWS WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE JAPANESE LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS UN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD THE WORLD THE GERMANS HAD SIGNED THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL THEIC LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES IN EUROPE AT 2:41 A.M. YESTERD6.

MAY 9 1945

A118

ALLIED RADIOS FLASHED ORDERS TO ALL GERMAN AND GERMAN-CONTROLLED SHIPS AT SEA TO GO TO THE NEAREST PORTS AND AWAIT FURTHER ORDERS. GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ BROADCAST THAT ALL GERMAN ARMS WOULD BE SILENT BY 11 P.M. (5 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME).

DOENITZ X X X FOURTH (INSERTED) GRAF.
MT910AEW

LONDON, MAY 8-(AV

DOENITZ SAID IT NOW WAS WITHIN THE POWER OF THE ALLIES TO REMOVE HIM FROM OFFICE AS GERMANY'S NEW LEADER IF THEY SEE FIT. HE SAID HE WOULD STAY AT HIS POST IF IT WAS REQUIRED OF HIM, BUT HE WOULD "NOT REMAIN ONE HOUR MORE THAN CAN BE RECONCILED WITH THE DIGNITY OF THE REICH."

PRIME MINISTER X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH.
MAY 9 1945

JP754AEW

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAT CALMLY DRINKING COFFEE WHEN A BOMB DAMAGED 10 DOWNING STREET DURING THE GERMAN AIR BLITZ ON LONDON, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

CHURCHILL WAS DINING WHEN THE CEILING AND CHANDELIER HURTLED DOWN. HE MERELY SAID: "CARRY ON WITH THE COFFEE."
EJ833PEW

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAVE BEEN ENTERING ROTTERDAM WITH FOOD AND COAL FOR DUTCH CIVILIANS AFTER OBTAINING GERMAN GUARANTEES OF SAFE PASSAGE.
EV1015PEW

BY EDWARD J.DENNEHY

LONDON MAY 8-(AP)-THE TRIUMPHANT THUNDER OF V-E DAY ECHOED THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD TODAY.

SIMULTANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS IN LONDON, WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF GERMANY OFFICIAL AFTER FIVE YEARS, EIGHT MONTHS AND SEVEN DAYS OF THE BLOODIEST AND MOST DESTRUCTIVE WAR THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN. THE GERMAN NATION, WHICH TWICE IN TWO TUMULTUOUS DECADES HAD PLUNGED THE WORLD INTO CONFLICT, LAY SHATTERED IN DECISIVE DEFEAT.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO IN BRITAIN'S DARKEST HOUR PROMISED HER BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS, BUT ALSO PLEDGED HER ULTIMATE VICTORY, WAS READY TO ANNOUNCE THE FULFILLMENT OF THAT PLEDGE. HE PREPARED TO STEP TO THE MICROPHONE AT 3 P.M.(9 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) AND PROCLAIM THE VICTORY SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN.

KING GEORGE WILL SPEAK TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE AT 9 P.M.(3 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME). GEN.EISENHOWER, ARCHITECT OF VICTORY IN THE WEST; FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, WHO CHASED THE NAZIS ACROSS AFRICA, FRANCE AND THE FATHERLAND, AND FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, WHO CARVED OUT VICTORY IN THE SOUTH, ALSO WILL BE HEARD.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S BROADCAST WAS SCHEDULED FOR HISTORIC TEN DOWNING STREET.

CHURCHILL PLANNED TO MAKE A STATEMENT IN COMMONS, AFTER WHICH THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE TO ADJOURN TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING. THE PRIME MINISTER WAS SAID TO BE PLANNING A BROADCAST THURSDAY NIGHT--THE FIFTH AND HAPPIEST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ASSUMPTION OF THE WARTIME LEADERSHIP OF BRITAIN.

JOY WAS UNRESTRAINED IN BRITAIN AFTER A NIGHT OF WILD CELEBRATION. THIS DAY AND TOMORROW WILL BE HOLIDAYS FOR BRITONS--EARNED BY THE TORTURE OF ALMOST SIX YEARS OF WAR AGAINST AN ENEMY WHO MADE NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS. THEN THEY WILL ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES AND LOOK IN THE DIRECTION OF JAPAN.

THE WEHRMACHT, FOR LONG YEARS THE DREAD OF EUROPE, THRASHED ABOUT IN ITS DEATH AGONIES. EVEN THE BITTEREST DIE-HARD NAZIS, WHO FOUGHT ON ARROGANTLY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HAD GIVEN UP THE GHOST. THE PARTISAN-CONTROLLED CZECH RADIO SAID THE GERMANS IN PRAGUE AND BOHEMIA HAD ACCEPTED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

A20

NORWEGIANS, ENSLAVED FOR FIVE YEARS, SAW ALLIED SHIPS ENTER THEIR HARBORS AS NAZI TROOPS WAITED SULLENLY BUT PEACEFULLY IN BARRACKS.

THE LAST FEW HISTORY-PACKED WEEKS IN WHICH THE ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS ADMINISTERED AN UNMERCIFUL DRUBBING TO GERMAN ARMS WERE BROUGHT TO A CRASHING CLIMAX YESTERDAY. A DRAMATIC DISPATCH FROM EDWARD KENNEDY, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WESTERN FRONT STAFF, TOLD THE WORLD THAT THE GERMANS HAD SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.

FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS--AND FOR THE CIVILIANS--IT WAS A TIME FOR REJOICING.

WHILE THOUSANDS OF SERVICEMEN FROM BRITAIN, AMERICA, CANADA AND THE REST OF THE ALLIED NATIONS JOIN WITH THE CITIZENS OF BRITAIN TONIGHT IN THE CELEBRATION, THE SKIES OVER THIS STAUNCH CAPITAL WILL BE BATHED BY SEARCHLIGHTS. THE CITY THAT WAS DARKENED FOR ALMOST SIX YEARS WILL BLAZE WITH BRILLIANCE.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE KING'S SPEECH TONIGHT, A GREAT SALVO OF VICTORY GUNFIRE IS PLANNED.

ALLIED FIGHTING MEN, THE MAJORITY OF THEM AMERICAN, JAMMED THE STREETS OF LONDON. PROMISED AN ADDITIONAL 48-HOUR LEAVE ON V-E DAY, THEY WERE IMPATIENT FOR THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO COME. BUT THE CELEBRATION WAS WELL AHEAD OF TIME. AS SOON AS THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE NAZIS WAS A CERTAINTY, IT BEGAN IN EARNEST.

THE EXCLUSIVE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS--FIRST WORD THE WORLD HEARD OF GERMANY'S FORMAL CAPITULATION--SENT BOTH CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN INTO WILD DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY.

KKA14AEW

LONDON MAY 8-(AP)-WHILE BOISTEROUS CROWDS THRONGED LONDON'S WEST END LAST NIGHT IN CELEBRATION OF THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, THE CENOTAPH IN WHITEHALL--BRITAIN'S MONUMENT TO HER WORLD WAR ONE DEAD--ATTRACTED A HUSHED QUEUE OF BRITISH CIVILIANS AND ALLIED SOLDIERS.

WITH THE SHOUTS OF CELEBRATORS MUFFLED BY DISTANCE, THE LONG LINE FILED SLOWLY AROUND THE STONE SHAFT, MURMURING PRAYERS FOR THOSE WHO DIED A QUARTER CENTURY AGO AND FOR THOSE WHO DIED IN THIS WAR.

KKGORAEW

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-WHILE MOST OF THE ALLIED WORLD WAS CELEBRATING THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, THE POLISH PRESS BUREAU DECLARED TODAY THAT "THERE ARE NO V-E DAY FESTIVITIES FOR THE POLES, AND THERE WILL BE NONE UNTIL POLES ABROAD ARE ABLE TO RETURN TO A FREE AND INDEPENDENT POLAND."

THE BUREAU--VOICE OF THE ARMED FORCES WHICH OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON--SAID THAT "FOR THE MOST PART POLES GAVE RECOGNITION TO V-E DAY BY PRAYERS--PRAYERS FOR DELIVERANCE."

ONE BRIGHT SPOT FOR THE POLES WAS NEWS OF THE LIBERATION OF THEIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GEN.TADEUSZ KOMOROWSKI, THE FAMED "GEN.BOR" WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE BLOODY PATRIOT UPRISING IN WARSAW. KOMOROWSKI IS NOW EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

THE BUREAU QUOTED ITS CORRESPONDENT WITH POLISH TROOPS OCCUPYING WILHELMSHAVEN AS SAYING THEY RECEIVED WORD OF THE GERMAN CAPITULATION WITH MIXED FEELINGS.

"FOR THEM THE WAR IS NOT AT AN END. THE WAR WILL BE ENDED ONLY WHEN THEY ARE AGAIN ON POLISH SOIL."

JP711AEW

MAY 9 1945

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI CALLED UPON HIS PEOPLES IN A SPECIAL V-E DAY BROADCAST FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TODAY TO "GIVE THANKS TO GOD FOR A GREAT DELIVERANCE," THEN TURN THEIR THOUGHTS TO THE WORLD-WIFE TASKS "WHICH PEACE IN EUROPE BRINGS WITH IT."

THE RULER OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EMPIRE PRAISED BRITONS FOR THEIR COURAGE, SACRIFICES AND ENDURANCES THROUGH NEARLY SIX YEARS OF WAR, AND URGED THEM TO REMEMBER THAT TOTAL ICTORYHAS NOT YET BEEN WON.

"GERMANY, WHO DROVE ALL EUROPE INTO WAR, HAS BEEN FINALLY OVERCOME; HE SAID. "IN THE FAR EAST WE HAVE YET TO DEAL WITH THE JAPANESE, A DETERMINED AND A CRUEL FOE.

"TO THIS WE SHALL TURN WITH THE UTMOST RESOLVE AND WITH ALL OUR RESOURCES."

AFTER PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE ALLIED FIGHTING FORCES AND TO THE DEAD WHO WILL NOT RETURN, THE KING ADDED:

"OUR CAUSE WAS THE CAUSE NOT OF THIS NATION, NOT OF THIS EMPIR AND THE COMMONWEALTH ONLY, BUT OF EVERY LAND WHERE FREEDOM IS CHERISHED AND LAW AND LIBERTY GO HAND IN HAND.

"IN THE DARKEST HOURS WE KNEW THAT THE ENSLAVED AND ISOLATED PEOPLES OF EUROPE LOOKED TO US. THEIR HOPES WERE OUR HOPES, THEIR CONFIDENCE CONFIRMED OUR FAITH.

"WE KNEW THAT IF WE FAILED OR FALTERED THE LAST REMAINING BARRIER AGAINST A WORLDWIDE TYRANNY WOULD HAVE FALLEN IN RUINS. BUT WE DID NOT FALTER AND WE DID NOT FAIL.

"WE KEPT FAITH WITH OURSELVES AND WITH ONE ANOTHER; WE KEPT FAITH AND UNITY WITH OUR GREAT ALLIES. THAT FAITH AND THAT UNITY HAVE CARRIED US TO VICTORY THROUGH DANGERS WHICH AT TIMES SEEMED OVERWHELMING."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MAY 8).

JP730AEW

BY DWIGHT PITKIN

LONDON MAY 8-(AP)-THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE CARRIED MILLIONS OF BRITISH WOMEN TODAY CLOSER TO THEIR OWN SPECIAL VICTORY, THE "H DAY" OF HOME LIFE AND FULL DEMOBILIZATION AFTER NEARLY SIX YEARS OF SERVICE.

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FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, THIS WAR SAW CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN IN BRITAIN. MARSHALING OF WOMANPOWER FOR NATIONAL SERVICE WAS COMPLETE AND EFFICIENT.

SIX MONTHS BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF WAR ABOUT 155,000 WOMEN ALREADY HAD ENROLLED VOLUNTARILY FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

A RECENT GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER DISCLOSED THAT BY THE MIDDLE OF 1944, OUT OF 16,000,000 BRITISH GIRLS AND WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 59, SOME 7,100,000 WERE IN AUXILIARY SERVICES, FULL-TIME CIVIL DEFENSE OR INDUSTRY, 900,000 WERE DOING PART-TIME WORK IN INDUSTRY AND 350,000 WERE ENGAGED IN PART-TIME CIVIL DEFENSE--MAKING A TOTAL OF MORE THAN HALF OF BRITAIN'S WOMANKIND ENLISTED IN THE WAR EFFORT.

THOUSANDS OF THEM TACKLED JOBS NO WOMAN EVER HAD DONE BEFORE, SUCH AS SERVING IN ANTIAIRCRAFT FREWS AND AT BARRAGE BALLOON SITES, AS FIREFIGHTERS DURING THE AIR BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND THE BUZZ AND ROCKET BOMB ORDEALS, AS MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS AND AS AIRPLANE FERRY PILOTS.

MANY WOMEN IN THE AUXILIARY SERVICES AND WITH THE ENSA (BRITISH USO SERVED CLOSE TO THE FRONT LINES IN AFRICA, ASIA AND EUROPE. WAAF (WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ARMY FORCE) NURSING ORDERLIES LANDED ON THE NORMANDY INVASION COAST AND BROUGHT BACK THE FIRST BRITISH WOUNDED BY AIR, AND WRENS TOILED AROUND THE CLOCK HELPING MAINTAIN A 24-HOUR SCHEDULE OF CROSS-CHANNEL FERRY BOATS BEARING FOOD, AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT. THEN THE ATS (AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE) WENT TO FRANCE AND TOOK OVER MANY JOBS PREVIOUSLY PERFORMED BY MEN BEHIND THE LINES, WHILE GIRLS OF THE NAAFI, BRITAIN'S CANTEEN SERVICE, SET UP SHOP, FOLLOWED BY ENSA'S TROUPES.

LAST CHRISTMAS QUEEN ELIZABETH SAID OF HER FELLOW BRITISH WOMEN: "I DO NOT THINK IT IS ANY EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT IN THIS COUNTRY AT ANY RATE THE WAR COULD NOT HAVE BEEN WON WITHOUT THEIR HELP."

KK704AEW

30.24-25599

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-RETURN OF ARMY COMBAT PERSONNEL TO THE UNITED STATES BY AIR ON A LARGE SCALE WILL START IN A FEW MONTHS, BRIG.-GEN. EARL S.HOAG, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND CHIEF, SAID TODAY.

HIS ORGANIZATION EXPECTS TO INCREASE ITS TRANSATLANTIC AND INTER-THEATER OPERATIONS OF FOUR-ENGINED AIRCRAFT BY ABOUT 300 PER CENT TO CARRY OUT ITS SHARE OF THE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM, HE ADDED. HOAG SAID 2,000 WOUNDED AMERICANS HAD BEEN EVACUATED BY AIR TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE D-DAY.

FDS18AFW

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPRESENTATIVES WHO NEGOTIATED SURRENDER WITH THE ALLIES WERE IN FREQUENT TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE AT THE NEGOTIATIONS SAID TODAY IN THE PARIS FIGARO.

AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER'S ACCOUNT FROM GEN. FRANCOIS SEVEZ, WHO SIGNED THE SURRENDER FOR FRANCE:

"I WAS CALLED ON SUNDAY MORNING BY GEN. EISENHOWER, WHO PUT A PLANE AT MY DISPOSAL. SHORTLY AFTERWARD I REACHED THE UNASSUMING SCHOOL BUILDING IN REIMS WHICH HELD THE OFFICES OF THE SUPREME COMMAND. WE WERE TO SIGN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER CONDITIONS FOR GERMANY.

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"IN THE SCHOOL WERE GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH (CHIEF OF STAFF AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS), WHO SIGNED FOR GEN. EISENHOWER, AND THE RUSSIAN GEN. IVAN SUSLAPAROFF AND THE BRITISH GENERAL MORGAN.

"NEGOTIATIONS COMMENCED AFTER LUNCHEON WITH THE TWO GERMAN GENERALS AND THE ADMIRAL. GEN. JODL, HEAD OF THE GERMAN DELEGATION, SEEMED DEPRESSED AND GEN. FRIEDBURG COMPLETELY CRUSHED, BUT THE ADMIRAL APPEARED RELIEVED THAT THE WAR WAS OVER.

"THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE PROLONGED. WE TALKED ALL DAY AND PART OF THE NIGHT. SOMETIMES WE DISCUSSED AMONG OURSELVES AND SOMETIMES WITH THE GERMANS WHO BOWED EVERY TIME THEY ENTERED BEFORE THEY TOOK THEIR SEATS. THEY WENT FREQUENTLY TO THE TELEPHONE TO SPEAK WITH GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ. WE DID THE SAME WITH THE HEADS OF OUR GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, IN A SPECIAL V-E MESSAGE BROADCAST TO PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE FAR EAST YET UNDER JAPANESE CONTROL DECLARED TODAY "THE TIME OF YOUR LIBERATION ALSO IS AT HAND."

"IN THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT I BRING YOU GREAT NEWS," HIS MESSAGE SAID. "THE WAR IN EUROPE IS OVER. X X X

"LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS, FOR WE ARE COMING."

MAY 9 1945

MT106PEW

"THE WAR IN EUROPE IS WON, BUT THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC IS STILL BEFORE US," SAID ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, COMMANDER OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE.

ADD PARIS XX

(MORE) WE&B433PEW

PARIS, FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD VICTORY (BY LONG) XXX FORCES IN EUROPE.

"LIKE GERMANY, JAPAN MUST BE COMPLETELY AND IRRETRIEVABLY BEATEN. NOW WE STAND AT THE GREAT NOONTIDE OF OUR OBJECTIVE. WE CANNOT-- WE DARE NOT--REST UNTIL THE TASK BE FOR US IS COMPLETED."

TEDDER STATED THE SAME INEXORABLE PURPOSE, DECLARING "THE SAME EVIL POWER UNDER A DIFFERENT NAME STILL REMAINS IN EASTERN SEAS" AND MUST BE "AS COMPLETELY EXTERMINATED."

JAPAN NOT ONLY MUST FACE THE VICTORIOUS WESTERN ALLIES, BUT PERHAPS RUSSIA AS WELL.

BECAUSE OF JAPAN, SURRENDER IN EUROPE CANNOT HAVE THE MEANING IT MIGHT HAVE FOR THE 4,000,000 U.S.SOLDIERS IN EUROPE WHO HELPED TO WIN THE GREAT VICTORY.

FOR MOST OF THEM THE WAR WILL ONLY CHANGE SCENERY. FOR OTHERS VICTORY IN EUROPE MEANS A JOB OF OCCUPYING THE TORN AND HUMBLED REICH, SHOT WITH HATE, HUNGER AND DISEASE.

EVEN FOR THE SOLDIERS WHO MAY GO HOME THERE WILL BE WEEKS, EVEN MONTHS OF WAITING BECAUSE OF THE DRAIN OF TRANSPORT TO FEED MEN, GUNS, TANKS AND SUPPLIES INTO THE INTENSIFIED WAR ON JAPAN.

THE PRECISE FATE OF BEATEN GERMANY WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SURRENDER TERMS AND IT PERHAPS IS POSSIBLE THAT HER CONQUERORS DO NOT YET KNOW WHAT THEY WILL BE.

"THIS ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER," SAID THE CAPITULATION DOCUMENT, "IS WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO AND WILL BE SUPERSEDED BY ANY GENERAL INSTRUMENT IMPOSED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS..."

AND IT ENDED WITH THIS STERN WARNING:

"IN THE EVENT OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND OR ANY OF THE FORCES UNDER THEIR CONTROL FAILING TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS ACT OF SURRENDER, THE SUPREME COMMANDER... AND THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND WILL TAKE SUCH PUNITIVE OR OTHER ACTION AS THEY DEEM APPROPRIATE."

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-FIELD MARSHALL MONTGOMERY'S STATEMENT:

ON THIS DAY OF VICTORY IN EUROPE, I FEEL I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK TO ALL WHO HAVE SERVED AND FOUGHT WITH ME DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS. WHAT I HAVE TO SAY IS VERY SIMPLE AND QUITE SHORT. I WOULD ASK YOU ALL TO REMEMBER THOSE OF OUR COMRADES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE. THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT OTHERS MIGHT HAVE FREEDOM, AND NO MAN CAN DO MORE THAN THAT. I BELIEVE THAT HE WOULD SAY TO EACH ONE OF THEM, "WELL DONE, THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

WE WHO REMAIN HAVE SEEN THE THING THROUGH TO THE END. WE ALL HAVE A FEELING OF GREAT JOY AND THAMKFULNESS THAT WE HAVE BEEN PRESERVED TO SEE THIS DAY. WE MUST REMEMBER TO GIVE THE PRAISE AND THANKFULNESS WHERE IT IS DUE. THIS IS THE LORD'S WORK, AND IT IS MARVELOUS IN OUR EYES.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THIS WAR, THE BRITISH EMPIRE STOOD ALONE AGAINST THE COMBINED MIGHT OF THE AXIS POWERS, AND DURING THOSE DAYS WE SUFFERED FROM GREAT DISASTERS, BUT WE STOOD FIRM ON THE DEFENSIVE, BUT STRIKING BLOWS WHERE WE COULD. LATER, WE WERE JOINED BY RUSSIA AND AMERICA--AND, FORM THEN ONWARD, THE END WAS IN NO DOUBT. LET US NEVER FORGET WHAT WE OWE TO OUR RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN ALLIES. THIS GREAT ALLIED TEAM HAS ACHIEVED MUCH IN WAR. MAY IT ACHIEVE EVEN MORE IN PEACE.

MAY 9 1945

WITHOUT DOUBT, GREAT PROBLEMS LIE AHEAD. THE WORLD WILL NOT RECOVER QUICKLY FROM THE UPHEAVAL THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE. THERE IS MUCH WORK FOR EACH OF US. I WOULD SAY THAT WE MUST FACE UP TO THAT WORK WITH THE SAME FORTITUDE WITH WHICH WE FACED UP TO THE WORST DAYS OF THIS WAR. IT MAY BE THAT SOME DIFFICULT TIMES LIE AHEAD FOR OUR COUNTRY--AND FOR EACH ONE OF US, CERTAINLY. IF IT HAPPENS THUS, THEN OUR DISCIPLINE WILL PULL US THROUGH, BUT WE MUST REMEMBER THAT THE BEST DISCIPLINE IMPLIES THE SUBORDINATION OF SELF FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY.

IT HAS BEEN A PRIVILEGE AND AN HONOR TO COMMAND THIS GREAT BRITISH EMPIRE TEAM IN WESTERN EUROPE. FEW COMMANDERS CAN HAVE HAD SUCH LOYAL SERVICE AS YOU HAVE GIVEN ME. I THANK EACH ONE OF YOU FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART.

AND SO, LET US EMBARK ON WHAT LIES AHEAD, FULL OF JOY AND OPTIMISM. WE HAVE WON THE GERMAN WAR. LET US NOW WIN THE PEACE. GOOD LUCK TO YOU ALL, WHEREVER YOU MAY BE.

FD1216PEW

REIMS, FRENCE, MAY 8-(AP)-THE BUSIEST MAN AT THE CONFERENCE THAT BROUGHT THE GERMANS' UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WAS MAJ.GEN.KENNETH WILLIAM DOBSON STRONG, A HANDSOME OFFICER ON GEN.EISENHOWER'S STAFF WHO DID NOT SIT DOWN ONCE DURING THE ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS.

STRONG WALKED ABOUT HANDLING ALL THE IMPORTANT PAPERS, SEEING THAT THEY WERE PROPERLY SIGNED AND EMPLOYING HIS REMARKABLE ABILITY TO SPEAK BOTH FRENCH AND GERMAN TO SEE THAT EVERYONE PRESENT UNDERSTOOD WHAT WAS GOING ON AT ALL TIMES.

AN ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE FOR THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN BERLIN FROM JANUARY, 1938, UNTIL THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, STRONG HAS BEEN INVALUABLE TO EISENHOWER SINCE THE DAYS OF THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN AND HELPED NEGOTIATE THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY.

W232PEW

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-SOURCES AT SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS BELIEVE GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ TOOK OVER THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF MAKING THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND THAT HE WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH HEINRICH HIMMLER AT THE TIME THAT DEFEAT WAS INEVITABLE.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEF AND COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN HOME ARMY, AND REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WERE WITH DOENITZ AT FLENSBURG, IN GERMANY NEAR THE DANISH FRONTIER. PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, THEY SAID, IS DEAD.

MD1117PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER WAS RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS FROM HIGH QUARTERS TODAY IN WHAT SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON MESSAGED HIM WAS "THIS FIRST MOMENT AFTER ONE OF THE GREATEST MILITARY VICTORIES IN ALL HISTORY."

MT1126AEW

BY JAMES M.LONG

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-MILITARY AUTHORITIES, ALLIED AND RUSSIAN, BECOME THE SUPREME LAW AND GOVERNMENT IN DEFEATED GERMANY UNTIL A CIVIL ADMINISTRATION CAN BE SET UP, AND THE TASK THAT LIES AHEAD IS GARGANTUAN.

ONE THING SEEMED CERTAIN: THAT BOTH THE ALLIES AND RUSSIANS WOULD INSIST ON SEEING THE BODY OF HITLER AND ESTABLISHING BEYOND ALL DOUBT THAT THE MAN WHO STARTED THE WAR IS REALLY DEAD.

THE AMERICAN 15TH ARMY, WHICH FIGURED LITTLE IN ACTUAL ASSAULT OPERATIONS, BECOMES THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION FOR THE UNITED STATES. BUT FOR THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, AT LEAST, DOZENS OF ADDITIONAL DIVISIONS, WILL BE NEEDED FOR POLICING AND BRINGING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

THUS, THOUGH THE EUROPEAN PEACE WOULD SEEM TO RELEASE SOME 70 DIVISIONS OF BATTLE-TESTED AMERICAN TROOPS, IT DOES NOT MEAN THAT THEY WILL ALL BE AVAILABLE FOR DUTY IN THE PACIFIC.

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A183

EVEN THOSE TROOPS WHO WILL NEITHER REMAIN HERE NOR GO TO THE PACIFIC WILL NOT GET BACK HOME SOON. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT IT WILL TAKE AS LONG AS 12 MONTHS TO GET THEM ALL BACK TO AMERICA WITHOUT A COMPLETE UPSET OF ESSENTIAL OCEAN TRANSPORT.

THE WESTERN ALLIES GO INTO THE PEACE IN A YET UNCLARIFIED PARTNERSHIP WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. TOGETHER THEY WHIPPED GERMANY AND GEN. EISENHOWER HAS SAID SEVERAL TIMES THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD GIVEN HIM EVERY COOPERATION THAT WAS NECESSARY.

BUT NEITHER SIDE WENT MUCH BEYOND THAT AS FAR AS IT HAS EVER BEEN DISCLOSED, AND WHAT RELATIONS WILL BE IN THE PEACETIME WORLD REMAIN YET TO BE WORKED OUT AND TESTED.

GERMANY, DIVIDED BETWEEN CONTROL OF THE TWO, LIKELY WILL BE ONE OF THE FOREMOST PROVING GROUNDS OF THAT CORRELATION.

MT1131AEW

BY JAMES M.LONG

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-THE WAR IN EUROPE IS OVER. THE VICTORY IS COMPLETE.

IN THE BOMB-BURNED, SHELL-GUTTED RUINS OF THE HOMELAND SHE FOULED WITH HORROR CAMPS, GERMANY HAS SUFFERED THE MOST DEVASTATING DEFEAT OF ANY POWER SINCE ANCIENT HISTORY, WHEN CONQUERORS PLOUGHED UNDER THE CITIES OF THE VANQUISHED AND SOWED THE SOIL WITH SALT.

THE HARD, UNCOMPROMISING DICTATE LAID DOWN AT CASABLANCA BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO LIVED TO SEE THE END, AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO DID NOT, WAS FOLLOWED TO THE END.

THESE WERE THE TERMS THE GERMANS SIGNED TO THE UNITED NATIONS BATTLE ALLIANCE, WHICH CAME BACK TO VICTORY FROM SO NEAR THE BLACK SHADOWS OF DEFEAT.

"SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND, ALL FORCES ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR WHO ARE AT THIS DATE UNDER GERMAN CONTROL."

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THE GERMANS AGREED TO:

ORDER ALL RESISTANCE HALTED.

YIELD ALL SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT UNSCUTTLED AND UNDAMAGED.

ENSURE COMPLIACE WITH ALL FURTHER ORDERS FROM THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER AND THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND.

THE SURRENDER INSTRUMENT SPECIFIED THAT NOTHING IT CONTAINED WOULD LIMIT OR RESTRICT ANY TERMS WHICH WOULD LATER BE IMPOSED ON GERMANY. AND IT ENDED WITH THE WARNING:

"IN THE EVENT OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND OR ANY OF THE FORCES UNDER THEIR CONTROL FAILING TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS ACT OF SURRENDER, THE SUPREME COMMANDER X X X AND THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND WILL TAKE SUCH PUNITIVE OR OTHER ACTION AS THEY DEEM APPROPRIATE."

THE HOUR FIXED OFFICIALLY FOR THE END OF HOSTILITIES WAS 12:01--ONE MINUTE AFTER MIDNIGHT--ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 9. (THIS IS 6:01 P.M. TODAY, E.W.T.) HISTORY WILL KNOW THAT AS THE DAY THE WAR ENDED.

A19 MAY 9 1945

ONLY ONE PLEA WAS MADE FOR THE GERMANY WHICH SOUGHT WORLD CONQUEST, TRAMPLED EUROPE AND SHOCKED HUMANITY WITH ATROCITIES.

COL.GEN.GUSTAF JODL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE WEHRMACHT AND THE ONLY KNOWN MEMBER OF THE NAZI PARTY IN THE SURRENDER DELEGATION, MADE THAT PLEA FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND GERMAN ARMED FORCES, SAYING:

"I CAN ONLY EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE VICTOR WILL TREAT THEM WITH GENEROSITY."

THERE WAS NO RESPONSE.

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-FOLLOWING ARE THE ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE GERMAN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AT REIMS:

JEAN E.LAGRANGE, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE; MICHAEL LITVIN-SEDOY, TASS AGENCY; EDWARD KENNEDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS; PRICE DAY, BALTIMORE SUN AND REPRESENTING EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH; MARGARET ECKER, CANADIAN PRESS; JAMES KILGALLEN, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; BOYD LEWIS, UNITED PRESS; SGT.ROSS PERRY, CANADIAN ARMY'S MAPLE LEAF; MONTAGUE TAYLOR, REUTERS; SGT.CHARLES KILEY, STARS AND STRIPES, U.S.ARMY NEWSPAPER; GERALD CLARK, MONTREAL STANDARD AND REPRESENTING CANADIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY; PAUL MANNING, MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY; OSMAR WHITE, AUSTRALIAN PRESS; THOMAS CADETT, BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY; HERBERT M.CLARK, BLUE NETWORK; CHARLES COLLINGWOOD, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM; AND W.W.CHAPLIN, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

MT117PEW

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER IN A VICTORY ORDER OF THE DAY TOLD MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TODAY THAT THEIR GREAT TRIUMPH WAS ACHIEVED BY "WORKING AND FIGHTING TOGETHER IN A SINGLE AND INDESTRUCTIBLE PARTNERSHIP" AND BY A "UNIFICATION OF AIR, GROUND AND NAVAL POWER THAT WILL STAND AS A MODEL IN OUR TIME."

WE209PEW

30.24-25601

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY, MAY 8-(AP)-GEN.PATTON ISSUED A CEASE FIRE ORDER TO THE THIRD ARMY AT 8 A.M. YESTERDAY, IT CAN NOW BE DISCLOSED. THIS WAS 2 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME.

MT1248PEW

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH FROM REIMS SUPPLEMENTS THE DISPATCH BY EDWARD KENNEDY, ISSUED YESTERDAY, WHICH GAVE THE FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER. IT IS BELIEVED IT IS BASED ON KENNEDY'S ORIGINAL DISPATCH. IT IS KNOWN THAT KENNEDY WROTE 1,500 WORDS AT REIMS WHICH WERE PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR AND WROTE MORE OF HIS STORY AFTER RETURNING TO PARIS. ONLY SOME 300 WORDS OF KENNEDY'S DISPATCH WERE TRANSMITTED FROM PARIS YESTERDAY BEFORE HIS COMMUNICATIONS WERE BROKEN. WE HAVE NO INFORMATION THAT ANY OTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WAS AT REIMS.

NIGHT LEAD SURRENDER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MAY 9 1945

REIMS, FRANCE, MAY 7 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DEATH SENTENCE OF GERMANY'S THIRD REICH AND EUROPE'S CHARTER FOR A NEW ERA OF PEACE WERE SIGNED IN THE PROSAIC BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE OF REIMS BEFORE DAWN TODAY BY THE ENEMY HIGH COMMAND.

IN A DOCUMENT OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FOREORDAINED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN 28 MONTHS AGO GEN.GUSTAV JODL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE WEHRMACHT AND SHAGGY BROWED GEN.ADMIRAL HANS GEORG VON FRIEDEBURG, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY, ENDED THE MOST HORRIBLE WAR IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

SILENTLY WITH TAUT FACES THE TWO WARRIOR SERVANTS OF THE BEATEN AZI EMPIRE PUT THEIR NAMES TO THE CAPITULATION TO THE ARMED FORCES OF ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER EISENHOWER IN THE WEST AND MARSHAL STALIN IN THE EAST.

THEN, WITH HIS VOICE AND BEARING AS STEADY AS THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY TRADITION DEMANDS, JODL ASKED LEAVE TO SPEAK. ADMITTING NO GUILT OF WAR NOR CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE SUFFERING INFLICTED ON THE REST OF THE WORLD HE APPEALED TO THE VICTORS FOR A "GENEROUS TREATMENT" OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

ON THE WALL BEHIND HIS BACK WAS A HUGE CHART TABULATING ALLIED CASUALTIES.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE IN REIMS, WAS GEN.EISENH[illegible] ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS. ON A BIG WOODEN TABLE IN FRONT [illegible] JODL LAY FOUR IDENTICAL DOCUMENTS TO WHICH HE HAD JUST AFFIXED HIS SIGNATURE. THERE WAS ONE EACH FOR THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA. EACH BORE THE WORDS FIRST WRITTEN BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CASABLANCA: "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

SEVENTEEN CORRESPONDENTS INCLUDING EDWARD KENNEDY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WERE PRESENT AT THE SIGNING AND HEARD JODL'S PLEA.

AFTER HE HAD SIGNED THE FOUR INSTRUMENTS OF SURRENDER AND AFTER THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR POWERS HAD SIGNED THEM, JODL ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO SPEAK.

HE WAS TOLD HE MIGHT. HIS VOICE WAS LOW AND SOFT AND HE SAID:

"WITH THIS SIGNATURE, THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND ARMED FORCES ARE, FOR BETTER OR WORSE, DELIVERED INTO THE VICTORS' HANDS.

"IN THIS WAR WHICH HAS LASTED MORE THAN FIVE YEARS, BOTH HAVE ACHIEVED AND SUFFERED MORE THAN PERHAPS ANY OTHER PEOPLE IN THE WORLD. IN THIS HOUR, I CAN ONLY EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE VICTOR WILL TREAT GENEROUSLY WITH THEM."

HIS FACE WAS EXPRESSIONLESS AND SO WERE THE FACES OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH GENERALS WHO REPRESENTED THE ALLIES.

ALL HAD SEEN GERMAN MURDER CAMPS AND ALL KNEW THE FURIOUS CRUELTY OF GERMAN OCCUPYING FORCES.

JODL FINISHED SPEAKING AND SAT DOWN. THE SOUND OF HIS VOICE WAS QUICKLY ABSORBED BY THE BEAVERBOARD COVERING THE ROOM'S WALLS.

A MOMENT PASSED IN DEAD SILENCE AND THEN THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES [illegible]

WERE TAKEN DOWN THE HALL TO MEET GEN.EISENHOWER.

EISENHOWER AND HIS DEPUTY, AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, WERE WAITING. THEY STOOD BEHIND EISENHOWER'S SMALL DESK.

JODL ENTERED FIRST, FOLLOWED BY FRIEDEBURG AND THEN BY COL. POLECK, A GERMAN SUPPLY EXPERT.

A13

POLECK GLANCED ONCE AT THE ALLIED OFFICERS. FRIEDEBURG LOOKED OUT THE WINDOW. ONLY JODL, HIS BALD HEAD GLEAMING BENEATH NAKED ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS, LOOKED THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMMANDERS IN THE FACE.

AGAIN THERE WAS A MOMENT OF HEAVY SILENCE.

THEN EISENHOWER SPOKE. HE WAS BRIEF AND TERSE AS ALWAYS. HIS VOICE WAS COLD AND STERN. HIS STEEL BLUE EYES WERE HARD.

IN A FEW CLIPPED SENTENCES, HE MADE IT PLAIN THAT GERMANY WAS A DEFEATED NATION AND THAT HENCEFORTH ORDERS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD COME FROM THE ALLIES. HE SAID THEY WOULD BE OBEYED.

THEN THE GERMANS FILED OUT. IT WAS OVER.

NAZI GERMANY HAS CEASED TO EXIST.

THE WAR HAD ENDED. MAY 9 1945

THE SIGNATURES ON THE DOCUMENT OF SURRENDER CLIMAXED TWO DAYS OF NEGOTIATIONS IN THE CATHEDRAL CITY, SCENE OF MANY DRAMATIC EVENTS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY. POSSIBLY WHAT WAS BORN HERE TODAY WILL BE KNOWN AS THE "PEACE OF REIMS."

THE DOOM OF THE THIRD REICH WAS SEALED IN THE WAR ROOM OF THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND'S ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN THE BIG BRICK ECOLE PROFESSIONELLE WHICH IN PEACETIME WAS A CO-EDUCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THE SIGNATORIES SAT AT A WOODEN TABLE 20 FEET LONG, AND 10 FEET WIDE, WITH ITS TOP PAINTED BLACK. THE WAR ROOM ITSELF IS L-SHAPED, ABOUT 30 FEET LONG AND 30 WIDE ON THE OUTER SIDES OF THE "L."

ITS WALLS ARE NILE GREEN BEAVERBOARD COVERED WITH BATTLE MAPS, THEIR RED LINES MARKING WHAT WERE THE FRONTS, AND ETCHING THE PLIGHT OF THE WEHRMACHT WHICH ONCE HAD ALMOST THE ENTIRE CONTINENT UNDER ITS HEEL.

THE ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES SAT ALONG THE SIDE OF THE TABLE NEAREST THE WALL AND ALONG ITS RIGHT END. FACING THEM ACROSS THE BLACK TABLE WERE JODL AND FRIEDEBURG AND MAJ.WILLIAM OXENIUS, JODL'S AIDE. BEHIND THE GERMANS STOOD MAJ.GEN.K.W.D.STRONG, CHIEF OF SHAEF INTELLIGENCE, WHO ACTED AS INTERPRETER.

CORRESPONDENTS WERE USHERED INTO THE WAR ROOM UPON RECEIVING WORD OF THE AGREEMENT UPON FINAL TERMS.

A19

MOST OF THE ALLIED OFFICERS ENTERED THE ROOM AT 2:29 A.M. LT.GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH FOLLOWED FIVE MINUTES LATER. THE STRAIN OF THE CLIMACTIC MONTHS OF THE WAR WAS EVIDENT IN HIS SERIOUS COUNTENANCE.

THERE WAS ANOTHER WAIT OF FIVE MINUTES. THEN JODL IN A GREY-GREEN UNIFORM AND SILVER TRIM OF A WEHRMACHT OFFICER STRODE IN WITH THE BLUE-CLAD FRIEDEBURG.

JODL WORE HIS KNIGHT OF THE IRON CROSS DECORATION. FREIDEBURG'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATIONS WERE LIKEWISE ON DISPLAY.

NEITHER SEEMED CRESTFALLEN. THEY MOVED SLOWLY BUT RESOLUTELY TO THE TABLE, THERE STANDING AT ATTENTION. THE ALLIED OFFICERS BOWED STIFFLY.

EVERYONE'S VISAGE--ALLY OR ENEMY--WAS RIGID. NOT A TRACE OF A SMILE APPEARED ON ANY FACE.

"THERE ARE FOUR COPIES," GEN.SMITH REMARKED DRILY, "TO BE SIGNED."

GEN.JODL WAS THE FIRST TO PUT HIS NAME ON THE [illegible]QUADRUPLICATE DOCUMENT AT 2:41 A.M. CO

ES WERE PASSED ACROSS TO BE SIGNED BY GENERALS IVAN SUSLOPAROV OF THE RED ARMY, SMITH OF SHAEF AND FRANCOIS SEVEZ OF FRANCE IN THAT ORDER.

THE TERMS OF THE NAVAL AGREEMENT WHICH WERE SIGNED BY ADMIRAL BURROUGHS AND THE TERMS OF THE LAND AND AIR DISARMAMENT WERE SIGNED BY SMITH AND PRESENTED TO THE GERMANS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

IT WAS 2:45 A.M. THE INK OF THE SIGNATURES STILL WAS DAMP. THEN JODL SPOKE, BESEECHING "GENEROSITY" OF THE ALLIED CONQUERORS.

CHAIRS SCRAPED AND THE GERMANS ROSE STIFFLY TO STAND AT ATTENTION. THE ALLIES GOT TO THEIR FEET AND BOWED FORMALLY AND THE GERMANS WALKED OUT OF THE ROOM AT 2:47 A.M.

JODL, HIS GREYING BLOND HAIR ALMOST BALD AT THE TOP, LOOKED GLUMMER THAN EVER AND SEEMED A LITTLE UNSTEADY. FRIEDEBURG WAS SOLEMN, AND BEHIND HIS BUSHY EYEBROWS HE APPEARED NOT AT ALL HAPPY.

THEY WERE ESCORTED DOWN THE HALL TO MEET GEN.EISENHOWER FOR THE FIRST TIME. UNTIL NOW, THE SUPREME COMMANDER HAD SPOKEN TO THEM ONLY THROUGH MESSAGES RELAYED BY HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.

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A20

ON THEIR DEPARTURE, EISENHOWER SUMMONED ALL ALLIED OFFICERS WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONY OF SURRENDER.

HIS MOUTH BROKE INTO A BIG VICTORY SMILE. HIS EYES, A MOMENT BEFORE STERN AND COLD, SPARKLED WITH JOY.

SIR ARTHUR CLASPED HIS HAND. THEN EISENHOWER GREETED SMITH WARMLY, THANKING HIM FOR HIS SPECTACULAR WORK OF THE PAST TWO DAYS. HE THANKED ALL OF THOSE PRESENT AND HELD UP THE FOUNTAIN PENS WITH WHICH THE SURRENDER WAS SIGNED--MAKING A V-SIGN WITH THEM FOR CAMERAMEN.

HE LEFT HIS OFFICE AT 3:39 A.M. FOR THE WAR ROOM, WHERE HE MADE A BRIEF VICTORY SPEECH INTO NEWSREEL MICROPHONES.

"JUST A FEW MINUTES AGO, GERMANY SURRENDERED ALL HER REMAINING FORCES ON LAND AND SEA," HE SAID. "THEY HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY WHIPPED AND THE SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL.

"IN JANUARY, 1943, THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL MET IN CASABLANCA. THERE THEY PRONOUNCED A FORMULA OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FOR THE AXIS POWERS. IN EUROPE, THAT HAS BEEN FULFILLED. THE ALLIED FORCES WHICH LANDED ON THE CONTINENT ON JUNE 6, 1944, HAVE UTTERLY DEFEATED THE GERMANS ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR."

EISENHOWER REMARKED THAT IT WAS "PARTICULARLY FITTING" THAT THE SURRENDER WAS SIGNED "IN THE HEART OF FRANCE," A COUNTRY WHICH HAD CONTRIBUTED IN LARGE MEASURE TO THE COMMON VICTORY.

"THIS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WAS ACHIEVED BY TEAMWORK, NOT ONLY AMONG THE ALLIES BUT BY ALL THE SERVICES OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR," HE SAID.

EISENHOWER'S VOICE WAS FILLED WITH EMOTION. HE SAID HE OWED " A DEBT OF GRATITUDE THAT CAN NEVER BE REPAID" TO ALL HIS AIDES AND ALL THE MEN WHO H

" A DEBT OF GRATITUDE THAT CAN NEVER BE REPAID" TO ALL HIS AIDES AND ALL THE MEN WHO HAD FOUGHT UNDER HIS COMMAND.

"THE ONLY PAYMENT IS THE LASTING GRATITUDE OF ALL FREE CITIZENS OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS," THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF ADDED.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE FULL SURRENDER GREW OUT OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN FRIEDEBURG AND FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY LAST THURSDAY. AFTER AGREEING TO SURRENDER GERMAN FORCES IN HOLLAND, DENMARK, NORTHWEST GERMANY, THE FRISIAN ISLANDS AND HELGOLAND AT THAT MEETING, THE GERMAN DELEGATES INDICATED THAT THE REICH LEADERSHIP WISHED TO DISCUSS THE LARGER QUESTION OF COMPLETE SURRENDER OF ALL ARMED FORCES.

EISENHOWER ACCORDINGLY APPROVED A CONFERENCE AT REIMS FOR SATURDAY AND TRANSPORTATION WAS FURNISHED FOR BRINGING FRIEDEBURG AND POLECK.

A21

THE ENEMY EMISSARIES REACHED ADVANCED SHAEF HEADQUARTERS LATE SATURDAY AFTERNOON JUST AS THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN ARMY GROUP G IN AUSTRIA TO GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS WAS FLASHED.

ALL OF THE CIVILIANS OF REIMS AND THE MILITARY PERSONNEL THERE WERE ON EDGE SUNDAY.

FINAL DISCUSSIONS HINGED LARGELY ON DETAILS OF THE DISARMAMENT OF GERMAN FORCES. THE LAST CONFERENCE OPENED LATE IN THE EVENING.

B540PEW

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, MAY 8--(AP)--UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT PATTERSON LEFT TODAY AFTER SPENDING THE PAST TWO DAYS WITH GEN. PATTON AT THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

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MK.BALL 01300/TMO/945A

ADD W/DEF IN GERMANY - SHAD

THE END OF THIS WAR, WHICH HARRY AGAIN ENTERED AS AN ENLISTED MAN, ONLY RECENTLY WINNING FIELD PROMOTION TO A LIEUENANT, WAS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FOR HIM. LT.PETERS HASN'T EVEN HAD A DRINK, AND HE DOESN'T FEEL LIKE CELEBRATING. NEITHER DOES ANYONE ELSE IN HIS OUTFIT, AS FAR AS WE COULD FIND OUT.

"THE ONLY THING THAT PEPS ME UP A LITTLE IS THE HOPE THAT MAYBE--MAYBE, I SAID--THIS MEANS WE CAN GET HOME A LITTLE SOONER," HARRY SAID.

EVEN THE MILITARY POLICE WERE PUZZLED BY IT ALL. PFC HAROLD ROBERTS, A 30TH DIVISION M.P., FROM FT.THOMAS, KY., SCRATCHED HIS HEAD AND SLOWLY PONDERED THE UTTER LACK OF HILARITY.

"WE DIDN'T FEEL MUCH LIKE CELEBRATING, OURSELVES," HE SAID. "BUT WE WERE ALL SET TO LOOK THE OTHER WAY AND GIVE THE GUYS ALL THE LEEWAY IN THE WORLD. BUT WE DIDN'T HAVE TO. EVEN THE GUYS WHO WEREN'T WORKING AND WHO HAD PLENTY OF COGNAC TO DRINK DIDN'T TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT."

HE THOUGHT A MOMENT LONGER THEN ADDED:

"AS A MATTER OF FACT, IT SEEMS LIKE EVERYBODY'S JUST A LITTLE MORE SOBER THAN USUAL TODAY. MAYBE THEY'RE LIKE US--JUST GLAD IT'S OVER AND TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHAT IT MEANS."

BZ620PEW

ADD W/DSED Army re Everybody

SGT.ROBERT E.LEE, CAMPAIGN, TENN., OF THE 5TH INFANTRY DIVISION--THE FIRST INFANTRY OUTFIT OVERSEAS AND THE ONE IN THE LAST FIGHT--SUMMED UP THE FEELING OF HIS FELLOWS:

"THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY PEACE RUMORS I COULDN'T BELIEVE THIS ONE WAS TRUE. I'M GLAD IT IS, AND HOPE OUR BOYS OF THE RED DIAMOND DIVISION CAN GO HOME NOW."

SGT.RICHARD MEREDITH, DAYTON, OHIO, SAID, "I WONDER WHAT'S NEXT--THE JAPS, OR HOME? I LEFT NEARLY FOUR YEARS AGO AND I'M SWEATING OUT ONE OF THOSE V-E DISCHARGES."

"I HOPE TO BE HOME PRETTY SOON." SAID PVT.STANLEY KAJDASZ, BUFFALO,

30.24-25603

N.Y. "I'VE SEEN TOO MUCH OF EUROPE."
PVT.BENJAMIN F.GARRISON, MANCHESTER, KY., SAID "FOUR S HAVE BEEN TOO LONG FOR ME," AND SGT.BRATCHER HENSLEY ADDED, READY TO STREAK FOR BATTLE CREEK, MICH., MY HOME, WHERE MY WIFE [illegible] MARIE IS WAITING."
EVEN TO THE LAST, THE THIRD ARMY WAS UNCOVERING NAZI HORRORS. THE 43RD CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION OF THE THIRD CAVALRY GROUP FOUND ANOTHER CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR THE AUSTRIAN TOWN OF EBENSEE WHICH COL.JAMES L.POLK, EL PASO, TEXAS, DESCRIBED AS "THE WORST YET."
"I'VE SEEN SOME OTHERS WHICH WERE GHASTLY ENOUGH," POLK SAID, "BUT THIS ONE MAKES THE OTHERS LOOK LIKE A SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC."
BZ604PEW

MOVING ALONG WITH THE RUSSIAN COLUMNS ARE MANY LIBERATED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHOSE V-E DAY CAME WHEN THE RUSSIANS FREED THEM FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

B94 (Q)
MAY 9 1945
"LIBERTY WAS SO NEAR I COULDN'T WAIT TO BE RELEASED AND JUST TOOK OFF FROM LUCKENWALD," SAID CORP.FRED W.MILLER (20836998) OF TILLAMOOK, ORE. HE WAS CAPTURED IN ITALY WHEN THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION CROSSED THE VOLTURNO RIVER. WITH HIM WAS CORP. CICERO H.FALLS (34016289) OF KINGS MOUNTAIN, N.C., WHO WAS CAPTURED AT FAID PASS.
OTHER AMERICANS MAKING THEIR WAY TO AMERICAN LINES WERE CORP. GEORGE WILLIAMS (14106897) OF VICKSBURG, MISS.; TECH. SGT. POUU (34099399) OF LAURENS, S.C.; TECH. SGT. ROBERT HUNTEMAN (33563212) CORDOVA, MD., AND STAFF SGT. GARY BANDIZIAN (32184834) OF SAN FRANCISCO.
W1240PEW

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING COPYRIGHTED STORY BY VIRGINIA IRWIN, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, OF EVENTS INSIDE BERLIN IMMEDIATELY AFTER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION WAS RECEIVED BY THE NEWSPAPER TODAY ALONG WITH WORD THAT MISS IRWIN HAS BEEN DISACREDITED (CQ) AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT, APPARENTLY FOR BEING "OFF LIMITS," AND IS RETURNING HOME. THE POST-DISPATCH IS MAKING THIS AND SUBSEQUENT STORIES AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BY VIRGINIA IRWIN
WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH MAY 9 1945
BERLIN,APRIL 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-(COPYRIGHTED)-I AM ONE OF THE FIRST THREE AMERICANS TO ENTER BERLIN. AFTER WE CROSSED THE ELBE RIVER WHERE THE RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS MADE CONTACT THIS AFTERNOON, I ARRIVED AT BERLIN AT DARK TONIGHT WITH ANDREW TULLY, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELER, AND JEEP-DRIVER SGT.JOHN WILSON OF ROXBURY,MASS.
TWO AIR IS HEAVY WITH SMOKE. EVERYWHERE AROUND US IS THE CLATTER OF SMALL ARMS FIRE. RUSSIAN ARTILLERY IS POURING AN ALMOST CONSTANT BARRAGE INTO THE HEART OF THE CITY. BUT IN THIS RUSSIAN COMMAND POST WHERE WE ARE GUESTS OF GUARDS-MAJOR NIKOLAI KOVALESKI, THERE IS A TERRIFIC CELEBRATION GOING ON. THE ARRIVAL OF THREE AMERICANS IN BERLIN WAS THE SIGNAL FOR THE RUSSIANS TO BREAK OUT THEIR BEST VODKA AND TOSS A TERRIFIC BANQUET IN OUR HONOR.
WE ARRIVED IN BERLIN A FEW MINUTES BEFORE 8 P.M. AFTER THE STRANGEST JOURNEY I HAVE EVER UNDERTAKEN. WE "RAN OFF" THE MAP AND HAD TO NAVIGATE BY GUESS. NONE OF US UNDERSTOOD RUSSIAN. GERMAN ROAD SIGNS HAD BEEN REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH THEIR RUSSIAN EQUIVALENT.
WE GOT TO BERLIN ON THE STRENGTH OF A CRUDE HAND-MADE AMERICAN FLAG FLYING FROM OUR JEEP, SEVERAL HUNDRED HANDSHAKES AND REPEATED ASSURANCES TO FIERCE RUSSIANS WHO REPEATEDLY STOPPED US THAT WE WERE "AMERIKANSKI." AND EVERYWHERE, AS SOON AS WE HAD CONVINCED THE RUSSIANS OF OUR IDENTITY, WE WERE MOBBED. RUSSIAN INFANTRY PILED OUT OF THEIR HORSE-DRAWN WAGONS AND CROWDED ROUND. REFUGEES OF ALL NATIONALITIES CLOSED IN AROUND US AND TIME AFTER TIME THE ROAD HAD TO BE CLEARED ALMOST BY FORCE BEFORE WE COULD PROCEED.

A242ST MAY 9 1945
SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY AT TORGAU, EAST OF THE ELBE, WE DINED WITH MAJ.GEN.EMIL REINHART, COMMANDER OF THE 69TH AMERICAN DIVISION; MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE R.HUEBNER, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH CORPS; MAJ.GEN.GLEB ZLABIMIROVITSCH BAKLANOFF, COMMANDER OF THE 34TH RUSSIAN CORPS; AND GEN.VLADIMIR RUSAKOV, COMMANDER OF THE 58TH GUARDS INFANTRY DIVISION. THE DINNER WAS THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION OF THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS AT THE ELBE RIVER.
FROM TORGAU WE STARTED NORTH, BEHIND THE RUSSIAN LINES, TRAVELING SOMETIMES OVER DESERTED ROADS THROUGH DARK FORESTS. AT OTHER TIMES WE HIT HIGHWAYS CLOGGED WITH THE GREAT BODY OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, BEATING ALONG IN ITS MOTLEY ARRAY OF HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES OF ALL SORTS. THERE WERE RUSSIAN TROOPS RIDING IN AMERICAN 2 1/2-TON TRUCKS. THERE WERE RUSSIAN TROOPS RIDING IN TWO-WHEELED CARTS, PHAETONS, IN OLD-FASHIONED PONY CARTS, IN GIPSY WAGONS, AND SURREYS WITH FRINGED TOPS.
THE WAGONS WERE FILLED WITH HAY AND THE SOLDIERS LAY ON TOP OF THE HAY LIKE AN ARMY TAKING A HOLIDAY AND GOING ON A GREAT MASS HAYRIDE. THE FIERCE FIGHTING MEN OF THE RED ARMY IN THEIR TUNICS AND GREAT BOOTS, SHABBY AND RAGGED AFTER THEIR LONG WAR, RIDING TOWARDS BERLIN IN THEIR STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF VEHICLES, SINGING THEIR FIGHTING SONGS, DRINKING VODKA, WERE LIKE SO MANY HOLIDAY-MAKERS GOING ON A GREAT PARADE.
BEFORE 8 O'CLOCK WE WERE WELL INTO BERLIN WITH THE FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL. GERMAN DEAD LAY ON THE SIDEWALKS, IN THE FRONT YARDS OF THE BOMB-SHATTERED HOMES OF THE BERLIN SUBURBS. ALL STREETS WERE CLOGGED WITH RUSSIAN TANKS, GUNS, INFANTRY IN THEIR SHAGGY FUR HATS AND EVERYWHERE THE HORSES OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY RAN LOOSE ABOUT THE STREETS.
BUT THE RUSSIANS WERE HAPPY--WITH ALMOST INDESCRIBABLE WILD JOY. THEY WERE IN BERLIN. IN THIS GERMAN CAPITAL LIES THEIR TRUE REVENGE FOR LENINGRAD AND STALINGRAD, FOR SEVASTOPOL AND MOSCOW.
AND THE RUSSIANS ARE HAVING THEIR REVENGE. ALL ALONG THE ROAD INTO BERLIN, THE FIELDS ALONG THE ROADWAYS ARE LITTERED WITH THE CARTS AND BELONGINGS OF THE GERMANS WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE FROM THE CAPITAL. FOR THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT POLITE AS THE AMERICANS ARE TO GERMANS WHO CLOG THE ROADS IN THE PATHS OF AMERICAN TRAFFIC. AMERICANS WAIT FOR THE GERMANS TO PULL OFF THE ROAD TO LET TRAFFIC PASS, BUT THE RUSSIANS DRIVE OVER THE GERMAN CARTS, PUSH THEM OFF THE ROAD AND UPSET THEM.

A143ST
THIS COMMAND POST IS IN WHAT IS LEFT OF A GERMAN HOME IN THE BATTERED CITY OF BERLIN, ALMOST LEVELED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS. THERE ARE NO ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND NO RUNNING WATER. BUT THE GUARDS-MAJOR IS A KIND OF HOST WHO CAN RISE ABOVE SUCH DIFFICULTIES. THE MINUTE I ARRIVED HE HAD HIS COSSACK ORDERLY, A FIERCE MONGOLIAN WITH A GREAT SCAR ON HIS LEFT CHEEK, READY WITH A DISHPAN OF WATER. AFTER I HAD WASHED MY FACE THE GUARDS-MAJOR PRODUCED SOME GERMAN FACE POWDER, A QUARTER-FULL BOTTLE OF GERMAN PERFUME AND A CRACKED MIRROR.
I SAT DOWN TO A CANDLE-LIT AND FLOWER-BEDECKED DINNER TABLE. THE CANDELABRA WAS UPTURNED MILK BOTTLES AND THE FLOWER VASE WAS AN OLD PICKLE JAR. BUT THE DINNER WAS SERVED WITH ALL THE FORMALITY

OF A STATE FUNCTION IN WASHINGTON.

THE "APPETISER" WAS HUGE PLATEFULS OF SOMETHING THAT TASTED LIKE SPICED SALMON. THEN CAME HUGE PLATEFULS OF A STRANGE DISH THAT TASTED LIKE MUTTON COOKED OVER CHARCOAL, HUGE MASSES OF MASHED POTATOES WITH MEAT OIL POURED OVER THEM, A HUGE RUSSIAN CHEESE, AND FOR DESSERT, PLATEFULS OF RUSSIAN-MADE PASTRIES. AFTER EACH COURSE THERE WERE TOASTS TO "THE LATE AND GREAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," TO STALIN, TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, TO CHURCHILL, TO "CAPT.ANDRE TOOLEY," TO "CAPT.VEERGEENEE ERWEEN," TO THE "RED ARMY," TO "THE AMERICAN ARMY," TO "SARJAUNT WILSON," AND "TO THE AMERICAN JEEP."

AS WE DRANK OUR TOASTS THE BATTLE OF BERLIN RAGED ONLY A FEW BLOCKS AWAY. AS THE ARTILLERY ROARED, THE HOUSE SHOOK AND THE CANDLES FLUTTERED. THE CANDLES ARE STILL FLUTTERING AS I WRITE THIS STORY. THE THOUGHT KEEPS COMING INTO MY MIND THAT HERE IS THE GREATEST CITY-DUMP IN THE WORLD, WITH THE REMAINS OF BOMBED BUILDINGS ALL DUMPED IN THE SAME PLACE WITH THE DEAD.

WK1/9PCW NM

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, MAY 8--(AP)--GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE THIRD ARMY, HELD A FINAL PRESS BRIEFING TODAY AND HANDED CORRESPONDENTS THE FOLLOWING LETTER BEARING HIS SIGNATURE:

"SINCE TODAY MARKS THE TERMINATION OF COMBAT IN EUROPE I DESIRE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF EXTENDING TO ALL OF YOU THE THANKS AND APPRECIATION OF MYSELF AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE THIRD ARMY, PAST AND PRESENT, NOT ONLY FOR THE GENEROUS AND EFFICIENT MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE REPORTED OUR ACTIVITIES BUT ALSO FOR THE UNCOMPLAINING WAY IN WHICH YOU HAVE SHARED OUR VICISSITUDES AND ACCOMMODATED YOURSELF TO OUR WAY OF LIFE.

"WE FEEL THAT YOUR SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS IN REPORTING TO THE PEOPLE AT HOME WHERE WE WERE AND WHAT WE WERE DOING HAD A PROFOUND EFFECT NOT ONLY IN ALLEVIATING THEIR ANXIETY ABOUT US BUT ALSO IN STIRRING US TO GREATER EFFORTS BECAUSE OF THE KNOWLEDGE THAT OUR DEEDS WERE KNOWN AND APPRECIATED."

MD1113PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

MAY 9 1945

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, MAY 8-(AP)-- "THEY COULDN'T HAVE GIVEN IT TO A BETTER GUY OR ONE WHO DESERVED IT MORE."

THAT WAS ~~THE UNANIMOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC~~ TRIBUTE PAID TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' ~~STOCKY, ROUND-FACED~~ COLUMNIST HAL BOYLE BY HIS COLLEAGUES TODAY WHEN THEY HEARD HE HAD BEEN AWARDED JOURNALISM'S HIGHEST AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED CORRESPONDENCE-- THE PULITZER PRIZE.

THIS HAPPY-NATURED IRISHMAN FROM KANSAS CITY WHO HAS BEEN REPORTING THE WAR BRILLIANTLY FOR 2½ YEARS DOESN'T KNOW AS THIS IS WRITTEN THAT HE HAS ENTERED THE HALL OF JOURNALISM'S GREAT. THE MESSAGE FROM KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, CAME WHILE BOYLE WAS IN THE FIELD GETTING STORIES ON THE DYING GASP OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND WHAT V-E DAY MEANS TO THE DOUGHBOYS HE HAS FOLLOWED SO LONG.

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THE AWARD CLIMAXES A 10-YEAR CAREER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE 34-YEAR-OLD COLUMNIST, WHO LOOKS LIKE A TOUGH PRIZEFIGHTER BUT WHO HAS THE SOUL OF A POET AND WIT THAT HAS ~~GIVEN HIM THE REPUTATION OF A MALE DOROTHY PARKER~~, AND MADE HIM ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN AND BEST-LIKED CORRESPONDENTS IN EUROPE.

BOYLE WAS ONE OF ERNIE PYLE'S CLOSEST FRIENDS, AND THE FACT THAT THEY WROTE ~~COMPETITIVE~~ COLUMNS NEVER COUNTED IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP THROUGH NORTH AFRICA, SICILY, ITALY, AND FRANCE. ~~DESPITE THE FACT THEY WERE EXTREME OPPOSITES IN~~ APPEARANCE, THERE WAS A CURIOUS SIMILARITY IN THEIR COLUMNS

30.24-25605

BASED ON WARM SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING FOR THE DOUGHBOYS AND THE HARDSHIPS THEY ENDURED.

"I'M JUST A POOR MAN'S ERNIE PYLE," BOYLE ONCE QUIPPED. "I WROTE A COLUMN FOR PEOPLE WHO LOOK OVER THE SHOULDER OF PEOPLE READING ERNIE PYLE."

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PROBABLY
BOYLE HAS CHRONICLED THE INDIVIDUAL EXPLOITS OF MORE SOLDIERS THAN ANY OTHER CORRESPONDENT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER BECAUSE HE TOLD THE STORY OF THE WAR IN TERMS OF "THE LITTLE FELLOWS." HIS COLUMNS HAVE BEEN A COLORFUL, PERSONALIZED HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II FILLED WITH NAMES OF HOMETOWN ADDRESSES OF DOUGHBOYS--- AND MANY TIMES HE WENT UNDER FIRE TO BRING BACK THOSE STORIES.

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BOYLE FELL IN LOVE WITH THE AMERICAN INFANTRY BACK IN NORTH AFRICA WHERE HE ALMOST DROWNED AS HE WADED ASHORE WITH TROOPS ON THAT INVASION. HE DID STORIES ON TANKMEN, PILOTS, ARTILLERYMEN AND ALL OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ARMY, BUT HE HAS HAD A CLOSE FEELING FOR THE DOUGHBOY BECAUSE OF THE HARDSHIPS HE ENDURED. AND HE ALWAYS BELIEVED IT WAS THE INFANTRYMAN WHO WOULD WIN THE WAR.

"THE AMERICAN INFANTRYMAN IS THE GREATER FIGHTER IN THE WORLD," BOYLE OFTEN PROCLAIMS. IF ANYBODY DISPUTES THE POINT, HE IS READY TO ARGUE FOR HOURS TO PROVE HIS STATEMENT. AND HE USUALLY DOES.

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IRREPRESSIBLE IS THE BEST DESCRIPTIVE FOR THE NEW PULITZER PRIZE WINNER--- FOR HIS HUMOR AND WIT BUBBLES IN AN UNINTERRUPTED FLOW THAT HAS MADE HIM THE MOST QUOTED CORRESPONDENT IN EUROPE. WHEREVER NEWSPAPERMEN GATHER, BOYLE USUALLY BECOMES THE SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION SOONER OR LATER. MOST OFTEN TOLD IS THE STORY OF THE DAY HE ENTERED A TUNISIAN TOWN AHEAD OF THE TROOPS. WHILE ARABS GAPED, HE LEAPED UP IN HIS JEEP AND SHOUTED: "VOTE FOR BOYLE. SON OF THE SOIL--- HONEST HAL THE ARAB'S PAL."

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN (250)

HAMBURG, MAY 8-(AP)-TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS ARE LIVING LIKE ANIMALS IN SCATTERED GROUPS ALONG THE BASE OF THE DANISH PENINSULA.

I MOTORED THROUGH THIS SECTION TODAY AND FOUND FIVE BIG CONCENTRATIONS OF PRISONERS. I ALSO FLEW OVER THE TERRITORY IN A CUB PLANE WITH MAJ. HENRY BURMANN OF DELANSON, N.Y., COMMANDING OFFICER OF AN ARTILLERY SPOTTING UNIT AT WISMAR, AND COUNTED SEVEN OTHER CAMPS OF THESE GERMANS, MOST OF WHOM WERE WITHDRAWN FROM DENMARK TO FORM A BOTTLENECK OF "DISPLACED HUMANITY".

THEY HAVE ABANDONED TRUCKS, HORSE DRAWN CARTS, ARMORED VEHICLES AND OTHER TRANSPORT ALONG COUNTRY LANES.

MANY HAVE DUG HOLES TO LIVE IN OR BUILD CRUDE HUTS OF STRAW AND MUD. AT SEVERAL CAMPS I SAW ONCE-PROUD SOLDIERS WASHING AT A WATERING-HOLE, AND GAUNT, DISEASED CATTLE DRINKING AT THE OTHER END.

TRUDGING ALONG THE NARROW ROADS ARE THOUSANDS OF LIBERATED WAR PRISONERS OF ALL NATIONALITIES, AND GERMAN CIVILIANS WHO WERE BLASTED OUT OF THEIR HOMES. MANY OF THESE MEN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES ARE GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO DECIDED THEY MIGHT GET BETTER TREATMENT OUT OF UNIFORM.

THE GERMAN ARMY MUST FEED ITS SOLDIERS UNTIL THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT CAN WORK OUT A FEASIBLE PLAN FOR TAKING CARE OF THESE

MILLIONS. IN THIS WAR-RAVAGED COUNTRY THE CHANGEOVER IS BOUND TO BE GRADUAL, AND HAS RESOLVED ITSELF INTO A RACE AGAINST FAMINE AND PLAGUE.

CONDITIONS IN THE CITIES ARE ALMOST CHAOTIC. IN HAMBURG, GERMANY'S SECOND CITY WITH A NORMAL POPULATION OF 1,500,000, A THIRD OF A BRITISH DIVISION OCCUPYING THE BIG PORT HAD TO BE ON "SHOOTING DUTY" TODAY EVEN WHILE PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL WAS ANNOUNCING V-E DAY. FOOD IS SCARCE AND RIOTS ARE BREEDING. THE DESTRUCTION IN HAMBURG IS INCREDIBLY COMPLETE. INCESSANT OBLITERATION BOMBING ATTACKS HAVE MADE IT ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST RUBBLE PILES.

EV1010PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 8-(AP)-THE COUNCIL OF POLAND HAS ADOPTED A RESOLUTI

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ASKING THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND TO HAND OVER HANS FRANK, FORMER NAZI GOVE

OF POLAND, TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REQUEST IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE DANZ

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE OPERATED BY THE GERMANS AS A SOAP FACTORY HAD MANUFACT-

URED SOAP FROM HUMAN BODIES BROUGHT THERE FROM NEARBY CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

EVIDENCE OF THIS WAS SAID TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE MAYOR OF DANZIG.

GILMORES 0073 AM312P

MOSCOW, MAY 8 (AP)--MRS WINSTON CHURCHILL, SITTING BEFORE A RADIO

LOUDSPEAKER IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, LISTENED [illegible] TODAY AT

EVERY WORD OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S BROADCAST TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE OFFICIALLY

ANNOUNCING THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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EARLIER AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, THE WIFE OF BRITAIN'S PRIME MINIS-

TER, PROUDLY WEARING HER LABOR RED BANNER MEDAL, EXPRESSED HEARTFELT ADMIRA-

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TION FOR THE WAY THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE WERE RESTORING THEIR "ATION".

NEAR THE END OF HER TRIP TO RUSSIA AS THE GUEST OF THE SOVIET

GOVERNMENT, MRS. CHURCHILL HAS VISITED LENINGRAD, PYATIGORSK, ROSTOV AND THE

CRIMEA WHERE SHE SAW THE PALACES WHERE THE PRIME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT STAYED DURING THE YALTA CONFERENCE.

IN ODESSA MRS. CHURCHILL MET A GROUP OF BRITISH PRISONERS

OF WAR LIBERATED BY THE RUSSIANS HOME AND WHILE THERE SHE TALKED WITH FRENCH

GIRLS WHO HAD BEEN FREED FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS. EACH GIRL HAD A NUMBER

INSTEAD OF A NAME AND ONE GIRL HAD EVEN FORGOTTEN HER NAME, REMEMBERING ONLY

HER NUMBER.

MRS. CHURCHILL EXPRESSED HER APPRECIATION FOR THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL-

ITY.

GILMORES 1445S AND 01615 PW AM327P

30.24-25607

MAY 9 1945

BRUSSELS, MAY 8 (AP)--BELGIANS, ALTHOUGH NOT UNANIMOUS ABOUT THE CONTINUANCE OF KING LEOPOLD'S REIGN, GENERALLY EXPRESSED HAPPINESS TODAY AT HIS LIBERATION WITH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN AUSTRIA.

THE NEWS OF THE LIBERATION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY ADDED TO THE CELEBRATION OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

ROYALIST WERE PREPARING FOR A TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE KING AND MESSAGES OF WELCOME WERE AND LOYALTY WERE PUBLISHED BY NUMEROUS ASSOCIATIONS OF VETERANS OF THE LAST WORLD WAR/ FLEMISH CATHOLIC ~~STUDENTS~~ UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PLANNED A BIG DEMONSTRATION LATER IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL PALACE.

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THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY WAS WRESTED FROM SS TROOPERS NEAR SALZBURG BY AMERICAN OF THE 106TH CAVALRY GROUP ACTING ON A TIP FROM CIVILIANS. THE AMERICAN CAVALRYMEN HAD TO OVERPOWER THE GERMAN GUARDS BEFORE THEY SUCCEEDED IN FREEING LEOPOLD AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, INCLUDING THE QUEEN AND FOUR CHILDREN. THE KING'S TWO ~~AIDES~~ AIDES DE CAMP, AND 16 OTHER MEMBERS OF OF THE HOUSEHOLD STAFF ALSO WERE FREED. THEY ARE NOW BEING CLOSELY GUARDED BY AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS.

MAY 9 1945

VARIOUS AM336P

GRIANLARICH, SCOTLAND, MAY 8--(AP)--THERE WERE NO FIREWORKS IN THIS LITTLE WESTERN SCOTLAND TOWN OF 250 WITH WHICH TO CELEBRATE V-E DAY, SO WORKERS RAN A 66 FREIGHT TRAIN UP AND DOWN THE SINGLE TRACK RAILROAD AND EXPLODED OLD FOG

SIGNALS.

USED

THE CHILDREN OF HIS TOWN, WHICH HE HAS'T SEE A BOLD OR HEAR CENSOR IN THE WAR.

TOOK THIS AIR RAID WARDENS' GAS MASKS RATTLE TO ANNOUNCE A CELEBRATION ENDING UP $$$$$

WITH THE HANGING OF HITLER IN EFFIGY, THE BURNING OF HIS "BODY" ON A BIG BONFIRE

FOR THE KILTED VILLAGERS

TONIGHT, AND STREET DANCING TO THE PIPERS' SKIRLING.

APPA AMBRIDGE 2ND FIRST AND SECOND. O K SWPA

STOCKHOLM, MAY 8-(AP)-ELEVEN GERMAN PLANES MADE FORCED LANDINGS CRASH LANDED OR WERE SHOT DOWN TODAY IN SOUTHERN SWEDEN, SWEDISH PRESS REPORTS SAID. THEY WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE COME FROM NORWAY MAINLY.

MT136PEW

LIMA, PERU, MAY 8-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT DESIGNED TODAY "VICTORY DAY" AND PROCLAIMED A TWO-DAY HOLIDAY TO CELEBRATE THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

JP730AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8).
(ADVANCE)...OTTAWA, MAY 8-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT. LEWIS DAVID GIPES, WHOSE SISTER, MRS. H. OLSON, LIVES AT CHATFIELD, MINN., HAS DIED OF WOUNDS OVERSEAS.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8).

M623AEW

OTTAWA, MAY 8--(AP)--THE WAR ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

DISCLOSED TODAY THAT FLIGHT [illegible] LIEUTENANT CHARLES LESESNE,

SON OF MRS. C. LESESNE, 216 NORTH SALEN AVE., SUMTER, S. C.,

IS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS. MAY 9 1945

MB/CP/520A

NELSON, B.C., MAY 8-(AP)-TWELVE DOUKHOBORS, SEVEN MEN AND FIVE WOMEN WERE ARRESTED BY CITY POLICE TODAY WHEN THEY STRIPPED OFF THEIR CLOTHING IN FRONT OF THE PROVINCIAL JAIL HERE.

THE GROUP GATHERED AT THE JAIL AND, MINUS THEIR CLOTHES, KNELT ON THE SIDEWALK AND SANG HYMNS. REASON FOR THE DEMONSTRATION WAS NOT YET KNOWN.

THE GROUP EARLIER INTERVIEWED INSPECTOR R. HARVEY, "B" DIVISION COMMANDER OF THE PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE. INSPECTOR HARVEY THEN WENT TO REPORT TO CITY POLICE CHIEF ROBERT HARSHAW THAT THE GROUP HAD GATHERED AND WHEN THE TWO OFFICERS WENT OUT TO SPEAK TO THE DOUKHOBORS THEY FOUND THEM ALL NUDE. CITY POLICE HAVE ASKED ATTORNEY-GENERAL MAITLAND FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THEIR DISPOSAL.

MD1110PEW

OTTAWA, ONT., MAY 8-(AP)-MOST CANADIANS TODAY REGARDED V-E DAY AS THE END OF THE WAR FOR THEM, WITH THE PLANS FOR CARRYING ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST JAPAN MOSTLY INVOLVING CIVILIAN EFFORT.

LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL ANNOUNCED THAT CALL-UPS FOR MILITARY SERVICE UNDER THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MOBILIZATION ACT WERE SUSPENDED, BUT THAT ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PACIFIC WAR HAD BEEN MADE. ALL CANADIANS FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC WILL BE VOLUNTEERS.

PRIME MINISTER J.L.ILSLEY ANNOUNCED THAT TODAY WOULD BE A PUBLIC HOLIDAY AND NEXT SUNDAY ONE OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING. HE REMINDED CANADIANS THAT THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN MUST BE CARRIED ON "UNTIL OUR ENEMY IN THE EAST MEETS THE JUST FATE THAT SURELY AWAITS HIM."

THE CELEBRATION OVER THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE BOILED OVER LAST NIGHT IN HALIFAX, WHERE THRONGS OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICE MEN WRECKED TWO OF THE CITY'S LARGEST LIQUOR STORES, BURNED A POLICE PATROL WAGON AND A STREET CAR AND DAMAGED AT LEAST 20 STREET CARS.

JP718AEW

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, MAY 8-(AP)-ALTHOUGH AN OFFICIALLY-PROCLAIMED TWO-DAY HOLIDAY CELEBRATING GERMANY'S SURRENDER DOES NOT BEGIN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, NEW ZEALANDERS BEGAN FESTIVITIES TODAY.

MANY WORKERS TOOK A HOLIDAY AS SOON AS THE SURRENDER NEWS WAS RECEIVED AND JOINED THE THRONGS OF JUBILANT PEOPLE PACKING THE STREETS.

JM325APW NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS DECLARED TODAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN BRAZIL IN CELEBRATION OF THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

JP731AEW

MAY 9 1945

OTTAWA, MAY 8-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THESE WARRANT OFFICERS ARE SAFE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AFTER BEING PRISONERS OF WAR:

JOSEPH WESTERMAN, SON OF MRS. J. WESTERMAN, NARBERTH, PA.; ROBERT THOMAS WOOD, SON OF MRS. T.L. WOOD, 1441 HARLENDALE AVE., DALLAS, TEX.

M626AEW

BY HAROLD D. OLIVER

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-DR. OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS AS ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY AND AFTERWARD TOLD NEWSMEN THAT ARGENTINA WILL WORK IN COMPLETE COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR SUCCESS AT THE SAN FRANCOSCO CONFERENCE. MAY 9 1945

EXPRESSING ARGENTINA'S GREETINGS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "ON THIS GREAT DAY," THE AMBASSADOR, THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, SAID HE TOOK THE GREATEST PLEASURE IN EXTENDING THE "CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA ON THIS GREAT DAY OF ALLIED VICTORY."

HE SAID HE WILL LEAVE TOMORROW EVENINO FOR SAN FRANSISCO AND THAT ARGENTINA'S AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, MIGUEL A. CARCANO, IS LEAVING LONDON TODAY ALSO FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE LEFT BUENOS AIRES YESTERDAY.

ASKED WHEN ARGENTINA WOULD SIGN THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION (CALLING FOR USE OF THE FULL RESOURCES OF EACH ALLY IN PROSECUTING THE WAR AGAINST THE ENEMY AND PLEDGING NOT TO ENTER INTO A SEPARATE PEACE,) THE AMBASSADOR SAID THAT QUESTION HAD NOT YET BEEN DECIDED.

SU11A1AEW

MHQ-[illegible]-,MAY 8-(AP)-CAPT.LESTER B.BRIGGS,JR., OF NAPERVILLE, ILL., CALLED THE MISSION "JUST A PLAIN, OLD-FASHIONED MIRACLE."

AT SAIGON ON THE INDO-CHINA COAST, A SMALL FORCE OF 13TH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS SIGHTED TWO JAPANESE TRANSPORTS AT ANCHOR IN THE SAIGON RIVER.

FLAK PUNCTURED THE SKY IN AND AROUND THE FORMATION AS JAPANESE FIGHTERS ZOOMED UPWARDS.

BRIGG'S PLANE WAS HIT AMIDSHIP. THE INTERPHONE SYSTEM WAS KNOCKED OUT. THE PILOT CONTINUED HIS BOMB RUN UNAWARE OF DAMAGE.

A TOGO FIGHTER, SPRAYING BULLETS, HIT THE MAIN GASOLINE LINE LEADING TO THE NO.3 ENGINE. FLAMES SWEPT THROUGH THE MID-SECTION OF THE BIG LIBERATOR. FIVE ZEROS, TRAILING CLOSELY, CAME IN AGAIN AND AGAIN.

TECH.SGT.ARTHUR O.SCHULTZ, ENGINEER, LEFT HIS WAIST GUN TO

30.24-25609

FIGHT THE FLAMES. TOSSING BURNING EQUIPMENT OVERBOARD AND EMPTYING SEVERAL EXTINGUISHERS, SCHULTZ, OF (2446 N. ROCKWELL ST.) CHICAGO, FINALLY CONTROLLED THE FLAMES.

MEANWHILE, LT.THOMAS W.SCOTT, HOLLYWOOD,CALIF., COMBAT CAMERAMAN, MANNED SCHULTZ'S GUN.

STILL BRIGGS AND SECOND LT.KENNETH L.SMITH OF ALVIN,ILL., THE CO-PILOT, HELD THE LIBERATOR ON ITS RUN.

BOMBARDIER LT.WILLIAM A.BECKER OF (3152 PORTSMOUTH AVE.) CINCINNATI, RELEASED HIS 500-POUND EXPLOSIVES ON THE LARGER SHIP AND AS THE LIBERATORS TURNED OFF CREWS SPOTTED THE SHIP LISTING AND SMOKING.

BY THAT TIME TWO OF THE ZEROS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN. THE OTHERS FLED.

THEN THE LIBERATOR STARTED BACK HOME OVER THE HUNDREDS OF WATERY MILES ITS FUSELAGE RIPPED BY 50 SHELL HOLES, A GASOLINE LINE BROKEN, THE INTERIOR DAMAGED BY FIRE AND FUEL SHORT. BUT BRIGGS BROUGHT THE BIG SHIP HOME.

AS IT LANDED, ONE WHEEL SLIPPED FROM THE RUNWAY AND THE LIBERATOR SWERVED INTO PARKED TRUCKS, RIPPING OUT TWO ENGINES. THE DUSELAGE BUCKLED AND THE HEAVY TOP TURRET GUN FELL IN. FIRE BROKE OUT AGAIN.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FLAMING PLANE AIRMEN WRIGGLED CLEAR. ALL ESCAPED. MAJ.JOSEPH G.STANDART OF GROSSE POINTE,MICH., SUFFERED THE ONLY INUURY -- A SCRATCHED BACK.

ALSO IN THE CREW WAS STAFF SGT.EARL D.ADAMS, EATON,IND.

FJ540ACW

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID TODAY THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET HAD GIVEN INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN THE AMERICAN INVASION OF OKINAWA, 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN PROPER.

THE BRITISH FLEET'S PRINCIPAL TASK HAS BEEN TO PROTECT THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE OKINAWA FORCES FROM SEA OR AIR ATTACK FROM FORMOSA.

NIMITZ TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT IT HAD TAKEN THE BRITISH "REMARKABLY LITTLE TIME" TO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO AMERICAN FLEET PRACTICE.

"WE ALL SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE AND WE HAVE THE SAME PURPOSES IN MIND."

JW834PPW

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ DECLARED FLATLY TODAY THAT THERE ISN'T ENOUGH OF THE JAPANESE FLEET LEFT TO OPPOSE EITHER THE AMERICAN OR BRITISH PACIFIC FLEETS IN A MAJOR ENGAGEMENT.

NONETHELESS, HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, THE PACIFIC WAR WILL CONTINUE TO BE A NAVAL WAR UNTIL IT ENDS. HE EXPLAINED:

"A NAVAL WAR DOESN'T MEAN A SEA ACTION ALONE. THE NAVY'S FUNCTION MUST BE TO PROTECT THE SEA SUPPLY PIPELINE SO LONG AS THE JAPS HAVE ANY SUBMARINES, AIRPLANES OR SURFACE SHIPS THAT MIGHT ATTACK IT."

MH832PPW

MAY 9 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, MAY 8-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAILED THE SUCCESS OF ALLIED ARMS IN EUROPE, PRAISED THOSE SACRIFICING ON THE HOME FRONT AND REDEDICATED HIS COMMAND TODAY "TO THE TASK WHICH YET LIES AHEAD IN THE EAST."

MACARTHUR TEMPERED HIS PREPARED STATEMENT WITH THIS PLEA:

"WE PAUSE TO REFLECT IN REALISTIC APPRECIATION OF THE PRICE [illegible] MAY UPON THE VICTORIOUS AS WELL AS THE VANQUISHED X X X."

HE SAID THE COST OF WAR IS HEAVY AND THE LESSONS OF IT'S "DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS ARE NO LESS COMPELLING UPON US IN VICTORY THAN UPON OUR ENEMIES IN DEFEAT.

"THE SURVIVAL OF THE PROGRESS OF HUMANITY UNDER THE BURDENS THIS WAR IMPOSES IS ONLY POSSIBLE IF THEREBY THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF MANKIND IS AROUSED TO A REALIZATION THAT WAR IS INIMICAL TO HUMAN PROGRESS AND A MORE CONSTRUCTIVE MEANS IS SOUGHT AND FOUND TO PRESERVE ORDER AND SETTLE DISPUTES AMONG THE PEOPLES OF TY EARTH."

TURNING TO THE HOME FRONT, MACARTHUR PRAISED "THOSE WHO BY TOIL AND TECHNICAL SKILL HAVE FORGED WEAPONS WITHOUT WHICH THE STOUTEST HEART AND THE STRONGEST ARM ARE LOST IN THE CRUCIBLE OF MODERN WAR-- AND THE MOTHERS, WIVES AND OTHER LOVED ONES OF OUR FIGHTING MEN WHO BY THEIR COURAGE, FORTITUDE AND PATIENCE HAVE STEELED SO[illegible] HEARTS TO AN UNYIELDING WILL FOR VICTORY."

MACARTHUR SAID, HOWEVER, A MONUMENTAL TAS[illegible] SOLDIER "WITH THE HELP OF ALMIGHTY GOD WE SHAL[illegible] REMAINS IN THE EAST. L."

JQ/DV938PCW

MANILA,MAY 8-(AP)-POSTHUMOUR AWARD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WAS MADE TODAY TO PVT. DONALD LOBAUGH WHO ATTACKED SINGLE-HANDED A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN NEST DURING BATTLE AT AITAPE, BRITISH NEW GUINEA LAST JUNE 22.

LOBAUGH, WHO WAS KILLED IN THE ATTACK, CAUSED A WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY MACHINEGUN CREW AND THE POSITION WAS EASILY OCCUPIED. THE AWARD WAS MADE BY MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.GILL, 32ND ARMY DIVISION COMMANDER.

LOBAUGH'S MOTHER, MRS.IDA LOBAUGH, RESIDES IN FREEPORT, PENN.

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JW807ACW NM

BY ROBBIN COONS

GUAM,MAY 8-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY, CHIEF OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, RECEIVED NEWS OF THE ALLIED VICTORY IN EUROPE WITH THE PROMISE TODAY THERE WOULD BE "NO WEAKENING" OF B-29 PRESSURE ON JAPK.

AIRMEN IN HIS COMMAND WHO HAVE SEEN SERVICE IN THE EUROPEAN AND PACIFIC THEATERS GREETED THE NEWS WITH DELIGHT, BUT POINTED OUT THE JAPANESE AIRMEN "ARE TOUGH, FANATICAL AND HARD TO CONVINCE."

JW1004ACW

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GUAM-FIRST ADD LEMAY VICTORY REACTION (BY COONS)

XXX HARD TO CONVINCE.

CAPT.CLAYTON ANDERSON OF (212 FIFTH ST.SOUTH) VIRGINIA,MINN., A VETERAN OF 25 MISSIONS WITH THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE IN EUROPE AND FIVE MISSIONS OVER JAPAN, SAID THAT "ALTHOUGH THEJAPS ARE SHORT ON EQUIPMENT AND GUTS COMPARED TO THE GERMANS, THEY ARE GETTING TOUGHER ON EACH RAID."

CAPT.CECIL PATTERSON OF (2814 RIVERVIEW AVE.) MCKEESPORT, PA., WHO FLEW 30 MISSIONS OVER GERMANY SAID THE "NAZIS WERE TOUGHER FIGHTERS THAN THE JAPANESE AND SHOWED FAR MORE AGGRESSIVENESS."

A VETERAN OF 25 MISSIONS OVER GERMANY, CAPT.D.H.FRANK OF WELLSBORO,PA., DESCRIBED JAPANESE FLAK AND FIGHTER OPPOSITION AS "LESS DETERMINED THAN THE GERMANS."

"WE HAVEN'T EVEN ADVANCED IN THE PACIFIC WAR TO HERE WE WERE IN DECEMBER, 1941," COMMENTED PFC CHARLES F.LAWSON, SON OF GEORGE T.LAWSON OF (824 POINDEXTER AVE.) CHATTANOOGA,TENN.

CPL.ANTHONY R.NOVOTNY OF (306 HATCH AVE.) ST.PAUL,MINN., A MEDICAL CORPSMAN, REMARKED THAT "I BELIEVE I WILL CELBRATE WITH A FEW CANS OF WARM BEER I HAVE BEEN SAVING FOR THE OCCASION."

SGT.CARL A.FACILLA OF (10 FORT GREENE PLACE) BROOKLYN, N.Y., A LIBERATOR CREW CHIEF, CALLED IT "SWLL NEWS. I HOPE JAPAN REALIZES WHAT IS IN STORE FOR HER NOW."

ANOTHER AIRMAN, SGT.BERNARD BERNIER. SON OF THOMAS BERNIER OF

(45 CAPITAL ST.) PAWTUCKET,R.I., HOPES HIS UNCLE WILL BE BROUGHT HOME FROM EUROPE TO STAY. "HE'S BEEN IN THE INFANTRY THERE FOR THREE YEARS," BERNIER SAID.

LT.J.W.PAULK, A REGULAR ARMY MAN ADDED A WEARY NOTE.

"I'M SO USED TO THIS WAR IN THE PACIFIC THAT I'M AFRAID THE END OF FIGHTING IN EUROPE DOESN'T IMPRESS ME TOO MUCH. I'LL BE HAPPY ENOUGH TO CELEBRATE WHEN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS OVER."

JW1202PCW NM

GUAM, MAY 8-(AP)-IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ON GERMANY'S SURRENDER, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ TODAY SAID THAT "NOW THE WHOLE OVERWHELMING WEIGHT OF OUR FORCE CAN BE TURNED UPON OUR TREACHEROUS ENEMY IN THE PACIFIC. JAPAN DESERVES, AND FROM NOW ON WILL RECEIVE, OUR UNITED AND UNDIVIDED ATTENTION."

"VICTORY CONFIRMS THE WISDOM OF OUR WORLD STRATEGY WHICH REQUIRED THE USE OF THE BULK OF OUR STRENGTH AGAINST GERMANY WHILE HOLDING JAPAN AND DRIVING THEM BACK WHERE POSSIBLE.

XA1003ACW

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MANILA, MAY 8-(AP)-WAR HAS GIVEN WAY TO SPORTS ON THE ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA OF SOUTHEAST MINDINAO--CLEANSED OF JAPANESE BY THE VETERAN 41ST DIVISION--AND THE FILIPINOS LIKE IT.

THE REASON: THEY CAN MIX IF WITH YANK SOLDIERS AND WHEN THEY WIN, YANK REFEREES GIVE THEM THE CREDIT.

IT WASN'T LIKE THAT WHEN JAPANESE OCCUPIED THE ISLAND. AT FIRST THERE WAS SPORTS COMPETITION BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONALITIES--IN BOXING AND WRESTLING--BUT FILIPINOS NEVER WON. THAT WAS BECAUSE THE JAPANESE COULDN'T ACKNOWLEDGE INFERIORITY IN ANY ACTIVITY.

JAPANESE REFEREES ALWAYS GAVE THE NOD TO THEIR COUNTRYMEN BUT THEY COULDN'T EXPLAIN AWAY BLACK EYES AND MAULED TORSOS, SO THE COMPETITION WAS DROPPED.

AGAINST 41ST DIVISION MEN, THE FILIPINO SLUGGERS TAKE NEARLY HALF THE DECISIONS IN WEEKLY BOUTS. KID LEYTE, SULU ARCHIPELAGO AND SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES WELTERWEIGHT CHAMP BEFORE THE WAR, HAS WON ALL BOUTS AGAINST YANK BOXERS.

THE FILIPINOS STILL ARE WEAK ON BASEBALL AND BASKETBALL, BUT THEY'RE LEARNING. PFC.FRED SANFORD, FORMER ST.LOUIS BROWN PITCHER, CONDUCTS A SUNDAY MORNING BASEBALL SCHOOL FOR YOUNGSTERS.

THERE'S A TENNIS TOURNEY UNDERWAY, TOO, AND ONE BRACKET ALWAYS PLAYS TO A PACKED GALLERY. THAT'S THE MIXED DOUBLES.

FR615ACW

GUAM,WEDNESDAY,MAY 9-(AP)-JAPAN WILL BE HIT WITH "EVERYTHING WE HAVE" IN AIR POWER, BOTH LAND-BASED AND FLEET, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ASSERTED TODAY.

"THERE IS NO PART OF JAPAN THAT CANNOT BE REACHED BY CARRIER AIRCRAFT. THAT IS SIGNIFICANT."

THE ADMIRAL TOLD REPORTERS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN COLLAPSE THAT THE FIRST EFFECT OF CONCLUSION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WOULD BE A VERY MATERIAL STEP-UP IN TEMPO OF THE AIR WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

ASKED IF MORE BRITISH FLEET UNITS WOULD COME TO THE PACIFIC, NIMITZ SAID "I HOPE SO." HE EXPLAINED THAT THE MORE RESOURCES WE HAVE THE FASTER WE CAN PROSECUTE THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

EARLIER NIMITZ SAID "WE DON'T COUNT ON A QUICK END TO OUR WAR WITH JAPAN."

—AN IMMEDIATE AND XXX ETC 3RD GRAF NIGHT LEAD

DV942PCW NM

AN IMMEDIATE AND INCREASING FLOW OF MEN AND MATERIAL TO THE PACIFIC WAR FRONTS WAS LOOKED FOR BY NIMITZ AND OTHER COMMANDERS.

ABOUT 1,500,000 U.S. TROOPS NOW ARE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE PACIFIC AND ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND, WASHINGTON REPORTED. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 4,000,000 IN THE EUROPEAN, MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST THEATERS AND 2,900,000 IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE WAS NO MENTION OF RUSSIA'S PROBABLE ROLE IN THE PACIFIC FROM U.S. SOURCES BUT JAPANESE RADIO AND NEWS BROADCASTS INDICATED SOME CONCERN. THEY STRESSED JAPAN'S WISH FOR CONTINUED "STRICT NEUTRALITY."

NIMITZ, IN A RADIO MESSAGE BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES, COMMENTED: "IF THE ENEMY'S ACTION WERE AT ALL TIMES DICTATED BY COMMON SENSE HE MIGHT CHOOSE TO SURRENDER SOON."

THERE WAS NO INDICATION FROM TOKYO OR THE BAT

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TL

E FRONTS THAT JAPAN WOULD BE SWAYED BY "COMMON SENSE". SOME TOKYO PRESS DISPATCHES LAID GERMANY'S COLLAPSE TO LARGE-SCALE TROOP SURRENDERS AND DECLARED JAPANESE SOLDIERS WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT TO THEIR DEATH

LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, ARMY COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, BROADCAST TO TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND THAT "THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD" WAS NOW FOCUSED ON THEM. HE WARNED:

"JAPAN, HEAVILY ARMED, UNWAVERING AND DETERMINED TO WIN, STILL FACES US."

LT.GEN.O.W.GRISWOLD, ONE OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S CORPS' COMMANDERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID AT MANILA THAT THE FLOW OF MEN AND MATERIAL "DIVERTED TO THE PACIFIC" WOULD "INEVITABLY RESULT IN VICTORY AND PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

VX535PCW

"HOWEVER, DON'T THINK THAT THE WAR IS OVER. THE JOB IS ONLY HALF DONE. IN FACT A GREATER JOB REMAINS IN THE PACIFIC BY REASON OF GREATER DISTANCES AND A MORE FANATIC FOE." X X XLET US MARK THIS DAY WITH PRAYER FROM OUR HEARTS AND PLANES AND GUNS AND SHIPS FROM OUR HANDS."

TO REAR ADM.WILLIAM R.FURLONG, COMMANDANT AT PEARL HARBOR NAVY YARD, VICTORY IN EUROPE "MEANS THE SHORTENING OF THE JAPANESE WAR. IT MEANS MORE FORCES AND MORE SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC. IT MEANS MORE WORK AT PEARL HARBOR IN SUPPORT OF THE INCREASED FLEET."

BRIG.GEN.L.W.T.WALLER,JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF MARINE GARRISON FORCES IN THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT, DECLARED "HITLER HAS LOST HIS WAR. WE HAVE NOT YET WON OURS. THE JAP STILL HOLDS OUT. TO HIS (JAPANESE) COMPLETE DESTRUCTION WE MUST NOW TURN ALL OUR RESOURCES."

GOVERNOR INGRAM STAINBACK SAID HONOLULU WILL NOT CELEBRATE V-E DAY BECAUSE "IT IS DIFFICULT TO CELEBRATE THE END OF ONE WAR WHEN WE CAN LOOK UP AND DOWN THE STREETS OF HONOLULU AND SEE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ABOUT TO START OUT ON ANOTHER."

JW254PCW

BY AL DOPKING

AGANA AIR TERMINAL, GUAM, MAY 8-(AP)-PACIFIC WAR VETERANS--SAILORS IN FADED BLUE DUNGAREES AND DEEPLY TANNED SOLDIERS--HEARD PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROCLAIM VE DAY OVER THE RADIO IN THIS "GRAND CENTRAL STATION" OF THE PACIFIC. IT WAS AROUND 11 P.M. HERE.

THEY SAT ON THEIR DUFFLE AND BARRACKS BAGS TALKING--JUST BEFORE THE PRESIDENT WENT ON THE AIR--ABOUT EVERYTHING BUT THE WAR IN EUROPE. MANY OF THEM WERE ON THEIR WAY HOME AFTER MONTHS OF OVERSEAS

30.24-25611

DUTY.
DURING AND AFTER THE P. AMATION, THERE WAS NO CELEBRATION AT THIS BIG GERMINAL--A CR SROADS OF THE AIR, WHERE MEN STOP TO AND FROM THEIR FARFLUNG PACIFIC STATIONS.
WHEN THE PRESIDENT STARTED SPEAKING, SOME WHO HAD BEEN PLAYING CARDS STOPPED TO LISTEN.
THERE WAS NO CHEERING WHEN THE NATIONAL ANTHEM CAME OVER THE RADIO. THE TIRED MEN STOOD AT ATTENTION UNTIL IT WAS FINISHED; THEN RELAXED AGAIN.
NAVY LT.PAUL F.STEVENS OF JOPLIN, MO., ON THE WAY HOME WITH THE CREW OF HIS BOMBING PLANE AFTER SINKING 30,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING, SAID: "THE ONLY CELERATION WE'VE DONE THUS FAR IS OVER GOING HOM--I OPE WE GET THERE IN TIME TO GET IN ON THE CELEBRATION." HE HAS SPENT 33 MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC.
OTHERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED: RADIOMAN 1/C ALLEN B.ANANNIA OF (252 VERMONT ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; ORDNANCE MAN 3/C MARX (COPY) STEPHEN OF GRAYLING, MICH.; RADIO MAN 2/C ADRIAN G.FOX OF CARTERS CREEK, TENN., AND BOMBARDIER JACK M.SAUNDERS OF YPSILANTI, MICH.
ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TERMINAL, ALSO PACKED WITH WEARY AIR TRAVELERS, T/SGT.ARTHUR CARR OF (419 TRENTIN ST.) MELROSE, MASS., FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT BOSTON, WAS WAITING FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE OKINAWA BATTLEGROUND.
"I GUESS NO ONE OUT HERE," HE SAID, "IS GOING TO GET EXCITED UNTIL THIS WAR IS OVER, TOO."

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B122KX
"IT ALL SEEMS PRETTY GOOD," MUSED PFC JOSEPH PLASSIO OF IRWIN, PA., "BUT WE ARE MORE INTERESTED RIGHT NOW IN GETTING HOME."
HIS BUDDIES QUICKLY AGREED. THEY WERE CPL.RUBEN BURNS OF (1943 EAST FALLS ST.) BIAGARA, N.Y.; PFC.EDGAR FORD OF FROSTPROOF, FLA.; CPL.HENRY SYLVESTER OF (1266 OAK GLEN ST.) PITTSBURGH, PA.; PFC. ELWOOD B.NICHOLS OF (34 OAKLEY RD.) WATERTOWN, MASS.
C.F.ISON, 51-YEAR-OLD NAVY WATERTENDER 1/C, OF (3928 HUDSON ST.) BALTIMORE, MD., LEANED OVER A CHAIR TO CATCH THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS, PARTLY HUFFLED BY THE ROAR OF A PLANE AND POOR RECEPTION.
ISON, VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR, HAS SPENT THREE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS OF THIS ONE OVERSEAS AND IS ON THE WAY HOME FOR HONORABLE DISCHARGE.
FR114PCW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY
OKINAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-NEWS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR'S END CAME TO EMBATTLED U.S. SOLDIERS AND MARINES ON THIS JAPANESE ISLAND TODAY WHILE A DRIVING RAIN DAMPENED ENTHUSIASM UNDER WET, MUDDY, MISERABLE CONDITIONS.
IT WAS THE 39TH DAY OF THE RUGGED CAMPAIGN TO OCCUPY ALL OF OKINAWA, ONLY 325 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE MAINLAND.
T/SGT.WILLIAM R.COMPTON OF (5878 PLYMOUTH AVE.) ST.LOUIS, MO., COMMENTED HE DIDN'T THINK THE VICTORY IN EUROPE WOULD "DO US MUCH GOOD OUT HERE FOR A LONG TIME, BECAUSE IT'S LIKELY TO BE MANY MONTHS BEFORE WE GET HELP FROM THERE."
THE VETERAN OF THE ALEUTIANS, KWAJALEIN AND LEYTE, WHRE HE WAS WOUNDED, ADDED: "THIS IS THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF MY COMING OVERSEAS, SO I'LL REMEMBER THE DAY."
CPL.LAWRENCE A.GOULET OF ISLAND POND, VT., REMARKED: "ALL I CAN SAY IS I HOPE IT WILL GET US HOME EARLIER."
MARINE PFC.CHARLES W.JENSEN OF WATERLOO, IA., SAID: "IT CAN'T HELP BUT SHORTEN THIS WAR CONSIDERABLY."
GOOD-NATURED PFC.SAM HELMAN OF JERSEY CITY, 14 MONTHS OVERSEAS, DECLARED:
"I WOULDN'T BLAME FOLKS AT HOME IF THEY GOT DRUNK TODAY. BUT I HOPE THEY SOBER UP TOMORROW, AS THERE'S LOTS OF WORK STILL TO BE DONE."
SGT.GEORGE D.BINGHAM OF MAYFIELD, KY., SAID: "IT'S NEXT TO THE BEST NEWS I COULD HEAR OUT HERE. THE BEST WOULD BE THE END OF THE PACIFIC WAR AND I'VE GOT A HUNCH THAT WON'T BE LONG COMING."
JQ1009PCW

MAY 9 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND
GUAM, MAY 8-(AP)-ALL AMERICAN NAVAL AND ARTILLERY WEAPONS WITHIN RANGE OF JAPANESE TROOPS ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA FIRED A SINGLE CHARGE SIMULTANEOUSLY AT NOON TODAY IN CELEBRATION OF THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.
THE NEWS WAS BROADCAST TO ALL PATIENTS AT FIELD HOSPITALS.
WHEN THE REPORT WAS BROADCAST, CAPT.CRAWFORD J.CAMPBELL, ARMY SURGEON OF (HIGHLAND AVE.) SHORT HILLS, N.J., WAS OPERATING ON A MARINE JUST RUSHED IN FROM THE FRONT WITH SERIOUS ABDOMINAL AND LEG WOUNDS.
HE RAISED HIS HEAD MOMENTARILY, THEN WENT ON TO FINISH TREATING THE MARINE'S WOUNDS. STILL WORDLESS, HE TURNED TO A BADLY HURT YOUNG SOLDIER.
LT.ESTHER WING OF MARIENTHAL, KAS., DESCRIBED AS THE FIRST ARMY NURSE TO SET FOOT ON OKINAWA, SAID, "WHEN THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN OUR WARD NOT ONE WORD WAS SAID FOR ALMOST FIVE MINUTES BUT ONE MAN MOANING IN PAIN STOPPED FOR A LITTLE WHILE."
CAPT.THELMA COLE OF WESTERN PORT, MD., SAID, "THE FIRST THING I NOTICED WAS ONE FELLOW CRYING. ANOTHER FELLOW STARTED TO PRAY ALOUD.
"WHEN THE FIRST TENSION WORE OFF OTHERS STARTED TALKING OF FURLOUGHS AND ROTATION AND THE FRIENDS FROM EUROPE THEY WOULD SEE WHEN THEY GOT HOME."
IQ1005PCW

THE MOSCOW RADIO WARNED IN A BROADCAST TO GERMANY AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY THAT ISOLATED UNITS OF THE GERMAN ARMY STILL FIGHTING AGAINST THE RED ARMY "SHOULD CEASE HOSTILITIES IMMEDIATELY." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.
MARSHAL STALIN STILL HAD NOT PROCLAIMED THE EUROPEAN VICTORY FROM MOSCOW, HOWEVER.
"MY GERMAN LISTENERS," THE BROADCAST SAID. "HITLER GERMANY IS DESTROYED. THE NAZI ARMY IS IN RUINS. THE HIMMLERS, HITLERS AND GOERINGS ARE GONE, BUT THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE GERMAN STATE WILL LAST."
MT1113AEW

(NY)...THE NATION CELEBRATED THE FALL OF GERMANY ANEW YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) EMBARKING ON A REASONABLE FACSIMILE OF MONDAY'S SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.
FOR MORE THAN HOUR AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROCLAMATION, NEW YORK CITY'S MILLIONS CHEERED, SHOUTED, SANG AND DANCED IN THE STREETS.
SOME 200,000 PERSONS CROWDED TIMES SQUARE AS PAPER AND TICKER TAPE AGAIN SHOWERED TO THE SIDEWALKS. RAIN, BEGINNING AT NOON, PUT A DAMPER ON THE FESTIVITIES, HOWEVER, SENDING THE CROWDS INTO RESTAURANTS, THEATERS OR HOME.
BROADWAY WAS ITS OLD GAY SELF LAST NIGHT. FLASHING ELECTRIC SIGNS, WINDOW LIGHTS AND THEATER MARQUEES PIERCED THE NIGHT AS THE BROWNOUT BECAME A THING OF THE PAST.
AND, REFLECTING THE UPLIFTED SPIRIT ARISING FROM THE VICTORY ANNOUNCEMENT, THE STATUE OF LIBERTY WAS FULLY LIGHTED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK.
BZ551PEW

(BA) UNDATED--ADD UNDATED NIGHT LEAD REACTION

PART OF WST VIRGINIA SHOUTED ITSELF HOARSE AT PROCLAMATION OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER TODAY BUT IN MOST AREAS ALMOST A SUNDAY QUIET PREVAILED.

THE GOLD DOME OF THE WEST VIRGINIA CAPITOL AT CHARLESTON SHONE AGAIN TONIGHT WHEN THE LIGHTS WERE TURNED ON FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE DEC.7, 1944.

H908PEW NM

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B57WX (Q) (ADD REACTION)

(WX)..ADD NIGHT LEAD UNDATED REACTION

IN WASHINGTON, THERE WAS NO INTERRUPTION IN ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR-TIME CAPITAL. PRESIDENT TRUMAN MADE NO MENTION OF A "VE DAY" CELEBRATION IN PROCLAIMING THE DEFEAT OF NAZI GERMANY. HE CAUTIONED THE NATION THAT THE WAR JOB WAS UNFINISHED. THE CAPITOL DOME, WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND OTHER NATIONAL SHRINES WERE ORDERED RELIGHTED FOR ONE NIGHT BUT WILL BE DARK AGAIN TONIGHT.

EG912PEW NM

GEN.EISENHOWER: THIS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WAS ACHIEVED BY TEAMWORK, NOT ONLY AMONG THE ALLIES BUT BY ALL THE SERVICES OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR. (TO THE MEN OF HIS COMMAND:) THE ONLY PAYMENT IS THE LASTING GRATITUDE OF ALL FREE CITIZENS OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN: THE VICTORY WON IN THE WEST MUST NOW BE WON IN THE EAST. THE WHOLE WORLD MUST BE CLEANSED OF THE EVIL FROM WHICH HALF THE WORLD HAS BEEN FREED.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL: JAPAN, WITH ALL HER TREACHERY AND GREED, REMAINS UNSUBDUED. WE MUST NOW DEVOTE ALL OUR STRENGTH AND RESOURCES TO THE COMPLETION OF OUR TASK BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C.GREW: WE MUST FACE OUR VICTORY IN THE SOBER REALIZATION THAT THE WAR IS NOT YET OVER, AND THAT THE WORK OF PEACE--THE WORK WHICH WILL GIVE OUR VICTORY ITS MEANING--IS NOT YET DONE.

KING GEORGE VI (TO EISENHOWER): THIS FORCE HAS ACCOMPLISHED ITS MISSION WITH A FINALITY ACHIEVED BY NO OTHER EXPEDITION IN HISTORY. WE ARE GRATEFUL.

GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL: GERMANY'S DEFEAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO SEND MIGHTY FORCES TO THE PACIFIC TO CRUSH THE ENEMY WITHOUT FAIL AND WE HOPE WITH LITTLE OF DELAY.

GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY: THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP ARMIES ARE MONUMENTS NOT ONLY TO THE VITALITY AND RESOURCEFULNESS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, BUT THE BRAVERY OF THOSE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO LIE DEAD NEAR THE BATTLEFIELDS WE HAVE WON AND THOSE TROOPS--TENS OF THOUSANDS OF THEM--RECUPERATING IN OUR HOSPITALS TODAY.

GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ: THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE WILL DEVOTE ITS FULL ATTENTION TO THE CONCENTRATION OF ALL AVAILABLE AIR POWER AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL: THE TASK HAS NOW BEEN HALF ACCOMPLISHED. ANOTHER POWERFUL ENEMY REMAINS. LET US NOW GO FORWARD TO SPEEDY AND COMPLETE VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC.

MT1239PEW

ADD UNDATED V-E DAY XXX WHAT THEY SAID.

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA: "THE HARD STRUGGLE FOR PEACE MUST GO ON AFTER THE GUNS CEASE FIRING. UNTIL WE WIN THAT STRUGGLE, WE CANNOT SAY WE HAVE WON THE WAR. THIS WE SHOULD REMEMBER TODAY."

GEORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE: "THE MOST MONSTROUS ATTEMPT MADE AGAINST THE INDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES AND THE FREEDOM OF MAN IS ENDING IN THE GREATEST DISASTER IN HISTORY FOR THE INCORRIGIBLE NATION WHICH WILLED IT, GERMANY. X X X IT IS OUR DUTY TO ESTABLISH ON OUR DEVASTATED EARTH THE PEACE PROMISED TO MEN OF GOOD WILL."

WE202PEW

GAY AND SOBER VARIATIONS OF THE VICTORY THEME RAN 'ROUND THE WORLD YESTERDAY (TUES.)

LONDON WAS RIOT. . . TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS AND A GIRL DANCED A BAREFOOT JIG IN THE MUDDY WATER OF THE TOP BASIN OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE'S FOUNTAIN. . . TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS PIROUETTED ON A NARROW HOTEL LEDGE 100 FEET ABOVE THE STREET IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS, EMPTIED A BOTTLE INTO THE UPTURNED STARTLED FACES BELOW, TOSSED HANDSFUL OF COINS TO THE CROWD... A SEDATE BRITISH SOLDIER, STRIPPED TO THE WAST BUT WEARING A NECKTIE, WALKED DOWN WHITEHALL, HSI BROAD BACK EMBLAZONED WITH THE LIP-STICKED INVITATION, "COME CUDDLE ME."

MOTHERS OF ALL CHILDREN BORN ON V-E DAY WERE OFFERED $25 BY ALFRED DENVILLE, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FROM NEWCASTLE CENTRAL. . . A HUSHED QUEUE OF CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS FILED PRAYERFULLY PAST THE CENOTAPH. . . LONDON'S FIRST BONFIRE BLAZED IN NARROW SHOE LANE, FED BY RAFTERS FROM BOMBED OUT BUILDINGS. . . ENGLISH MAGISTRATES SOLEMNLY REPORTED NO CASES OF INTOXICATION ON DOCKET. . . HOTELS FILLED V-E RESERVATIONS MADE IN 1940. . .

BRIG.GEN.E.F.KOENIG, AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE, ANNOUNCED ALL AMERICAN TROOPS IN HIS AREA WOULD BE GIVEN "VICTORY FURLOUGHS" DURING MAY, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST. . . THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND SAID RETURN OF AMERICAN COMBAT PERSONNEL TO THE UNITED STATES BY AIR WOULD BEGIN ON A LARGE SCALE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. . . COVENTRY, ENGLAND'S WORST BOMBED CITY, CELEBRATED WITH SOLEMN RELIGIOUS SERVICES, BUT THERE ALSO WAS DANCING IN THE STREETS. . .

--DASH--

EIRE WAS UPSET. . . OFFICIAL APOLOGIES WERE EXTENDED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATS BECAUSE AN IRATE CROWD BROKE WINDOWS IN THEIR CONSULATE BUILDINGS AFTER COLLEGE STUDENTS HAD HOISTED THE UNION JACK AND SANG "GOD SAVE THE KING" . . . NORTH IRELAND HEARD ITS GOVERNOR, SIR BASIL BROOKE WHO LOST TWO SONS IN THE WAR, DECLARE THANKFULLY TO THE ULSTER COMMONS THAT "HORROR AND MISERY AND DEATH ARE BEHIND US" . . .

--DASH--

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A28

THE POLISH FORCES PRESS BUREAU IN LONDON LAMENTED "THERE ARE NO V-E DAY FESTIVITIES FOR THE POLES--THERE WILL BE NONE UNTIL POLES ABROAD ARE ABLE TO RETURN TO A FREE, INDEPENDENT POLAND". . . PORTUGAL CHEERED AS PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVIERA SALAZAR TOLD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: "LET US WELCOME VICTORY" . . . BRUSSELS CONTINUED A CELEBRATION STARTED MONDAY, ADDING TO IT EXPRESSIONS OF JOY OVER THE LIBERATION OF KING LEOPOLD AND HIS FAMILY . . . GERMAN PRISONERS AT CHARLEROI, BELGIUM, HEARD THE NEWS WITHOUT EXCITEMENT AND THE BOYS AT THE GREAT ALLIED FOOD DEPOT WENT RIGHT ON WORKING. . . "THE WAR MAY BE OVER," EXPLAINED COL.EDWARD L.WILSON, 5646 WILDWOOD WAY, HOUSTON, TEXAS, "BUT THE BOYS AT THE FRONT HAVE STILL GOT TO HAVE FOOD."

--DASH--

AT THE FRONT, FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S FIRST STATEMENT TO HIS TROOPS WAS A TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO "GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT OTHERS MIGHT HAVE FREEDOM". . . AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS ALONG THE NINTH ARMY FRONT LEFT THE CELEBRATING TO THE CIVILIANS, THE FIGHTING MEN JUST FELT RELIEF THAT THIS MUCH OF THEIR WAR WAS OVER. . . THE YANKS

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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON THE AUSTRIAN BORDER TOOK IT BIG IN THE REAR ECHELONS BUT THE BOYS UP FRONT WERE NOT MUCH EXCITED. . . THEY WERE TOO BUSY ROUNDING UP AND RIDING HERD ON THE GERMAN PRISONERS. . . THE SAME APATHY WAS SHOWN ALONG THE FIRST ARMY LINE. . . "WE DON'T WANT TO DO ANY OF THE THINGS WE PLANNED," SOBERLY COMMENTED CPL.JULIAN EMIG OF BROOKLYN.

--DASH--

SWITZERLAND CLOSED UP THE GERMAN MINISTRY, THEN LIQUIDATED ALL THE NAZI ORGANIZATIONS IN THAT COUNTRY. . . GERMANS IN MADRID HASTILY REMOVED ALL SWASTIKAS FROM THEIR BUILDINGS. . . VATICAN CITY ANNOUNCED THE POPE WOULD MAKE A RADIO ADDRESS AT NOON (6 A.M., EWT) TODAY (WED.) . . . ATHENS CELEBRATED VIGOROUSLY, RINGING CHURCH BELLS, BLOWING HORNS, FIRING SHOTS. . . CAIRO COMBINED ITS CELEBRATION WITH OBSERVANCE OF THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCENSION OF KING FAROUK. . . RELIGIOUS SERVICES WERE HELD IN JERUSALEM. . .

--DASH--

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A29

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS SPLASHED THE VICTORY ANNOUNCEMENT BUT THE GENERAL PUBLIC WAS AVERSE TO MERRYMAKING. . . THEY STILL HAD A WAR AT THEIR DOOR. . . AUSTRALIA TOOK IT QUIETLY, ARRANGED FOR PUBLIC THANKSGIVING SERVICES TODAY . . .

--DASH--

IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES CELEBRATED IN MANY WAYS, RANGING FROM TURBULENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOME OF THE BIGGER CITIES TO QUIET THANKSGIVINGS AT NEARLY ALL CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE LAND. . .

LATIN AMERICA DID ITS SHARE. . . VENEZUELA ANNOUNCED A TWO-DAY HOLIDAY. . . URUGUAY CLOSED SHOP AND CROWDS DEMONSTRATED IN THE STREETS. . . PUERTO RICO STAGED A PARADE AT SAN JUAN, HEARD MANY SPEECHES, AND A NATIONALIST YOUTH DEMONSTRATOR WAS BEATEN BY A CROWD. . . BUENOS AIRES TOOK ON A FESTIVE AIR THOUGH POLICE QUICKLY CURBED ALL DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE STREETS. . .

COSTA RICA HEARD PRESIDENT TEODORO PICADO DECLARE IN A BROADCAST THAT "WE MUST NOW THINK OF THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND UNITY OF THE AMERICAS". . . NEWSPAPERS AT LIMA, PERU, HAILED THE ALLIED VICTORY AS A "TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRATIC IDEALS" . . . PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT BRAZIL'S ALL-OUT COLLABORATION IN THE WAR EFFORTS OF THE UNI[illegible]NATIONS WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL AFTER THE FINAL DEFEAT OF [illegible] WOUNDED AND EIGHT COSTA RICAN ARMY OFFICERS

WHEN A CANNON FIRING VICTORY SALUTES

AMERICAN AND BRITISH POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS IN THEIR V-E STATEMENTS YESTERDAY (TUES.) GRIMLY WARNED THAT JAPAN CAN EXPECT INCREASED ATTACKS AS A RESULT OF THE CONQUEST OF GERMANY.

THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY WERE WELL AWARE OF THEIR PERILOUS SITUATION. FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO CALLED AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN TOKYO TO MAKE A PERSONAL REPORT TO EMPEROR HIROHITO AFTER A FOUR-HOUR CABINET MEETING "ON THE LATEST EUROPEAN SITUATION."

"OUR VICTORY IS BUT HALF WON," DECLARED PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT WASHINGTON. IN A PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT HE ELABORATED: "THE LONGER THE WAR LASTS, THE GREATER WILL BE THE SUFFERINGS WHICH THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN WILL UNDERGO--ALL IN VAIN."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, IN A LONDON BROADCAST TO THE EMPIRE RESIDENTS OF THE FAR EAST ASSERTED "THE ARMED MIGHT OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND AMERICA WITH THEIR ALLIES AGAINST JAPAN IS NOW FREE TO STRIKE WITH TREMENDOUS AND UNDIVIDED POWER. LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS, FOR WE ARE COMING."

KING GEORGE VI, IN A MESSAGE TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK GAVE HIS PROMISE THAT "ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES OF MY EMPIRE WILL BE CONCENTRATED ON THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF JAPAN WHICH MUST PRECEDE THE PEACE, ONE AND INDIVISABLE, WHICH IS THE GOAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS. I LOOK FORWARD WITH YOU TO THE DAY OF THAT DEFEAT WHICH DRAWS STEADILY NEARER, CERTAIN AND INEXORABLE."

TO QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS THE KING SENT HIS "SINCERE WISH THAT THE LIBERATION OF YOUR MAJESTY'S COLONIES IN THE FAR EAST MAY SOON FOLLOW."

FROM GEN.EISENHOWER'S COMMANDERS IN EUROPE CAME A CHORUS THAT SHOWED THEIR ATTENTION ALREADY HAD SHIFTED TO THE PACIFIC.

"LIKE GERMANY, JAPAN MUST BE COMPLETELY AND IRRETRIEVABLY BEATEN," SAID ADMIRAL HAROLD STARK, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE. "WE MUST DEVOTE ALL OUR ENERGIES, MIND AND MUSCLE TO THE GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD."

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GEN.PATTON OF THE U.S.THIRD ARMY DECLARED "WITH THE HELP OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND WITH THE INSPIRED LEADERSHIP OF OUR PRESIDENT AND THE HIGH COMMAND WE SHALL CONQUER X X X JAPAN UNTIL THE LAST DANGER TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS SHALL PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, SAID THE U.S.AIR FORCE WOULD DEVOTE "ITS FULL ATTENTION TO THE CONCENTRATION OF ALL AVAILABLE AIR POWER AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE." LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE, ADDED HIS CONVICTION THAT THE AIRMEN WOULD "GO ON TO THAT OTHER WAR WITH THE SAME SPIRIT, WITH THE SAME UNFLINCHING COURAGE AND WITH THE SAME RESULTS."

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.NINTH ARMY, SAID "WE WILL NOT REST UNTIL JAPAN HAS BEEN DEFEATED, AND SHOULD THE NINTH ARMY BE ORDERED INTO ACTION IN THE PACIFIC, WE ARE READY TO CARRY ON AND HELP BRING A FINAL AND LASTING PEACE TO THE WORLD."

GEN.HODGES OF THE U.S.FIRST SAID "WE STILL HAVE ONE MORE OF THE AGGRESSOR NATIONS TO DEFEAT X X X HARD WORK, HARD FIGHTING AND GREAT SACRIFICES ARE STILL AHEAD ON THE HOME AND FIGHTING FRONTS AND NOT UNTIL VICTORY DAY IN THE PACIFIC CAN WE LAY ASIDE OUR WEAPONS AND RESUME LIFE IN A FREE WORLD."

LT.GEN.LEONARD T.GEROW, COMMANDER OF THE 15TH ARMY, DECLARED "JAPAN, ARCH CRIMINAL OF THE EAST, IS STILL OPPRESSING AND ENSLAVING PEACE LOVING PEOPLE, STILL TORTURING OUR PRISONERS AND STILL ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE FREEDOM FOR WHICH WE STAND. AHEAD OF US LIES THE GRIM NECESSITY OF COMPLETING THE OVERTHROW OF THIS ENEMY X X X ."

LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY, ADDED THAT "THE SAME INVINCIBLE FIGHTING SPIRIT DISPLAYED IN EUROPE WILL BE CARRIED TO THE PACIFIC AND WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF VICTORY."

IN WASHINGTON, GEN.MARSHALL SAID GERMANY'S DEFEAT WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE "TO SEND MIGHTY FORCES TO THE PACIFIC TO CRUSH THE ENEMY WITHOUT FAIL AND WE HOPE WITH LITTLE OF DELAY." NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL COMMENTED: "LET US NOW GO FORWARD TO SPEEDY AND COMPLETE VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC."

SEVENTEEN PRESS AND RADIO CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING ONE WOMAN, CROWDED INTO THE SCHOOL ROOM AT REIMS AND WATCHED ALMOST INCREDULOUSLY AS THE GERMANS SILENTLY SIGNED THE DOCUMENTS OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER EARLY MONDAY.

MARGARET ECKER OF VANCOUVER, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS, THE ONLY WOMAN IN THE PARTY FLOWN FROM PARIS TO WITNESS THE CEREMONY, SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM PARIS TUESDAY THAT GEN.EISENHOWER

FIRST WORDS AFTER HE DISMISSED THE NAZI EMISSARIES WERE:
"I'LL CERTAINLY BE GLAD TO GET RID OF THOSE DAMN GERMANS."
MISS ECKER ADDED, IN A CLASSIC UNDERSTATEMENT, THAT THE SIGNING WAS "PROBABLY THE MOST IMPRESSIVE THING I HAVE EVER SEEN, OR PERHAPS EVER WILL SEE."
"WE FOUND IT AWFULLY HARD TO BELIEVE THAT THOSE ORDINARY SHEETS OF PAPER PASSING FROM HAND TO HAND WERE REALLY THE SURRENDER AND THE END OF THE WAR WHICH HAS DEVASTATED THE LIVES OF OUR GENERATION," SHE SAID.
W.W.CHAPLIN, DESCRIBING THE HISTORIC SCENE IN AN NBC BROADCAST FROM PARIS, SAID:
"GEN.JODL SIGNED THE PAPERS OF SURRENDER WITH A QUIVERING HAND. THEN I HEARD HIM MAKE ONE OF THE STRANGEST LITTLE SPEECHES IN HISTORY BESEECHING OUR GENEROSITY TOWARD GERMANY BECAUSE, HE SAID, GERMANY HAS SUFFERED SO.
"I WAS SO CLOSE THAT I COULD SEE A DOT OF PERSPIRATION RUNNING SLOWLY DOWN HIS FAT, FLAT FACE, ONTO HIS JUTTING CHIN; HIS SIGNATURE WRITING FINIS TO THE NIGHTMARISH HISTORY OF NAZISM.
"STANDING CLOSE BEHIND HIM, I NOTICED, THERE WAS A CHART SHOWING ALLIED CASUALTIES IN DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING, WITH A TOTAL IN SEVEN FIGURES. BESIDE THAT CHART HE STOOD AND BEGGED FOR GENEROSITY."
MISS ECKER SAID THE GERMAN OFFICERS APPEARED ARROGANT WHEN THEY BEGAN THE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT WERE "VERY SUBDUED" WHEN THE CEREMONIES ENDED.

THE WAR FRONTS LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT:
PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY FORCED TO GIVE GROUND NEAR CAPTURED DAVAO ON MINDANAO, ADVANCED IN CENTER OF ISLAND; SIXTH ARMY FLANKED BALETE PASS ON NORTHERN LUZON.
BORNEO--AUSTRALIANS AND DUTCH CAPTURED EVACUATED JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS ON TARAKAN ISLAND, NEARED BIG OIL FIELDS.
RYKYUS--TENTH ARMY LINES UNCHANGED ON OKINAWA AS WARSHIPS POUNDED JAPANESE POSITIONS.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:
24TH INFANTRY: FORCED BACK BY JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS NEAR DAVAO, MINDANAO.
31ST INFANTRY: PUSHED RETREATING ENEMY INTO MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL MINDANAO, NEARED AIR CENTER.
37TH INFANTRY: JOINED NORTHERN LUZON FIGHT AT BALETE PASS.
32ND AND 25TH INFANTRY: FLANKED BALETE PASS.
FIRST MARINE: FOUGHT IN CENTER OF STATIC OKI

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NAWA FRONT.
77TH AND 7TH INFANTRY: HELD FLANKS OF OKINAWA LINE.
JQ921PCW

WORLD WAR II
BEGAN SEPT. 1, 1939, ENDED MAY 8, 1945; LENGTH, FIVE YEARS, EIGHT MONTHS, SEVEN DAYS.
WORLD WAR I
BEGAN AUG. 1, 1914, ENDED NOV. 11, 1918; LENGTH, FOUR YEARS, THREE MONTHS, SEVEN DAYS.
WORLD WAR II
CASUALTIES--40,000,000 (ESTIMATED)
WORLD WAR I
CASUALTIES--37,494,186.
WORLD WAR II
GERMANY PROSTRATE, OCCUPIED, HER CITIES IN ASHES, HER FLEET REMNANTS SURRENDERED.
WORLD WAR I

GERMANY BEATEN BUT UNOCCUPIED, HER CITIES ALMOST UNTOUCHED, HER FLEET SCUTTLED.
WORLD WAR II
HITLER, WAR CRIMINAL NO. 1 DEAD OR MISSING.
WORLD WAR I
KAISER WILHELM, WAR CRIMINAL NO. 1, IN EXILE.
WORLD WAR II
JAPAN REMAINED TO BE BEATEN WITH GERMANY SURRENDERED.
WORLD WAR I
JAPAN WAS AN ALLY.

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EV1014PEW
NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO INFORMED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN NORWAY TODAY THAT ALLIED PLENIPOTENTIARIES FOR SURRENDER DISCUSSIONS WOULD FLY TO NORWAY THIS AFTERNOON IN TWO BRITISH PLANES. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY OWI MONITORS.
MARKINGS ON THE PLANES WERE DESCRIBED, ALONG WITH THE ROUTE THEY WOULD TAKE AND THE SIGNALS THEY WOULD GIVE. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS ASKED TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE MESSAGE WITH AN ASSURANCE OF SAFE CONDUCT FOR THE PLANES.
JP702AEW
NEW YORK, MAY 8--A BRITISH BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC SAID TODAY THAT GEN.MAJELSKY, NAZI COMMANDER OF THE ENEMY FORCES IN PILSEN, COMMITTED SUICIDE YESTERDAY AFTER SURRENDERING TO GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY.
THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE GERMANS BROKE THEIR PROMISE TWICE IN PRAGUE YESTERDAY BY MACHINE-GUNNING CIVILIANS IN THE STREETS AFTER AGREEING TO SURRENDER, BUT THAT FINAL SURRENDER WAS ARRANGED AS OF LAST MIDNIGHT.
JP657AEW
NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-DESPITE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN ACCEPTANCE OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IN PRAGUE, "SOME GERMAN UNITS HAVE DISOBEYED ORDERS OF THEIR HIGH COMMAND AND ARE BURNING HOUSES, MURDERING THE CZECH CIVILIAN POPULATION AND LOOTING ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE," THE CZECH-CONTROLLED PRAGUE RADIO SAID TODAY. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
JP658AEW

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NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS (130)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8-(AP)-JAPAN, FROM THE MOST LOWLY WORKER TO THE EMPEROR, HEARD TODAY OF THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF HER LAST AXIS PARTNER, GERMANY.
THE USUALLY VOLUBLE TOKYO RADIO WAS TIGHT-LIPPED AS TO THE REACTION THAT MUST HAVE SWEPT THE HOMELAND BUT DID ANNOUNCE A "NOW OR NEVER" APPEAL BY ADM.TEIJIRO TOYODA, MUNITIONS MINISTER, FOR INCREASED AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.
USE MATERIALS "LAVISHLY AND LIBERALLY AND MAKE AIRCRAFT AS MUCH AND AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE," TOYODA URGED WORKERS AND MANAGEMENT ALIKE.
TWO NEWSPAPERS, THE MAINICHI OF OSAKA AND THE NIPPON TIMES OF TOKYO, EDITORIALIZED ON THE CAUSES OF GERMANY'S DOWNFALL. THE ARTICLES WERE QUOTED BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DISPATCH.
MAINICHI CONCLUDED THAT HITLER MADE THE FATAL MISTAKE OF "UNDERESTIMATING THE POWER OF THE SOVIET UNION" IN PLUNGING INTO A TWO FRONT WAR.
THE TIMES ASCRIBED GERMANY'S DEFEAT TO THE UNWILLINGNESS OF GERMAN ARMIES TO FIGHT "TO THE LAST MAN."
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BRITISH CABINET MET SUNDAY BECAUSE OF TOGO'S DENUNCIATION OF GERMANY, DOMEI SAYS

MAY 9 1945

THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE "UNCUSTOMARY SUMMONING" OF THE BRITISH CABINET LAST SUNDAY, WHICH WAS PRESUMABLY CALLED INTO EMERGENCY SESSION BECAUSE OF THE IMMINENCE OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER, HAD BEEN ATTRIBUTED BY JAPANESE "OBSERVERS" TO JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO'S "DENUNCIATION OF THE GERMAN VIOLATION OF THE TRI-PARTITE PACT," NEWS OF WHICH, IT SAID, HAD "EXPLODED LIKE A BOMBSHELL IN LONDON."

APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO FOLLOW THE NAZI PROPAGANDISTS' UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO CREATE A SPLIT AMONG THE ALLIED NATIONS, DOMEI SAID THAT THE "OBSERVERS" HAD PAID ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO TOGO'S STATEMENT BECAUSE IT "COINCIDED WITH THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE ANGLO-SAXONS AND SOVIETS OVER THE POLISH QUESTION."

"THIS DEVELOPMENT IS PARTICULARLY TROUBLING, AS THE RENNER GOVERNMENT'S CREATION IN AUSTRIA INCREASED ANGLO-AMERICAN DISSATISFACTION WITH THE SITUATION IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE, WHICH LONDON AND WASHINGTON CONTEND RUNS COUNTER TO THE YALTA AGREEMENT," SAID THE DOMEI WIRELESS DISPATCH, AS TRANSMITTED IN ENGLISH TO THE UNITED STATES AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

IN HIS STATEMENT, MADE LAST SUNDAY AT A TOKYO PRESS CONFERENCE, TOGO ACCUSED THE GERMANS OF A "FLAGRANT VIOLATION" OF THE TRI-PARTITE AGREEMENT FOR MAKING PEACE OFFERS TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES WITHOUT FIRST CONSULTING JAPAN. HE COMPLAINED, MOREOVER, ABOUT THE FACT THAT THE OFFERS WERE MADE ONLY TO THE ANGLO-AMERICANS, WITH WHOM JAPAN IS AT WAR, AND NOT TO RUSSIA, WITH WHOM, TOGO SAID, "JAPAN IS STRIVING TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY."

DOMEI CLAIMED THAT SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS HAD "DEVOTED MORE ATTENTION" TO TOGO'S STATEMENT THAN TO THE "WESTERN FRONT VICTIM REPORTS."

MAY 9 1945

THE STOCKHOLM EXPRESSEN, MEANWHILE, SAID THAT TOGO'S REMARKS, IN WHICH HE "SO ENERGETICALLY EMPHASIZED NEUTRAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA," HAD BEEN INTERPRETED AS AN "ATTEMPT TO SPLIT THE RUSSO-ANGLO-SAXON FRONT" AND DECLARED THAT THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S "PROTEXT CONSTITUTES THE FIRST CAREFUL PEACE FEELER TO THE ANGLO-SAXONS VIA MOSCOW."

"THIS INTERPRETATION IS QUITE REASONABLE, ALTHOUGH IT IS STRANGE THAT TOKYO DOESN'T SEEM TO REALIZE YET THAT THE SAME FATE AWAITS JAPAN AS HAS NOW BEFALLEN GERMANY -- UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER," SAID THE EXPRESSEN ARTICLE, AS REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

THE ARTICLE TERMED THE TGO STATEMENT THE "COMIC SIDE" OF THE "LAST ACT OF THE HISTORIC DRAMA" AND NOTED THAT OF THE THREE SIGNATORIES TO THE TRI-PARTITE PACT, WHICH IT SAID HAD BEEN CONCLUDED IN BERLIN WITH A "GREAT FLOURISH," ITALIAN COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, [illegible] FASCIST ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, HAS BEEN "SHOT ON THE [illegible] OF HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, MUSSOLINI;" FORMER NAZI FOREIGN [illegible]CHIM VON RIBBENTROP IS "BELIEVED TO BE IN THE HANDS OF [illegible]S," AND SABURO KURUSU, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO [illegible]IME OF THE SIGNING OF THE PACT, HAS "LONG AGO

RETURNED TO THE LAND OF HIS FATHERS."

THE TOKYO RADIO, GIVING ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF JAPAN'S INTEREST IN RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS, SAID THAT SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV YESTERDAY HAD "CLARIFIED THE SOVIET POLICY TOWARD JAPAN" IN A STATEMENT TO REPORTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST, HE SAID THAT THE "SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WAS ALREADY MANIFESTED IN THE STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL."

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THE TOKYO BROADCAST, BEAMED IN ENGLISH TO THE UNITED STATES AND ALSO RECORDED BY THE FCC, DID NOT ATTEMPT TO INTERPRET MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT, BUT AMERICAN PRESS REPORTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO SAID THAT THE SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR WAS EVIDENTLY REFERRING TO THE NOTIFICATION GIVEN JAPAN BY RUSSIA ON APRIL 15, DENOUNCING THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY PACT.

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MAY 9 1945

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War Curbs Relaxed, Reconversion Charted; Goering, Kesselring, Quisling Are Prisoners

Vinson Ends Curfew And Lifts Ban On Horse Racing

MAY 10 1945

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Immediate lifting of the midnight entertainment curfew and the ban on horse and dog racing was announced today.

MAY 10 1945

Fred M. Vinson, director of war mobilization and reconversion, said that the action was effective as of today and quipped:

"The curfew shall not ring tonight."

ODT Rules Stand

He told a news conference that the lifting of the ban on race meets did not affect restrictions of the Office of Defense Transportation on the shipment of race horses, and referred inquiries respecting these restrictions to ODT officials.

At ODT, it was stated that the lifting of the racing ban will be followed up by an order from ODT permitting the shipment of horses, but it was emphasized that travel restrictions in effect prior to the ban will continue.

"The setup will be just the same as before the ban," an ODT official said.

On "Trolley-Car Basis"

This means that tracks will be expected to co-operate in keeping such major events as the Kentucky Derby on a "trolley-car" basis, with no special trains or extra equipment authorized.

The agency said special trains could not be authorized because of the general transportation situation. Because of the redeployment of troops from Europe to Asia, ODT predicts that the travel situation in the next twelve to fifteen months will be the most critical so far.

Today's action means that racing's "Triple Crown"—the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes—will be run this spring and summer.

Tracks Prepared

The Derby probably will be held June 2 or 9, with the Preakness the next Saturday and the Belmont Stakes two weeks later.

Racing people were prepared for Vinson's action. One problem remained. Racing officials said that easing of the War Manpower Commission's ceiling on employment will be needed in order to operate the tracks properly.

The War Manpower Commission said later the "zero" employment ceiling for race tracks would be removed.

May Hire Workers

This will not automatically authorize race tracks to hire workers, but will permit local WMC officials to establish above-zero ceilings for the tracks.

These ceilings will be established, the WMC said, "in the light of the needs of war industries" in the area in question.

Vinson's announcement restored to a nearly normal position the one sport that had been completely shut down in wartime.

Nation Is Warned to Expect No Early Relief From Shortages

Army's Plans to Discharge Men Who Have Most Credits Disclosed; Goods Production Limited Until Pacific Task Is Over

MAY 10 1945

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—Following is the complete text of a report, "The War: Phase Two," transmitted to President Truman today by Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion:

Letter of Transmittal

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION
Washington, D. C.

The President,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President: I submit herewith a report entitled "The War: Phase Two." This report has been prepared at my request by the Office of War Information in collaboration with other government departments and agencies. It is designed to answer specific questions which will be uppermost in the mind of the public after the defeat of Germany.

The report attempts to outline, in simple terms, the military and industrial effort which will be required to defeat Japan; the amount and rate of reconversion; our foreign commitments for relief and rehabilitation; the Army's plans for redeployment of troops and partial demobilization. In sum, it attempts to give a picture of the conditions under which the American people will live during the second phase of the war against the forces of evil.

Any report which undertakes to forecast events is subject to error, and this report is no exception. Nevertheless, it is based on the best judgment in government of the demands upon the nation for the war against Japan.

Sincerely yours,
FRED M. VINSON,
Director.

The War: Phase Two

Just how big is the job of crushing Japan? What changes and adjustments must be made in America to accomplish that defeat? How many men must remain in our Army and Navy? How many men will be drafted? What will civilian life be like in this second phase of the world's greatest war? How many jobs will there be? What quantity of consumer goods? How soon can men be released from the armed forces? How many? On what basis?

These are questions which must be answered if the people are to know the size of their task. To the extent that such questions can be answered without giving the enemy valuable information, and always stressing that changes in military and other conditions may abruptly modify any forecast, this statement outlines the situation for America.

TEN BASIC POINTS

Governing the answers to all these questions are these ten controlling statements of principles and facts:

1. War against Japan probably will grow in severity over a prolonged period. Unconditional surrender of Japan, as of Germany, is our goal, and it is hardly likely that Japan will yield her home islands to occupation by our forces short of successful and complete invasion. Experience has shown that any effort to predict definitely the duration of war usually fails. All our effort toward war, and toward production, will be needed up to the last instant.

2. Demobilization of such men as the Army can spare will begin promptly. Because of shipping limitations, it will take about a year to complete the release of men eligible for discharge. The Navy does not plan to demobilize until Japan has been defeated.

3. As a result of lessening pressure on the European war front, cuts in war production began some time ago. During the next six months, war production cuts will be of the order of 10 to 15 per cent of the current rate.

The Navy's small production cuts have been already scheduled. Greater cuts may be expected during the first six months of 1946, after the long pipe lines to supply the war in the Far East have been filled. Even then, munitions production in the first six months of 1946 will maintain a level not far from two-thirds of that previously required by the two-front war. In addition to our own needs, we must continue to send lend-lease war essentials to our Allies who are fighting with us against Japan.

4. High production still required for the Japanese war will require that a great part of those now employed in war production stay on the job. The total number of persons unemployed, many of whom will be only temporarily out of work between jobs, probably should not exceed more than 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 persons at the end of the next twelve months, as compared with a present total of about 1,000,000. There will be several local unemployment problems, side by side with actual man-power shortages in areas where war production remains at a high peak. Strict man-power controls will continue to be necessary, especially in such areas. Nationally, the situation should not be acute.

5. Subject to the over-riding priority of war production, some reconversion will take place immediately. The pace will be accelerated as the requirements of war permit. Reconversion planning must proceed vigorously, but we cannot have complete reconversion until final victory.

6. Military requirements for food will not decrease, and relief needs will be greater. Domestic demand for food will continue at high levels. As a result, no early general improvement in the civilian food supply situation can be expected. Food production must be continued at record levels.

7. The structure of many government controls over industry must be maintained to insure war and essential civilian production. Within this structure, restrictions will be relaxed gradually wherever it is possible to do this without damage to the war effort. Transportation restrictions, for example, must continue in full force, but generally speaking, materials and man power no longer pre-empted for war will be freed for civilian production.

8. One major home-front battle that will continue to demand strongest public support is that against inflation and rising prices. Restraint in buying, observance of price control and rationing regulations remain near the top of the list of civilian responsibilities. A wage stabilization policy must be maintained during the reconversion period to prevent inflationary price increases and to avoid a post-war deflationary trend which might destroy wage standards.

9. The necessity for raising vast sums of money through the sale of war bonds and by taxation for financing the war with Japan will remain undiminished for a considerable time. Taxes and war bonds also are essential factors in price control.

10. The paramount command is: Win the war! Victory over Japan comes ahead of every other consideration. The war will be shortened and peace speeded, lives will be saved, our men will come home sooner, if every one dedicates himself to this main objective.

THE JOB OF CRUSHING JAPAN

Q.—Can Japan be expected to surrender unconditionally?

A.—Unconditional surrender and occupation of Japan are primary war aims. But the Japanese "will fight to the bitter end," says Under Secretary of State Joseph Grew, for ten years Ambassador to Japan. Iwo-Jima's toll of 20,000 American casualties for 23,000 Japanese dead is an example of the to-the-death tenacity which may be expected in key positions.

It is difficult to estimate how long it will take the Allies to defeat Japan. No prediction can possibly take into account the accidents and fortunes of war. The only certain forecast is that the harder we and our allies hit Japan, the more quickly we apply our maximum pressure, the sooner the war will end and the smaller the cost will be in American and Allied lives.

Japan has two great strengths: (1) One willingness of her soldiers to die to the last man rather than to surrender; (2) Her geographical positions: She is hard to get at. Our nearest large harbor is in the Philippine Islands, 1,700 miles from Tokyo. (Okinawa, only 325 miles south of Kyushu, has anchorages but no harbor facilities of importance.) Tokyo is 1,500 miles from Guam and Saipan, which are 5,000 miles from Hawaii, and

Hawaii is as far from San Francisco as London is from New York.

JAPAN'S STRENGTH

Q.—What is Japan's armed strength?

A.—Japan has an army of 4,000,000 men, less than a fourth of them south of Formosa and China. She has several million fit for military service not yet called up. So far, we have not come up against the main strength of the Japanese Army.

Although the Japanese fleet has been crippled, it can still strike damaging blows in waters protected by land-based aviation. Her air force is still a powerful defensive factor. Until our recent bombings of Japan became frequent, Japan was producing planes faster than we could destroy them. In one recent raid over Tokyo the Japanese were able to put 650 fighter planes in the air against our Superfortresses.

Q.—How strong is Japan's industrial position?

A.—Government experts have estimated that Japan is capable of maintaining a large production in almost every category of war equipment and military supplies. Although Japan has suffered spectacular military reverses, a large portion of the war machine with which Japan began the war remains intact. The reduction fo Japan's industrial potential will require a great intensification of our heavy air attacks.

Japan has many critical war materials on the home islands. In Korea and especially in Manchuria, an important and integral part of Japan's inner zone, Japan has a large industrial plant and important raw materials. She also has stock-piled lrge quantities of key materials, enough for at least a year of full-scale war.

ALLIED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Q.—How has Allied warfare weakened Japan?

A.—We have crippled her navy, reduced the size of her air force, and destroyed the perimeter defense of the empire. Our present positions in the Philippines and Okinawa blockade her supplies from the south. Our bombers are increasing the force of their assault on her heavy industry. Since Pearl Harbor we have sunk or damaged more than two-thirds of Japan's merchant fleet, and have severed her outer lines of communication. However, as we get closer to the homeland the remaining merchant fleet may be adequate for the shorter lines of communication.

Even blockading Japan from the mainland, a difficult task, would not starve out the Japanese. These people thrive on less and poorer food than Americans.

ALLIED REQUIREMENTS

Q.—What forces will the Allies require to compel Japan's unconditional surrender?

A.—Our experience in Europe has generally demonstrated the need for joint operations of land, air and sea power. Only such coordinated action can compass the defeat of a strong and determined enemy. Germany was subject to years of the most intensive bombing ever known, but it was certainly necessary for our ground forces to battle it out with the enemy yard by yard and mile by mile to win our victory. This experience has been duplicated in the Pacific.

To mount the climactic phases of the war against Japan and to occupy conquered territories, the Army plans to maintain total forces of 6,968,000 men for a year after the European victory. This requirement, as well as that of the Navy, has been calculated by the joint chiefs of staff, using the same precise methods that were used to calculate the requirement for our successful campaigns in Europe, Africa, and our advances in the Pacific. The Army's present strength is about 8,300,000 men.

The Navy will reach its currently authorized strength of 3,389,000 by June 30, 1945. The Marine Corps has reached its authorized strength of 478,000 and the Coast Guard is virtually up to its authorized total of 173,000. Almost our entire Navy will be sent to augment the forces already operating against Japan. The British have thrown forces into Burma and a portion of their fleet is fighting beside that of the United States. Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and China, among others, have pledged their full assistance in combat and in all forms of co-operative efforts in the war against Japan.

It will take time to bring our own maximum forces to bear. The task of transporting them will be tremendous. The maximum use of both ships and planes will be made to bring this force to bear against Japan with all possible speed.

Some of our forces will be started on the way almost at once, but regrouping, re-equipping, retraining and redeploying our armies will require many months, since men and material must be transported to the far Pacific.

Transportation is a key problem in the Pacific. It is doubtful whether much of the merchant shipping now operating in the Atlantic can be shifted to the Pacific because of the millions of men and large quantities of equipment which will have to be moved out of Europe. It is anticipated that the shipping situation will be tighter than ever for many months, because of military requirements in the Pacific, redeployment of troops, return of men for demobilization and shipment of supplies to liberated areas.

DEMOBILIZATION-DRAFT-RECRUITMENT

Q.—What are the plans of the armed forces for demobilization?

A.—Prosecution of the war against Japan must take precedence over all other considerations, but men and women who can be spared from the Army will be demobilized. The Navy does not plan to demobilize until Japan has been defeated. The Army expects to reduce its strength by 130,000 in the first year after the defeat of Germany, but this will have to be done slowly at first because first priority on shipping must be assigned to the men and material going to the Pacific.

The soldiers to be released through the cut in the size of the Army will be selected from among fathers and those who have had the most extended and arduous service. It is the Army's intention to release additional men by holding selective service calls at a level above that necessary to replace men lost through battle and normal attribution.

The Army will at the same time continue to release men because of sickness, wounds, age and other factors which prevent their effective use in service. It is expected that discharges of this kind, plus those made through the cut in the strength of the Army, and the excess of draft calls over replacement needs, will result in release from the Army during the next year of about two million officers and men.

Nearly all soldiers will be demobilized from the service through the Army's separation centers and Army hospitals, in this country, and as close to their homes as possible.

HOW DEMOBILIZATION WORKS

Q. How will the Army select those men and women in its service who will be demobilized?

A. The selection will be made through the application of fair and impartial standards based on the views of the enlisted personnel themselves. These standards provide consideration for each enlisted man or woman as an individual. The adjusted service rating score will be computed with an allowance of the following credits:

Service credit—Based upon the total number of months of Army service since September 16, 1940.

Overseas credit—An additional credit based on the number of months served overseas.

Combat credit—Based upon each battle participation star, and each award of the following decorations: Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart and Air Medal.

Parenthood credit—Credits for each dependent child under eighteen years up to a limit of three children.

The Army has a somewhat similar system for officers. However, because of the character of their duties, the element of military essentiality will play a larger part in the decision.

After the scores of all enlisted personnel are known, the War Department will determine a "critical score." The "critical score" is that score at or above which an individual will be considered for demobilization.

Three factors may delay the separation of an individual who is a member of an organization which is being retained in service: (1) the lack of a qualified available replacement with a score below the critical score, (2) the operation of military necessity, (3) the possession of a special skill needed in the Japanese war. In all cases, however, enlisted personnel with scores equal to or above the critical score who are held in service will be released as rapidly as circumstances permit.

Separate critical scores will be computed for enlisted personnel in the Army Air Forces, the Women's Army Corps, the remainder of the Army. These separate scores are intended to insure equality of treatment for personnel in all branches of the service. Since the critical scores will be applicable throughout the world, it should be recognized that it will be manifestly impossible to separate individuals in the sequence of their scores. To appreciate this fact, one need only to consider the difference in the time required to move personnel between Europe and the United States, or the Pacific and the United States.

In addition, married members of the W. A. C. will be released, upon application, if their husbands have been demobilized or discharged from the armed services. Also enlisted men over forty-two, who apply, are being released by the Army.

SERVICE MAN-POWER NEEDS

Q.—Why not meet our immediate Army needs in the Pacific with men in the United States who have not yet seen overseas service? A.—Almost every soldier in this country, except those who have already been overseas or who are physically disqualified, already is embarked for foreign service. At the present time about 1,400,000 are in training to go overseas. Most others capable of serving overseas are engaged in essential jobs and will go overseas as soon as they can be replaced by overseas returnees or limited-service men. However, only part of the needs of the Japanese war can be met from the ranks of men now in the United States.

Q.—How will troops be redeployed to the Pacific?

A.—Because of the urgency of the military task, large numbers of troops will go direct from the European theater to the Pacific. This number will include many service units needed to prepare the harbors, bases and airfields essential to sharply expanded combat operations. Other troops will go to the Pacific by way of the United States and will have an opportunity for furloughs before proceeding to their new destination. More than half, including the great bulk of the combat units, will go by way of the United States.

Q.—Will the draft continue?

A.—Yes. Selective service calls will continue to be large. Deferments for men under thirty will continue to be relatively few and will become fewer as more veterans return to industry and the farms. The exact size of the calls that will be required to meet the needs of the Army and Navy cannot be calculated at this time. Release of men with long and hard service will require a higher level of calls than would be necessary if no effort were made to spread the burden of military service among as large a proportion of the population as possible.

OTHER UNIFORMED SERVICES

Q.—Will recruiting for the women's services be continued?

A.—Yes. The W. A. C. is below authorized strength, and recruitment must continue. Likewise enlistment of Waves must continue in order to meet the Navy's need for hospital corpsmen and for replacements. The other services—the Marine Corps Women's Reserve and Spars—will require replacements. The Army will continue to recruit nurses. The Navy will also continue to recruit nurses, but only to meet a small monthly quota for replacement purposes. Veterans' Administration, which now has 4,150 nurses, needs 3,000 more before July 31, 1945.

Q.—Has victory in Europe decreased the need for merchant seamen and officers? A.—No. The need for seamen and officers will continue until at least six months after the end of the war in the Pacific. Repatriation of American troops, movements of supplies and equipment and transport of rehabilitation supplies will continue to engage most of the United States Merchant Marine for perhaps as long as three years after the end of hostilities with Japan.

The United States will need 115,600 additional seamen and officers by Jan. 1, 1946. These men are expected to be obtained as follows: Men to be recruited by War Shipping Administration, through seamen's unions, and ship lines—36,200; new men to be recruited and trained—79,000, almost all of whom are to come from W. S. A. training schools.

PRODUCTION AND JOBS

Q.—What effect does the end of the war in Europe have on production? A.—War production must continue at a very high rate. Even six months from now, war production will almost equal the rate of 1943. It is not simple to shift from a two-front to a one-front war. To date our fighting in the Pacific has constituted only the preliminary battles to the main attack upon Japan. The main battles lie ahead. Warfare in the Pacific will accelerate and production must keep pace.

Actually, some categories of production will increase, some new items will be added and the emphasis will be shifted in other programs. Some items will be cut back. V-E Day production cutbacks have already largely been authorized or have been taken in anticipation of the final collapse of Germany. In the next three months there will be a net total decline in war production which will run between 10 and 15 per cent, as compared with current levels. From that point, larger cuts cannot take place until the long pipe lines to the Pacific have been filled. Thereafter, the needs for the Japanese war will continue so great as to necessitate the maintenance of production at not far from two-thirds of the schedules of the first half of 1945.

Q.—How will production cutbacks be distributed? A.—Cutbacks will be spread as evenly as possible. However, the changed nature of the Pacific war will affect differently the output of different industries, different areas and different plants. In general, it is planned to cut back production first in tight labor areas, so that work opportunities may be equalized. This will not always be possible, because cutback placements may be decided for other than man-power reasons, such as, when a particular plant is able to produce only a particular item, it might not be cut back no matter where located.

Q.—How are plants and workers notified about cutbacks? A.—The procurement agency which issued the original contract will notify the production readjustment committee of the War Production Board, which includes representatives of all interested government agencies, that cutbacks of a certain amount are necessary and will recommend the plants to be cut back.

All agencies concerned review the cutback plan, after which the local representative of the procurement agency, in co-operation with the local termination committee, gives notice to the manufacturer. Simultaneously labor is notified. The termination committee is made up of local W. P. B. and W. M. C. representatives and those of the procurement agencies.

Before notifying management and labor, the local termination committee determines whether there are other war requirements for the facilities and man power being released by the cutback in production.

CHANGES IN PRODUCTION

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Q.—What additional civilian production will be permitted immediately?

A.—Essential civilian items needed in larger quantities, including such items as oil drilling equipment, locomotives and freight cars, trucks, utilities and farm machinery. In addition, certain consumer items such as refrigerators and washing machines, will be started immediately in moderate quantities. Many minor electrical appliances and other durable and semi-durable goods will start, or expand production.

Not all factories now producing for war will have to make extensive changes in machinery or methods to produce for civilian consumption. Actually, a very large majority of all so-called war production plants can continue to work with the same, or similar machines, and in similar ways. In some cases where specialized equipment is used, physical reconversion will be necessary.

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RELAXING CONTROLS

Q.—How will production of civilian goods get started?

A.—The W. P. B. will release its controls as quickly as possible. Some can be removed entirely, others may be released on a local basis in the light of local needs for war production. Among the steps which W. P. B. has already taken, or will take in the near future, are:

1. Restoration of the complete operation of the spot authorization plan for approving civilian production through district and regional offices of W. P. B.

2. Revocation of a number of orders which at present restrict or prohibit the manufacture of certain minor durable and semi-durable consumer goods, or that limit the use in such articles of materials which now are no longer critical. Gradual revocation of these orders has already begun.

3. "Open ending" the controlled materials plan (C. M. P.) so that copper, steel and aluminum, now channeled entirely by allotments to war production, may be released also to civilian manufacturers for purchase in the free market in such quantities as are no longer needed for war or essential civilian purposes.

4. Removing or "rating floors" from a number of items now under W. P. B. orders to permit delivery or production of these items without a special W. P. B. priority.

5. Positive priority assistance for smaller manufacturers and veterans in obtaining needed materials and components so that each will have a fair chance to get his share.

The war-time economy has closed many businesses. Wherever possible small business will be given the first chance to reconvert.

It is expected that two to three million tons of steel will be released during the first quarter after V-E Day, about 500,000,000 pounds of copper and brass, and around 150,000,000 pounds of aluminum probably will be available for civilian production during the same period.

READYING FOR RECONVERSION

MAY 10 1945

Q.—How quickly will it be possible to start civilian production in those plants where war orders have been canceled and which must be reconvreted?

A.—The length of necessary time will vary with each individual plant according to the amount of change-over needed for its new products, and its ability to get delivery of materials and components. Government agencies already have in operation procedures for prompt settlement of canceled contracts, and for clearing government-owned equipment and surplus inventories out of facilities no longer needed for war production. Both are geared to give manufacturers full and rapid freedom of action in converting to civilian production, within the limitations of supplies of material and man power.

In general, a war producer whose contracts have been canceled will receive reimbursement for all costs incurred by him, which were necessary for the performance of the war contracts, plus a reasonable allowance for profit. Expenses of reconversion, however, may not be charged to the government as part of the liquidation costs.

Basic plans for handling all such matters have been worked out and information on them is available to all war plants from their contracting agencies. Funds for settlement of all contracts have been set aside from the sums originally earmarked for the whole contract.

Q.—How much is reconversion expected to cost?

A.—Total reconversion of all plants now producing for war is expected to cost not more than $3,000,000,000. Manufacturers and other businesses of the nation are estimated to have reserves of more than $20,000,000,000. Smaller manufacturers, who may not have their proportionate share of this big reserve, have access to special financing. The government is prepared to supply them from funds owed them under their contracts in anticipation of full settlement, and also has set up procedures to provide guaranteed interim financing loans on request.

THE MAN-POWER SITUATION

MAY 10 1945

Q.—What effect will shifts in war production have upon national man power and employment?

A.—The vast majority of the 52,000,000 civilian workers are in jobs which will continue during the first six months after V-E Day regardless of cuts in war production. Of these, nearly 43,000,000 are in agriculture, trades and services, transportation, plants manufacturing civilian goods, in government service or in business for themselves. About 9,000,000 are in munitions plants, a large proportion of which must continue munitions production for the war against Japan.

During the next six months, probably about one and a half million workers will lose their jobs. A larger number than this will be out of war work, but they will continue in the same jobs, producing for civilian consumption—for example, steel workers now producing steel for tanks will continue producing steel for items such as refrigerators. Also, in the next year, about two million men are expected to be demobilized from the Army. During the following six months, perhaps another three million workers will lose their jobs.

But reconversion, expansion and the needs of many industries, such as transportation, retail trades and services, textiles, agriculture, lumber and public utilities, which are now short of workers, should provide jobs for most of those who will lose them through cutbacks. The tremendous backlog of civilian needs and purchasing power will stimulate both old and new enterprises.

Unemployment, therefore, much of which will be temporary, is not expected to total more than two and a half million at the end of the next twelve months, as compared with the present total of about one million.

Shutdowns probably will cause some serious local unemployment, chiefly in one-industry towns where everybody works at the war plant. Where necessary, the United States Employment Service of the W. M. C. will supply information as to where workers are needed and will assist the worker in obtaining employment.

Women may be affected more seriously by cutbacks than men, especially in those plants which rely now largely on woman power. But re-employment records show that many women who are released when contracts are canceled have not tried to get new jobs.

HELP BETWEEN JOBS

MAY 10 1945

Q.—What help is available for displaced workers?

A.—For one thing, unemployment compensation is available to released workers in all states. The maximum payments vary from $15 to $22 a week; the number of weekly payments from about ten to twenty. Workers may obtain unemployment compensation by reporting to the local United States employment service immediately. If users cannot refer them to new jobs, it will set the wheels in motion for the payment of unemployment compensation.

Q.—What does a veteran do to get his old job back?

A.—If he held a position other than temporary, usually he need only to apply to his old employer, who in accordance with the selective training and service act will re-employ him in his old job, or in a position of like seniority, status and pay. If any questions arise his local selective service board will advise him of his rights and assist him in establishing them.

Up to the end of the war in Europe, more than 2,000,000 men had been discharged from the armed services. Of these, something more than a third had asked for their old jobs back. Most of them found their own jobs. A veteran seeking a new job may go to the United States Employment Service local office and ask to see the veterans' employment representative.

If a veteran is out of work and the U. S. E. S. is unable to find him a job, he can obtain an unemployment allowance. Under certain conditions he may be eligible for a readjustment allowance of $20 a week, for from four weeks to a total limit of fifty-two weeks, depending on his length of service.

If a veteran wishes to obtain specific detailed information about his government insurance, medical benefits, educational allowances, and other aids provided by veterans legislation, he should apply to the nearest field office of the veterans administration.

CIVILIAN LIFE

Q.—Will the war-time restrictions on civilians—rationing, lack of household appliances, price control and wage control—continue?

A.—These are war measures, and they must be continued as long as the war-created needs exist. They will be relaxed just as soon as materials, facilities and man power can be released from war production.

The irksome controls are designed not only to direct our resources to war, but to protect consumers against a rising cost of living and to make sure that every one gets a fair share of scarce goods.

Q.—Is it necessary to continue food rationing?

A.—Yes. For three reasons: (1) Total food supplies available for civilians, the military and other uses, this year are expected to be 5 to 10 per cent less than last year. At the same time, total requirements are 5 to 10 per cent greater, and will remain high. (2) We have just as many soldiers to feed as before V-E Day. They must be fed, whether they remain in Europe, or return to the United States, or are transferred to the Pacific. Moreover, we are helping to feed millions of persons other than our own soldiers in Europe. (3) Supply lines to the Pacific are longer than to Europe. More food will have to go into these supply lines. We will be feeding more men in the Pacific.

Point values of rationed food, as in the past, will be raised or lowered according to the supplies of rationed food available. The established system of making red and blue points good on the first of each month will continue, as will the plan of expiration dates for ration stamps.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY

Q.—What foods will be scarce?

A.—Meat is the most serious shortage; sugar is next. But butter and other fats and oils also will be scarce. Supplies of meat are expected to be 26 per cent less than the estimated requirements for the third quarter. Supplies will provide military requirements plus quantities for home consumption at a level for the quarter equal to an annual rate of 115 pounds per capita. This is at an annual rate of about 35 pounds less than the average which Americans ate last year and 10 pounds less than was consumed in the average pre-war year. There will be a little more meat in the last quarter due to the seasonal increase in livestock marketing. But there will be a corresponding increase in requirements.

Sugar requirements are much greater than the available supply. There is no prospect that the victory won in Europe will reduce the sugar demand—rather the need of liberated countries will increase it—and there is no immediate way of increasing the supply significantly. The present sugar ration totals 17.1 pounds per person this year for home use—the rate now has been cut to 15 pounds per year — excluding ration board allowances for home canning which are 70 per cent of 1944 totals.

Butter production will be about 600,000,000 pounds short of requirements. This will be almost seven fewer pounds of butter this year than in pre-war years for every man, woman and child in the country.

There is a wide world shortage of other fats and oils. The smaller quantity available in this country is due largely to the decline in lard production. The quantity of all edible fats and oils available this year is 1,800,000,000 pounds less than the estimated American requirements.

Supplies of cereals, except rice, are adequate. Supplies of fresh and frozen fish are large. Domestic supplies of fresh vegetables are entirely adequate and prospects, based on commercial and Victory-garden production, are that this situation will continue. The outlook for fresh fruit is that supplies will be almost as large as last year. Civilian supplies of eggs will be about the same as the record totals of last year. Supplies of fluid milk are of record size, and are more than a fourth larger than before the war.

Q.—Will we continue to feed liberated people n Europe? A.—Yes. We are sending somewhat more food to Europe this year, including relief distributed through military channels.

Fats and oils are the most important group of foods we are sending abroad, because fat is both indispensable and a cheap supplement to the large amounts of cereals which will be sent because they are relatively abundant. Supplies of meats; cheese; condensed, evaporated and dried milk; sugar; rice, and desirable types of beans are so short that they can be supplied to meet only the most urgent needs.

GOODS FOR CIVILIANS

Q. Will supplies of clothing begin to increase soon?

A. The joint O. P. A.-W. P. B. clothing program should increase production of low-cost items of clothing to meet at least minimum demands. However, certain textiles still needed by the military will not be released in any large amounts until after Japan is defeated, and military needs for some textiles suitable for the Pacific theater will be even higher.

The new O. P. A.-W. P. B. program is designed to channel most of the available materials of all kinds—cotton, wool, rayon—into lower priced clothing items sorely needed at present. What is left can be made into any material a manufacturer may wish to produce. But supplies of luxury materials—heavy rayon-satin, upholstering, brocades and similar textiles—will be strictly limited, probably until after the defeat of Japan.

Nylon and silk stockings are made of war materials and cannot be expected in any large uantities until well after final victory.

Shoes must continue to be rationed, for lack of leather, but shoe needs of the nation will be met by the production of non-rationed shoes made from fabric and with nonleather soles.

Q.—When will it be possible to buy new equipment for the home—radios, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, furniture?

A.—Some of the appliances should be available in limited numbers within a year. Washing machines, refrigerators and other body needed items will undoubtedly go into production first. Some household needs, such as electric irons and stoves, have been produced in limited quantities during the last two or three years and production probably will be stepped up in three to six months—as skilled man power and materials permit.

Provision must be made to see that the most essential civilian needs, such as those of hospitals, are filled first. If there are any appliances left over they will probably be sold without rationing. Some civilian radios should be available within the year, but present plans indicate a tight situation.

Some items of furniture will continue to be available, but

shortages of lumber and heavy textiles may limit production. Generally, as soon as materials are available for civilian production, furniture again will have metal fittings and hardware as on pre-war models.

NEW AUTOMOBILES

Q.—When will it be possible to get a new automobile?

A.—A few cars may be coming off the assembly lines in six to nine months, but it will be a long time before they are produced in really large quantities, and there cannot be enough to meet pent-up civilian demand in less than three years. O. P. A. will see that the most essential users get the first available cars under the present rationing program.

Spare parts to keep present cars rolling will continue to be produced at a very high rate. Last year the W. P. B. programmed the manufacture of $750,000,000 worth of auto and truck parts. Cars at present average nearly eight years of age, trucks nine years, and many will have to last three to four years longer. Greatest parts shortage is in batteries and tires. Need for care of cars was never greater than today.

Q.—Wil there be more gasoline for civilians?

A.—Best estimate is that there will be from 100,000 to 200,000 more barrels of gasoline daily for civilian use, an increase of 8 to 16 per cent. Any such increase, however, may be temporary. Added gasoline supplies will be divided among "A" and commercial card holders. It may be possible to increase the mileage allowed to some "B" card holders who can show need. But, in view of the military demand in the Pacific, the best estimate is that gasoline rationing must be continued for some time.

Q. Will there be more coal, home heating oil and kerosene?

A. Coal mines now have the smallest labor force in forty years and it will become smaller. Despite the overtime that the miners are now working, they cannot produce enough coal to meet fully our tremendous war and civilian requirements. There will be even less coal than there was last winter. As for home heating oil and kerosene, the best we can hope for is that civilians will have as much as last year. This hope hinges upon the continued breaking of production records.

NEW HOMES

Q. Will it be possible to build new homes soon?

A. Home building already is under way on a limited scale where necessary to relieve congestion, but only where man power and materials can be spared. Many kinds of building materials will probably remain in short supply for some time. However, returning veterans are given priorities for home building; priorities also are granted in cases of hardship. Restrictions on home building will not end until man power and materials are generally available. At least 250,000 homes and apartments are expected to be built during the next twelve months, although the figure might be as high as 400,000. Essential repairs can be made now.

Q.—Will surpluses of war goods be available to civilians, thereby helping to supply the demand for new civilian goods?

A.—Surpluses will be sold mainly through dealers and distributors, not to individual consumers. An exception to that rule is provision for direct sales to veterans who wish to buy surpluses to establish themselves in business, the professions or agriculture. While total surpluses are expected to run into many billions, surplus consumer goods are not likely to amount to enough to compete seriously with new production. Instead, they should serve a useful purpose in filling civilian needs for many items that will be difficult to obtain before manufacturing gets into full production.

Q.—When will it be possible to get better home services?

A.—Delivery service on groceries and other items, and department-store deliveries of packages below present weight and size limits may show some improvement near the end of the first year after V-E Day. Shortage of trucks, parts, tires, gasoline and especially of man power will continue to limit delivery service. Where man power is locally available, some limitations may be relaxed.

Repair service on refrigerators, stoves, etc., should be improved as repair parts and skilled mechanics become more plentiful.

Some improvement can be expected in laundry and cleaning services in localities where labor is freshly available. These facilities, too, will depend upon new equipment to reach their pre-war standards.

TRANSPORTATION BURDEN

Q.—Will the load on transportation facilities be lightened now?

A.—No. The transportation requirements of the shift to the Pacific war will add to the problems of the already overburdened railroads. Large quantities of supplies must be carried to the Eastern ports for the liberated countries and American occupation forces. At the same time, the Japanese war will call for increased rail shipments of men and materials to the West, a long haul over the few Western railways at a time when grain shipments may be reaching their peak volume.

Present government controls on civilian freight traffic must continue. The total freight tonnage will decrease slightly, but the shift of the main current of traffic to the West may add as much as 10 per cent to the present heavy load in that area. It will be necessary to make greater use of water carriers to shorten railhauls. Lack of pipe lines and waterways to the West Coast will require maximum use of railroads to haul petroleum products for the Japanese war.

Q. Will passenger travel become easier?

A. No. Trains will be crowded because of the heavy movement of troops. Pullman space will be difficult to obtain. The ban on conventions will continue and promoters of amateur and professional sports will be expected to continue their pledges of minimizing travel. Further curtailment of passenger service may be necessary. Present priorities on airplane travel will have to be continued.

All efforts for most efficient use of trucks and buses must continue. The shortage of tires, batteries and gasoline will not allow the unrestricted use of private motor cars.

HOLDING DOWN INFLATION

Q. Will wartime inflationary pressures continue after V-E Day?

A. Yes. They will be serious. Purchasing power will continue to exceed supply. Total income will continue to be high.

Price and rationing controls, wage controls, high taxes, and continued war bonds sales will be essential in keeping consumer buying within bounds. People will be encouraged to buy only what they need and to keep up their war bond purchases.

O. P. A. will continue price ceilings on items now available and will establish prices on newly manufactured goods. These will be continued to prevent inflationary tendencies. Production of more civilian goods will not, for a while, make price control easier.

Q. Will wage controls be lifted?

A. Removal of wage controls at this time would be certain to increase the cost of producing goods. Producers would have to charge higher prices to cover their costs of production. This would cause the cost of living to go up. As the cost of living rose, wages would have to be raised again. Such a merry-go-round of wage and price increases not only would fail to help workers, but would be a sure way to bring on a collapse after the war. Both prices and wages must be stabilized as long as this danger exists. Stabilization does not mean that wages will be frozen. Unfair wage rates will be adjusted; substandard wages will be raised.

The War Labor Board has the power to set floors under wages as well as ceilings over them. This power can be used when it appears that wages are likely to be forced downward rather than upward, and every attempt will be made to prevent drastic and unwarranted wage cuts.

Q. Will wages be lowered for displaced war workers who take new jobs in plants producing civilian goods?

A. While a given plant cannot reduce wage rates for a particular type of work without War Labor Board approval, some workers will move to other factories at a rate lower than their war plant job paid. Some increases in wage rates can be adjusted for a shorter work week, but it will not be possible to assure every worker that his take-home pay will remain unchanged as war production declines.

Q. Will the forty-eight-hour work week continue after V-E Day?

A. In many industries and communities, yes. As victory over Japan draws near, workers in consumer goods industries may return gradually to the forty-hour week. War industries will, however, remain on the forty-eight-hour schedule, except possibly in construction of merchant ships in which the emergency program runs out Dec. 31, 1945, or in those war industries which have taken a heavy cutback and where pay rates are high.

OTHER CIVILIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

Q. Will there be an early reduction of taxes

A. This matter will be decided by the Congress, but it has been recommended that no general reduction in taxes be made until after Japan is defeated. New tax programs are being planned for the post-V-J Day period to stimulate reconversion and new enterprises.

Q. Is it necessary for censorship to continue?

A. Yes. Censorship must remain until all danger to our security has passed, and this will not be until American lives no longer are in peril. However, with the combat zone narrowed to the Pacific-Asiatic area, some censorship modifications are in order. International mails and cables may be expected to move more freely outside the battle area.

Q. Will it be necessary to continue saving used fats, paper and tin cans?

A.—Yes, all these materials will be needed for the victory over Japan. There is a world-wide shortage of fats that must be partially made up by kitchen fats collections. Paper will be even more necessary in the packaging of material for use in the Pacific, where the climate is hard on food, clothing, munitions and other war equipment. As for tin, our former major supply source is still in the hands of the enemy, Japan.

bond campaigns?

A. Yes. The seventh loan will go on, and there will need to be, at least, an eighth loan. We must put into the war with Japan every man and every piece of equipment which can be effectively utilized. There will continue also to be a great need to divert cash purchasing power from the retail market in order to keep the maximum curb on inflation.

Q.—Will normal foreign trade become possible now?

A.—Not generally for all areas of the world. War-time restrictions on commercial export-import business, necessary to control the flow of essential supplies, so that they could be used with maximum efficiency, will be removed gradually, but normal export and import trades will not be possible before the end of the war with Japan. In accordance with the London agreement of principles, of August, 1944, enunciated by the State Department and the British Foreign Office, the United Nations' control of merchant shipping for military purposes will continue until cessation of hostilities or six months after the defeat of Japan. This is a continuation of the combined Shipping Adjustment Board's work, expanded as necessary to control merchant ship tonnage of the world up to V-J Day and for six months thereafter.

We will continue to send lend-lease goods to our Allies, but in reduced amounts. All lend-lease is limited strictly to aid in prosecution of the war. Allied nations will be able to get from us some supplies and machinery for rehabilitation of their industries, within the limit of available supplies, in the light of demands of the armed forces and our domestic civilian economy, and subject to the working out of mechanisms for financing the purchase of such supplies.

VINSON ASSERTS WAGE FORMULA WILL CONTINUE

Also Declares Other War Pay Policies Will Go On Indefinitely.

SEES STABILIZATION NEEDED

Mobilizer Says That the Elements for Creating an Inflationary Spiral Remain.

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—The "Little Steel" wage formula and all other wartime pay stabilization policies will be continued indefinitely, Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, said today. He told a news conference that there would be the "same emphasis on the wage front as on the price front"—that stabilization still is necessary despite the arrival of V-E Day. How long this will be necessary is contingent upon the speed of return to peacetime conditions, he indicated.

The specific wage control program will be announced by George W. Taylor, chairman of the War Labor Board, and William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization. Mr. Davis already has outlined his views to newsmen and Taylor will hold a news conference tomorrow.

"The idea is to permit the employer and employee to reach agreement in regard to wages, in accordance with the stabilization policies now in effect," said Mr. Vinson. "Every element is still present and will continue to be present which creates an inflationary spiral.

Calls Economic Level Higher.

"Today every major group is on a higher plateau economically than ever before in history. . . . I feel we have got to have higher prices for raw materials, higher wages and higher profits than in the pre-war period."

This is necessary because the nation will be saddled with a $300,000,000,000 debt, he said. To meet this, people have to be employed, producing more goods and increasing the national income above pre-war levels.

"As I see it, higher wages do not necessarily mean higher prices," Vinson said, referring to increased production and smaller unit costs.

While asserting that war plants will continue to work forty-eight hours a week, he did not commit himself to that schedule in civilian plants. He said his post-war goal was not specifically 60,000,000 jobs but "full employment."

He said, in his formal published program, that:

"Stabilization does not mean that wages will be frozen. Unfair wage rates will be adjusted; substandard wages will be raised.

"The War Labor Board has the power to set floors under wages as well as ceilings over them. This power can be used when it appears that wages are likely to be forced downward rather than upward, and every attempt will be made to prevent drastic and unwarranted wage cuts."

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Part Of Controls Still Needed, Vinson Says

Washington, May 9 (AP) — Wartime controls over production, rationing and pricing will be continued until Japan is defeated, the Administration said today, but "some reconversion will start immediately."

Highlights of the program, as outlined at a White House news conference by War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson were:

1. Release of enough materials and manpower, no longer needed for the Pacific war, to produce a few new automobiles within six to nine months.

2. Some prospect of an early increase in gasoline allowances for civilian motorists.

No Food Supply Change

3. Vinson said he saw no indications of any early general improvement in the civilian food supply situation.

4. No general reduction in taxes until final victory is won.

On the civilian production front, Vinson said that, generally speaking, "materials and manpower no longer pre-empted for war will be freed for civilian production."

As to the armed forces, he said: "Prosecution of the war against Japan must take precedence over all considerations, but men and women who can be spared from the Army will be demobilized." The Navy does not plan to demobilize until Japan has been defeated, he added.

He said the Army expects to reduce its strength by 1,300,000 in the next twelve months, but this will have to be done slowly at first because "first priority on shipping must be assigned to the men and material going to the Pacific."

Praising the American people for not going "haywire" over Germany's surrender, Vinson said he was confident they would "stand on their feet" until Japan is beaten. He would not predict how long the war in the Pacific will last.

"So far," he remarked, "we have not come up against the main strength of the Japanese Army."

All Efforts Toward War

In a report entitled "The War Phase 2," released at the news conference, Vinson declared:

"All our effort toward war, and toward production, will be needed up to the last instant."

This report said the major home-front battle will continue to demand strongest public support against inflation and rising prices and added that a wage-stabilization policy must be maintained during the reconversion period "to avoid a postwar deflationary trend which might destroy wage standards."

Gasoline Prediction

As to gasoline, Vinson said his best estimate is that there will be from 100,000 to 200,000 more barrels available daily for civilian use—an increase of eight to sixteen per cent—as a result of the European victory. He said even this increase may be only temporary, however.

Added gasoline supplies will be divided among A and commercial card holders, and it may be possible to increase the mileage of B-card holders who can show need.

Vinson's figures contrasted sharply with those of Interior Secretary Ickes and other Petroleum Administration officials who have estimated the increases would range as high as 50 per cent after Germany's defeat.

Car Scarcity For Three Years

Vinson said a few new cars may be coming off the assembly lines in six to nine months, but it will be a long time before they are produced in large quantities "and there cannot be enough to meet pent-up civilian demand in less than three years."

He predicted the total number of persons thrown out of employment by Germany's surrender probably will not exceed more than two to two and a half millions at the end of the next twelve months, as compared with a present total of about 1,000,000.

"There will be severe local unemployment problems, side by side with actual manpower shortages, in areas where war production remains at a high peak," he said. "Strict manpower controls will continue to be necessary, especially in such areas."

Transportation Bans Stay

Vinson emphasized that transportation restrictions must continue in full force indefinitely and that there can be no lifting of the requirement that conventions be cleared through the ODT.

"Military requirements for food will not decrease, and relief needs will be greater," he continued. "Domestic demand for food will continue at high levels. As a result, no general improvement in the civilian food-supply situation can be expected. Food production must be continued at record levels."

He said the Administration has recommended that no general reduction in taxes be made until after Japan is defeated and that "new tax programs are being planned for the post-V-J-day period to stimulate reconversion and new enterprises."

Hesitancy Apparent

Vinson called the news conference as the Government began showing signs of hesitancy at plunging into the reconversion swim.

Paul V. McNutt notified the War Manpower Commission's Labor Management Committee he might have to ask its support for a revival of manpower legislation.

WPB began to back water on its program for relaxing controls over the war metals, aluminum, copper and steel.

Conditions on the Home Front In Second Phase of World War

Washington, May 9 (A, P.).—Here is the home front at a glance, as summarized from War Mobilization Director Vinson's report on "The War—Phase Two":

MIDNIGHT CURFEW—Abolished, effective immediately.

HORSE AND DOG RACING—Can be resumed at once.

FOOD—Ten per cent less than last year. Rationing to continue.

GASOLINE—A-card drivers probably will get more soon.

TRAVEL—Transportation continues tight. Convention restrictions stand.

RECONVERSION—Some will start immediately. Some controls to be relaxed at once. Full reconversion must await Japan's defeat.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS—Price, wage, tax controls stand.

AUTOMOBILES—A few in six to nine months.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—"Moderate" manufacture of washing machines and refrigerators immediately. More electric irons, stoves in three to six months.

TAXES—Present high rates continue.

UNEMPLOYMENT—Some 1,500,000 may lose jobs in next year, in most cases temporarily.

MAN POWER—Strict controls continue.

FORTY-EIGHT-HOUR-WEEK—Continues in war plants. Dropped gradually elsewhere.

DRAFT—Calls will continue large.

CLOTHING—Low-cost items should be more plentiful soon. General scarcity will continue.

BUILDING—Between 250,000 and 400,000 new homes in next year.

SALVAGE—Fats, paper and tin can saving must continue.

Saved from Execution by His Air Troops, Goering Says After Capture by Yanks

By A. I. GOLDBERG

KUTZBUEHEL, Austria, May 9.—(AP) Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, whose Nazi air force once frightened the world, and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, German commander-in-chief on the Western front, have surrendered to Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American Seventh Army.

Goering, a self-professed fugitive from the wrath of Hitler, surrendered near here last night with his wife and six-year-old daughter and was flown today to Gen. Patch's headquarters. Details of Kesselring's capture were not immediately given.

The first of the top Nazis to fall into American hands, Goering said he was sentenced to execution by Hitler on April 24 when he suggested that he, Goering, take over the crumbling Reich.

He declared that his air force followers shot their way through SS troops who were guarding him at Berchtesgaden and spirited him away to a hideout in this area. It was with relief, apparently, that the Nazi leaders surrendered last night, to Brig. Gen. Robert Stack, assistant commander of the U. S. 36th division.

Another of the original Nazis to fall into the 36th division's hands in the mop-up of this area of Austria was Gen. Ritter Von Epp, who commanded a brief defense of Munich but fled before American forces broke into the city.

Goering readily posed for photographers and talked freely of his final clash with Hitler, whom he described in a speech as late as 1943 as the "greatest German in history." He wore several medals, including the Grand Cross of the Knights Cross, Germany's highest decoration, but complained that he lost more than half his medals when Allied planes bombed the house where he was held prisoner at Berchtesgaden.

Both Goering and his wife, the former actress Emmy Sonnemann, appeared to be in good health, though Germany's former No. 1 hostess wept frequently. There were some moments of doubt and conjecture before it finally was decided that a small artillery spotting plane was capable of carrying both its pilot and the corpulent captive to Gen. Patch's headquarters. Goering appeared anxious to get started.

The former air marshal, who several times in recent weeks had been reported dead from various causes and who was succeeded in command of the Luftwaffe last month by Gen. Ritter Von Grein, said he was in Berchtesgaden April 24 when Allied armies were threatening to cut Germany in half.

Called Hitler By 'Phone

He said he called Hitler by telephone and reminded him of his statement that if anything happened Goering was to take command. Hitler, he said, flew into one of his characteristic rages and screamed that Goering had signed his own death warrant. Three days later, on April 27, Goering said he was seized by SS troops and notified that he had been ordered executed. Only his subsequent rescue by loyal members of the Luftwaffe saved his life, Goering declared.

He said he last saw Hitler in Berlin on April 22, when Russian forces were hammering at the outskirts of the capital, thus bearing out at least in part German broadcast announcements that the Fuehrer was directing the city's defense. He said he believed Hitler died on April 27 or 28.

Arrangements for Goering's surrender began three days ago, when Col. Berndt Von Brauchitsch, a son of the German general, passed through American lines and took his mission to Gen. Stack and Maj. John E. Dahlquist, commander of the 36th division. Stack then accompanied Von Brauchitsch's driver and met Goering on a road near Radstadt, about 35 miles southeast of Salzburg.

Shortly after noon today Goering's big car, driven by his own chauffeur, swung into a driveway of a hotel here and the pudgy, immaculately-dressed marshal of the vanished Luftwaffe stepped out. Stack emerged from another car and they went up to the second floor to await the arrival of Gen. Dahlquist.

Voice Falters

Goering chatted for a time with Stack and me and a British correspondent, employing an interpreter. The color of his face was slightly weatherbeaten, but he did not appear ill, as had often been reported. He spoke quietly and steadily, especially when he launched into his story of being held prisoner at Berchtesgaden. His voice faltered when he told how near the end was at one point.

He said the material superiority of the United States and Germany's delay in getting jet-plane production started contributing heavily to the United Nations' victory.

Then Gen. Dahlquist entered, and, after a handshake and a brief greeting, dismissed the interpreter and talked with Goering in German. Goering immediately remarked to Dahlquist that "your name indicates you are Swedish."

Dahlquist said yes, that his father and mother both were born in that country, and remarked "your first wife was Swedish, wasn't she?" the Nazi leader nodded assent.

After lunch, when it became time for the party to fly to Gen. Patch's headquarters, Dahlquist asked Goering if he could fit into a Cub plane. Goering asked how many passengers it could carry, and Dahlquist answered: "only one, but I have plenty of them—I even have a German plane." Goering made a slight grimace.

In describing his telephone conversation with Hitler, Goering said "Der Fuehrer accused me of breaking faith and demanded that I relinquish all my powers, titles and decorations." The next day, he said, came the order for his execution.

Von Brauchitsch said that the order directed to the major in command of the SS troops guarding Goering was not signed by Hitler but "by Reichsleiter Bormann (Martin Bormann, one of Hitler's oldest counselers) with the notation that it was signed in Der Fuehrer's name."

"Thus the major guarding the SS troops did not regard it as an authentic order from Der Fuehrer," Von Brauchitsch said. "Furthermore the troops did not want to execute the Reichsmarshal because he was a soldier and a commander and they were soldiers."

After a whispered conference with Goering, von Brauchitsch declined to give the SS major's name because he might be subjected to some form of retribution for not carrying out Bormann's order.

Never Past Channel

Von Brauchitsch said Goering had not piloted his own plane for some time. The aide said during the time he was on Goering's staff he took part in some air operations over France but, he added hastily, "I never went past the Channel."

Goering said that while he was under arrest he heard the German radio announce that he was ill of heart trouble.

"That wasn't true," he said, "I am in perfect health."

Lieut. Harold Bond, 22, Newtonville, Mass., who acted as Stark's aide on the trip to meet Goering, said a German colonel major came through the lines with a note from Goering to Eisenhower saying he (Goering) would like to meet him.

"General Stack and I went with the major to a castle near Bruck accompanied by a reconnaissance platoon from the 636th Reconnaissance Group," Bond said. "That was around 12.30 P.M. yesterday. Goering was not there. The major phoned several places to the east and learned the Goering party was on the way. He waited two hours and then went out to meet him."

Owned By Peruvian

American soldiers stood guard over Goering and his entourage last night at Fischhorn Castle, which is owned by a wealthy Peruvian.

At Goering's own door through the night was Lieut. Jerome Schapiro, of New York city. Others of the guard detail included seven veterans of Salerno and Cassino and Italy. They were Sergt. Richard Snell, Houston, Texas; Sergt. Lester Leggett, Fort Worth, Texas; Corporal Robert Neal, Luskin, Tevas; Private Filomena Penna, Taft, Texas; Private Everett Coody, Center, Texas; Private James Farmer, Fort Worth, Texas, and Private Don Parsons, Hillsboro, Texas. Commander of the detail was Lieut. Golden Sill, Salt Lake City.

During the years of Nazi affluence, Goering perhaps held at one time or another more titles and offices than any man in history. Here is a listing of the official titles held by the man who surrendered in terror of his life to a young American officer:

Marshal of Greater Germany, Supreme War-Economic Authority, President of the Reichstag, chairman of the Council for Defense of the Reich, Commissioner in Control of Transportation, chairman of the Wartime Ministerial Council, Chief Hunter, Governor of Prussia, Chief of Prussian Secret Police, Infantry

General of the Reichswehr, Minister of Forests, Minister of Aviation, Premier of Prussia, Nazi Minister without portfolio, member of the Secret Cabinet Council, director of state theaters and operas and field marshal general.

Hitler Had Ordered Marshal's Death For Suggesting That End Had Come

He Escaped—Surrendered to Texas Troops of Seventh Army.

MAY 10 1945

HIS FLYERS TOOK HIM FROM SS

Kesselring and Von Epp Are Also Yank Captives—Mrs. Goering Also Taken.

GOERING

Sixth Army Group Headquarters, May 9 (A. P.).—Hermann Goering, once the second ranking Nazi, surrendered last night to the American Seventh Army and declared today that he had been arrested by the Germans on orders of Hitler because he wanted to conclude a surrender of the Reich.

The fat Reichsmarshal said he was seized by the Germans on April 27, held at Berchtesgaden and ordered executed. He last saw Hitler on April 22 in Berlin, he asserted. He said he believed Hitler died on April 27 or 28.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, German commander on the western front until March, also fell into American hands.

Gen. Ritter von Epp, erstwhile defender of Munich and governor of Bavaria, also was captured by the Thirty-sixth Division. He was one of the original Nazis. The 101st Airborne Division captured Lieut.-Gen. Berger in a mass surrender of Waffen SS troops near Reifing.

Goering surrendered personally to Brig.-Gen. Robert Stack, assistant commander of the Texas (Thirty-sixth) Division, which also captured Field Marshal von Rundstedt on May 1. The surrender occurred on a road east of Kitzbuhel last night. Mrs. Goering and their child also were taken. All three appeared to be in good health. Mrs. Goering, who is the former actress Emmy Sonnemann, cried frequently.

Besides Goering and Rundsteut, the Texas Division in the past fortnight has captured such luminaries as Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former Regent of Hungary, and Field Marshals List and von Leeb.

Goering Arrives at Hotel.

Shortly after noon today, Goering's Mercedes Benz automobile, driven by his own chauffeur, a Lieut. Schultz, swung into a hotel driveway as one unit of a motor procession and the pudgy and immaculately dressed marshal of Germany's vanished Luftwaffe stepped out. From a United States car at the head of the procession, Gen. Stack emerged. He and Goering went to the second floor of the building to await the arrival of Major-Gen. John E. Dahlquist, divisional commander.

Goering was accompanied by his aid, Col. Berndt Brauchitsch, son of a German general. The Colonel had come from Goering's hideaway three days ago with a message for Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Sixth Army Group commander, in which the Marshal offered to surrender.

Goering chatted a few minutes with Gen. Stack, speaking through an interpreter. Although he understands English, he does not speak the language well. Then Gen. Dahlquist arrived. After brief greetings and a hand shake, Dahlquist dismissed the interpreter and talked with Goering in German.

Make Small Talk First.

Goering immediately remarked to Gen. Dahlquist: "Your name indicates you are Swedish.

"Yes," replied the commander. His father and mother both were born in Sweden. Goering spoke briefly of his visits in that country.

"Your first wife was Swedish, wasn't she?" Dahlquist remarked.

Goering nodded.

The general invited Goering to sit in an overstuffed chair in a small hotel suite the general had for the occasion, and both relaxed and continued talking.

The former air marshal was dressed in a green hued coat of his Hermann Goering Panzer Regiment, light riding breeches and brown boots. He wore two rings on the third finger of his right hand. A single emerald ring was on the third finger of the left hand. A small first aid bandage was on the thumb of the right hand. On his left arm he wore a white armband surrender symbol.

Still Wearing Medals.

From his neck was suspended the Grand Cross of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with diamonds and brilliants. The decoration was the only one of its kind in Germany. He also wore the Order of Pour Le Merite. From his left breast dangled a chain of Luftwaffe cross decorations. Goering complained that he had lost more than half of his decorations in the bombing of Berchtesgaden, where he said he was held prisoner on orders from Hitler.

His weeping wife had been left behind at Fischhorn Castle near Bruck, along with Gen. Ritter von Epp, erstwhile defender of Munich. Von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, joined Goering on the road last week.

After lunch with Gen. Dahlquist, Gen. Stack, Goering and Col. Brauchitsch were flown in Cub planes to Seventh Army headquarters so Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch might see the marshal. There was some discussion about whether Goering could be fitted into the little plane because of his girth.

"How many people can it (the Cub plane) carry?" Goering asked.

"Only one," Dahlquist answered, and then added with a smile, "but I have plenty of them. I even have a German plane.'

Goering grimaced slightly. The General finally convinced the Marshal he could be fitted into a Cub plane and then seemed anxious to start.

Dahlquist asked Goering if he wanted to wash, and the Marshal said yes, his automobile ride had been dusty. Then the photographers came and Dahlquist asked Goering if he wanted to be photographed. The Marshal said it made no difference. He posed with Dahlquist and Stack.

He was flown to Seventh Army headquarters soon after a lunch of chicken and peas.

Goering said he was in Berchtesgaden on April 24 and talked to Hitler by telephone, recalling Hitler's previous assertions that Goering was to be his successor. The marshal said he suggested to Hitler that perhaps that time had arrived, as "it looks like the end."

Hitler Was Enraged.

Goering said Hitler was enraged and accused him of losing faith. Goering added that Hitler told him he had signed his death warrant.

"But if you renounce all of your titles and high honors, you will be forgiven," Hitler added.

The marshal said he complied, but that Hitler let the order stand and ordered SS troops to place him under arrest. His air force followers shot their way through the SS men and took him to a mountain hideaway, Goering said.

The Marshal indicated he did not know what was in store for him. His spirit seemed high, and he told his captors to "guard me well."

One of his first requests was for food "because I am hungry and want to eat." Some one in the room suggested "to eat and drink?"

"No, no. The drinking is for you," he quipped.

KESSELRING WAITS IN TRAIN

Still 'Unsurrendered'; Two Divisions Vie For His Custody

COWAN

Aboard the Kesselring Train at Saalfelden, Austria, May 9 (AP)—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, after sitting in a nine-car headquarters train in the railroad yards for three days waiting for someone to come and get him, was still "unsurrendered" tonight while the red tape unraveled.

The successor to Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt as commander in chief of the German army in the west was bearing up under the farcical situation good-naturedly. He even broke precedent and received war correspondents in his superdeluxe quarters aboard the special train for an hour-long interview.

Redoubt Was Planned

He gave them a hint that the Nazi leaders, including Hitler, actually did plan to hold out in heavily fortified underground tunnels of the Salzburg-Berchtesgaden area after all else was lost.

"I was most surprised at the decision of der Führer at the last moment to fight with his soldiers in Berlin," he told the reporters.

He said he had "the absolute conviction that der Führer was unwilling to fall into Russian hands alive," but that he did not know which version of stories of Hitler's reported death was true.

The way things look now, Kesselring will surrender officially to Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, of the 101st Airborne Division, sometime tomorrow.

3d Division Moves In

A lieutenant from the 3d Division, which has been dog-logging Kesselring since Maj. Gen. W. O. (Iron Mike) O'Daniels's outfit took Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, tried to take him away from the 101st this morning.

Kesselring's aides, annoyed by the procedure, firmly informed them all that the field marshal would stay put until the Americans get together. In the meantime, Kesselring phrased a message to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower informing him of the train's exact location and assuring the Allied commander of his desire to co-operate. He said to awaited the General's pleasure.

A Mad Dash

That didn't stop the Yanks though. A courier made a mad dash around hairpin curves in the Tyrolean Alps back to headquarters of the 506th Regiment outside Berchtesgaden and reported the 3d Division was trying to kidnap their field marshal.

Col. Rinaldo Vanbrunt, of San Antonio, Texas, chief of staff of the 21st Corps, went back with him to try to straighten things out.

While all this was going on a platoon from the 116th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron — they saw him first—was relegated to the role of referee. They were just supposed to see that the field marshal didn't get away until it was decided who was going to capture him formally and for the record.

Germans Direct Traffic

It seemed like half the German Army—and everyone carrying a pistol or a rifle—was gathered into Saalfelden to see that the field marshal did not get hurt in the scuffle.

German military police with some trepidation were trying to direct the swirl of jeep traffic screeching in and out of town at high speed. Two helmeted Germans stood guard at the door of Kesselring's car and with some effort kept straight faces while they went through their rigamarole with loaded rifles every time a Heil Hitler salute was thrown in their direction.

Quisling Surrenders, Locked in Jail at Oslo

MAY 10 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OSLO, Norway, May 9—(AP) Nazi puppet Premier Vidkin Quisling of Norway, the man whose name has become a synonym for traitor, was locked in the Oslo jail today and two high German officers were reported to have taken their own lives as a result of Norway's liberation.

Quisling and six of his cabinet members surrendered themselves to Oslo police while members of the Norwegian home forces rounded up 400 of his followers throughout the city.

Josef Terboven, Nazi civil governor for Norway, and SS Lt. Gen. Rediess, chief of the German police in Oslo, were said to have killed themselves by shooting.

Quick Trial Ordered

The 57-year-old Quisling was ordered arraigned immediately under Norwegian law. The puppet premier objected vigorously when he was locked in a cell, asserting "Statesmen like me should not have an ordinary cell."

He also objected when the police took away a satchel he brought to the jail. It contained chocolate and a bottle of cognac. For some time after the cell door clanged shut, it was reported, the prisoner made speeches about "All the good things I did for Norway."

Quisling, who five years ago was plucked from obscurity by the conquering Germans to head a government that never was able to command the respect of the Norwegians, drove up to the Olso police station with his six associates in a luxurious bullet-proof limousine.

(The Norwegian radio in a broadcast reported in New York by OWI said the six who surrendered with Quisling were Axel Stang, minister of physical education; Johan Lippestad, minister of social welfare; Rolf Fugelsang, minister of propaganda; Ragnar E. Schanke, minister of church and education; Anders Vasbotten, minister of the interior, and a former minister named Von Kirsch, not further identified.

(Earlier, the broadcast said, Dr. Alf L. Whist, minister without portfolio, and Hans Skarphagen, minister of transportation, had also surrendered. Four members of the Quisling Supreme court, an ex-public prosecutor and a Nazi district leader were reported to have given themselves up yesterday.)

Quisling's minister of police, Jonas Lie, who fought for the Germans on the Russian front, was still at liberty. There were reports he had barricaded himself in a suburban Oslo mansion under protection of several hundred Norwegian Nazis.

Plan Removal of Troops

Meanwhile, plans for the removal of German troops from principal Norwegian cities to a central point for formal surrender were discussed by Brig. R. Hilton, chief of the Allied Control commission, and Maj. Gen. Holte, German chief of staff in Norway.

The general Norwegian situation was relatively peaceful after scattered disturbances yesterday and last night. In one skirmish in Oslo a German sailor was killed. Authorities said a civilian and an Oslo policeman were killed when a drunken German sailor tossed a hand grenade at a group of home front soldiers.

There were no details of the reported suicides of Terboven, who ruled Norway with an iron hand, and his SS police chief.

The exact charge to be placed against Quisling was not announced. Under Norwegian law, a prisoner must be arraigned within 24 hours after his arrest and there were indications Quisling would be brought before a court tomorrow morning.

Born in Norway

Quisling was born in the Norwegian Telemark province July 18, 1887, of peasant stock. He was a brilliant student and entered the army where he gained rapid advancement. He served as military

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attache at Petrograd and Helsinki during 1918-20 and in 1922-23 represented the International Russian Relief organization in the Ukraine and Crimea. He also worked on relief problems in Russia and Armenia for the League of Nations in 1924-26 and stayed in Russia until 1930. He had retired from the Norwegian army in 1928 after a quarrel with the general staff and on returning to Norway found himself forgotten.

Taking up politics, he was named minister of defense by the Farmers' party government of 1931 and helped carry out Norway's disarmament program. He became involved in several obscure political battles and in 1933 launched his own party, the "Nasjonal Samling." This party failed completely in the 1936 elections and Quisling dropped back into political oblivion from which he was lifted by the Germans in 1940 to be proclaimed their puppet prime minister.

He was unable to form a responsive government and the Nazis moved in with force to support his regime. His name became known around the world and was adopted by many lexicographers as a synonym for "traitor," one of the war's first vocabulary additions.

Quisling Won Victims' Cell

Norse Traitor Drives to Police Station in His Bullet-proof Car and Gives Up.

Oslo, Norway, May 9 (A. P.).—Vidkun Quisling, whose name became a synonym for treachery in this war, was taken to the Oslo jail today from his estate outside Oslo. He will be arraigned publicly in court some time this afternoon under Norwegian law.

The Norwegian Nazi chief, broken by the swift events which toppled his five-year grip on Norway, drove up to the Oslo police station in a bullet-proof car with six of his Cabinet members. While immediate arraignment is scheduled by law, some police officials said that he might not be arriagned until tomorrow morning.

[Dispatches from Oslo yesterday said that Quisling had been in his lavish suburban home "Gimle," guarded by home-front men.]

German reports today said that Josef Terboven, German Commissioner in Norway, and SS Gen. Rediess committed suicide by shooting themselves.

The Norwegian home forces rounded up 400 other Quislings throughout the capital. Meanwhile plans to remove German troops from the principal cities to central assembly points for moral surrender went forward in conferences between Brigadier R. Hilton, chief of the Allied Control Commission, and Major-Gen. Holte, chief of staff to the German commander in Norway.

Quisling was assigned to a cell in the famed Moellegatan 19 Prison, from which hundreds of his own political prisoners have been released since Germany's capitulation.

The first outbreak of violence occurred in Oslo during the night when two Norwegians and a German sailor were killed in a skirmish outside the office of the Aftenposten. The authorities said that a drunken Nazi sailor tossed a hand grenade at home-front soldiers, killing a civilian and an Oslo policeman.

The German was killed in the resulting exchange of shots. There were unconfirmed reports of minor shootings elsewhere in the country, but, on the whole, the situation seemed relatively peaceful.

In addition to Quisling, Propaganda Minister Fogelsang, and the Minister for Sports and Forced Labor, Axel Stand, are held at Oslo prison, the official Swedish Telegraph Agency said.

[A Norwegian news agency broadcast heard in London said that Charles Hoff, Quisling sports leader and former Olympic pole vaulter who once toured the United States, was arrested last night in Oslo.]

GERMAN TROOPS STILL BATTLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Nazis Retreating Hastily to the West and Southwest, Moscow Says.

PORT GARRISONS QUIT

German SS Troops Battling Soldiers in Woods North of Hamburg.

LONDON, Thursday, May 10.—(AP) Marshal Stalin announced the liberation of Prague yesterday and said that while a small group of die-hard Germans still was resisting in Czecho-Slovakia," we must believe that the Red army will succeed in bringing it to its senses."

Just after midnight the Moscow radio broadcast a Soviet communique which stated that the capitulation of the Germans was proceeding on all fronts except in Czecho-Slovakia, where a group of German troops, "avoiding capitulation to Soviet forces, is retreating hastily to the west and southwest."

The Moscow communique said Soviet troops had linked up with Americans in Austria in the area of Anstetten.

Shortly before Stalin announced that Prague had been freed the Prague patriot radio broadcast an invitation to President Eduard Benes and the National government to return to Prague from Kosice.

The German high command in what the announcer on the Flensburg radio said was the "last communique" announced tonight that all German arms had ceased firing on order of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz.

"We have achieved great victories but also heavy defeats—we succumbed with honor," said the announcer.

German Troops Battle

An Associated Press dispatch from the British Second army said a fierce battle was being waged at Segeberg, 25 miles north of Hamburg, in a woods where 30 lanatic German SS troopers and marines were battling German soldiers.

The dispatch said the territory had been made out of bounds for British troops and no British troops had been molested. German troops were sent into the area by their commander with orders to clear it out.

Prague was occupied by the Germans March 14, 1939, in one of the Hitler strokes that culminated in history's most devastating war.

The Czecho-Slovak news bureau in London said some die-hard German soldiers still were fighting in Moravia and claimed the Germans were "ravaging all the country."

"They have not given up," the announcement said, "and are shooting every citizen who appears on the streets of the towns and villages" still held by them.

The French Defense ministry in Paris announced that German Atlantic port garrisons at La Rochelle, St. Nazaire and Lorient had surrendered, leaving only the Germans still holed up in Dunkerque to be accounted for in France.

Violate Surrender Terms

The fighting in Prague and in the neighboring territory was in violation of the surrender terms and the soldiers participating are regarded as guerrillas unprotected by international law. Stalin said Prague was freed at 4 a.m.—hours after the midnight deadline of the surrender terms.

During the day the Prague radio said German dive-bombers had attacked the city three times before its final liberation was announced by Marshal Stalin.

Stalin's order of the day, was addressed to Marshal Ivan S. Konev and generals of the First Ukrainian army. In Moscow the victory was saluted by 24 salvoes from 324 guns—the salute given for the liberation of a national capital.

Stalin's order of the day was the 368th of war, in a series which began on Aug. 5, 1943, with the proclamation announcing the liberation of Orel and Belgorod.

Like every Soviet order with the exception of that announcing the historic linkup of Soviet and American forces, it ended with the exclamation "death to the German invaders."

Soviets Capture Prague, Czech Capital

London, May 9 (AP) — Russian troops and tanks, striking swiftly by night from the north, liberated Prague at 4 A.M. today—four hours after the official deadline for all Germans to lay down their arms—Premier-Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Warfare between Germans and Russians apparently continued beyond the time set for complete cessation of hostilities. Earlier today, a station calling itself the Prague Radio said German planes bombed the Czechoslovak capital and three other points in the republic shortly after Russian troops had entered Prague.

Salute Ordered

Stalin declared "troops of the 1st Ukrainian front, as a result of a swift night maneuver by tank formations and infantry, having smashed enemy resistance, today, May 9, at 4 A.M., liberated from the German invaders the capital of our ally, Czechoslovakia, the city of Prague."

He ordered a salute in Moscow of 24 salvoes from 324 guns.

Hostilities in Europe officially ended at 12.01 A.M. battlefront time. At about the same time the Germans surrendered the three French Atlantic ports and U-boat bases of Lorient, St. Nazaire and La Rochelle. A French communiqué said they had been occupied. The only Germans remaining unsurrendered on French soil were some 12,000 at Dunkerque, the Channel port through which the British Expeditionary Force escaped in 1940.

79,000 Taken In Ports

About 79,000 Germans were believed to have yielded in the three surrendered ports.

Russia joyously proclaimed the unconditional surrender of Germany before dawn, ten hours after President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed V-E day following Germany's capitulation at General Eisenhower's advanced headquarters at Reims in France early Monday. A formal ratification of the surrender took place in Berlin yesterday.

Actions such as the last gasps at Prague are outlawed under surrender edicts, and German participants may be treated as *francs-tireurs*—subject to summary execution.

Camps Reported Hit

The unconfirmed Czechoslovak broadcast said Prague, Melnik, Kralupy and a Jewish concentration camp at Terezin, 40 miles north of Prague, had been bombed.

The possibility was not overlooked that the entire suitation might be a German trick in an attempt to get the western Allies to attack the Russian.

The Patriot radio earlier had said Nazi SS fanatics reopened fire at 1.50 A.M. (7.50 P.M., E.W.T., Tuesday), almost two hours after the deadline for cessation of hostilities.

Benes Asked To Return

Later, the Prague radio station broadcast a message to Czech President Edouard Benes saying "the city of Prague and surrounding country has been cleared of German occupants and we will rejoice at your return to the capital." Benes's government presently is at Kosice (Kassa) in Slovakia.

"All the German forces have capitulated," the same station said.

The Czech Government monitor in London heard the station assert that Melnik had been bombed three times. German tanks were said to have moved through Prague shooting at civilians.

"Death" To The Nazis

[The Czech radio, in announcing that the Red Army had entered Prague, said:

["We shall give the Red Army liberators of our country a great welcome," said the broadcast, which instructed the citizens how to greet the Russians. "People of Prague, clear the barricades and open the way for the glorious Red Army.

["Death to the German occupants! Long live the famous Red Army!]

The final humiliation was delivered yesterday to the Nazi regime. No more striking evidence of the totality of German defeat could have been conceived than the ceremony amid the wreckage of Berlin, where the surrender was ratified.

Under the terms of surrender, remnants of the German *Luftwaffe*, all arms and ammunition, all armor and self-propelled guns, all artillery and other weapons, all trucks and military equipment, must be accounted for and surrendered to local Allied commanders, or designated military representatives of the victorious powers.

On the high seas Germany's U-boat fleet, with which Hitler once hoped to win the war, was ordered to surface and wait orders to proceed individually to port.

One far-flung point of German resistance evaporated yesterday. The German commander of the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea, General Wagener, surrendered with 10,000 troops. There was no word early today from Crete.

many's unconditional surrender.

As one of the first two American newspaper men officially permitted to go to Berlin since the Russian occupation, I witnessed the signature in the large white-washed hall of a German Army technical school in the eastern residential suburb of Karlshorst, used by Marshal Zhukov as his headquarters. The document was more or less identical in terms to that signed at Reims on Monday morning, with certain additions requested by the Germans defining more clearly the details of the surrender of German troops and equipment.

Arrogant to the Last.

On the Allied side, it was signed by Marshal Zhukov for the Russians and by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder on behalf of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and was witnessed by Gen. Carl Spaatz and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. On the German side, Marshal Keitel, as Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, signed together with Admiral von Friedeburg, commander-in-chief of the German Navy, and Col.Gen. Paul Stumpff, commander-in-chief of the Luftwaffe.

With the signatures of the

Keitel Is Arrogant to Last In Surrendering to Zhukov

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG
For The Combined Allied Press

Berlin, May 9 (A. P.).—The final seal was set on the Wehrmacht's defeat and humiliation before the world early this morning by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel of the once-proud German High Command. Brought to Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's headquarters in the devastated German capital, he signed the formal ratification of

heads of all the German armed forces appended, this historic document forestalls forever any future German claim that the German army ended the war unbeaten.

Marshal Keitel, a tall, haughty and gray-haired figure, wearing the full dress uniform with red-striped trousers of a German field-marshal, maintained his Prussian arrogance to the very end.

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Playing for Time.

After his signature already had been appended to the document, and while the Allied chiefs were signing, Marshal Keitel made a last-minute attempt to play for time. He beckoned the Russian interpreter to him and began haranguing him, bitterly protesting that there was insufficient time to notify the forces under his command of minor modifications in the capitulation text and asking for another twenty-four hours' grace before it became effective.

"I insist you go to the Colonel-General—I mean Marshal Zhukov—and tell him I must demand another twenty-four hours' respite," he said. The interpreter hesitated, appeared uncertain what to do, and finally went and consulted members of Marshal Zhukov's staff. Since no reply was conveyed back to Marshal Keitel it appeared that the Russians ignored the request.

For Marshal Zhukov, the ceremony was the triumphant climax to a bitter 1,000-mile battle from the ruins of Stalingrad into the heart of devastated Berlin. Marshal Zhukov's headquarters were established at Karlshorst because there is not a single building in devastated central Berlin which could house even a company headquarters.

Supreme Humiliation.

Marshal Keitel, too, had the final supreme humiliation of being driven in a Russian staff car to meet Marshal Zhukov through the blasted shambles of central Berlin, which had witnessed the greatest triumph of his and Adolf Hitler's armed forces a bare three and a half years ago.

Marshal Tedder, Gen. Spaatz and other members of the Allied delegation left Reims yesterday morning and touched down on the airstrip at Stendal, near the Elbe at 11 A. M., where a rendezvous had been made with a Russian fighter escort and a plane bringing Marshal Keitel and Admiral von Friedeburg from Flensburg. Gen. Stumpff, who once commanded the German Air Force in Norway and Finland and Gen. Stumpff had an important western front command, rode with Marshal Tedder from Reims. A party of eight American, British and French newspaper men and broadcasters flew with Marshal Tedder.

Marshal Keitel's plane was late for the rendezvous, and it was not until 12:20 P. M. that all five planes took off again. Almost immediately they were joined by an escort of six Russian Yaks, which flew circles around the slow transports all the way in to Berlin's Tempelhof Airport.

Death and Destruction.

As the planes circled slowly over Berlin, preparing to land, the city underneath looked like an incredible Wellsian setting. Mile after mile of gaunt, roofless, gutter shells of houses stood silent and skeleton-like. There was no traffic in the streets except Russian military vehicles. Over the whole dead capital there was a thick haze and columns of smoke from burning buildings could be seen curling lazily into the still air over the city.

The Allied delegation was met at the airfield by a guard of honor of a Russian guards regiment with flags of the Soviet Union, United States and Britain. The day was warm and sunny. The band played the three national anthems and a guard of honor in bettle-browed Russian helmets and carrying long-bayonets fixed on their rifles gave three hurrahs and staged a formal parade.

The planes landed at 2 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Marshal Tedder, Gen. Spaatz and their staff paid a formal call on Marshal Zhukov in his office, a small, simply furnished room with a red flag and maps as the only decorations on the wall.

Speaks Only Russian.

In a brief, informal ceremony, Marshal Tedder presented Marshal Zhukov with a silken SHAEF banner, sent as a personal gift by Gen. Eisenhower, and Marshal Zhukov replied with a brief speech of thanks. The Russian strategist, medium-sized and stocky, with his hair closely cropped and thinning on top, wore a marshal's full dress uniform and was a dignified, soldierly figure throughout. He spoke only Russian and all conversation between him and the Allied personnel had to be interpreted.

Meanwhile Marshal Keitel and the Germans had been escorted to a nearby villa to await the capitulation document. Marshal Zhukov asked Marshal Tedder to stay behind and confer alone with him a few minutes. The two remained closeted about half an hour while Marshal Tedder gave Marshal Zhukov the draft of the capitulation terms embodying certain changes which the Russians desired. At 5:30 P. M. they came out and Marshal Zhukov asked Marshal Tedder to give him until 8 P. M. to consider the exact wording.

A long wait then began. At 8 P. M. Marshal Zhukov and the Allied experts had not yet agreed on the final text. At one point Marshal Tedder was called away to confer again personally with Marshal Zhukov.

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Midnight Call.

It was not until shortly before midnight that the document finally completed, typed and presented to the Germans. At midnight Marshal Zhukov notified the delegates to enter the hall for the signing.

The hall was brilliantly lit with kleig lights, spotlighting the Russian, American, British and French flags immediately behind the chief Allied delegates. The long tables were arranged like a letter "E."

Marshal Zhukov, stern-faced, took the middle seat, with Marshal Tedder and Andrei Vyshinsky, Assistant Foreign Commissar, and Admiral Sir Harold Burrough, the Allied supreme naval commander, on his right, and Gen. Spaatz, followed by Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny, who had arrived independently, from the French First Army.

Other Allied Members.

Other members of the Allied delegation included Major-Gen. H. R. Bull, American head of the SHAEF G-3, and Major-Gen. K. W. D. Strong, British head of SHAEF G-2. The newspaper men were escorted by Capt. Harry Butcher, U. S. N. R., Brig. W. A. S. Turner and Col. Ernest R. Dupuy, of SHAEF public relations.

At 12:07, Marshal Zhukov rose and read the text of the capitulation document, then ordered the German delegation to be brought in. Marshal Keitel walked in, followed by Admiral von Friedeburg and Gen. Stumpff.

Marshal Keitel, haughty and self-possessed, his face slightly flushed, slammed his marshal's baton down on the table and took a seat, looking straight ahead, ignoring the photographers who swarmed around him. Once or twice he fingered his collar and nervously wet his lips.

Old Potsdam Arrogance.

He was determined however, to carry his old school Potsdam arrogance through to the bitter end. The Germans sat at a separate table, near the door, with four uniformed aids and two Allied interpreters standing behind.

When he was seated, Marshal Tedder rose and asked in a cold voice, in English, "I ask you: Have you read this document of unconditional surrender? Are you prepared to sign it?" After the translation, Marshal Keitel picked a copy of the document off the table and replied in a harsh Prussian accent, in German, "Yes, I am ready."

Marshal Zhukov then motioned him to come over to the table. Marshal Keitel picked up his cap, his marshal's baton, and his gloves, then slowly and carefully inserted his monocle in his right eye, walked over, and sat down, to sign in a long scrawling hand the single word "Keitel." The first signature was appended at exactly 12:15 A. M., Central European time.

25 Toasts Drunk.

There was a total of nine copies to sign—three each in Russian, English and German, of which the Russian and English texts were official, for the record. After signing, Marshal Keitel returned to his seat and Admiral Von Friedeburg and Gen. Stumpff followed immediately afterward.

Marshal Zhukov then signed for the Russians, Marshal Tedder for Gen. Eisenhower, and Gens. Spaatz and Tassigny signed as witnesses. It was while this was proceeding that the incident of Marshal Keitel demanding an extra twenty-four hours' grace occurred.

As the signing was completed, Marshal Zhukov rose and said coldly in Russian, "I now request the German delegation to leave the room." Keitel rose, snapped together the folder in which he was carrying his copy, and marched out haughtily, followed by the other Germans.

The Allied leaders then shook hands all around. Later Marshal Zhukov gave a banquet to the Allied delegation which lasted until 6 A. M., during which no less than twenty-five toasts were drunk. In one toast, to Gen. Eisenhower, Marshal Zhukov described him as "one of the greatest generals of present times," and adding, "I want him to know how much the Soviet Army and people appreciate his tremendous achievements."

Marshal Keitel returned to Flensburg this morning, and Marshal Tedder and Gen. Spaatz to SHAEF.

Ruins Of Berlin, In Last Days' Fight, Described

John Groth, 37-year-old artist and war correspondent, wrote this story after a visit to Berlin the day it fell. He had last visited Berlin in 1934, when Hitler staged his Nazi blood purge.

MAY 10 1945

By John Groth

Berlin, *Thursday, May 3. [AP—Delayed]* — Hitler's legacy — the broken, smoking chaos of Berlin—sprawls under the vivid banners of the Red Army today. German tears and hunger mark the end of the Nazi empire.

We entered the once-arrogant capital of the European new order at 1.30 P.M. in a dusty jeep mixed in with trucks of a Russian convoy returning from the west.

Russian Storm Troops were crushing the SS remnants in the last hour of battle in the shell-torn waste of the Tiergarten.

Mounds Of Debris

For miles around that tiny pocket of resistance stretched lifeless mounds of debris of what had been a city of 4,000,000.

Templehof airdrome, once the hub of a continent's airways, was a skeleton of hangars and terminal buildings with the gray-winged planes of the *Luftwaffe* scattered beyond in drooping postures like wounded birds.

Slowly plodding past up on the Berliner Strasse came long lines of Soviet horse-drawn transports. The drivers looked like nomads from the steppes of central Asia. There was a dreary rain falling from an overcast sky—appropriate for this Teutonic Gotterdamerung.

Barricades Conquered

Smashed, overturned streetcars showed where enemy barricades had been conquered in turn by the Russian assault that days earlier had moved from the Berliner Strasse, north of Belle Alliance Strasse. It was the only clear way into the city from the south.

A demolished bridge at Bleucher Platz forced our jeep to make a detour. But a block away we found a temporary wooden span over which a great stream of sedans flowed, each carrying Red officers intent on a sightseeing tour through the heart of Berlin just as Americans had toured Paris.

I had to inquire of a German civilian in order to identify Belle Alliance Platz, which I once knew well, with the streets radiating from it unrecognized as streets. They were heaps of almost mountainous rubble.

Germans Clear Paths

German women, children and old men were clearing paths under the guard of Russian tommygunners and riflemen. There are no young German men left. Civilians moved abjectly, picking up bricks by hand.

We threaded a narrow lane between walls of debris, going several blocks before we saw a sign we were on the Wilhelmstrasse. Some hulks of buildings still were afire.

One building collapsed just as we crossed the Leipziger Strasse. Kaiserhof Hotel, the former palatial home of Nazi mouthpiece Paul Joseph Goebbels, still stood.

Chancellery Smells Of Battle

The scarred walls and a hillock of muddy masonry of the Reichschancellery on the left side of Wilhelm Platz still smelled of battle. Empty windows gaped in the fire-scorched facade. Part of the roof had fallen in.

Three Red flags flew over this seat of government for the Reich that Hitler predicted would last 1,000 years. A mammoth black-and-white photograph of Premier Marshal Stalin had been hung by his proud troops on one of the Chancellery's walls. A defaced picture of Hitler could still be seen.

We asked some Russian officers whether their search yet had produced Hitler's body. They said they only knew what the Moscow radio had reported about his alleged death.

Bombing Results Elate Reds

Our Soviet allies seemed very elated about the fact that American and British bombers had wrecked such great destruction upon Berlin before the Red Army's assault.

They threw their arms around us and welcomed us as "comrades." Many others, however, exhausted by long hours of battle, dozed in their vehicles parked along the street.

They had foraged bottles with which to celebrate the victory.

There were fourteen dead horses and eight knocked-out vehicles from Wilhelm Platz to Unter den Linden. Rubble heaps seemed higher as we approached that once stately boulevard.

You could smell death. There were bodies under the wreckage.

Brandenburg Gate In Ruins

Turning left into Unter den Linden I looked first for the horses drawing a chariot atop the Brandenburg Gate. All but one of the horses were flat, as though a shell had hit them. To the left of the gate the Hotel Adlon was full of holes, like a Swiss cheese.

Unter der Linden, where Hitler held his victory parades, was a mass of twisted vehicles. Up the street came a bedraggled group of prisoners and Germans carrying stretchers with bodies on them. Everywhere German men and women were sweeping and cleaning under the eyes of the Russians. The street itself was strewn with land mines dug up by the victorious army's sappers.

Russian officers and Russian marines were photographing each other in groups beside the Brandenburg Gate, which had a long anti-tank block built into it. Beyond were the sound of machine-gun and rifle fire and occasional grenade explosions.

Red Flags Over Reichstag

I climbed over the block and went into Hindenburg Platz, and there were Russian tanks and infantry moving west toward the Tiergarent area north of Charlottenburger Chausse where the firing was going on. On my right the old Reichstag had three large red banners flying above it.

The Reichstag itself was a complete wreck.

I asked who was doing the fighting, and the Russians said SS members were making a last stand. This was about 2.30 P.M.

Back of the Unter den Linden, I stood and made sketches of the German civilians cleaning up the rocks.

Some guards were Russian WACs. All traffic corners had smartly dressed WACs with flags directing traffic. They were dressed in boots, blouse, skirts very smartly fitted and wore berets. They carried guns. It seemed out of place for them to be with guns. They were not at all friendly toward German women.

We went up Unter den Linden. Every building was ruined, testifying to the fury of the air force. I went to the Lustgarten, passing many 88's, some of which were intact, and several burned-out Russian and German tanks. I was not able to recognize any of the buildings aside from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and that only because of the columns in front.

It was the worst destruction I have seen since St. Lo.

State Theater Unrecognizable

I did not recognize the State Theater. It was a shell and the huge canopy was broken. On the Lustgarten the Cathedral top had been sheared off, like the top of a hard-boiled egg.

The old museum facing it was on fire.

In front of the Schloss Museum statues were lying around like dead Germans.

An impassable road block forced me back, winding among butterfly mines, rocks, fire and bricks to the Friedrickstrasse and north of it past buildings still on fire which heated the street like an oven.

30.24-25625

Ashes were falling on the jeep.

Only One Bridge Intact

I stopped at the Friedrickstrasse Station, a frequent bombing target. The huge ceiling of the station was broken. From there I went up across the Spree River where the bridge was intact. But other bridges up and down the river were smashed.

The only people standing in the streets were Russian soldiers. The only civilians I saw were walking quickly or working. Coming across Germany with the American and British armies, I saw many Germans smiling, but I saw only tears in Berlin.

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Berlin Is A Modern Carthage; It No Longer Exists As A City

MAY 10 1945

By HAROLD KING
[For the Combined Allied Press]

Berlin, May 9 (AP)—This town is a city of the dead. As a metropolis it has simply ceased to exist. Every house within miles of the center seems to have had its own bomb.

I toured the Nazi capital from the east to the center and back to the south this morning in company with Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and the Russian military commander of Berlin, General Berzarin.

NIGHT

The scene beggars description. I have seen Stalingrad; I lived through the entire London *Blitz;* I have seen a dozen badly damaged major Russian towns, but the scene of utter destruction, desolation and death which meets the eye in Berlin as far as the eye can rove in all directions is something that almost baffles description.

Blitz A Bank Holiday

"The blitz on London was a bank holiday compared with this," one of my colleagues remarked.

Dozens of well-known throughfares, including the entire Unter den Linden from one end to the other, are wrecked beyond repair. The town is literally unrecognizable.

The Alexander Platz, in the east end, where the Gestapo headquarters were, is a weird desert of rubble and gaping, smoke-blackened walls. From the Brandenburg Gate, everything within a radius of from 2 to 5 miles is destroyed. There does not appear to be one house in a hundred which is even useful as shelter.

Kaiser's Palace Gone

Among hundreds of well-known landmarks which have disappeared or been irreparably damaged are the former Kaiser's palace, the opera house, the French, British, American and Japanese embassies, Goering's Air Ministry, Goebbel's Propaganda Ministry, the Bristol and Adlon hotels.

Hitler's chancellery in the Wilhelmstrasse is like some vast abandoned ancient tomb of the dead. It has had several direct hits, and it is impossible yet to tell who lies buried beneath the rubble, perhaps Hitler himself.

The only people who look like human beings in the street of what was Berlin are the Russian soldiers. There are 2,000,000 inhabitants in the town, the Russian authorities told me, but they are mostly in the outer suburbs. In the central part of the town you only see a few ghostlike figure of women and children—few men—queueing up to pump water.

Vengeance Had

If Stalingrad, London, Guernica, Rotterdam, Coventry wanted avenging, they have had it, and no mistake about it.

The Red flag, or rather several Red flags, fly on top of the Reichstag which is burned hollow. The Tiergarten opposite the Reichstag looks like a forest after a big fire. There was heavy street fighting here.

I motored from the Tempelhof airport in a fast car and during 30 minutes' unhampered driving, I spotted only six houses which you were not able to see straight through and in which there were signs of habitation.

The population and Red Army soldiers are attempting to clear some of the main streets.

Complete Silence

The Russian command has already erected at all main squares and crossings huge sketch maps, without which it would be impossible to find one's way about.

Except for an occasional Russian army car or horses drawing Russian army carts, there is a complete silence over the city, and the air filled with rubble dust.

One sign of life, however, are the interminable columns of displaced persons of all European nationalities who seem to be marching through Berlin in various directions, carried forward by a homing instinct more than by any clear idea of where they are going. These columns of freed slaves are sometimes a mile long.

They trudge along slowly, one or two abreast, drawing tiny carts, or six or eight of them at a time dragging with ropes wagons which need a lusty horse. In these columns there are many little groups, carrying the flag of their nationality—Italians, French, Belgians, mostly. Many are in soldier's uniform and appear to be escaped or freed prisoners of war.

Modern Carthage

The Russian military command of this modern Carthage is already feeding hundreds of thousands of Berliners. The Red Army has seized what food stocks the town had, and has added from its own supplies.

Berliners get 500 grams of bread a day (more than many got in Moscow in the winter of 1942), a little meat, sugar, coffee, potatoes. Attempts are being made to get the water supply working. The Russians are obviously not wreaking any vengeance on the population.

I asked one well-known Russian writer, who was attending the surrender ceremonial, why the Russians bothered about the population.

"We must look after the people," he said with a note of surprise at the question. "We cannot let 2,000,000 people die."

Many wounded German soldiers lying in underground hospitals have been sent to Russian-organized hospitals, and are looked after by German doctors and German nurses.

STALIN CALLS TRIUMPH OVER FOE COMPLETE

Dates Victory as of Signing of Surrender Paper in Berlin.

1000 GUNS HAIL EVENT

Moscow Goes Wild Over End of War—Crowds Cheer U. S. in Demonstration.

London, May 9 (A. P.).—Premier Marshal Stalin tonight issued his final order of the day to the Red Army and Navy, announcing the unconditional surrender of Germany, and ordered a triumph salute of thirty salvos from 1,000 Moscow guns.

The order followed shortly after Stalin himself broadcast to the Russian people, and declared Germany's final act of surrender in Berlin "is not only a piece of paper" but a "true capitulation of Germany" forced "to her knees by the Red Army and by the troops of our Allies."

His final order of the day to Soviet fighting men declared:

"I congratulate you on the victorious conclusion of the war. Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in fighting for the freedom and independence of our motherland. Long live the Red Army and Red Navy."

Long Peace Predicted.

In his broadcast speech, Stalin said, "True, one group of German forces in Czecho-Slovakia still is trying to avoid capitulation, but we must believe that the Red Army will succeed in bringing it to its senses."

FCC monitors in New York said Stalin declared the end of the war would bring a long period of peace for Europe.

"Now we can say with full foundation that this is the day of complete victory," he declared over the Moscow radio. "All the suffering of the trials of our people in the defense of our motherland were not in vain.

"Hitler declared three years ago, 'we shall destroy Russia.'

"Now, three years later, Germany has been completely destroyed."

Stalin's speech, lasting five and a half minutes, made no reference to Germany's only remaining ally, Japan, or to the conflict engaging the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific.

"On May 7 in Reims the provisional protocol of capitulation was signed," Stalin said, in the first mention to the Russian public of the surrender ceremonies there. Through the day Soviet announcements had told only of the signing in Berlin.

"On May 8 representatives of the German High Command, in the presence of representatives of the Supreme Command of the Allied troops and of the Supreme Command of the Soviet troops, signed in Berlin the final act of capitulation, the execution of which commenced at 2400 hours (midnight), May 8."

"Fascist Germany has been forced to her knees by the Red Army and by the troops of our Allies," Stalin said at the opening of his speech.

Reich Totally Destroyed, Stalin Tells His People

MAY 10 1945

London, May 9 (AP)—Premier-Marshal Stalin tonight issued his final order of the day to the Red Army and Navy, announcing the unconditional surrender of Germany, and ordered a triumph salute of 30 salvos from 1,000 Moscow guns.

London, May 9 (AP)—Marshal Stalin in a personal broadcast to the Russian people tonight said Germany's final act of surrender in Berlin "is not only a piece of paper," but a "true capitulation of Germany."

DAY NIGHT

"Now we can say with full foundation that this is the day of complete victory," he declared over the Moscow radio.

"All the suffering of the trials of our people in the defense of our motherland were not in vain.

Repeats Hitler Statement

"Hitler declared three years ago, 'We shall destroy Russia.'

"Now, three years later, Germany has been completely destroyed."

"Comrades, the great patriotic war has ended in the complete victory of our great Red Army, which defended the independence of our motherland," Stalin concluded.

"Glory to our great people, eternal glory to the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of our motherland."

Stalin's speech, lasting 5½ minutes, made no reference to Germany's only remaining ally, Japan, or to the conflict engaging the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific.

Stalin's Victory Address

LONDON, May 9 (AP).—The text of Premier Stalin's speech, broadcast today from Moscow:

Comrades, fellow countrymen and women, the great day of victory over Germany has come.

Fascist Germany has been forced to her knees by the Red Army and by the troops of our allies. She has admitted herself defeated and has declared unconditional capitulation.

On May 7, in Reims, the provisional protocol of capitulation was signed. On May 8, representatives of the German high command in the presence of representatives of the supreme command of the Allied troops and of the supreme command of he Soviet troops signed in Berlin the final act of capitulation, the execution of which started at midnight, May 8.

Being well aware of the subterfuges of the German leaders, who consider their treaties as mere scraps of paper, we have no reason to accept their word. Nevertheless, this morning the German troops, in the execution of the act of capitulation, have begun to surrender their arms en masse to the Soviet troops. This is no longer a mere scrap of paper. It is actual capitulation of the armed forces of Germany.

True, one group of German troops in Czechoslovakia is still trying to avoid capitulation. But we must believe that the Red Army will succeed in bringing it to its senses.

Now we have every ground for declaring that the historic time has come of the final defeat, the day of the great victory of our people over German imperialism.

The great sacrifices suffered by us for the freedom and independence of our motherland, the immeasurable privation and suffering which our people had experienced in the course of the war, the intense work in the rear and at the front done by us for the motherland were not in vain. They were crowned with full victory over the enemy.

Hitler's Eagle Nest Dazzles U. S. Troops and Reporters

MAY 10 1945

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

In Hitler's Hide-out Atop Kehlstein Mountain, May 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The palatial dimensions of Hitler's aerie here atop 7,500-foot Kehlstein Mountain expose the myth of the Fuehrer's simplicity. The hide-out is completely undamaged by Allied bombing, and all of its appointments are intact.

The altitude of Kehlstein Mountain is such that snow still covers the highest part of the motor road leading to a point about 800 feet from the top, where cars are stopped before two huge bronze doors.

Formerly, after these swung open the cars proceeded some twenty-five feet into a tunnel, where a second set of doors opened. Guests alighted here and stepped into a rotunda serving as a waiting room. Thence they entered an elevator which carried them to the top, a six-minute ride.

Very Expensive Tea.

It took two years to build all this. As we were about to set out afoot for the top we encountered Fritz Bloss, Berchtesgaden electrical engineer, and an American officer coming down the mountain side. Bloss said the elevator had been knocked out when the electric cable connecting the mountain retreat with the power station in Berchtesgaden was cut.

"Every cup of tea drunk atop Kehlstein Mountain cost 10,000 marks," Bloss observed," if you consider what it cost to build this road, with its six tunnels, and the tea house atop."

Bloss said Hitler had not been there recently.

We climbed along narrow ledges with deep ravines yawning below us. When we reached the chalet we first entered a circular living room 50 feet in diameter with walls as thick as those of a medieval fortress. It was constructed of mauve colored sandstone and had a circular oak table in the center 12 feet in diameter. Around the table were comfortable club chairs. Five huge windows and one smaller window afforded superb views in every direction. The ceiling, about 14 feet high, had white oak beams.

The Lap of Luxury.

There was a huge fireplace of chocolate marble streaked with white, on the inside were figures of medieval knights on horseback and the inscription: "Built in 1938." Eight candelabra, each holding six big candles, lighted the room we entered a 16-foot

coffee room with comfortable lounging chairs for six persons. Ascending again from the coffee lounge, we reentered the living room and then climbed six steps into the dining room, which was done in white oak paneling with walnut table and 30 chairs. Directly behind the dining salon was the smoking room, with red leather chairs and walnut-paneled walls and ceiling.

Behind the smoking room was the kitchen. It had the latest culinary gadgets with electric stoves, meat slicers, coffee makers, refrigerators and countless gadgets. To the left of the kitchen was the servants' combined lounge and dining room.

Chinaware and Linen.

The chinaware for the main dining room consisted of costly Meissen fabric manufactured near Dresden with a Chinese dragon motif. The linens and wine glasses all bore the monogram "A. H."

Running parallel with the three-story building, one of whose stories was underground, was a veranda 8 feet wide and 64 feet long with five arches where Hitler's guests could drink with the most picturesque scenery in all Bavaria before them. Along the western ledge were powder rooms and wardrobe closets.

There were immense wine and liquor cellars stocked with the finest of beverages, including cognacs dating back to 1832 and the rarest of French champagnes. There were also vast stocks of food.

a traffic jam.

The Germans apparently expected to keep their automobiles. G. I. guards searching for a German car for their own use found that the keys were gone from every last one of them.

But that was not all. The Germans also brought out truckloads of liquor, cigars and cigarettes, and arrogantly posted guards over their treasures. To the curious doughfeet who came poking knowing noses into the cache, English-speaking German guards warned: "You must not touch this. It is for the officers and men."

G. I.'s Grab for Souvenirs.

A German first lieutenant in charge of an SS military police outfit was unloading baggage. Out spilled a brand new swastika flag. It was rather obvious they would have no more need for such an item, and a G. I. reached for it.

"You Americans," said the German officer irritably, "after the war you'll need a ship apiece to take souvenirs home."

"Well," retorted the bristling doughboy, flicking the moth balls from the Nazi banner, "we've got the ships for it."

Another soldier tapped a German for his portable typewriter.

"Of course not," was the haughty reply. "I will need it in camp."

One officer came up to our jeep driver, Woody Woodall of Livingston, Ky., and asked him to swap

That's the way things are going on here. The G. I.'s who are trying to bring about this capitulation peacefully are getting madder and madder, and there's likely to be a new outbreak of war before this one is formally concluded.

OLD AUSTRIAN FLAG FLYING OVER LINZ

Linz, Austria, May 9 (A. P.).—The red and white flag of the old Austrian Republic flew from many buildings in this American-occupied city today, symbolizing the hope of many Austrians for the restoration of their independence as a nation. The flags, taken from the hiding places in which they had been during the years of Nazi occupation, appeared within a few hours after the cessation of hostilities.

Actually, V-E day obviously was regarded by Austrians with mixed emotions. All seemed aware that, with the Germans, they had suffered a complete military defeat, but many apparently felt that they also had gained something — liberation from German control. It is lilac-time in the beautiful, sunny Danubian valley and the many American troops rolling over Austrian highways were [illegible]

Two Yanks Down Last Nazi Planes

U.S. 9th Air Force Headquarters Germany, May 9 (AP)—Lieuts. Manuel W. Geiger, Clarkston, Mich. and Stanley S. Newman, Chicago won the honors of shooting down the last two German planes before the war ended, so far as known here.

They each downed a Focke-Wulf 190 yesterday morning while on reconnaissance patrol duty 15 miles south of Pilsen. They said the Germans fired first.

At least twenty German planes flew from Czechoslovak bases yesterday to land and surrender at various American bases. One *Luftwaffe* group commander brought his entire family in an old Junkers-

EISENHOWER LAUDED BY MARSHAL ZHUKOV

BERLIN, May 9.—(AP) Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, deputy commander-in-chief of Russian forces, lauded Gen. Eisenhower today as "one of the greatest generals of all time, [illegible] of America's outstanding sons."

Zhukov, who turned back the Germans at Moscow and led troops capturing Berlin, spoke of Eisenhower during a banquet in the same room where the surrendered documents had been signed a while earlier.

Von Epp Is Captured

KUTZBUHEL, Austria, May 9 (AP).—In addition to Reich Marshal Goering and Field Marshal Kesselring, the American 7th Army also has captured General Franz Ritter von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, who commanded a brief defense of Munich but fled before American forces broke into the city.

Germans Fight Germans Who Resist Surrender

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, May 9—Germans fought Germans in the small battle of Segeberg, twenty-five miles north of Hamburg today.

More than 300 fanatic SS marines turned the forest there into a little redoubt, declaring themselves against German civilians who surrendered.

The territory was declared out of bounds for British troops, and German soldiers were sent into the redoubt by their commander to clear it out.

U. S. DIVISIONS AT END OF WAR

112 Were Identified as Facing Nazis.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May 9 (A. P.).—Victory in Europe found 112 known Allied divisions arrayed against the German enemy, plus an undisclosed number of others which must remain on the secret list for a variety of reasons.

Ninety of those divisions which can designated by number are under Gen. Eisenhower — fifty-nine of them American divisions in armies other than the new Fifteenth, whose present make-up cannot be disclosed. The Fifteenth, which will remain to participate in the occupation of Germany, will be strengthened by additional divisions transferred from other American armies.

The situation on Eisenhower's front was so fluid in the final weeks of the war that the divisions were shifted rapidly from army to army, depending upon where they were most needed. As a result, the American Third Army, the last to meet any organized resistance, drove through Czecho-Slovakia and Austria with eighteen divisions under Gen. Patton's command as the end drew near.

With Patton at End.

Patton's divisions at the end of the war included thirteen infantry outfits: The First, Second, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Seventy-first, Seventy-sixth, Eightieth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-fourth and Ninety-ninth, and five armored divisions: Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

On Patton's right flank the American Seventh Army of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch finished the war in Europe with fourteen divisions — the Third, Fourth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Sixty-third, Seventieth, Eighty-sixth, 100th and 103d Infantry, and the Tenth, Twelfth and Twentieth Armored.

At last reports the American First Army of Gen. Hodges, first on the Normandy beaches, first through the Siegfried Line, first across the Rhine and first to link with the Russians, had nine divisions deployed along the Elbe and Mulde rivers on the Third Army's left. These were the Third, Seventh and Ninth Armored.

Ninth Army Had 13 Divisions.

Between Hodges's forces and Field Marshal Montgomery's Twenty-first Army group, Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army had thirteen announced divisions up to or across the Elbe. These were the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-fifth, 102d, Infantry; the Second, Fifth and Eighth Armored and the Seventeenth Airborne.

The American Eighth Infantry and Eighty-second Airborne divisions finished up with the British Second Army on the Baltic. Other divisions on the Twenty-first Army group included:

The American divisions under Eisenhower's command which can be designated, but not located, include the Sixty-sixth Infantry, Seventh Armored and 101st Airborne. (A field dispatch put the 101st at Berchtesgaden.) Others which still are on the secret list were in the line or in rest areas when victory came.

So far as is known here, twenty-two divisions were in on the Allied victory on the Italian front. These included the American Thirty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-first and Ninety-second Infantry, an armored division and the Tenth Mountain.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry—Pushed back by enemy counter-attack near Davao, Mindanao.

25th Infantry—Aided in flanking Balete Pass, northern Luzon

31st Infantry—Forces retreating enemy into mountains of central Luzon.

32d Infantry—In flanking movement on Balete Pass.

1st Marine—Static on Okinawa line.

7th and 77th Infantry—Hold flanks of Okinawa line; weather bad.

CHURCHILL SENDS REPLY TO TRUMAN

Hails U.S. War Role In Answer To V-E Day Message

London, May 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said in a message to President Truman tonight that "the valian and magnanimous deeds of the USA" during the European war will forever stir the hearts of Britons and predicted they will "lead to even closer affections and ties" between Britain and America.

"At no time has the principle of alliance between noble races been carried and maintained at so high a pitch," the Prime Minister said in replying to the President's V-E day message.

Churchill heaped high praise on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who he said "set the unity of the Allied armies above all nationalistic thoughts."

Text Of Message

The text of Churchill's mesage:

"Your message is cherished by the British nation and will be regarded as if it were a battle honor by all his Majesty's armed forces of all the races in all the lands.

"Particularly will this be true throughout the great armies which have fought together in France and Germany under General of the Army Eisenhower and in Italy under Feld Marshal Alexander.

"In all theaters men of our two countries were brothers in arms and this was also true in the air, on oceans and in narrow seas.

"In all our victorious armies in Europe we have fought as one. Looking at the staffs of General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Alexander anyone would suppose that they were the organization of one country and certainly a band of men with one high purpose.

Together, Heart And Soul

Fantastic Surrender of Nazi Corps

Germans Give Up With All the Comforts of Home—G. I.'s Irk Haughty Enemies.

Berchtesgaden, May 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The German Army's Eighty-second Corps surrendered to the American 101st Airborne Division in a field out here at the edge of town—and the proceedings were hard to believe.

A German general in an army vehicle led the parade. Behind him were thirty other vehicles, each packed with staff officers and personnel attached to the general's headquarters.

The camp where these prisoners will live is about a quarter of a mile down the road. The Germans were ordered to park their trucks, swanky touring cars and Kraut jeeps in this field to avoid

his .45 for a German pistol.

Even Had Girls With Them.

A fresh load of Germans came in. They had women with them. They seemed astonished when informed the girls couldn't join them in captivity.

"How long before we will go home?" asked another prisoner. "Do you have much work for us to do?"

The talk veered around to Hitler.

"He died in the War Ministry in Berlin," said an SS captain. "Dynamite—tons of it—blown up by the Germans at Der Fuehrer's order."

by bouquets tossed into their jeeps and the cabs of their lumbering trucks.

The doughboys were aware that they were among people different than those they had conquered in Germany.

44,500 Liberated in Linz

LINZ, Austria, May 9 (AP).—Major N. P. Gatling, of Scarsdale, N. Y., was trying as military governor of Linz today to unscramble the tangled affairs of the Linz district. The Americans found 30,000 "displaced persons" here. Linz's ten hospitals are crowded with German wounded. In addition, the Allies liberated 10,000 prisoners of war and 4,500 Russians held in concentration camps.

Ex-Serb Chief Set To Fight Tito Anew

Kitzbuehel, Austria, May 9 (AP)—Field Marshal Milan Nedic, former pro-Axis Premier of Serbia, said today he and his followers would continue their nationalist policies and their war on Mashal Tito.

The former Premier and his brother, Col. Gen. Milutin Nedic, former Yugoslav Minister of War, chorused that they were "opposed to communism."

Staying in a hotel room here, their status is still in process of determination, as is that of 33 others found in this health resort after they had fled from the Balkans, in some cases just ahead of the Partisan elements of their own people.

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"Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Group, with its gallant army, has played its part both in our glorious landing last June and in all the battles which it has fought, either as the hinge on which supreme operations turned, or in guarding the northern flank, or advancing northward at the climax. All were together heart and soul.

"You sent a few days ago your message to Field Marshal Alexander, under whom, in command of the army front in Italy, is serving your doughty general, Mark Clark.

Mixed In Battle

"Let me tell you what General Eisenhower has meant to us. In him we have had a man who set the unity of the Allied armies above all nationalistic thoughts. In his headquarters unity and strategy were the only reigning spirits, the unity reached such a point that British and American troops could be mixed in the line of battle and that large masses could be transferred from one command to the other without the slightest difficulty.

"At no time has the principle of alliance between noble races been carried and maintained at so high a pitch. In the name of the British Empire and Commonwealth, I express to you our admiration of the firm, farsighted and illuminating character and qualities of General of the Army Eisenhower.

Valiant, Magnanimous

"I must also give expression to our British sentiments about all the valiant and magnanimous deeds of the United States of America under the leadership of President Roosevelt, so steadfastly carried forth by you, Mr. President, since his death in action.

"They will forever stir the hearts of Britons in all quarters of the world in which they dwell, and will, I am certain, lead to even closer affections and ties than those that have been fanned into flame by the two world wars through which we have passed with harmony and elevation of mind."

EUROPE FROL... FOR SECOND DA...

Joy Unrestrained in Citie... Everywhere But Reich.

London, May 9 (A.P.).—Merrymakers in this British capital embarked today on their second V-E day celebration. There was also frolicking in the streets of Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and other cities.

In Oslo, capital of Norway, armed German soldiers strolled about the streets, watching the Norwegian celebrants. That curious V-E day situation, duplicated in other Norwegian towns, was due to the fact that Allied authorities had not yet been able to collect enemy arms.

Street fighting between Danish troops and former Nazi collaborators as well as Germans marred the celebration in Copenhagen. The unrestrained marathon celebration that started in Paris Monday continued. Paris and London's non-stop observances set the pace for other European cities.

Churchill Speaks Again.

Despite three earlier talks, Prime Minister Churchill appeared on the balcony of the Ministry of Health at Whitehall last night and exchanged repartee with thousands jammed into that section. He reminded the British that "one deadly foe has been cast on the ground and awaits our judgment and our mercy. But there is another foe who occupies large portions of the British Empire—a foe stained with cruelty and greed—the Japanese."

Cheering crowds at Buckingham Palace brought King George and Queen Elizabeth out to greet them at midnight for a seventh time. The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret slipped out of the palace, and accompanied by guards and officers, mingled with the throng.

The mysterious wartime buildings on Hampstead Heath went up in flames, making the biggest V day bonfire of them all. They were largely a collection of imitation bungalows forming a fake village, built in 1941 and intended apparently as a decoy for German raiders.

They Didn't Even Go Home.

Thousands of Londoners never got home last night. With the holiday-curtailed transportation jammed hopelessly with skylarking humanity, many bedded down uncomplainingly on benches, open places in Leicester Square and the doorways of Piccadilly. Hundreds spent the night in Hyde Park.

The victory of the United Nations also was observed in some of Europe's neutral capitals. In Lisbon Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar led the celebration with a toast. "Let's welcome victory." The Swiss were happy over the advent of peace, but President Edward de Steiger cautioned his people, "we cannot figure on normal times yet."

Allied flags—with the exception of Soviet Russia's—fluttered from buildings in Madrid, but there were no public demonstrations in the Spanish capital.

British War Damage 4 Billions

LONDON, May 9 (AP).—Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Commons today that a "safe" estimate of the war damage to Britain would be well over $4,000,000,000.

Law Reviews Poles' Arrest

London, May 9 (AP)—Minister of State Richard Law told Commons today that the British Government did not agree with the Russian version that the sixteen Polish leaders under arrest by the Russians were all saboteurs.

A Soviet broadcast had accused the Polish group, led by Gen. Leopold Okulicki, of sabotage behind the lines of the Red Army. Questioned whether the "introduction of the name of this officer appears to constitute quite a different element," Law replied.

"I have seen the report of the Tass agency and can only say that the information at the disposal of the Government certainly does not conform with what is contained in that report."

British Seek Confirmation

Law said the British Ambassador in Moscow had been ordered to ask the Soviet Government "for confirmation of the report that Mr. (Wincenty) Witos, former Polish Prime Minister, is now at liberty" and for confirmation of reports of the arrests of other Polish leaders.

Witos disappeared a few days after the Polish Government in London reported that the first group of Poles dropped from sight after answering the call of the Russion secret police, ostensibly to arrange their transportation to London.

"No Further Information"

Asked whether the British Government had any "sound reasons" for believing the sixteen Polish leaders still were alive, Law said that he regretted that "we have no further information than that with which the House is already familiar."

The British Minister was referring to a British statement that discussions with Moscow on the creation of a broader Polish Government in line with the Yalta agreement had broken down as a result of the arrest of the Poles, some of whom, Moscow said, would be tried on charges of sabotage.

British Realize Significance

In response to a question whether he realized the Poles invited to Russian headquarters were "promised absolute immunity for their personal safety," Law replied: "I can assure you that the British Government realizes the full significance of the facts in so far as it knows them."

Law was asked whether "it was not a fact that almost all these missing persons were members of the Polish trade union movement or Socialist movement" in Poland, and whether it was true that Britain "had no protest from parties of the Left in this country as to their detention."

"When these matters have been discussed here," Law said, "I have been conscious of no particular protest."

Nazis Had 200 To 300 Submarines At End

London, May 9 (AP)—The Germans had between 200 and 300 submarines to surrender to the Allies, according to the best estimates here, and some of them likely will be in used against Japan before long.

The Admiralty has given no hint of the actual number of U-boats surrendered as yet.

So far there have been no reports of "incidents" at sea or in harbors.

Captive Nazis To Work In Britain

London, May 9 (AP)—Great Britain has decided to use German prisoners "in considerable numbers" to help the Government housing program, Duncan Sandys, Minister of Works, announced today.

DOENITZ HELD WAR CRIMINAL

Persistent Rumors Say Himmler Is In Sweden

London, May 9 (AP)—The British Press Association said today that although Admiral Karl Doenitz, successor to Hitler, implied that he might have a finger in the future government of Germany, "he is not likely to be recognized by us as anything better than one of the war criminals."

"There is a conviction that the root of German militarism which has been responsible for recurring wars is the long-established general staff, but through the years it has done more damage to civilization than the upstart Nazi party, and that the general staff is to be placed beyond further mischief," the agency said.

Himmler In Sweden

While the British Government accepts the report that Hitler is dead, the British agency's parliamentary lobby correspondent said that there is a possibility that Heinrich Himmler, notorious Gestapo chief, is in Sweden.

"People coming from there are saying so in sufficient numbers to give a certain credence to the story," he said. "Without any question Himmler is a war criminal. . . . But I can now state that for four or five months Himmler has been trying to perform a 'quick change' act in hope of convincing the world that after all he is a humanitarian and a decent fellow.

Countermanded Hitler

"It seems that he countermanded an order by Hitler for the shooting of a big contingent of British and American prisoners of war after we bombed Dresden. His intervention saved them. He also allowed a number of Jews to escape into Sweden."

The agency said that the British Government "adheres to the opinion . . . that Himmler superseded Hitler last February in authority in Germany," and that "since then Hitler had been a waning star while Goering has been completely out of the picture."

U. S. Repatriates Quit Germany

LONDON, May 9 (AP).—More than 7,000 American repatriates, rescued from German prison camps, were flown from the surrendered Reich to France and Great Britain yesterday.

30 DIE IN CRASH

London, May 9 (A. P.).—More than thirty persons were killed Sunday in the crash of a United States transport plane on a flight from the Continent to England, it was disclosed today. All on board, among them some Britons as well as Americans, lost their lives when the machine crashed into a hut at a radar post. One person was killed on the ground.

Doolittle Visits George VI

LONDON, May 9 (A.P.)—Lieutenant James H. Doolittle, commander of the United States 8th Air Force, was received by King George VI today at Buckingham Palace.

KENNEDY DEFENDS SURRENDER STORY

PARIS, May 9—(AP) Associated Press Correspondent Edward Kennedy disagreed strongly tonight with Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., director of the public relations divisions of Supreme headquarters, on whether the jeopardizing of Allied lives and possible prolongation of the war was involved in Kennedy's story on the German surrender at Reims Monday.

Allen, in an 800-word public statement dealing with Kennedy's Reims dispatch reporting the German surrender a day before its official announcement, asserted that "To save Allied lives on both fronts" General Eisenhower obtained authority from the Russians to negotate for a German capitulation on the understanding that the greatest secrecy would be maintained" until the Russian high command could be satisfied through later and more formal contact with the surrender was genuine on all fronts."

Tells of Pledge

Allen stated that these considerations "clearly involved security and the saving of American lives," but that Eisenhower permitted a selected group of correspondents to witness the surrender signatures after they had been pledged to secrecy.

Replying to this statement, Kennedy, who still is under suspension by Supreme headquarters, said tonight:

"General Allen and other responsible officers of SHAEF public relations made it clear to me at Reims that no question of military security was involved in release of this news.

"Allen told me, in fact, that General Eisenhower was desirous of having the news published as soon as possible so that the fighting might halt and lives possibly be saved.

"General Allen told me that General Eisenhower's hands were tied by a decision coming from 'high political levels.'"

Kennedy said further that Allen's statement about the need of waiting "until the Russians were satisfied that the surrender was genuine" was astonishing in view of the fact that Soviet Russia was a signatory of the Reims agreement.

Allen's statement said that the story was "not one obtained by press representatives in the ordinary course of their activities with this theater," but "by the courtesy of SHAEF" and through Allen's promise of secrecy.

Kennedy replied that "certainly General Allen must know that the purpose of correspondents in this theater is to report news, and certainly as head of public relations he should realize that the signing of the end of the war was news and, since he himself conceded there was no question of military security involved, it was legitimate news."

As for the secrecy pledge, Kennedy declared, "It is true that General Allen at one point during the visit to Reims (by 17 selected correspondents) said that the story would not be published until the respective heads of the Allied governments announced it.

Says Plans Changed

"It also is true that at another point he said the announcement was expected to be made at SHAEF even before we could reach Paris. The plans were changed a number of times, and General Allen made a great many conflicting statements concerning how the news would be released.

"After my return to Paris, the German government announced officially that it had surrendered, and I was informed that the BBC likewise had announced the capitulation.

"I thereupon went to Lt. Col. Richard Merrick, chief American press censor, and told him that since it was conceded that no military security was involved and that I regarded the suppression as purely political censorship, I therefore could not be bound by it. I intended to send the news.

"I based this statement on assurances given by the late President Roosevelt and other responsible American officials that the sole purpose of censorship was military security and that the surrender of Germany ended the need for military security in Europe except in so far as it might affect the war in the Pacific.

"I also telephoned to General Allen to tell him of my intentions of passing this dispatch, but was told by his secretary that he was too busy to speak to me."

Once aPssed By Censor

Kennedy also disclosed that the censors had read his dispatch, marked it "passed," and signed it, but that later, when it was decided that the respective governments would make the first announcements, he was informed orally that the passing of the dispatch was rescinded. Kennedy said they made it clear that this decision was not due to any matter of military security.

Answering Allen's statement that General Eisenhower had feared "the entire chain of negotiations" might break down, Kennedy said that if this were true then it must be conceded that the Reims agreement was an empty gesture, although signed by the Russians and agreed to by the Germans, and that the only signing which counted was the later Russian-managed one in Berlin.

"The contention that negotiations might break down is not borne out by the supreme command's action," said Kennedy, "in that, hours before my story was sent out, General Eisenhower officially notified all troops that the surrender was signed and the war was over effective at 12.10 A.M., May 9. This showed that he had no doubts that the Reims agreement officially ended the war."

Points To Experience

"I have been reporting this war since its start," Kennedy said in conclusion, "and I have found that despite assurances given that the sole purpose of censorship was military security, in many instances censorship has gone beyond this point.

"I have always made it perfectly clear to General Allen and to public relations officials generally, both here and in the Mediterranean theaters, that I took the guarantee that censorship was confined to military security very seriously and at its face value and would not voluntarily submit to political censorship, as this would mean the end of the free press and of all freedom in the world."

Kennedy Denies Breaking Trust

MAY 10 1945

New York, May 9 (AP)—Edward Kennedy, whose Reims dispatch to the Associated Press Monday gave the first eyewitness account of the German surrender, today made his first direct statement concerning the story and denied in a separate message that he had "admitted any breach of confidence."

Kennedy, chief of the AP's Western-front staff, has been under suspension since Monday, and General Eisenhower, in a telegram to Kent Cooper, executive director of the AP, said this was "due to self-admitted deliberate violation of SHAEF regulations and breach of confidence."

Kennedy distributed his statement to correspondents accredited to SHAEF and the Paris press. It was the first time Kennedy, speaking directly for himself, had presented his case. Previous efforts of the AP made in direct messages to its Paris bureau and also to General Eisenhower, had failed to obtain a statement from Kennedy, who, under the suspension, was not permitted to communicate directly with his home office.

Not Military Security

His statement said:

"I saw the representative of the existing German Government sign the agreement of unconditional surrender.

"I was informed by a representative of SHAEF (supreme headquarters) public relations that, although no issue of military security was involved, SHAEF public relations intended to suppress this news from the public until a later time.

"I informed a representative of SHAEF public relations that I could not accept this view, since it had been conceded that no military security was involved, and that I intended to send this story.

"I sent the story."

Denies Breach Of Trust

A telegram from Relman Morin to Cooper conveyed this message from Kennedy:

"He says it is completely incorrect to say that he has admitted any breach of confidence. He says he did what he considered was his duty and is still of that opinion."

Supreme headquarters in Paris announced that two other AP men had been suspended, Morton Gudebrod and Robert Bunnelle, executive director for the AP in the United Kingdom.

KENNEDY DENIES BREAKING FAITH

A. P. Reporter Claims He Merely Did His Duty

By Associated Press

MAY 10 1945

A message from the Paris bureau of the Associated Press today quoted Edward Kennedy, whose Reims dispatch Monday gave the first eyewitness account of the German surrender, as saying that "It is completely incorrect to say that he has admitted any breach of confidence."

The message, from Relman Morin of the Paris staff to Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, continued: "He (Kennedy) says he did what he considered was his duty and is still of that opinion."

Kennedy, chief of the A. P.'s western-front staff, under suspension by Supreme Headquarters as a result of his story, filed nearly twenty-four hours before the official announcement, still was unable to give his account of the affair directly. Morin's message quoted Kennedy as saying that a statement sent at 8 P. M. yesterday "contains all facts of the case and states his position." No such statement filed at that time has yet reached the A. P. in New York.

Two Others Suspended.

Supreme Headquarters in Paris announced that two other A. P. men besides Kennedy had been suspended. It said: "War correspondents Edward Kennedy, Morton Gudebrod and Robert Bunnelle of the Associated Press have been suspended pending an investigation of alleged violations of SHAEF regulations."

Bunnelle, executive director of the A. P. in the United Kingdom, was notified by the rear echelon of SHAEF in London that he was suspended as a war correspondent in the European theater of operations.

In a message to Cooper, Bunnelle said, however, that this did not restrict his activities except that he becomes unable to use Army facilities and military communications channels or to eat at Army messes.

Urged End of Censorship.

Capt. Harry Clark, SHAEF public relations officer in London, who telephoned Bunnelle's notification, said that he acted on instructions of Supreme Headquarters in Paris, which, he added, gave no reason for the move. Bunnelle asked a written statement of specific charges and Capt. Clark said that he would forward the request to Paris.

Cooper last night urged on Gen. Eisenhower abolition of military censorship in Europe now that the war there has ended.

In a radiogram to the Supreme Commander of the Western Allies, Cooper also requested that Edward Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press Paris bureau, be permitted to state his own case concerning how he broke the story of Germany's surrender a full day ahead of the official announcement, and asked Gen. Eisenhower to state the Supreme Headquarters position respecting the elements of security involved in the surrender story.

KENNEDY ACCUSED OF PACT VIOLATION

Allen Tells Of Eisenhower's Agreement With Russians

Censorship Stands

Paris, May 9 (AP)—The war in Europe has ended, but censorship will continue at least as long as the military is here.

Supreme headquarters censors, just before the German surrender, received the first copy of their new series of modified instructions and these now are in force.

Paris, May 9 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., director of supreme headquarters public relations division, issued a lengthy statement today dealing with Edward Kennedy's Reims dispatch to the Associated Press reporting the German surrender a day before its official announcement.

Allen said publication of the story had placed General Eisenhower "in the position of having broken an understanding with our Russian allies" concerning announcement of the surrender. He said Eisenhower had "feared that the entire chain of negotiations involving a later meeting between German, Russian and Allied high commands might break down and therefore prolong the war."

London Chief Suspended

Robert Bunnelle, managing executive for the Associated Press in the United Kingdom, was notified in London today that he had been suspended by supreme headquarters in Paris as a war correspondent in the European theater of operations. Capt. Harry Clark, a SHAEF public relations officer stationed in London, telephoned the notification.

[In a message from another member of the AP Paris staff to New York, Kennedy was quoted as saying that "it is completely incorrect" to say that he had "admitted any breach of confidence" in sending his dispatch.]

Gen. Allen's Statement on AP 'Beat'

MAY 10 1945

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—The text of the statement issued today by Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen Jr., director of the public relations division of Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, on Edward Kennedy's surrender story follows:

The following facts are pertinent to the widely publicized incident in which The Associated Press is alleged to have obtained a "scoop."

1. In anticipation of some offer by the German High Command to surrender its forces I applied to the Supreme Commander for authority to have any meeting between representatives of the German High Command and our own forces covered by accredited representatives of the press.

2. The Supreme Commander informed me that negotiations initiated by the Germans were of the utmost secrecy, particularly because of the great difficulty, due to distance, of exactly coordinating an action of this kind with the Russian Army so that any unconditional surrender could be made simultaneously on both the Western and Eastern fronts. The need for secrecy was intensified by the fact that the Germans were then desperately trying through propaganda and false statements to create misunderstandings between the Russian forces and the Allies on the Western Front and even broadcast as late as noon May 6 that they intended to begin negotiations with the Allies so as to gain time and strength for the battle with Russian forces.

Due to the desire of the Supreme Commander to obtain a surrender at the earliest possible moment so as to save Allied lives on both fronts, he requested authority from the Russian High Command to act initially in accepting an unconditional surrender on all fronts so as to bring the whole matter speedily to a head. The understanding was that he would observe the greatest secrecy in any negotiations with the German High Command to accept nothing less than simultaneous unconditional surrender on both fronts and particularly to make no announcement of any kind until the Russian High Command could be satisfied through later and more formal contact that the surrender was genuine on all fronts and did not represent merely an additional attempt by the Germans to gain advantages at the expense of the Russians.

Allen Got Press Into Meeting

Because of these considerations, which clearly involved security and the saving of American lives, the Supreme Commander was doubtful of the propriety of permitting the presence of any individual at the meeting except those who had official duties in connection therewith.

On the earnest representations of this division that no newspaper men would release any information concerning the proceedings until authorized to do so by me, he allowed me to invite a pool of seventeen press men to witness the proceedings.

3. The story therefore was not one obtained by press representatives in the ordinary course of their activities with this theatre; it was obtained by the courtesy of SHAEF headquarters and through my promise, which was based upon past relationships with the press in this theatre of war.

4. To assure that all invited representatives of the press would understand these conditions, I personally briefed the correspondents of the impending ceremonies incident to the signing of the unconditional surrender pact and stated to them:

"This story is off the record until the respective heads of the Allied Governments announce the fact to the world.

"I therefore pledge each and every one of you, on your honor, not to communicate the result of this conference or the fact of its existence until it is released by SHAEF."

These words, and the fact that Mr. Kennedy heard them, have been confirmed by all the others in the same group. Moreover, all observed this pledge except Mr. Kennedy of The Associated Press, who used unauthorized channels of communication in order to commit his deliberate violation.

5. I was compelled immediately to report this incident to the Supreme Commander, who was in turn placed in the position of having broken an understanding with our Russian allies and because of which he feared that the entire chain of negotiations involving an agreed upon later meeting between German, Russian and Allied High Commands might break down and therefore prolong the war. Had this occurred, the results would have been deplorable.

Effect on Chiefs Unknown

6. What effect, if any, this incident may have upon the future relationships between the several high commands is unknown. In any event, the instrument of unconditional surrender of Germany has now been formally signed.

7. In proceeding against violations of this kind, the regulations and arrangements by which representatives of the press are admitted into a theatre of war, limit the authority of the theatre commander to appropriate action against guilty individuals within his own theatre. The War Department states that a theatre commander is not authorized to take action against an organization.

8. However, there is raised by this incident a question of the most serious import to all representatives of the press in this theatre. This question is the extent to which the Allied Command can, in any future case, permit pressmen advance access to news of the most secret character on the same basis that has always applied in the past. To my knowledge, this is the first time that any representative of the press, either here or in General Eisenhower's former theatre, has been guilty of such an offense, and I have recommended to him that he continue to pursue his former practice in spite of this deliberate violation against good faith, against the reputation of the press for reliability, in spite of a solemn promise, and against security definitely involving possible loss of American and Allied lives. In making this recommendation, which has been approved, I have engaged to be personally responsible for the good faith of each press representative who is permitted future access to such stories.

The Supreme Commander has asked me to express to all the other newsmen in the theatre his great gratification that with this single exception his confidence in the press has never once been violated in his experience of almost three years as a theatre commander. He regrets that because of their observance of his confidence in this instance they and their organizations have suffered professionally.

N.Y. Times Writer Describes Press 'War' At SHAEF

MAY 10

[The following dispatch by Raymond Daniell, of the New York Times, was made available to the Associated Press by the Times because of widespread interest in the controversy over the news policies of supreme headquarters, American Expeditionary Force. The Times published the article today under the heading, "Fiasco by SHAEF at Reims is Bared."]

Paris, May 8 (AP)—The dawn of peace in Europe found SHAEF press-relations officers in a state of open war with newspaper correspondents. For the manner in which the last big story of this war was covered for the American people under the direction of Brig. Gen. Frank Allen can only be described as one of the greatest fiascos yet in the long history of blundering bureaucracy.

And so, while mobs outside the Hotel Scribe, which is SHAEF press headquarters, shouted themselves hoarse in the streets, correspondents were losing their voices too in angry meetings trying to "whereas" General Allen into limbo and squabbling among themselves over what punishment should be meted out to those among them who had violated the rules and regulations prescribed for their behavior by the Army.

On Again, Off Again

Resolutions of protest were a dime a dozen in the lobby all day yesterday and today and credentials were being lifted and restored at such a pace that when one newspaper man met another, instead of commenting on the weather, they were more likely to ask:

"Are you still accredited?"

The Associated Press was very much in the doghouse for spilling the beans prematurely in alleged violation of censorship and the most solemn agreements. For most of the day its whole staff was "suspended" and forbidden to attend any briefings or to send even messages to the New York office explaining this sudden and unaccustomed silence.

The Associated Press correspondents were reinstated, however, before the official announcement that the war was over—all of them, that is, except Edward Kennedy, their bureau manager, who made no bones about the fact that it was he who evolved the method which

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Army Intelligence is still investigating for beating the gun on the surrender story.

The Associated Press staff was not alone in the doghouse. There were other correspondents there, too, for having visited Berlin and writing about what they saw in the Russian zone of occupation without official SHAEF chaperonage.

The correspondents themselves were building their own doghouse to house only General Allen, who so arranged things that out of fifteen places for correspondents at the signing of the surrender, only three went to American newspaper agencies, and not one individual newspaper was represented legally, although space was found for four American broadcasters.

No-Confidence Resolution

As the aftermath of that, the correspondents held an indignation meeting this morning at the Scribe and Charles Wertenbaker, of *Time* introduced a resolution which was seconded by Drew Middleton of the New York *Times* declaring that reporters at SHAEF no longer had the slightest degree of confidence in the public relations division of SHAEF or in its director, General Allen. However, action on this resolution was finally deferred.

General Allen defended himself on the ground that the Anglo-American press committee had approved the list of correspondents who were admitted to the room where the surrender took place. There were two things wrong about that, however. The first was that the American correspondents upon whom the list had been imposed by the Army last December had made reservations in writing.

Things Were Different Then

And another was that the plan that was used for the surrender story had been drawn up originally for an entry into Berlin, which was quite a different matter, because that was a story that could be covered in phases. In other words, if only a few correspondents could have been landed in Berlin the first day others could have been sent in overland soon afterward.

The correspondents never liked the Army's plan, but they accepted it with reservations. What made them especially angry, however, was the fact that when the time came for surrender, it was the Army's plan for coverage in Berlin that was adopted instead of an order of precedence drawn up at Dieppe by the newspaper representatives and followed ever since until last Sunday night by the Army where space was limited.

At Reims last Sunday night when the Germans signed on the dotted line, the only American newspaper witnesses present were representatives of International News Service, the United Press and the Associated Press, except for Price Day of the Baltimore *Sun*, who won his place by the flip of a coin after the British Exchange Telegraph Agency representative decided that he had a prior engagement.

To even things up, after it was pointed out to him that Day's presence put other representatives of newspapers behind the eight ball, General Allen ruled that Day could write his report for Exchange Telegraph in London but not for his own American newspaper. Later, this edict, like most of the others that have been issued by the SHAEF public relations office, was retracted and Day was able to file his own story to his own paper and pay the cable tolls. Otherwise Exchange Telegraph in London would have had to do this for him and bill his office.

Hand-Picked Observers

These are just a few examples of the conditions that have prevailed at SHEAF public relations division since the Germans first made gestures of surrender last Friday. First, it was decided that two public relations officers, one British and the other American, would serve as observers for the entire world press. That was given up as a bad idea and a hand-picked group of the Army's choosing was selected to witness and report the historic event.

This consisted of four American radio broadcasters and three wire service representatives from the United States. All the rest were British, French or Australians. The last named were included on express orders from London, a SHAEF spokesman said.

When the allocations were criticized, Capt. Harry Butcher, General Eisenhower's sea-going aide who used to be an executive of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said he had no intention of debating decisions already made. Then when Lieut. Gen. Frederick E Morgan came along and found representatives of most of America's great newspapers standing on the sidewalk, he said it was a disgrace and he would see to it that something was done.

Ordered Away

The British general was a man of his word. In a few minutes MP's came out of the schoolhouse where the surrender was signed and ordered all except five of the correspondents to get into jeeps and "get the hell out of there." Later it was learned that General Morgan went to General Allen and said it was disgraceful to keep the cream of British and American journalism outside, and General Allen interpreted that to mean that he wanted them chased away instead of admitted to the proceedings.

And that's not all. The five who were spared and permitted to hold their vigil on the sidewalk were five, including this correspondent, whom General Allen had named arbitrarily as those with whom he would treat on the whole question of coverage.

But this committee never did see the chief of the SHAEF's press section until it was all over, and then he apologized, saying there was nothing "personal" about the obvious bungle. Then he admitted that his governing thought on coverage was to restrict the number of correspondents present to a minimum.

Space was limited in the room where the surrender occurred, he said, but he conceded that even at that, with all the twenty-odd girls and other friends who were admitted, there was still room for another half-dozen correspondents, but, unfortunately, he had completely forgotten the deputation waiting outside. Anyway, he said, to admit five more would have been merely to decrease the number of those who were sore, although there were only nine men and women left outside in Reims.

Then came the aftermath. One of those privileged princes of the press who had been taken to the scene of the surrender strayed off the reservation. This was Kennedy, of the Associated Press, who says he thought the American people had such a right to know what was going on that he was willing to risk SHAEF disciplinary action for the sake of being first to tell them.

And so tonight he is discredited and the story that he got out before the release time is being held up here, although it has been printed in every language, including the Scandinavian, already.

Row Over Ethics

Meanwhile there is a spirited row going on between the correspondents and their army shepherds and among the correspondents themselves over such issues as freedom of the press and the ethics of journalism. Kennedy says he never promised to keep his mouth shut until it was opened officially and that instead of being ashamed for violating a fundamental tenet in journalism's code of ethics he is proud of what he did.

His fellow correspondents, however, take a different view. With two exceptions, they voted today to send a letter to General Eisenhower denouncing his behavior and that of his organization.

As for the ethics of what has happened, there is the testimony of Boyd Lewis of the United Press, a competing organization, it is true, but whose story is confirmed by others in the official party to witness the surrender.

Lewis says that in the plane on the way to Reims, General Allen briefed all correspondents, and that Kennedy took notes. He quoted General Allen as follows:

"This group represents the press of the world—this story is entirely off the record until the heads of the governments have announced it.

"I therefore pledge each of you on your honor not to communicate the results of the conference or the fact of its existence—until it is released on the order of the Public Relations Division, SHAEF."

Stalin Sought To Have V-E Day Report Delayed

Said to Have Wanted Berlin Surrender Made Public Along With Reims Pact

PARIS, May 9 (AP).—At the end of this war in which Germany surrendered to the Allies twice—once at Reims and again two days later at Berlin—it has been disclosed at Supreme Headquarters here that Premier Stalin sought at the last minute to have the victory announcement delayed.

The request came from Moscow at a time when Prime Minister Churchill already had arranged his victory broadcast. The time of the broadcast (9 a. m., Eastern War Time, Tuesday) already had been announced, and there was no postponement.

The German signing of the second surrender this morning in the Russian-held ruin of Berlin is being treated here officially as "ratification" of the Reims surrender, which was signed Monday morning.

As far as correspondents here could tel, however, the Russians regard the Berlin signing as the surrender.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower had made it clear at Reims that he would accept nothing but unconditional surrender to the Russians and the western Allies equally, and he made the Germans go through with it in the presence of Soviet military representatives, one of whom signed the document.

It seemed probable that if Stalin wanted the announcement delayed beyond Tuesday, it was so that the Berlin surrender could be reported simultaneously with the one at Reims.

So far as is known here, the Russians are completely satisfied with the Reims terms. In the instrument signed at Berlin, the text of the Reims capitulation was followed except for the addition of slightly more detail on the surrender of military and technical equipment without damage.

Paris, May 9 (AP) — The whole question of co-ordination between the Russian and Western Allied commands in the final phase of crushing the Reich has been of high interest to correspondents here. Censorship has prevented until today much that might have been written about it.

It should be emphasized, however, that there never has been any indication here of disagreement between Eisenhower and the Russian command on the job of smashing the German armed force.

General's Own Words

In Eisenhower's own words, there never has been any co-operation essential to the victory that the Russians have not given, and freely.

But the co-ordination between the two commands, up to the very last minute, when they had exchanged, military liaison representatives, was clearly limited to essentials.

Probably the nearest approach to a dovetailed strategy known here came after the Germans' Ardennes breakthrough had been beaten back and Eisenhower was gathering power for the blow to smash the Roer River line and wipe out the Germans west of the Rhine. There were weeks of tension then, admitted frankly at this headquarters.

Thaws Involved Risk

Spring thaws were approaching rapidly on the Polish plain. If the Red Army had not struck before the thaws, the Germans might have been able to risk large-scale troop transfers to hold on in the west.

Russia not only promised to strike in time, and did strike in time, to prevent any such troop shifting, but correspondents here were told at the time, off the record, that Stalin had advanced the scheduled time of his Eastern front offensive at a special request from Eisenhower's headquarters.

Zones Prearranged

There is no longer any military security in the fact that the American race across Germany was stopped along the Elbe River and at the borders of Czechoslovakia, not by the Germans, but by the prearranged zones of what the Red Army was to occupy.

The United States 9th Army, which wedged its way across the Elbe, was called off, although it was convinced that it could have taken Berlin without great loss. Berlin was preassigned as a Russian victory.

Actually, the American forces reached the finish line ahead of time. They were stopped there, and on the 1st and 3d Army fronts east of Leipzig, so that the Russians could come up and break the tape.

That is why General Patton's 3d Army was stopped at Pilsen when the road to Prague was clear. Prague was in the Russian zone.

CENSORSHIP TO GO ON

But Security Rules Went Off With Germans' Surrender

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—The war in Europe has ended, but censorship will continue at least as long as the military is here.

Supreme Headquarters censors, just before the German surrender, received the first copy of their new series of modified instructions and these now are in force. Details will be made available soon.

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen Jr., in charge of headquarters' public relations division, told correspondents who went to Reims that their copy on the German surrender would be the first uncensored stories of the war.

His office explained today that this did not mean censorship had ended, but that "as soon as the surrender had been signed, military security censorship on stories referring to this event did in fact go off."

It was added in explanation that "this, however, does not affect the fact that, by instructions from the heads of state, an embargo was placed upon this story and that all correspondents present had agreed to observe this embargo as a condition to their presence at the ceremony."

REPORT HIMMLER BACKED DOENITZ

Paris, May 9 (A. P.).—Sources at Supreme Allied Headquarters believe that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz took over the Government of Germany for the express purpose of making the unconditional surrender and that he was in agreement with Heinrich Himmler at the time that defeat was inevitable. These informants said that Himmler, Gestapo chief and commander of the German home army, was with Admiral Doenitz at Flensburg, in Germany, near the Danish frontier. Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, they said, is dead.

Danish Parliament Opened.

Copenhagen, May 9 (A. P.).—Danish collaborationists will be punished and war incomes confiscated, Premier Wilhelm Buhl told the new Parliament today. He said that Denmark's adherence to the anti-Comintern pact was invalid because the country was forced into it during German occupation. King Christian made his first public appearance in two years, and was cheered wildly along the route from the palace to Parliament which he opened in the traditional fashion.

Ceremoniously the King was carried on a chair into the chamber. He then mounted the gilded throne and made a brief speech.

In the galleries were British Major-Gen. R. M. Dewing and his next in command, American Col. Ford Trimble.

Danish Collaborators Promised Just Trials

Copenhagen, May 9 (AP)—Pledging "hard but just punishment" of Danes who collaborated with the German invaders, Premier Vilhelm Buhl told Denmark's Parliament today that all would receive prompt fair trials.

It was the first parliamentary session in eighteen months, and was attended by King Christian, who was rolled in on his royal throne for his first public appearance in two years. He was barred in because of his ill health.

"Those now interned on the advice of the freedom fighters will immediately have their cases handled juridically," an dunder criminal law, Buhl said at the Diet's opening session.

Denmark, he said, will sign a new treaty with the United States for defense of Greenland. He said the country wants preservation of the present border with Germany because it desires only Danish citizens on its soil.

Belgians Contact King

Brussels, May 9 (AP)—A Belgian Cabinet communiqué announced today that official contact had been established with King Leopold III, recently rescued by the American 7th Army in Austria, but said nothing about his return.

SOME TROOPS ON WAY TO PACIFIC FROM ITALY

ROME, May 9—(AP) Some American combat troops already have been transferred direct from Italy to the Pacific war zone, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of U. S. forces in the Mediterranean area, disclosed today.

Only a relatively small number of the troops in this area will be

demobilized. And these probably won't leave Italy for several months, McNarney said in a V-E Day broadcast.

Most of the soldiers in Italy, the commander said, would be needed for European occupation assignments or for more campaigning in the Far East.

The movement to the Pacific theater, he said, would be via the United States.

"For most of you," McNarney told the troops under his command, "your return to civilian life will come only when Japan has been uterly and finally defeated."

U. S. Troops From Italy On Their Way to Pacific

McNarney Says Some Will Move Via United States

ROME, May 9 (AP).—General Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of United States troops in the Mediterranean Theater, said, in a V-E Day broadcast published today that some American combat troops had already been transferred directly from Italy to participate in the war against Japan.

He said that only a relatively small number of troops here would be demobilized, and that even those demobilized would probably not leave Italy for several months.

Some would be transferred to the Pacific Theater via the United States, he added.

"For most of you," he said to the troops, "your return to civilian life will come only when Japan has been utterly and finally defeated."

POPE PIUS CALLS FOR JUST PEACE

VATICAN CITY, May 9 — (AP) Pope Pius XII in a broadcast of "humble and ardent gratitude" on the end of the war in Europe said today: "But our canticle of thanksgiving is accompanied with the suppliant prayer to implore also of divine omnipotence the termination, in accord with justice, of the sanguinary warfare in the Far East."

The Pontiff, who spoke from his private library said: "The war has created on all sides chaotic ruin both material and moral such as mankind has never before known in the entire course of human history. The task of this hour is to rebuild the world."

The Pope called on enlightened Allied leaders to bring about a peace founded on the equality of all nations weak or strong.

He said the dead were urging the survivors that there arise from their graves "a new and better Europe, a new and better universe founded on filial fear of God, fidelity to His Holy Commandments, respect for human dignity and the sacred principle of equality of rights of all peoples ar l all states, large and small, weak and strong."

"The war," the Pontiff said, "has aroused everywhere discord, suspicion and hatred. If therefore the world wishes to regain peace it is necessary that falsehood and rancour should vanish and in their stead sovereign truth and charity should reign.

The Pontiff said "peace x x x cannot flower and prospect except in an atmosphere of secure justice and of perfect fidelity joined with reciprocal trust mutual understanding and benevolence."

The Pope listed the "decay of public order, misery and hunger, the relaxing and brutalizing of customs and usages, the lack of discipline among youths" as the immediate and disastrous consequences of the war.

He urged the speedy return home of war prisoners and interned civilians as the "first element" in European reconstruction.

To the prisoners of war and refugees the Pope said:

"To all them we say: let not your energy flag nor your courage fail: dedicate yourselves ardently to the work of reconstruction, sustained by a strong faith in divine Providence. Apply yourselves to labor. Each one at his post. Resolute and determined. With a heart animated by a generous, indestructible love of one's fellow man."

The Pope ended the broadcast by imparting the apostolic benediction to the listening world.

Text of Pope's Radio Message

VATICAN CITY, May 9 (AP).—Following is the complete text of Pope Pius XII's radio address today:

Here at last we behold the end of this war which, during almost six years, has held Europe in the grip of the most atrocious suffering and most bitter sorrow.

A cry of humble and ardent gratitude arises from the very depths of our heart to "the Father of Mercies and the God of all consolation (II Cor., xiii).

But our canticle of thanksgiving is accompanied with the suppliant prayer to implore also of Divine omnipotence and goodness the termination, in accord with justice, of the sanguinary warfare in the Far East.

On our knees in spirit before tombs, before the ravines disturbed and reddened by blood, where repose the innumerable corpses of those who have fallen, victims of the ghting or of inhuman massacres, of hunger or of misery, we recommend them all in our prayers and especially in the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, to the merciful love of Jesus Christ, their savior and their judge.

And it seems to us that they, the fallen, are giving warning to the survivors of this cruel scourge and are saying to them: Let there arise from the earth, wherein we have been placed as grains of wheat, the moulders and builders of a new and better Europe, of a new and better universe, founded on the filial fear of God, on fidelity to His Holy Commandments, on respect for human dignity, on the sacred principle of equality, on the rights of all peoples and all states, large and small, weak and strong.

The war has created on all sides chaotic ruin, both material and moral, such as mankind has never known in the entire course of human history. The task of this hour is to rebuild the world.

As the first element of this restoration, we long to see, after so long a period of waiting, the prompt and speedy return, in so far as circumstances permit, of the prisoners, of the interned, combatants and civilians, to their homes and to their wives, children and the noble works of peace.

To all of them we say: Let not your energy flag nor your courage fail; dedicate yourselves ardently to the work of reconstruction, sustained by a strong faith in Divine Providence. Apply yourselves to labor, each one at his post, resolute and determined, with a heart animated by a generous, indestructible love of one's fellow man.

It is difficult, certainly, but it is also a holy undertaking that awaits you in repairing the immediate and disastrous consequences of war: We refer to the decay of public order, misery and hunger, the relaxing and brutalizing of customs and usages, the lack of discipline among the youth.

By so doing, little by little, you will prepare for your cities and your villages, for your provinces and your fatherlands, a lot more acceptable and renewed vigor to your blood.

With the threat of death lying-in-wait driven from the earth, from the sea and from the sky, the lives of men, creatures of God, and that which remains to them of their private and common possession henceforth assured by the laying down of arms, men can now set free their minds and spirits to the building of the peace.

If we limit ourselves to consideration of Europe, we find ourselves face to face now with gigantic problems and difficulties which we must overcome if we wish to plan the way to a true peace, the only one that can be lasting.

Peace, indeed, cannot flower and prosper except in an atmosphere of secure justice and of perfect fidelity joined with reciprocal trust, mutual understanding and benevolence.

The war has aroused everywhere discord, suspicion and hatred. If, therefore, the world wishes to regain peace it is necessary that falsehood and rancor should vanish and in their stead that sovereign truth and charity should reign.

Above all, however, in our daily prayers we should beseech God constantly to fulfill his promise made by the mouth of the prophet Ezekiel: "And I will give them one heart and will put a new spirit in their bowels: and I will take away the stony heart out of their flesh: that they may walk in My Commandants, and keep My judgments, and do them: and that they may be My people, and I may be their God."

May the Lord God deign to create this new spirit, His spirit, in peoples, and particularly in the hearts of those to whom he has entrusted the responsibility of establishing the future peace.

Then, and only then, will the reborn world avoid the return of the tremendous scourge of war, and there will reign a true, stable and universal brotherhood, and that peace guaranteed by Christ even on earth to those who are willing to believe and trust in His law of love.

V-E CELEBRATED BY SOVIET UNION

Russia Will Not Destroy Germany Or Its People, Stalin Declares.

By EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, May 9.—(AP) The Soviet Union will not "destroy Germany or its people," Marshal Stalin declared tonight in a blunt, matter-of-fact six-minute victory broadcast.

Speaking from his study in the Kremlin, around which a million or more Russians crowded in a noisy happy holiday mood, the Soviet leader climaxed his nation's greatest celebration.

Fifty-four minutes after he finished speaking, 1,000 Moscow guns fired 30 volleys into the cold, clear spring sky, fingered by thousands of searchlights and arching rockets.

"The Soviet army and the army of the Allied command have forced Germany to fall," Stalin said, explaining the Reims and Berlin double surrender ceremonies.

"Being acquainted with the wolfish habits of the Fascists who regard every document as a blank piece of paper, we did not have grounds to believe in the act. However, this morning when the German army put down her arms and began to surrender this was not a simple piece of paper but a real capitulation. x x x The Soviet Union is rejoicing in victories although it does not intend either to destroy Germany or its people."

The Soviet leader, paying tribute to his people's war efforts, said "great sacrifices in the name of liberty and fatherland were not in vain."

After the tremendous artillery salute and pyrotechnic display, Red airforce planes swooped and circled over the gay scene, their roaring motors adding to the din of victory. From the planes showered multicolored flares.

More than 100 bands and orchestras played in the squares and parks for the thousands who rollicked through the night.

In a great spontaneous tribute to the United States thousands assembled in front of the American embassy during the afternoon shouting: "Long Live America. Long live the American people."

Officers and GI's and staid members of the State department joined in the wild tribute, and were hugged and kissed by the Russians. The demonstration was touched off anew when George Kennan, U.S. minister hung out the Soviet flag beside the United States flag which was at half staff for the late president.

Throughout the early morning and all day the center of the celebration was the vast Kremlin square where the people shuffled over the old cobblestones shouting "Long live Stalin. Long live victory." American GI's danced over the ancient stone, with pretty Russian factory girls released from their duties to celebrate the victory over Germany.

One American corporal, after about an hour's celebrating, gasped:

"Boy, oh boy. If I'd played post-office every day until I got into the army, I wouldn't have been kissed as many times as I've been kissed today."

The first word the Russians had of the end of the conflict with Germany was at 1:10 a. m. this morning when URI Levitan, Star announcer for the Moscow radio, came on the air with the glad tidings.

Although most of Moscow's residents were asleep the news quickly spread. Lights snapped on in residences and people—many in night clothes—tumbled out into the streets shouting and dancing. Some knelt on the pavement and prayed.

The Moscow press praised the great Soviet victory over the foe and "Red Star" said, "in this victorious war of the United Nations over German imperialism the most important and decisive role belongs to our native land, to the Red Army."

Huge celebrations were reported from Stalingrad—where the powerful Germany Army was stopped—Leningrad, which withstood the Nazi siege for so many long bitter months, Kiev, Odessa, and throughout Siberia.

"The population of Stalingrad," said Chairman of the City Soviet Pigalev, "heard with rapture that Hitlerite Germany had laid down her arms, and capitulated before the Red Army, before our country."

Moscow Celebrates

Moscow, May 9 (AP)—Thousands of Russians swarmed through Red Square shouting "Long live Stalin" and "Hurrah for victory" as the Soviet capital turned out to the last man, woman and child today to celebrate the end of the European war.

In the center of the cheering, singing throng a group of American GI's attached to the United States military mission in Moscow danced across the cobblestones with girls from the factories, which had shut down for the celebration.

"Further Victories"

A worker at a big dynamo plant meeting declared "Stalin led us to a great victory. He will lead us into further victories."

The radio kept repeating the news first given early this morning—that the war ended with German capitulation to the Red Army in Berlin. Every half hour commentators read the text of the capitulation. Nothing was mentioned about an earlier surrender at General Eisenhower's headquarters.

Uri Levitan, a small dark man with a big voice, gave to 190,000,000 Russians the momentous news that the war against Germany has ended in a crushing victory for the Soviet Union and her Allies.

Reaction Typically Slavic

The immediate reaction to the stirring event was typically Slavic.

It was 1.10 A. M. when Levitan—star announcer for the Moscow radio and the man who has broadcast all of Premier Marshal Stalin's orders of the day—came on the air with the glad tidings.

Most of Moscow's residents were asleep, but the announcement acted like an alarm clock. Thousands poured into the streets—some still clad in pajamas and nightgowns. Many wept openly, some fell on their knees in prayer. Everywhere people were shaking hands, embracing and kissing one another on tear-wet cheeks.

"It's over, thank God, it's over," was a cry so recurrent among the women that it sounded like a choral chant.

Dawn Of Peace

For Russia—the only one of the three great powers not at war with Japan—the news really meant the dawn of peace.

Up to the moment of Levitan's broadcast announcement the Russian people had no word—not even an official hint—that Germany had surrendered. No dispatches on the earlier surrender celebrations in Britain and the United States had been published.

Levitan followed his announcement with a special order from President Michael Kalinin decreeing a public holiday.

It did not take long for the word to spread. Children in stocking feet dashed through apartment houses and up and down the streets, beating on doors and crying:

"Wake up, wake up! Victory! Victory!"

Curfew Forgotten

The curfew was forgotten as Muscovites crowded the streets and marched arm in arm in happy confusion, singing and shouting.

Officers and soldiers in uniform were besieged by deliriously joyful women, who threw their arms about the men and smothered them with kisses. A regular lineup queued in front of a handsome young captain

who happened to be caught downtown in the crowd about 2.45 A.M.

As dawn began to break a large group of planes appeared over the Capital and began "buzzing" the city streets, in which red flags were appearing everywhere.

The strains of the Soviet national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King" mingled as the celebrants gave vent to their feelings in song.

FLIERS AID CHINESE IN CHIHKIANG GAINS

Japanese Line Is Broken 70 Miles East of Air Base—Foe Hunted in Burma

CHUNGKING, China, May 9 (AP)—Chinese troops, aided by their airmen, have broken through enemy lines and reached a point near Tungkow, seventy miles east of the threatened American air base at Chihkiang, the High Command announced tonight.

The fliers wiped out more than 2,000 Japanese fifty-five miles east of Chihkiang, which is 250 miles southeast of Chungking, and ground forces on the left wing of the counter-offensive reached a point twenty-five miles east of Paoking, main springboard of the enemy's drive. Another column was reported six miles northwest of Paoking.

The communications center of Wuyang, eighty miles southeast of Chihkiang, also was cleared in this fighting in western Hunan Province.

In Honan Province fighting continued west of Hsihsiakow where the High Command last night reported the Chinese killed more than 3,000 of 4,000 surrounded Japanese.

Chinese Break Jap Lines In Hunan

Chungking, May 9 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces in Hunan province launched a fresh general counteroffensive yesterday and broke through Japanese lines at several points.

The Chinese right wing reached positions south of the main highway to the American airbase city of Chihkiang near Tungkow, 70 miles away, the war bulletin said.

British Meet Stiff Fighting Near Pegu

Calcutta, May 9 (AP)—British 14th Army troops pursuing the Japanese east of Pegu toward the Thailand border scored advances yesterday against stiff enemy opposition, a Southeast Asia Command communiqué said today.

Other forces clearing up enemy remnants in an advance south from Prome have reached a point on the Prome-Rangoon Railway 96 miles from Rangoon, the communiqué added.

Boats loaded with Japanese attempting to escape eastward over the Irrawaddy River were reported ambushed and sunk 22 miles southsoutheast of Thayetmyo, which is 40 miles above Prome.

CALCUTTA, India, May 9 (AP)—Japanese opposition has become almost negligible everywhere in Burma, with Allied activity largely confined to hunting down enemy stragglers in bands of 25 to 200 as they drift eastward from the area of captured Rangoon.

British troops who seized the big Japanese supply base of Prome, 150 miles north-northwest of Rangoon, have in two days pushed southward to a point on the railway ninety-six miles from Rangoon.

Above Prome British forces ambushed and sank seven large boats filled with Japanese troops trying to escape down the Irrawaddy River.

East of Pegu, fifty miles northeast of Rangoon, Allied forces made further light advances "against stiff opposition" toward the border of Thailand, a communiqué said.

Allied bombers and fighters made widespread attacks on the disorganized enemy forces. Two planes were missing.

Briton Warns Against Postwar Air Spheres

Cairo, May 9 (AP)—Lord Swinton, British Minister of Civil Aviation, says there must be no national spheres of air influence after the war and that small nations as well as large must have a fair share of civil air traffic.

Lord Swinton told a press conference that "wrongfully handled aviation means subsidy as well as wasteful competition and ill will." He is en route to England from the South Africa Air Transport Conference.

YANK CASUALTIES TOTAL 16,425 IN OKINAWA BATTLE

Japanese Losses in Same Period Set at 36,535 by Nimitz.

U. S. TROOPS ADVANCE

Two Units of British Fleet Damaged by Enemy Air Raiders.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Thursday, May 10—(AP) American casualties on Okinawa total 16,425 through Monday, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said today.

Japanese casualties for the same period—beginning with D-day April 1 on Okinawa and a week earlier in the Kerama island group nearby—were 36,535, Nimitz announced earlier.

American casualties were 2,107 soldiers and 577 Marines killed; 10,402 soldiers and 2,800 Marines wounded, and 501 soldiers and 38 Marines missing.

Nimitz's last figure on American casualties, as of May 3, was 2,337 killed, 11,432 wounded and 514 missing—a total of 14,383. That figure was not broken down into Army and Marine casualties.

British Fleet Attacked

Two unidentified units of the British Pacific fleet suffered "minor damage" yesterday in a Japanese retaliatory air attack after the British sent carrier planes to assault Miyako and Ishigaki islands in the Sakishima group, of the southern Ryukyu chain. British pilots destroyed two planes in the air and one on the ground as they attacked airfield installations.

Supported by heavy naval and aerial bombardment, doughboys on Okinawa "continued to move south" yesterday, Nimitz said without any details, after having been held to no gains Tuesday because of adverse weather. Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from Okinawa that heavy rains had bogged down vehicles.

Carrier aircraft, Marine Corsairs flying from Okinawa fields and ships' guns continued to pour their bombs, rockets and heavy shells into Japanese fortifications along the Naha-Yonabaru secondary defense line Tuesday. It was the fourth straight day battleships and cruisers had bombarded Nipponese strongpoints.

As previously reported by Haugland from Okinawa, Nimitz said "every gun ashore and every gun afloat which bore on the enemy on Okinawa fired one round simultaneously in recognition" of V-E day.

Strafe Airfield

Army Mustang fighters, presumably from Iwo Jima, in "substantial force," destroyed two Japanese planes and probably destroyed five more in low level strafing attacks on Kisarazu airfield and Tateyama Naval Air station southeast of Tokyo Tuesday. That was poor hunting, so next day they returned and destroyed a small cargo vessel and a locomotive and damaged a train and a number of small craft.

Army Liberators bombed airfields on Marcus and Truk islands yesterday. Liberators and Navy search privateers destroyed five planes on the ground and damaged three in low level attacks on Marcus. This attack ran into intense antiaircraft fire and two American planes were lost. Survivors of one were rescued. Liberators also bombed Truk the same day and Marine Corsairs and Hellcats attacked installations in the Palaus.

U. S. Pacific fleet headquarters yesterday reported the third straight day of heavy naval shelling of the Japanese pillbox and cave line on the southern Okinawa front.

Presence of the Third Marine amphibious corps on the Okinawa line, along with the 24th Army corps which has borne the brunt of the fighting there, also was disclosed in the communique, indicating a strengthening of the American position for greater offensive weight.

Giles Predicts Greater Blows

Lieut. Gen. Barney Giles, new commander of the Army Air Forces in the Pacific, predicted steadily increasing American air assaults on Japan.

Giles, former deputy commander of United States Army Air Forces under Gen. H. H. Arnold, said the famous B-17 Flying Fortresses, which figured so prominently in destroying German opposition, would supplement the B-29 Superfortresses in pounding Japan.

Many air wings will be transferred from Europe to the Pacific as complete units, but some of them will be re-equipped with the longer-ranged Superfortresses, Giles said.

Giles Succeeds Hale

The General promised an "elimination program" of bombing which will further reduce Nippon's aircraft production, already lowered through air attacks from an estimated 2,500 monthly production to 1,200 or 1,300.

High-explosive and incendiary bombing, such as has wrought heavy destruction on Japanese industrial centers in the last few months, will be continued in the stepped-up attack, Giles said.

U. S. Ship Losses Put at 26

GUAM, May 9 (AP).—Twenty-six minor United States Fleet units, ranging from ammunition ships to landing craft, have been sunk by Japanese aerial attacks during the Okinawa operation, "but these losses have not slowed up the Pacific campaign," Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today.

"I don't think the results they (the Japanese) are achieving compensate for the losses they are taking," the admiral told correspondents at a press conference.

Some 3,000 enemy aircraft have been destroyed since the start of the Ryukyus campaign March 18.

Nimitz described Okinawa as the largest and closest "rung in the island ladder approach to Japan."

Japan's expenditure of its remaining air forces in persistent suicide attacks on American shipping off Okinawa is proof the Japanese regard Okinawa as highly important and are "making sacrifices to defeat us there," Nimitz said, adding, "I hope they are shooting the works and we find fewer planes at other places."

Guam, May 9 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communique that navy planes sank or damaged eighteen Japanese ships and smaller craft off Korea and Honshu and that Army Mitchells damaged another off Honshu.

For a third straight day, battleships and cruisers heavily bombarded Japanese fortifications in the southern Okinawa line Tuesday and fired hundreds of illuminating shells by night to "effectively reduce the enemy's attempts at infiltration."

Adverse weather held American ground forces to no substantial gains.

Vessels Listed

Japanese vessels sunk off Formosa by Navy search planes were a small freighter-transport and a large fleet oiler, totaling 14,000 tons. Three ships, totaling 3,500 tons, were damaged: one trawler, set afire, one small freighter-transport, fired and left listing, and one small freighter, left listing and dead in the water.

Off Honshu, the newly announced Fleet Air Wing 18 sank two small cargo ships, one large fishing craft and one coastal cargo vessel. It damaged four small cargo ships, four large fishing vessels and one coastal cargo vessel. It also shot down a four-engine flying boat.

Navy search bombers have bagged a large oiler or tanker every day of the last week in aerial blockade operations in Korean-Japanese waters.

Marine Units On Okinawa

Nimitz's communiqué disclosed that the 3d Marine Amphibious Corps is on the southern Okinawa line along with the 24th Army Corps. Today's disclosure indicates that the 6th Marine Division also has gone into the southern line.

Nimitz further reported the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, using Okinawa airfields, destroyed 209 enemy aircraft through Monday. Leatherneck pilots began using the fields about a month ago.

Nimitz said there wasn't enough of the Japanese fleet left to oppose either the American or British Pacific fleets in a major action. He also said the British had been invaluable in protecting the southern Okinawa flank from sea or air attack from Formosa.

Okinawa Day Shelled.

Guam, Thursday, May 10 (A. P.).—Battlefield signs today pointed to the approach of a powerful American offensive to wind up the campaign on Japan's doorstep island of Okinawa. United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters yesterday reported the third straight day of heavy naval shelling of the Japanese pillbox and cave line on the southern Okinawa front. Presence of the Third Marine Amphibious Corps on the Okinawa line, along with the Twenty-fourth Army Corps which has borne the brunt of the fighting there, also was disclosed in the communique, indicating a strengthening of the American position for greater offensive weight.

United States battleships and cruisers laid heavy fire on Japanese strongpoints, destroying enemy artillery and mortar emplacements. Bad weather has checked ground operations thus week.

OKINAWA G. I. HOPES WE SOBER UP QUICKLY

Okinawa, May 9 (A. P.).—A driving rain made conditions muddy and miserable on this Japanese island yesterday when Pfc. Sam Helman of Jersey City, N. J., got the news that Germany had surrendered.

But Helman, who has been overseas fourteen months, grinned a little as he commented:

"I wouldn't blame folks at home if they got drunk today. But I hope they sober up tomorrow, as there's a lot of work still to be done."

400 SUPERFORTS HAMMER JAPAN

Bombers Blast Oil Storage Areas, Airfields on Honshu, Kyushu.

GUAM, Thursday, May 10—(AP) More than 400 Superfortresses—the largest B-29 fleet ever to attack Japan—bombed important naval oil storage areas on southeastern Honshu and airfields on Kyushu today.

Honshu is the main Japanese homeland island. Kyushu is the southern most of the home chain.

The daylight strike on Honshu hit the Tokuyama and Otake [illegible] storage and manufacturing areas on the inland sea with the objective of destroying a major source of Japan's vital supply of aviation fuel.

Four separate targets were bombed in this first raid on oil supply areas of Honshu. Three were near the town of Tokuyama, 48 miles [illegible]thwest of Kure on the inland sea. The other was the big Toku[illegible]ma naval fueling station.

Also hit was the Tokuyama synthetic fuel factory, near the naval fueling station. This is considered the Japanese army's leading army fueling center. The two were regarded as a single target.

The Otaka oil refinery—one of the largest in Japan—was hit. Otake is 27 miles northeast of Tokuyama.

B-29's Bag Over 300 Jap Planes

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Superfortresses have destroyed more than 300 Japanese planes during the last three weeks in raids upon seventeen enemy airfields within range of American forces on Okinawa, the War Department reported today.

Striking at the rate of once every 36 hours, the Marianas-based B-29's have also wrecked or seriously damaged repair and supply facilities at the fields on Kyushu and Shikoku islands.

Photographs show, the Army said, that hangars, repair shops, supply and storage buildings and barracks have been destroyed. Large holes also have been blown in runways, making them temporarily useless.

U. S. TROOPS LAND ON SAMAL ISLAND

Jap Troops Fight Fiercely Near Davao City on Mindanao.

MANILA, Thursday, May 10.—(AP) Samal island in Davao Gulf was invaded and virtually cleared by the 24th Infantry division Tuesday while on the Mindanao mainland the Japanese near Davao City fought bitterly, apparently intent on a bloody stand.

The invasion of Tarakan island, off Borneo, neared completion as Australian and Dutch troops seized Api hill and closed in an the Djoeata oil field.

Tarakan City, in the middle of the rich Pamoesian oil field was totally in Allied hands. Derricks had been destroyed but the wells appeared salvagable.

Elements of Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 26th division occupied Samal island to protect the flank during the drive up the Western coast of Davao gulf. The landing was unopposed and few, if any, Japanese, were believed on the island.

Samal, about 22 miles long and 10 wide, is the main island inside spacious Davao gulf.

This was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who reported that on the Mindanao mainland a bridgehead had been established across the Talomo river north of Mintal in a drive against firm enemy positions.

One American battalion has been virtually isolated by Japanese penetration of Yank lines in this sector.

"Strong pressure is being exerted on enemy positions in the Talomo river area," MacArthur reported.

Inland on Mindanao, one column of the 31st division advanced seven miles eastward from Kibawe while another, progressing northward, engaged an enemy force near the southern Maramag airstrip.

Bombers and fighters hit Judat airdrome and important installations at Brunei bay, Miri and Bandjermason on the Borneo mainland. Three coastal ships were sunk and there was widespread destruction to shipyards and runways.

The entire waterfront at Labaun island, offshore, was left ablaze. Labaun is off the northwest coast of Borneo.

A Japanese destroyer, a subchaser and two freighters were sunk as heavy bombers ranged from Sumatra to Shanghai and into the north China sea. Fortifications and communications on Hainan island were severely pounded.

In the northern Luzon ground fighting, four infantry divisions carried on mopping-up operations in the Benguet and Caraballo mountains. Three of the divisions are menacing the bitterly-defended Balete Pass.

Japanese forces on Mindanao have changed from a strategy of general retreat and turned to fight in the Davao sector.

In the first strong opposition offered since General Woodruff's 24th Division landed on the Moro Gulf east coast eighteen days ago and pushed 140 miles eastward to Davao City, the Japanese punched through thin Yank lines, establishing defense positions and opened up with artillery.

One American battalion was almost isolated near Mintal town, in the hills just west of Davao. A few reinforcements reached the battalion via an isolated trail.

31st Division Advances

The Japanese defense line ran from near the Libby airdrome northeastward across the Talomo River. The airfield is about 12 miles southwest and the river 9 miles southwest of Davao. The Yank hold on the airdrome was tenuous under Japanese shelling.

Mindanao Japs Nearly Cut Off Yank Unit

Manila, May 9 (AP)—Japanese troops, in their first show of strength on Mindanao since the invasion April 17, penetrated American lines near captured Davao City and virtually isolated one Yank battalion, field dispatches reported today.

This battalion, which had seized the village of Mintal, two miles west of Davao City, was being reached by a few American reinforcements sent over a little-used trail, wrote Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz.

Japanese artillery shelled American positions at Libby airfield about 1 mile south of Mintal. The Yank hold on the airdrome was tenuous.

First Sign Of Fight

This was the first indication of a fight on Mindanao since Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's 24th Division landed on Moro Gulf and raced 140 miles overland to Davao City in 17 days. The original Mindanao garrison was an estimated 50,000 Japanese troops.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today said the Americans on Mindanao, second largest island in the Philippines, "continue to crowd the enemy into difficult hill country largely cut off from bases of supply."

Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st Division was moving up central Mindanao, headed for the enemy's air center at Valencia.

On Tarakan Island, off Borneo, Australian and Dutch troops expanded their holdings north and east of Tarakan City and captured a hurriedly evacuated Japanese headquarters.

Near Big Oil Field

They were within 2 miles of the Djoeata oil field, second largest on the island. Medium bombers and fighters, flying from the captured Tarakan airfield, gave close support.

Japan's Domei news agency broadcast a communiqué from Japanese Army headquarters in Borneo, dated May 7, saying that Tarakan's invaders had suffered "at least 1,050 casualties in ground fighting alone" since their landing May 1. The broadcast indicated pre-invasion casualties at sea in addition. There was no confirmation of these claims.

[In a propaganda dispatch beamed to America, Domei claimed that Japanese Marines defending United States-captured Davao, had inflicted 1,750 casualties since May 1.

[Also claimed in the broadcast, recorded in San Francisco, was destruction of 60 American tanks, vehicles and artillery pieces.]

37th At Balete Pass

Fast-moving 37th Infantry Division was now fighting alongside the 32d and 25th Divisions at Balete Pass, stubbornly-contested sector on northern Luzon. The 37th and 25th have flanked the important pass which leads into the extensive Cagayan Valley.

Formosa took a 300-ton pounding from 170 heavy, medium and fighter bombers which concentrated on air bases, factories, rail installations and warehouses from Keelung in the north to Koshun in the south. Smoke rose 7,000 feet from the vast area of devastation.

Bilibid Cleaned Up For Jap Inmates

Manila, May 9 (AP)—In Manila's old Bilibid Penitentiary, where the brutal Japanese military police tortured imprisoned Americans, the ancient cells are now occupied by Japanese, Formosans, collaborationists, Germans and other enemy aliens.

But the cells have been scrubbed and disinfected—it smells like a hospital—in sharp contrast to the filthy, vermin-ridden holes they were when the Japanese threw American prisoners into them.

Where once twenty Americans were forced to crouch for hours in a cell, each now houses two or three Japanese, Formosans and other prisoners taken in by American military authorities. There are several hundreds of these prisoners.

Germans occupy one section of the old prison which dates back to Spanish sovereignty. Just before the war the penitentiary was such an ancient, filthy hole that the Commonwealth Government abandoned it and opened a new prison farm. The Japanese, however, reopened it soon after the occupation of Manila and threw in several thousand American military prisoners and civilians.

The cell house where the Japanese tied the thumbs of prisoners together, then attached the ropes to iron rings so that a man could barely touch the floor with his toes, is now a storage house. But the rings still are there.

Outside in the prison yard is another bitter memory — crosses marking row on row of Americans who died in cells and where human filth was left unswept by the foe.

88 Lost With Belgian Ship

Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, May 9 (AP) — The Belgian steamer Astrida sank in a gale 75 miles off Port Elizabeth March 19 with the loss of 88 lives, it was disclosed today. Harbor tugs and British warship rescued 29 persons who clung to wreckage.

Arnold Thinks Japs Will Be Softer

San Juan, May 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, passing through Puerto Rico early this week en route to the United States from Europe, declared: "We do not expect Japan to stand up under the weight of our air forces as well as Germany.

"We don't believe the Japanese have the ingenuity to put their industries underground or decentralize them as the Germans did," he added.

"The sooner we get them (United States [illegible] Forces) out to the Pacific, t[illegible]oner the war will be over." G[illegible]rnold said.

New York Flyer In R. C. A. F. Is Safe

Ottawa, May 9 (A. P.).—The Royal Canadian Air Force announced today that among previously reported prisoners of war now safe in Allied hands, is: Warrant Officer Melvin Howard Treanor; Mother, Mrs. F. Treanor, Knickerbocker Hospital, New York city. The R. C. A. F. also announced that Flying Officer Pierre Leopold Soesman, whose father lives at 160 Central Park South, New York city, is presumed dead. He previously was reported missing.

RIOTS IN HALIFAX BRING OUT TROOPS

Ottawa, Ont., May 9 (A. P.).—The military authorities have moved 1,000 troops to a point near Halifax to take care of any further contingencies arising from peace riots which have caused widespread damage in the Nova Scotian capital, it was learned here today.

A sudden outburst of "victory riots" in Halifax and in two other Nova Scotia towns last night caused damage of more than $1,000,000 unofficial sources estimated today.

Two buildings were set afire and gutted in Halifax, the entire business section was smashed and looted, and dozens of persons were injured.

Scarcely a window was intact in the city's business section. Thousands of dollars worth of goods and an uncounted amount of liquor and beer were looted from shattered stores.

In Kentville, a mob of 1,000 soldiers and civilians raided the liquor store. Troops from nearby Aldershot Camp dispersed them.

In Sydney, sailors and civilians raided a branch of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

Victory Riots Caused Halifax $5,000,000 Loss, Two Lives

Halifax, May 9 (AP)—Halifax was under heavy military and civilian police guard tonight as authorities expressed apprehension of a new outbreak of victory riots that cost two lives and damage unofficially estimated at more than $5,000,000.

The military command reported to defense headquarters that it fears a renewal of the disturbances because vast quantities of liquor, looted from smashed stores Monday night and Tuesday, were still in the hands of the lawless elements.

Service police patrols were increased by the hundreds. Armed civilian police were at vantage points and 1,000 picked troops were brought into the city. The 8 P.M. curfew imposed last night remained in force and Mayor Alan Butler said "the danger is not yet past."

Several thousand naval personnel, accused of starting the rioting and looting, were confined to their barracks, as were army and air force personnel.

Dead were an unidentified sailor, whose demise was attributed to acute alcoholism, and an unidentified naval officer whose body was found on the Dalhousie University campus. The cause of the officer's death had not been determined. Nine persons received hospital treatment for injuries suffered in the street demonstrations and another dozen received emergency treatment.

MOLOTOV GOES TO MOSCOW FOR POLISH TALKS

Soviet Commissar Leaves San Francisco for Home by Plane.

SEIZED LANDS STILL ISSUE

U. S. Seeks Accord on Control of Bases at Any Point Vital to American Security.

San Francisco, May 9 (A. P.).—Soviet Commissar V. M. Molotov left the United Nations conference today for Moscow, where negotiations for a broadened Warsaw Government may be resumed.

The plane of the Russian Foreign Commissar took off from Hamilton Field, an Army airfield north of San Francisco, a few minutes after 10 A. M. Pacific war time.

Before the day is over, the British and United States members of the three-power commission on Poland also are departing for the Soviet capital.

Accord Sought on Lands.

The United States is seeking an agreement at the conference on control of lands seized in both world wars which will allow the Army and Navy to set up bases at any point in the world considered vital to American security.

The question involved—labeled here one of trusteeship of territory seized from the enemy, mandated after the first world war, or incapable of self-government—is still a point of controversy between the Big Five Powers. It is one of the two most critical issues remaining before the United Nations' conference.

The other issue is how to dovetail the Pan-American security system, recently worked out at Mexico City, into the security council of the proposed world or-

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ganization.

U. S. Delegation Split.

The American delegation is sharply divided on this question at the moment. Some members favor giving the Pan-American set-up no special treatment, but strong opinion appears to be developing for a proposal that the council be given supreme authority over the Pan-American system, but be instructed to delegate to it the power to enforce peace in strictly regional disputes in this hemisphere.

President Truman may have to make the final decision.

Suspension Interpreted

The suspension of negotiations, which the United States and Britain announced after the Russians arrested sixteen leaders of the Polish underground, was interpreted in some diplomatic quarters to apply only to San Francisco, making possible reopening of the talks in the Soviet capital.

The fundamental obstacle to establishment of a new Polish Government was understood to be a difference between Russian and Anglo-American interpretation of the Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin agreement reached at Yalta for broadening the Warsaw provisional government.

Russians' Demand

The Russians insisted that the three-power commission should meet first with the Soviet-recognized Polish Government and build a new regime around that group, while the Americans and British held that they should start anew, meeting with representatives of all Polish factions.

After the Yalta conference, it was learned, the United States and Britain drew up three lists of possible Polish governments, lettered A, B and C, in order of preference.

Jurists Propose World Court Sit At the Hague

Tribunal of 15 Members Serving for Nine Years Urged at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP).—The United Nations Conference committee on a world court recommended today that the new tribunal sit at The Hague, Holland, and that there be fifteen members on the bench.

The chairman, Foreign Minister Manuel Gallagher of Peru, made the announcement, and told a news conference it was not determined whether there should be continuation of the old world court or creation of an entirely new one. In the latter case, only United Nations would be original members, and provision would be made for the eventual admission of neutrals.

Recommendations of the committee are subject to approval of one of the conference's four commissions, and eventually by the full conference.

Among the recommendations:

That provision be made for meetings elsewhere than at The Hague when deemed advisable.

That justices be chosen for nine-year terms, one-third of the bench being renewed every three years; that nine of the fifteen members should constitute a quorum.

Mr. Gallagher told reporters that the committee postponed consideration of the question whether the court should have compulsory jurisdiction.

He expressed the personal feeling that the court's findings should be enforceable "in the same manner as a person's property may be attached in order to enforce payment of debt."

A reporter asked whether an individual could bring action before the court, in case a national abrogated human rights guaranteed under the charter of the proposed world organization. Mr. Gallagher replied he believed not, because it would not be within the competence of the international tribune to set aside or require the modification of domestic laws.

'FORUM' PROPOSED TO RETAIN PEACE

United Nations Committee Approves Vandenberg Plan, 23 to 3.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9—(AP) A United Nations conference committee voted tonight to let an international assembly recommend measures for "peaceful adjustment of any situation" likely to impair the welfare of friendly relations among nations.

This was the first major action of any conference working group. It still must be ratified by a Conference commission and the full Conference itself.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), American delegate and author of the proposal, said the vote was 23 to 3 with 2 nations present not balloting.

Action came when knotty issues over international trusteeships and regional security systems were in the forefront of conference problems. The Polish issue, long troublesome to delegates trying to draw up a world charter, shifted toward London, Washington and Moscow.

The power to review and make recommendations on any questions which might disturb international amity, regardless of origin, would be given to an all-nation general assembly in the proposed world organization under the plan sponsored by Vandenberg.

'Town Meeting of World'

"It makes the assembly the town meeting of the world of tomorrow," Vandenberg told reporters. "It creates a forum in which any problem involving general welfare and friendly relations among nations can be explored and recommendations made.

"Without it there would have been no provision for review of all the tremendous problems growing out of this war."

Highly elated, Vandenberg said: "In my mind this is the most important thing in the whole world charter."

His proposition previously had been approved by the four nations sponsoring the conference—China, Britain, Russia and the United States. He said he did not recall what nations voted against it in committee.

But Vandenberg said no one was against the general principles, only against some of the details of procedure.

Controversy Remains

A British-American-Russian controversy over revamping Poland's government still is going full-tilt. But it faded from the San Francisco scene with the departure for Moscow of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Here at the Golden Gate, British and American delegations at a conference trying to draft a charter for keeping the world at peace are having their differences over international guardianships for areas seized from the enemy in this war and the last one.

But dozens of nations are jumping into an even broader dispute over whether a world organization should have complete power to settle localized threats to peace or whether regional groups of nations should handle them.

On that, the American delegation may have to seek guidance from President Truman. What worries the Americans is that the United States is committed to the act of Chapultepec, under which the American Republics say they will take care of any threats to peace in this hemisphere — with armed force, if necessary.

Yet they are reluctant to see a whole series of such regional peace-enforcement agencies set up on a basis that would weaken the effectiveness of a world agency in dealing with conditions jeopardizing peace.

American delegates were toying tentatively tonight with compromise. One of them was along lines of an Australian proposal to cancel the power of a single big nation to block regional efforts to adjust international disputes.

Delegates Get Stamps as Gift

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP)—Secretary Stettinius has given stamp collectors among the conference delegates a jump on competitors. He sent to each delegate a bound book containing all recent United States stamps, including the $5 stamp which bears the likeness of Calvin Coolidge.

Parley Gets Jewish Appeal

Labor Committee Asks for Aid for War Victims in Europe

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP).—The Jewish Labor Committee, stating that it spoke for 50,000 men and women in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, asked the United Nations conference today to strive for rapid reconstruction of Jewish life in devastated Europe. It asked, too, that anti-racial and anti-religious propaganda be classified as criminal.

The request was in the form of a memorandum to Alger Hiss, secretary general of the conference. It was presented by Adolf Held, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is treasurer.

Vandenberg Will Back World Charter in Senate

He and Connally Express Hopes It Will Be Ratified

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP).—Senators Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, both delegates to the United Nations conference, expressed hopes tonight that th Senate can accept readily the world charter being drafted at the conference.

Senator Vandenberg told reporters he hopes not only to support the "net result" of the San Francisco meeting but to assist "in the creation of the necessary two-thirds Senate vote to ratify it."

As chairman of the Republican Senatorial conference, Senator Vandenberg is influential among his minority colleagues on international proposals.

Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, later told a radio audience that the United States delegation to the conference is "exerting every effort to reach agreement on a world organization which will meet with Senate approval."

Saar Valley Coal For France?

San Francisco, May 9 (AP)—The major Allies were reported in French circles tonight to have agreed that the future use of the Saar Valley coal mines shall be entirely in French hands.

This rich region was under a League of Nations mandate until a plebiscite gave it to the Nazis. Its mines once furnished one third of France's coal supply.

The Saar matter is not one officially for the United Nations conference, but Rene Pleven, French minister of finance, was said to have talked it over with other Allied leaders in unofficial meetings here.

Frenchmen expect to get 15,000,000 tons of coal yearly from the Saar, thus helping to prevent future suffering such as millions in France underwent last winter.

3,100,000 MEN TO MOVE OUT OF EUROPE THIS YEAR

Majority of Soldiers to Be Brought to U.S. for Redeployment.

MANY GO TO PACIFIC

45,000 Who Had Been Prisoners of Nazis Come Home This Month.

WASHINGTON, May 9 — (AP) Approximately 2,837,000 troops will be moved out of Europe within nine months, the Army disclosed today.

Within 12 months, the Army expects to have out of Europe 3,100,000 troops, leaving only an occupation force estimated at 400,000.

Many to Go to Pacific

The majority of these soldiers will come to the United States for redeployment to the Pacific area or for discharge from the Army. The others will be routed direct to the Pacific.

About 45,000 soldiers, including many who have been prisoners of the Germans, will be returned to this country by air and surface ships during this month.

Outlines Schedule

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, chief of the Army Transporation corps, outlined at a news conference this schedule for the movement of troops from the European and Mediterranean theaters:

Approximately 845,000 men or an average of slightly more than 280,000 a month, will be withdrawn during the first three months following V-E day.

Approximately 1,185,000, or an average of 395,000 a month, will be moved out during the second three months.

About 807,000, or 269,000 a month, will be shifted during the third three months.

After that, the redeployment will be carried on until only the occupation force of some 400,000 is left. Gross said that all of those troops who are destined to be brought out under the redeployment program should leave Europe within a year.

After the last World war it required 10 months to evacuate 2,000,000 troops.

U. S. troops ships not required in the Pacific, many British troops ships, more than 400 converted cargo ships and 800 transport planes will be used to transport the troops. Gross said that by using captured enemy passenger ships the movement of troops may be speeded up by as much as 60,000 men during the second three months of the redeployment and by 117,000 men during the third quarter.

Gen Brehon Somervell, chief of Army Service forces, told the news conference that once the troops arrive in this country they will be sent to 22 Army personnel centers distributed throughout the United States. Wherever possible, the soldiers will be sent to the personnel center closest to their home.

Within a week after arriving in this country, Somervell estimated, the soldiers should reach home for furlough, or permanent release, as the case may be. Furloughed men, on completion of their leaves, will go back to the personnel centers, will be formed into groups and sent to assembly points for reassignments and special training.

Harsh Peace for Germany Urged by Congressmen

Group Back From Europe Also Recommends Death to Gestapo Agents.

WASHINGTON, May 9 — (AP) A harsh peace for Germany and death to Gestapo agents and Storm troopers are recommendations of congressmen just returned from viewing German concentration camps and devastated battle areas.

The 12-man delegation, which made the tour at the invitation of General Eisenhower, told War Secretary Stimson and General Marshall what they had seen in an hour and a half conference today.

Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.) told reporters the group had nothing to say about the War department conversation in advance of a report to Congress, but several made known their personal feelings.

Rep. Isac (D-Calif.), a prisoner of Germany and a winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor in the First World war, told reporters he is convinced that the German people must be subjected to harsh terms or they may decide "war is a good thing after all."

Would Take Properties

The Californian advocated taking away goods and properties of the Germans and distributing them to the peoples whose own farms and homes were stripped by the Nazi armies.

"When they conquered they just told these peoples 'you'll have to get along on what we left you.' That's what we should tell them

now."

Izac said his own experience prepared him for some instances of brutality in the prison camps, but what the party found defied description.

Americans must look on German prison camps as evidence of how ruthless their enemy in the next war may be, declared Rep. Mott (R.-Ore.).

"The prison camp system unquestionably was a carefully organized scheme to exterminate all enemies of Nazism," he told a reporter.

"If England or America had been overrun, our fate also would have been just what Germany wanted it to be."

Mott said the German people understand the war is lost but show no humiliation, no remorse.

"Worse of all," he said, "are the youngsters of 10, 12 or 14 years. They are arrogant, supercilious. They stand alongside the road spitting at their conquerors, at the cars as they pass. It is this generation upon which Germany must build for the future and it is a foundation which must, itself, be entirely rebuilt, mentally."

Allied nations should permit the German people to "suffer just a little" and the German Gestapo and Storm troopers should be executed for indescribable atrocities, said Rep. Short (R-Mo.).

30 Million Homeless

"Germany's misery has just begun," Short told a reporter. "She has been living off the loot of other nations up to now. Some 30,000,000 Germans have been blasted out of their homes and are wandering Nomads.

"But after you see all of the suffering and misery you don't waste any sympathy on them. I'm in favor of letting them suffer just a little."

He added belief that the Gestapo, which he estimated at 400,000 men and the Storm troopers, which had a strength of 4,000,000, should be held guilty automatically.

"But we cannot lose our heads," Short cautioned. "We must be sure we get the guilty ones. And it is going to be hard because they have new clothes and new names."

The horror in three concentration camps visited, the Missourian declared, can not be described in words.

"You have to smell it," he said.

The very membership of a German in either the Gestapo or Storm troops organizations, in the opinion of Rep. Thomason (D-Tex.), should be sufficient evidence of his guilt on charges of murder.

Jap Peace Bid Seen Invited

Washington, May 9 (AP)—President Truman's statement on unconditional surrender for Japan was widely viewed in Congress today as easing the way for the Japanese to end their struggle. Some legislators interpreted it, too, as lending credence to rumors of peace overtures from Tokyo.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), said he regarded it as "confirmation" of peace feeler reports. "But you can expect peace overtures at all times in war," he commented to reporters. "They are a part of psychological warfare."

O'Mahoney Statement

Similarly, Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said he would "not be surprised" if there have been peace feelers, adding:

"I think there is a distinct possibility the Japanese will not insist upon destruction of Japan to the extent Hitler insisted upon the destruction of Germany."

The President's statement issued along with his V-E proclamation yesterday reiterated this country's insistence of unconditional surrender by the Japanese military and naval forces. But Mr. Truman then asked what unconditional surrender means for the Japanese people and supplied this answer:

"It means the end of the war.

Other Factors

"It means the termination of the influence of the military leaders who have brought Japan to the present brink of disaster.

"It means provision for the return of soldiers and sailors to their families, their farms, their jobs.

"It means not prolonging the present agony and suffering of the Japanese in the vain hope of victory.

"Unconditional surrender does not mean the extermination or enslavement of the Japanese people."

Important, Says Taft

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) called this a "tremendously important addition to the unconditional surrender formula."

He viewed it as meaning "we will insist upon complete victory," but as stating "the conditions of unconditional surrender, namely that the farms and jobs of the Japanese will not be destroyed and that their soldiers and sailors will be allowed to return thereto."

Senator Hart (R., Conn.), a former admiral who has fought the Japanese, commented:

"I am delighted that the President issued that statement. I have nothing to add to it and I would not change it."

TRUMAN SIGNS BILL EXTENDING DRAFT ONE YEAR

MAY 10 1945

WASHINGTON, May 9—(AP) President Truman today signed into law the bill extending the Selective Service act one year, and it was officially announced that draft calls "will continue to be large."

The latter announcement came from the Office of War Mobilization, which said:

Few Under 30 to be Deferred

"Deferments for men under 30 will continue to be relatively few and will become fewer as more veterans return to industry and the farms."

President Truman, in signing the draft law extension, made plain he would have vetoed, if he could, a section forbidding the use of 18-year-olds in combat without six months training. He objected that this "places added restrictions on the War and Navy departments in their management of the fighting forces."

"I signed the legislation only because the immediate extension of the Selective Service act is of compelling necessity in the continuance of military operations against Japan," he said in a statement.

The bill extends the draft act for 12 months beyond May 15, 1945, or until the end of the Pacific war, whichever comes sooner.

In a report on "phase two" of the war, Fred M. Vinson, head of the Office of War Mobilization, said the exact size of the induction calls ahead cannot be calculated at this time.

Release of men with long and hard service, will require a higher level of calls because of the desire to spread the burden of military service among the largest possible proportion of the population.

He said that almost every soldier in this country, except those who have already been overseas or who are physically disqualified, already is earmarked for foreign service.

At the present time, Vinson's report continued, about 1,400,000 are in training to go overseas. However, "only part of the needs can be met from the ranks now in the United States."

This means, he said, large numbers of troops will go direct from the European theater to the Pacific.

To Have Furloughs

Other troops will go to the Pacific by way of United States and have opportunities for furloughs before proceeding to their new destination. More than half of those to be transferred, including the great bulk of the combat units, will be allowed to come home first

Demobilibation of the 1,300,000 men the Army expects to release during the coming year, he said "will begin promptly," but the Navy does not plan to demobilize until Japan has been defeated.

"The soldiers to be released through the cut in the size of the Army will be selected from among fathers and those who have had the most extended and arduous service," Vinson said. "It is the Army's intention to release additional men by holding Selective Service calls at a level above that necessary to replace men lost through battle and normal attrition."

Vinson said that the release of men because of sickness, wounds, age and other factors, plus those made through the cut in the strength of the Army and the excess of draft calls over replacement needs, "will result in release from the Army during the next year of about 2,000,000 officers and men."

He said that adjusted service rating scores, based on time in the Army, time overseas, combat credit and parenthood would form the basis upon which demobilization will proceed.

To mount the final phases of the war against Japan and occupy conquered territories, the Army plans to maintain the total force of 6,968,000 for a year and the Navy to maintain a authorized strength of 3,389,000, beginning June 30.

House Votes Bill Seeking To Share in Treaty-Making

WASHINGTON, May 9—(AP) The House made an apparently futile gesture today to share with the Senate in treaty-making powers.

It passed and sent to the Senate —now the exclusive treaty body and not included to yield any of that exclusivity—a resolution to submit to the states a constitutional amendment requiring ratification by a majority of both the Senate and the House before any treaty can become operative.

At present, a two thirds vote of the Senate is required.

The proposed amendment, to become effective, must be approved by a two-thirds Senate vote and by the Legislatures of 36 states.

Even ardent backers of the resolution acknowledged privately the outlook for such action before treaties growing out of the war are acted on is not bright.

The Senate Judiciary committee already has announced it will consider no constitutional amendment until after the war.

The vote by which the House expressed its hopes after four days of debate was 288 to 88, all but three of the opponents being Republicans. Voting for the resolution were 196 Democrats, 90 Republicans, one Progressive and one American-Labor member.

Backers of the proposal contended the framers of the constitution inserted the Senate exclusivity and two-thirds requirements because of jealousies between the original states. These jealousies, they argued, no longer exist.

They assailed the two-thirds Senate rule as undemocratic, declaring that in matters involving international affairs, the representatives of the people should have an equal voice with the Senate, which they contended was a body representing the states rather than the people.

"The record of the Senate in handling treaties of peace is long and it is disturbingly bad," the House Judiciary committee said in approving the resolution.

U. S. Chamber Backs Proposal To Cut Tariffs

House Hearing Is Told Low Trade Barriers Are Vital for Nation's Prosperity

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP). — The United States Chamber of Commerce gave Congress its views today on pending international legislation, indorsing the Administration's proposal for additional tariff-cutting power but approving only a part of the Bretton Woods agreements.

Representatives of the chamber appeared simultaneously before the House Ways and Means Committee, on tariffs, and the Banking Committee, on Bretton Woods.

Clark H. Minor, of New York, speaking for Eric Johnston, chamber president, who is ill, said the business organization's directors had approved unanimously the bill extending the reciprocal trade act for three years with an amendment giving the President broad new authority to cut duties in trade agreements with other nations.

A representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations followed Mr. Minor before the committee, also indorsing the proposal.

John J. Rowe, Cincinnati, banker, told the Banking Committee the chamber approves the Bretton Woods proposal for a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development loans, but recommends deferment of action on a separate international currency stabilization fund.

Administration men conceded they were doubtful about their prospects of winning the tariff and Bretton Woods battles. It appeared a majority of the Ways and Means group might reject the proposal to give the President additional tariff-cutting powers, and the Banking Committee may rewrite the Bretton Woods documents.

Mr. Minor, in submitting the chamber's plea for the tariff bill, said, "I am a Republican who has learned through bitter experience that if we want prosperity and full employment with a rising standard of living we have to co-operate with other nations in promoting the exchange of goods and services."

PACIFIC IS JOB FOR DOUGHBOYS

MAY 10 1945

Tank Warfare Unlikely in Jap Islands.

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—The tank carried the load in the European war; in the Pacific, it will be the doughboy and his bayonet. That is the Army's view of the task ahead.

War Department authorities turning immediately from the jubilance of V-E day to the grim business of eliminating the Japanese, informally sized up the problem this way:

Europe was tank country, for such end-run generals as Patton, Hodges and Simpson, with wide flanking movements, big pincers operations and lightning stabs.

The Pacific is totally different. The home islands of Japan do not lend themselves to tank warfare. It is questionable whether even the broad plains of China, do.

The principal tank weapon against the Japanese will be—in fact, already is—the deadly flame-thrower on wheels. It has turned out to be the best disintegrator of pill boxes after anti-tank guns are knocked out.

Generals Out of Work.

But in a campaign where the terrain is overcome by the yard instead of by the mile, it is the foot-slogging doughboy with his rifle and bayonet who must carry the burden.

The wide difference in the type of warfare ahead also brings up the question of what jobs await those tank generals who fought themselves out of a job in Europe. There has been no sign yet of future assignments for supreme Allied Commander Eisenhower, Gen. Bradley or the Patton-Hodges-Simpson trio.

There has been speculation that the Pacific team would be a three-way affair at the top with Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell—now Army Ground Forces Commander—driving into China; Gen. MacArthur into Japan, and Admiral Nimitz providing the Navy transport and air cover. There may be places directly beneath them for the successful European generals, including perhaps Britain's Field Marshal Montgomery.

CENSOR'S CODE RELAXED A BIT

Price Will Issue New Press Instructions.

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—News censorship will continue under relaxed restrictions resulting from the end of the European war.

Censorship Director Byron Price last night announced elimination or modification of several

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sections of the voluntary code that has governed publication of war news in the United States since January 15, 1942. The code soon will be rewritten in shorter form.

Basic military information still is subject to authorization by competent authorities. Price said: "The end of German resistance alters security requirements materially although it by no means erases the need for, or importance of, voluntary censorship."

Provisions dealing with information on attacks by air, weather reports and sabotage were eliminated. Rules on publication of information about war prisoners, internees and civilian prisoners were relaxed to a prohibition against "information as to arrival, movements, confinement or identity of military prisoners from war zones" unless given out by competent authority.

Some Weapons on List.

The regulation on damage caused in the United States by enemy action was revised but still prohibits use of "information about actual or impending enemy attacks on the continental United States."

Prohibitions against publication of information on war material production were relaxed to cover only secret or new weapons, designs, formulas, processes or experiments, to material used for "specialized military operations" and to actual movement or transportation of war material.

The identification and location of all American military units in Europe now may be published up to and including May 8. Later movements require appropriate authority.

sioner of internal revenue for the past several months, will replace McReynolds when the latter retires June 1, after nearly 40 years in Government service, climaxed by his work as one of the late President Roosevelt's administrative assistants.

Schoeneman formerly was deputy commissioner of internal revenue for a number of years.

It's O.K. To Tell Where Truman Is

MAY 10 1945

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Wartime censorship restrictions on the whereabouts of the President were removed tonight by Byron Price, censorship director, as a consequence of victory in Europe.

Editors and broadcasters were notified that the only remaining restrictions will be on advance information on routes, times and methods of travel used by the President. Similar restrictions were requested in prewar times by the Secret Service, charged with guarding the Chief Executive's safety.

Since the war began, secrecy has been imposed as to the President's whereabouts, except when specifically authorized. News of the late President Roosevelt's travels was often withheld until he reached his destinations, and in some cases until he returned home, although he frequently was seen by thousands of persons while en route.

Truman Appoints Schoeneman As Administrative Assistant

Washington, May 9 (AP)—President Truman today appointed George Jeremiah Schoeneman, of Rhode Island, as one of his six $10,000-a-year administrative assistants.

The White House announced Schoeneman will succeed William H. McReynolds as assistant in the post of liaison officer for personnel management.

Schoeneman, assistant commis-

WIDOW BACKS WILSON CREDO

MAY 10 1945

Notes Mrs. McAdoo's Version Of Deathbed Statement

Washington, May 9 (AP) — Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, in a rare public statement, today said her husband fervently desired the American people to join the League of Nations "from their own convictions"—and not just because he recommended such membership.

The widow of the World War I President personally telephoned the Associated Press to dictate the following statement:

I have just read in the Times Herald, Washington, D.C., May 9, 1945, the following statement given the United Press:

"San Francisco, May 8 (UP)—Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, daughter of former President Woodrow Wilson, revealed a 21-year-old family secret today. She disclosed that her father on his deathbed said: 'It was right that the United States did not join the League of Nations.'

What Wilson Did Say

"Woodrow Wilson would never have made such a statement, for it would have reversed everything in his nature, and contradicted his life's struggle for the betterment of all peoples and all nations of the world.

"What he did say to me, and to many of his friends who have often spoken of it since was—perhaps it was better that the American people did not join the League of Nations just to follow him, but that they join from their own convictions that they could not stay out; and that conviction would come through tragic loss of young lives, for in another generation the World War would be followed by another war much more terrible.

Prophecy Comes True

"This prophecy has been startlingly realized, which the conference in San Francisco now confirms.

"What the deliberations may evolve in a world organization for peace may not be called the League of Nations, but it will be based on the same principles for which Woodrow Wilson gave his life.

"Edith Bolling Wilson
"(Mrs. Woodrow Wilson)."

Eleanor Wilson McAdoo is a daughter of President Wilson by his first marriage. Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson was the late President's second wife.

Mrs. McAdoo Clarifies Statement

San Francisco, May 9 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, daughter of the World War I President, said today she and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the President's second wife, were in agreement on Mr. Wilson's last opinions on the League of Nations.

She asserted that "Mrs. Wilson's statement says the same thing I did. Since it is obvious that she and I are both telling the same story, I wonder whether she had the opportunity to read the whole story I put out."

Mrs. McAdoo's statement ascribed these remarks to her father, made to her sister Margaret:

"If we had joined the League when I asked for it, it would have been a great personal victory. But it would not have worked because deep down in their hearts the American people didn't really believe in it.

"The time will come when this country will join such a league because it will know it has to be, and then, and then only, will it work."

MAY 10 1945

Suribachi Flag-Raising Photo Wanted For Navy

Washington, May 9 (AP) — The House passed and sent to the Senate today a bill directing the Navy Department to acquire exclusive use to and ownership of the photograph showing the raising of the American flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

The measure was adopted by a voice vote, with no objection raised, after the author, Representative Cole (R., N. Y.), obtained unanimous consent for its consideration.

Mt. Suribachi Flag Is Raised Over Capitol

Washington, May 9 (AP)—The tattered American flag once planted on the summit of Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, fluttered today from the flagstaff of the Capitol.

With full military ceremonies, it was hoisted by the three survivors of the little group of fighting men who carried it to the peak of the volcanic mountain. They were Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon, Manchester, N.H.; Pfc. Ira H. Hayes, Bapchule, Ariz., and Pharmacist's Mate 2/c John H. Bradley, Appleton, Wis.

An honor guard of Marines stood at attention as the flag was raised. As the wind unfurled it, the Marine Corps Band played the National Anthem.

Notables aplenty were on hand for the ceremony, including Navy Secretary Forrestal, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, House Speaker Rayburn, Senate President Pro Tempore McKellar and Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift, Marine Corps commandant.

'Farm Week' Observance Proclaimed by Truman

Celebration Starts July 22 to Honor Farmers for War Work

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—President Truman today proclaimed the week beginning July 22 as "National Farm Safety Week" in recognition of the part the farmers have played in the winning of the war.

The proclamation asserted the inevitable decrease in available farm labor this year "creates an especially urgent need for conserving the farm man power to meet production goals in 1945."

It added that accidents which cause some 1,400 farm residents to lose their lives each month and 125,000 others to suffer injuries "constitute an unnecessary waste of human life as well as of time and material."

The President called upon farm organizations and other groups to join in the education of farm people to the proper precautions for eliminating farm hazards and "to stimulate a nation-wide determination to stop the needless waste of irreplaceable farm man power and property."

Ban Remains on Relatives Joining Soldiers Overseas

Shipping, Food and Housing Shortages Cited

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—The War Department said today there is no plan to change restrictions against dependents of Army personnel joining their husbands and relatives overseas. The department cited the shortages of transportation, and of food and housing facilities in occupied areas as reasons.

However, some exceptions may be made in a few cases. Dependents who are members of the Women's Army Corps, Army Nurse Corps, Red Cross and United Service Organizations may be ordered to the same theaters where their husbands or relatives are stationed. This will be done, the department added, only on the basis of military necessity and without regard for personal relationships.

Dependents of military attaches or members of military commissions in Latin America may join their relatives there providing the War Department authorizes the travel. Dependents of Army personnel and War Department civilian employees on duty in the Bahamas, the Caribbean Defense Command and Brazil will be authorized to go there for the purpose of establishing a residence but not for visiting, if there is available transportation, satisfactory housing, food and medical supplies in the area.

U. S. Seeking to Return Axis Captives to Europe

Army Wants to Move Them Out as Fast as Possible

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—The shipment of German prisoners of war from Europe to the United States stopped on Monday.

In reporting this today, General Brehon Somervell, chief of Army Service Forces, also said that the War Department had asked General Dwight D. Eisenhower to make arrangements for returning Axis prisoners to Europe.

He said the Army desired to move them out as fast as possible, although he noted that a number of them were employed on farms and that some arrangement would have to be made in this connection. He added, however, that "we don't want to keep any Germans on any jobs that American workmen want."

Italian service units, composed of former Italian prisoners of war who volunteered for non-combat work to aid the Allied war effort, will receive priority in the transfer of prisoners, General Somervell said.

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All Official Property Of Germany To Be Taken

Washington, May 9 (AP) — Germany's defeat was so complete that in an unprecedented diplomatic step the United States today served notice it would take over official German property in this country.

Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, disclosed that the State Department had requested the Swiss legation to turn over all German premises, archives and property now under Swiss protection in this country.

This would include the German Embassy here, consulates throughout the country together with furniture, pictures and personal effects in storage, it was understood.

As far as is known here, there is no precedent for this action, just as there is no precedent in modern history for the completeness of Germany's military defeat.

Victory Belongs to All, Eisenhower Declares

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower said today the victory in Europe belongs to every citizen of the United Nations "who has done his or her duty whether in unifor mor in civilian life."

The Allied supreme commander made the statement in acknowledging a message of congratulations and praise from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. His message stated:

"To have my own performance of duty so shignally approved by the head of the War Department and by one whose wisdom, courage and determination I hold in such unbounded respect will be to me for the rest of my life a source of deepest satisfaction."

Ruml Declares 'Crisis' May Follow Big Boom

Author of Tax Plan Advocates Planned Construction

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—Beardsley Ruml declared today that too big a post-war construction boom aimed at maintaining full employment may rebound in a "crisis" causing loss of jobs.

Chairman of the National Association's business committee, the New Yorker advocated a planned construction program withholding "postponable public works" for later slack periods.

"Reasonable stability of the industry at high levels of activity would be a bulwark of national prosperity and a great tool of fiscal policy," the author of the pay-as-you-go wart-time tax idea, told the Senate small business committee.

Parcels to Philippines Allowed

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Foreign Economic Administration authorized today the mailing of parcels containing gifts and samples from this country, its territories and possessions to the Philippine Islands. Not more than one parcel a week may be mailed to any one person. Total value of a package must not be more than $25, and the weight not more than eleven pounds. Only gifts and samples may be sent, with no compensation paid by the addressee or anyone else in the Philippines.

U.S. Mail To Prisoners In Germany Suspended

Washington, May 9 (AP)—The War Department today announced that all mail from the United States to American and Allied prisoners of war in Germany has been halted in transit.

The action was taken, the department said, because of the breakdown of the German Government's mail-distribution system and the rapid evacuation of the liberated prisoners.

The department said the army postal service has been instructed to return all letters and parcels, so far as possible, to the senders.

Roosevelt Mourning Period To End May 14

Washington, May 9 (AP)—By order of President Truman, Acting Secretary of State Grew today fixed the end of the period of official mourning for President Roosevelt at sundown Monday, May 14. Flags will remain at half-staff until then.

Iraq Regent To Visit U.S. As Truman Guest

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Prince Abdul Ilah, regent and heir apparent to the throne of Iraq, will visit the United States May 28 at the invitation of President Truman.

In announcing this today, White House Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels said the Prince will remain several days as the President's guest and later visit other sections of the United States 'to acquaint himself with various aspects of American cultural, scientific and economic life."

Daniels said the visit had been contemplated for some time, but that it previously had not been possible to make the arrangements.

Osmena on Way Home

President Is Expected to Arrive in Philippines Next Week

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines and ten American government officials are expected to arrive in the Philippines late next week, it was learned today. One of their first tasks on arriving will be to confer with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, area commander, to arrange for a smooth return of jurisdiction to civil authority when the military situation permits, so as to speed rehabilitation work.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, special envoy of President Truman on the mission, and his nine aids intend to see as much of the islands as possible in order to gather adequate information for their report to the President.

German Prisoners Hope Japs Will Be Beaten Soon

Fort Devens, Mass., May 9 (AP). German prisoners of war, informed officially of the defeat of their fatherland, today voluntarily issued a statement asserting that they see:

"The end of the national socialistic regime which brought death, want and tyranny to the German people and the world. . . ."

In it they also expressed the "hope that the United Nations will win victory ove rthe Japanese military dictatorship very soon."

After being informed of the surrender, they drew up the statement and submitted it to Col. Harold Storke, POW base commander.

Tokyo Reveals New Invasion Preparation

San Francisco, May 9 (AP)—Ranking Japanese Government officials today attended formal memorial services for Adolf Hitler at the German Embassy in Tokyo, the Japanese Domei news agency reported in a broadcast recorded here.

San Francisco, May 9 (AP)—The Japanese Government announced today the collapse of Germany "will not bring the slightest change" in Japan's determination to fight to the finish.

This was reported by Tokyo radio, which simultaneously announced new preparations to meet an invasion of the home islands.

Broadcasts recorded here said the Army simplified its "air-defense conscription in order to prepare for the possibility of our mainland becoming a battlefield."

Would Build Barricades

Another said barricades would be constructed throughout the nation "in the event of an enemy landing on Japan proper."

The "official statement" on Japan's war policy was adopted at a special meeting of the full Cabinet, called by Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and approved by Emperor Hirohito. It followed the tenor of reported Tokyo newspaper editorials saying Japan's determination was "absolutely unaffected" by Germany's surrender.

Expresses Deep Regret

The "official statement" said:

"The Imperial Government of Japan expresses its deep regret on the surrender of Germany, which shared the common objective with the Imperial Government of Japan.

"The objective of the war of the Imperial Government of Japan, and course, lies in the interest of her self-existence and self-defense. This is the unwavering confidence of the Imperial Government of Japan and the sudden change of the war situation in Europe will not bring the slightest change in the war objective of the Imperial Government of Japan.

U.S. Ambition "Unjust"

". . . Japan will devote her total effort toward the complete destruction of the unjust ambition of the United States and Britain. . . ."

The Japanese Domei News Agency, in a broadcast recorded here, quoted Nipponese press comment.

"The course of developments leading up to Germany's collapse should be fully taken advantage of by our government leaders in intensifying our war efforts and to prepare for the bad times that lie ahead," Domei interpreted the tenor of the press.

Yomiuri Hochi, a Tokyo morning publication, concluded that the United States is "scheming to transfer all available German warships from Europe to the Pacific theater."

JAPS UNMOVED BY REICH FALL

Nation Will Be Transformed Into 'One Big War Camp'

San Francisco, May 9 (AP)—Japan announced today that Germany's surrender would not bring the "slightest change" to the nation's war objective and simultaneously the Government was urged to seek imperial authority to transform the country into "one big war camp."

These and other indications of rising concern over the collapse of Japan's last Axis partner, came from Tokyo radio broadcasts recorded by the FCC.

A full session of the Cabinet, convoked by Premier Kantaro Suzuki, concluded that there would be no change in the war objective and Emperor Hirohito sanctioned the decision.

A Critical Situation

From Iichiro (Soho) Tokutomi, one of Japan's most prominent journalists, came the appeal that the Suzuki Government seeks authority to "proclaim a state of emergency" that would transform the nation "into one big war camp and all the population of 100,000,000 into an armed force."

Handling the "new situation" with utter frankness, Tokutomi wrote that Germany's collapse "has begun to exert heavier pressure on Japan." Domei quoted him further as saying:

"Japan . . . indeed is faced with a critical situation, unprecedented since its founding" and "is now fighting against the most powerful of world powers."

Surrender News Published

The enemy radio also told of preparations to combat an invasion of the homeland islands, said "air-defense conscription" measures of the army had been simplified, and reported ranking officials of the Government and armed forces attended formal memorial services for Adolf Hitler.

Morning newspapers throughout Nippon carried the news of Germany's surrender. Most of them claimed the development "had not been entirely unanticipated."

The Domei news agency voiced the nation's expectation that war production in Manchuria would be "greatly stimultaed and increased" under Ginjiro Fujiwara, former munitions minister who recently was appointed a special "fighting strength inspector" there. At the same time, Domei predicted he would run into "difficulties," recalling that in the past development of heavy industry in Manchuria had been "unbalanced."

JAPAN REGRETS NAZI SURRENDER

Capitulation Will Not Change Nippon's War Aims, Says Tokyo.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9—(AP) Surrender of Nazi Germany, the Japanese cabinet announced today, will not make the "slightest change" in Nippon's war objective, which "lies in the interest of h[er] ("apan's) self-existence and self-defense."

The cabinet reached this conclusion at a special meeting convoked by Premier Kantaro Suzuki, the Tokyo radio said. The broadcast was intercepted by the FCC.

The official statement expressed regret at Germany's surrender, said the change in the European war situation would not alter Japan's objective and concluded:

"Together with our Allied nations in GEA (greater East Asia), the imperial government of Japan will devote her total effort toward the complete destruction of the unjust ambition of the United States and Britain, which are attempting to trample down the GEA on behalf of their own principles and exploitations, and thereby it expects to firmly maintain the security of the GEA."

The enemy radio also told of preparations to combat an invasion of the homeland islands, said "air defense conscription" measures of the army had been simplified and reported ranking officials of the government and armed forces attended formal memorial services for Adolf Hitler.

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Tarakan Oil Equipment Held To Be Repairable

San Francisco, May 9 (AP)—Aneta, the Dutch news agency, in a dispatch today from Manila quoed Maj. Gen. Hugh Casey chief of the United States Army Engineers in the Southwest Pacific, as saying that oil equipment on Tarakan Island probably was not permanently damaged.

"No matter how much destruction the Japanese committed on the shafts, it should be fairly easy to sink new wells on sites of the old, since Tarakan wells are shallog with the oil deposits only a few feet below sea level," Casey said.

Dutch engineers who landed on the island off Netherlands Borneo shortly after the Australian invasion May 1, will restore the wells with American leand-lease equipment, the general said..

Two Ships Sunk By Submarines Off East Coast

Tanker and Collier Sent to Bottom in Closing Days of War by Doenitz Fleet

By The Associated Press

Submarines sank at least two ships off the Atlantic Coast in the closing weeks of the war, it became known yesterday. A third vessel went down off Cape Elizabeth, Me., after a mysterious explosion.

The disasters added sixty-two victims to the roll of dead and missing merchant seamen. One life wast lost when a German U-boat sank the merchant marine tanker Swiftscout 150 miles off the Maryland coast April 18.

A Navy court of inquiry was investigating the loss of forty-nine lives in New England's worst naval disaster of the war, resulting from a mysterious explosion which shattered the navy patrol ship PE-56 off Cape Elizabeth, Me. April 23. Some of the thirteen survivors told of a sudden blast which came during a lull in target practice maneuvers.

Twelve crewmen were missing as a consequence of a U-boat attack that sank the 5,353-ton American collier Black Point off Point Judith, R. I., at dusk on May 5. An official of the Sprague Steamship Company, owners of the ship, said one of the attacking underseas marauders was sunk in subsequent naval action.

No casualties were listed, however, aboard the Atlantic Refining Company tanker Atlantic States, which made port in tow of a naval patrol boat despite an "underwater explosion."

The blast, which the Navy said could have been a last-minute evidence that some of Grand Admiral Doenitz's once-powerful U-boat fleet still lurked off the coast, took place off Provincetown, Mass., April 5.

"The Lucky 13," only members of the crew of the patrol ship PE-56 to escape, told vivid stories of the sudden blast. Some were trapped below decks. Others struggled through debris-cluttered passageways and plunged overside into the frigid waters of the Atlantic before the 430-ton vessel sank.

The few survivors were picked up seventeen minutes later. Naval authorities said that of the forty-nine men lost only two bodies were recovered. The other forty-seven were listed on Navy records as "missing" and presumed to be dead.

The list of missing men from the PE-56, with their next of kin, included:

JOHN JOSEPH ALEXANDER, fireman 2c, USN; mother, Mrs. Rose Alexander, Verplanck, N.Y.

ROBERT GURNETT COLEMAN, ship's cook 3c, USNR; father, J. DeWitt Coleman, Rochester, N. Y.

EDWIN FREDERICK MATHYS, Ch MM, USN; wife, Mrs. Sara Davenport Mathys, 210 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

ARCHIBALD RONALD, seaman 2c, USNR; father, William K. Ronald, 626 W. 169th st., New York.

GEORGE SABATINO, seaman 2c, USNR; mother, Mrs. Mary Sabatino, 2036 W. 5th st., Brooklyn.

EDWIN JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, radioman 3c, USNR; wife, Mrs. Carol Schneider, 1701 Quentin rd., Brooklyn.

NATHAN CHENEY STAFFORD, fireman 1c, USNR; wife, Mrs. Leola Lawrence Stafford, Whallonsburgh, N. Y.

LEONARD JOZEF SUROWIEC, fireman 1c, USNR; father, George Surowiec, 21 Chapel st., Auburn, N. Y.

JAMES FRANCIS TALLEY, seaman 2c, USNR; father, Peter Talley, 18 Russell st., Howard Beach, N. Y.

HENRY LOUIS WENGERT, seaman 2c, USNR; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wengert, 401 East 154th st., the Bronx.

HAROLD RODMAN, yeoman 1c, USNR; mother, Mrs. Winifred Rodman, Delanco, N.J.

Survivors of the Black Point told a dramatic story of what was to be an uneventful voyage from Norfolk, Va., to Boston, when observers on the collier saw the wake of the torpedo. The master, Captain Charles E. Prior, of Belfast, Me., said the collier was "proceeding on our usual route when the explosion aft on the starboard side took the entire poop off the vessel. The gun platform simply disintegrated." Two lifeboats and one raft were launched, Captain Prior said. The survivors watched the ship go down in six minutes.

RAIDER GETS SHIP IN WAR'S CLOSING HOURS

12 Of The Crew Of The 5,553-Ton Black Point Missing In Attack

Boston, May 9 (AP)—A German U-boat attack in the closing hours of the European war sank the 5,553-ton American collier Black Point off Point Judith, R.I., Saturday night, May 5. Twelve crew members were reported missing.

An official of the firm owning the collier said one submarine was reported destroyed by naval action shortly afterward.

Survivors told a dramatic story of what was to be an uneventful voyage from Norfolk, Va., to Boston, when observers on the collier saw the wake of the torpedo. The attack occurred at dusk.

Sank In Six Minutes

The master, Capt. Charles E. Prior, 38, of Belfast, Maine, said the collier was "proceeding on our usual route when the explosion aft on the starboard side took the entire poop off the vessel. The gun platform simply disintegrated."

The crew's quarters were crushed.

The captain was on the bridge at the time and when the ship began to sink rapidly, ordered all to abandon the vessel.

Two lifeboats and one raft were launched, he continued. The survivors watched the ship go down in six minutes. The lifesaving craft were picked up within 45 minutes by three other Allied vessels in the vicinity.

Survivors Partly Listed

The vessel, owned by the Sprague Steamship Company of Boston, is a bulk cargo collier, 396 feet long. It carried 7,759 tons of soft coal.

The survivors included: James Davis, James Fowler, firemen, Newport News, Va.; Howard Locke, fireman, Reynolds, Ga.; Johnny Smith, able-bodied seaman, Messick, Va., and Rufus K. Nash, able-bodied

seaman, Newport News, Va.

The vessel had sailed from Norfolk, Va.

Tanker Swiftscout Sunk By U-Boat April 19

Norfolk, Va., April 19 [*AP—Delayed*]—The United States tanker Swiftscout was sunk by a submarine which pumped two torpedoes into her off the East Coast the morning of April 19. One crewman perished.

The 36 other crew members and the 10-man navy gun crew escaped in lifeboats and were rescued five hours later by the merchant ship Chancellorsville.

The survivors said on arrival here the chief engineer, Alfred Brennan, Westfield, N. J., was lost in the sinking. They last saw him clinging to a ladder on the port side of the tanker, bleeding from the mouth and nose. Several shipmates tried unsuccessfully to force Brennan to jump into the water, but he appeared dazed, said he had no lifebelt and could not swim.

Aimed By Sight

After the attack, which occurred at 9.30 A.M., the submarine surfaced. The armed guard manning the forward gun fired eight rounds at the raider, about 500 yards from the ship, but said they did not know whether they scored any hits. Richard E. Ward, Charleston, S.C., and Frank E. Neill, Birmingham, Ala., both seamen first class, said the gun crew had to direct the gun by hand because the training gear had been damaged by the explosion of the first torpedo.

Tankers Sunk Off South America

Miami, Fla., May 8 [*AP—Delayed*]—The sinking of a large United States tanker, presumably by a torpedo with the probable loss of 50 lives 600 miles off the northern coast of South America late in March, was revealed today.

There are 22 known survivors.

The tanker, loaded with high octane gasoline and kerosene, turned into an inferno following an explosion. Although no submarine was sighted, crewmen said they were "positive" they were hit by a torpedo.

The last tanker reported sunk was the Esso Harrisburg, reported torpedoed off the Columbian coast July 10, 1944, and announced at Bogota. The last officially reported by the Navy at Washington was the Dowell, sunk in the Caribbean December 30, 1943.

Harrisburg Sent Down

Six of the 22 survivors related here how they spent eighteen days in a lifeboat before an Army transport plane finally sighted them.

All of the known survivors were either asleep or at work on the bridge when the explosion came about 1.45 A.M.

The crew consisted of 46 merchant seamen, of which ten are known to have been saved, and a Navy gun crew of 26, with twelve survivors.

Sinking Off Maryland

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)—The sinking of the American tanker Swiftscout by a German U-boat about 150 miles off the Maryland coast, April 18, with the loss of one man, was disclosed here today after announcement by the War Shipping Administration's recruiting and manning organization of the arrival here of two Philadelphia members of the crew.

Ensign William Deatcher, 21, and Antonio di Bona, 32, crew members, said that two torpedoes ripped into the hull of the ship, which was to have brought a cargo of oil to this country from South America.

Of the thirty-seven men and officers and Navy gun crew of ten, Ensign Deatcher said, all were rescued except the chief engineer, although three were injured. Just before the ship went down the Navy crew made an attempt to sink the U-boat, which surfaced after the first of two torpedoes struck, the ensign stated.

The two survivors here said that Peter Katsaras, the skipper, was the last man to leave the ship.

Thirty-six crew members and the ten-man Navy gun crew escaped in lifeboats and were rescued five hours later by the merchant ship Chancellorsville.

SINKING VICTIMS IN MIAMI

Report 60 Probably Lost as Tanker Went Down in March

MIAMI, Fla., May 9 (AP)—The sinking of an American tanker, presumably by a torpedo, with the probable loss of fifty lives 600 miles off the northern coast of South America late in March was revealed today. There are twenty-two known survivors.

The tanker, loaded with high octane gasoline and kerosene, burst into flames. The crew consisted of forty-six merchant seamen, of whom ten are known to have been saved, and a Navy gun crew of twenty-six, with twelve survivors.

Six of the survivors told here today how they spent eighteen days in a lifeboat before an Army transport plane sighted them and sent a ship to the rescue. Among them were Steward George Nicholos of 24-08 Thirty-third Street, Astoria, N. Y., and Radioman Davis Rubin of 57 Bristol Street, Brooklyn.

Liberated Prisoners

NEW YORK

AIELLO, Rudolph A., pvt., son of Mrs. Louisa Aiello, 1166 66th st., Brooklyn.
ANDERSON, William H., t/5, husband of Mrs. Ethel Anderson, 174 Rich av., Mt. Vernon.
BEIER, Ernest G., pvt., son of Mrs. Johanna Beier, 682 Academy st., New York.
BERGEN, John A., pfc., husband of Mrs. Mathilda Bergen, 121 83d st., Brooklyn.
BIERDS, John H., jr., 1st sgt., son of John H. Bierds sr., Valley Cottage.
BOYLE, Charles F. jr., pfc., husband of Mrs. Helen B. Boyle, 101-56 107th st., Richmond Hill.
BRIGHTMAN, John C., 2d lt., son of Algeron W. Brightman, 40-58 97th st., Corona.
BYERS, Alfred E. D., s/sgt., husband of Mrs. Emily Byers, 12 Kingston av., Brooklyn.
CLARK, John T., s/sgt., son of Mrs. Irene Clark, 45 Main st., Haverstraw.
COHEN, Samuel, pfc, son of [illegible] Cohen, 118-11 [illegible], Richmond Hill.
CORWIN, Stanley S., s/sgt., husband of Mrs. Josephine Corwin, 603 Main st., Greenport.
DEDEIAN, Ara, pvt., son of Mrs. Victoria F. Dedeian, 30-10 82d st., Jackson Heights.
DELELLA, Peter D., pfc., son of Ralph Delella, 775 Greene av., Brooklyn.
DENICOLA, Joseph C. jr., pvt., son of Joseph C. Denicola sr., 206 Franklin st., Brooklyn.
FREGIN, Gustav A., t/5, brother of Mrs. Wanda Schwarz, 133-08 107th av., Richmond Hill.
GELLMAN, Harry, pvt., son of William Gellman, 588 E. 2d st., Brooklyn.
GLOCKE, Louis E., t/5, husband of Mrs. Katherine Glocke, 17 Constant av., Staten Island.
GRAY, James A., pvt., son of Mrs. Hazel Gray, 102-07 212th st., Queens Village.
HART, Harold E., pvt., son of Mrs. Nettie Clum, Millbrook.
HAYES, John W., pvt., son of Mrs. Irene Hayes, 50 Vineyard av., Yonkers.
HIMMELFARB, Solomon, t/4, husband of Mrs. Diane Himmelfarb, 106-11 150th st., Jamaica.
HIRSCH, Norman, t/sgt., husband of Mrs. Beatrice Hirsch, 2170 Walton av., Bronx.
KATZENOFF, Robert, pfc., son of Samuel Katzenoff, 631 E. 220th st., Bronx.
KLEMENS, John F., cpl., son of Henry F. Klemens, 140 88th st., Brooklyn.
NAPOLITANO, Sabastina, cpl., son of Mrs. Lena Napolitano, 61 W. 8th st., New York.

NEW JERSEY

BROWNER, Charles A., cpl., husband of Mrs. Loretta Browner, 28 Poplar st., Jersey City.
DEMEECK, John, pvt., son of Mrs. Catherine Dembeck, 22 W. 19th st., Weehawken.
DI PIAZZA, Fred J., pfc., son of Mrs. Frances Di Piazza, 227 Grenelle av., Garfield.
EVERTSEN, Walter A., pfc., son of Walter Evertsen, 102 Essex av., Montclair.
GAMARRO, Joseph, pvt., husband of Mrs. Josephine Gamarro, 369 Lake st., Belleville.
GARTHWAITE, George E., pfc., husband of Mrs. Helen V. Garthwaite, 1018 E. Grand st., Elizabeth.
CREAN, William J. jr., t/5, son of William J. Crean, 115 Mercer pl., South Orange.
GRULICH, Richard V., pfc., son of Mrs. Edith Grulich, 616 Washington st., Hoboken.
HANOVER, Robert H., pvt., son of Alard L. Hanover, 1516 Maple av., Hillside.
KELLY, Edmond D., pfc., son of Daniel E. Kelly, 12 Fairway av., Belleville.
KILDUFF, Thomas C., pfc., son of Mrs. Anna Kilduff, 923 Park av., Hoboken.
KOLSTER, John J., sgt., husband of Mrs. Regina Kolster, 17 Winfield st., West Orange.
NAJARIAN, John O., s/sgt., husband of Mrs. Dorothy Najarian, 116 64th st., West New York.

CONNECTICUT

FASOLI, John S., pvt., husband of Mrs. Florence Fasoli, cor. Cold Spring and Long Ridge rd., Stamford.
GONSIEWSKI, Sigmund T., t/sgt., son of Mrs. Bernice Gonsiewski, 237 Franklin st., New Haven.
KUBACKI, Bolaslaw jr., cpl., son of Bolaslaw Kubacki sr., 9 Colburn st., Ansonia.
LINETT, Aaron I., s/sgt., husband of Mrs. Selma H. Linett, 94 George st., New Haven O. S. C.
MAGRATH, John D., pfc., son of Gerry C. Magrath, 17 Wallace av., East Norwalk.
STEVENS, David S., 2d lt., brother of Phillip Stevens, 151 Westwood rd., New Haven.

GALLAGHER IS NAMED AP CHIEF IN PARIS

NEW YORK, May 9.—(AP) Wes Gallagher was this morning appointed acting chief of the Associated Press' bureau in Paris, in succession to Edward Kennedy.

Kent Cooper, executive director of the A.P., in anouncing Gallagher's appointment, said:

"This action was taken entirely without prejudice to Kennedy, pending full determination of matters."

Gallagher has covered war fronts through nearly a score of European countries in the past five years, and since D-Day has been in charge of AP's field staff on the Western Front. He was born in San Francisco 34 years ago, educated at Louisiana State University, and joined the A.P. staff in Buffalo in 1937.

LaGuardia Commended For Fearlessness

New York, May 9 (AP)—Mayor LaGuardia received the Peabody Silver Medal of the National Association of Broadcasters for his "Fearless Approach to Civic Problems" in his weekly radio talks to the city's residents over municipal Station WNYC.

The citation was presented by John E. Drewry, dean of the University of Georgia's Henry Grady School of Journalism.

The presentation was the fifth since the inception of the awards six years ago.

Broadway Swings Into Stride Again As Curfew Is Lifted

MAY 10 1945

New York, May 9 (AP)—It was like old times along Broadway and the swing streets tonight as the lights came on and the curfew went off.

Some entertainers, left jobless by the WMC midnight closing order last February, were back at work; so were more bartenders, waiters and others as the night hawks flocked into the clubs after their theater parties.

It looked like the $100,000,000 a year entertainment business in New York city was rolling along at a brisk pace.

The GI's Get A Break

For a time it looked as though the GI's were going to be out of luck, for the 2d Service Command said all soldiers would have to leave places of fun by midnight unless it received official word from Washington of the lifting of the curfew. The word came in time.

Navy officials said this afternoon the bars were down—or, rather, open—to their personnel until the precurfew closing hours of 4 A.M. weekdays and 3 A.M. Sundays.

Earlier today, Mayor LaGuardia gave his blessing to the order rescinding the curfew, but said the removal of the ban on horse racing "just adds to our troubles."

Saturday Midnight Show Slated

A spokesman for the Consolidated Edison Company said the curfew had had "a very slight effect in the use of coal for power" and that its revocation would cause "only a minute change in our load."

Major radio networks and movie theaters announced that they would resume their former post-midnight schedules as soon as possible. Radio City Music Hall scheduled a midnight show for Saturday.

James A. McCarthy, executive secretary of the Hotel Association of New York, said he assumed hotel managers would revert to previous closing hours immediately.

30.24-25637

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.E.F.KOENIG, COMMANDING THE U.S.ARMY'S UNITED KINGDOM BASE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALL AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WILL GET "VICTORY FURLOUGHS" DURING THE MONTHS OF MAY, JUNE, JULY OR AUGUST.

KK752AEW

LONDON MAY 2-(AP)-GERMAN GARRISONS AT THE FRENCH ATLANTIC PORTS OF LA ROCHELLE, ST.NAZAIRE AND LORIENT HAVE SURRENDERED, A BROADCAST FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

KK752AEW

LONDON-1ST ADD FIRST LEAD FRENCH XXX SAID TODAY.
ALL HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED AFTER SIEGES OF NINE MONTHS OR SO.
THE ONLY GERMAN TROOPS REMAINING ON FRENCH SOIL ARE IN THE HOLDOUT GARRISON AT THE CHANNEL PORT OF DUNKERQUE ESTIMATED AT 12,000. OTHERS ARE IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL ISLANDS OF SARK, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY OFF THE FRENCH COAST.
GREAT EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD AT ST.NAZAIRE, WHICH GERMANY HAD UTILIZED AS A MAJOR SUBMARINE BASE, THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID.
GERMANS SURRENDERED AT LA ROCHELLE AND LORIENT--ALSO U-BOAT BASES--
WITHOUT DESTRUCTION, THE FRENCH COMMAND SAID. (NO PICKUP)

KK804AEW

(140) LONDON-2ND ADD FIRST LEAD FRENCH XXX SAID.

AN ESTIMATED 79,000 GERMANS WERE BELIEVED HOLDING THE THREE ATLANTIC PORTS WHICH WERE SURRENDERED.

THE LARGEST GARRISON, BELIEVED TO NUMBER ABOUT 35,000, WAS AT ST.NAZAIRE AT THE MOUTH OF THE LOIRE RIVER 40 MILES WEST OF NANTES. GEN.WERNER JUNCK WAS THE LAST MENTIONED NAZI COMMANDER AND HIS TROOPS WERE REPORTED EQUIPPED WITH TANKS AND ARMORED CARS.

ANOTHER ESTIMATED 25,000 WERE IN LORIENT ON THE BAY OF BISCAY. GEN.WILHELM FAHRMACHER LAST WAS REPORTED COMMANDER OF THE GARRISON WHICH HELD ABOUT 30 MILES ALONG THE BREST PENINSULA, WITH THE POCKET EXTENDING SEVEN TO 12 MILES INLAND. AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY HELPED THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, COMMANDED BY GEN.EDUARD RENE-MARIE DE LARMINOT, TO CONTAIN THE GERMANS.

A GARRISON OF 19,000 ESTIMATED GERMANS LAST WAS REPORTED HOLDING A 30-MILE PERIMETER AROUND LA ROCHELLE, JUST NORTH OF THE RECENTLY CLEARED MOUTH OF THE GIRONDE ESTUARY LEADING TO BORDEAUX.

KK814AEW

BY DWIGHT L.PITKIN

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-MARSHAL STALIN CLIMAXED RUSSIA'S JUBILANT V-E DAY CELEBRATION TONIGHT BY PERSONALLY ANNOUNCING GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND MOSCOW'S VICTORY GUNS ROARED OUT THEIR GREATEST SALUTE --30 SALVOES FROM 1,000 GUNS.

STALIN, DECLARING THAT THE FINAL ACT OF CAPITULATION WAS SIGNED YESTERDAY IN BERLIN AFTER A "PRELIMINARY ACT" AT REIMS, MADE NO REFERENCE TO JAPAN OR THE FAR EASTERN CONFLICT, AND HE REITERATED THAT RUSSIA "DOES NOT INTEND TO DESTROY GERMANY."

THE SOVIET VICTORYENDED A SOVIET-GERMAN CONFLICT OF THREE YEARS AND 10 1/2 MONTHS, ONE OF THE MOST GRUELLING STRUGGLES IN HISTORY. BOTH SIDES SUFFERED MILLIONS OF CASUALTIES, AND IN A TWO-YEAR MARCH FROM STALINGRAD TO BERLIN THE RED ARMY FOUGHT ITS WAY BACK 1,360 MILES--THE AIRLINE EQUIVALENT FROM NEW YORK TO OKLAHOMA CITY.

"THIS IS NO LONGER A MERE SCRAP OF PAPER," STALIN SAID OF THE SURRENDER. "IT IS THE ACTUAL CAPITULATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF GERMANY....ALL THE SUFFERING.....OF OUR PEOPLE IN DEFENSE OF OUR MOTHERLAND WAS NOT IN VAIN.

STALIN MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT AS THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS JAMMED THE STREETS IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, TOASTING THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT TRUMAN, AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"HITLER DECLARED THREE YEARS AGO 'WE SHALL DESTROY RUSSIA,'" STALIN SAID. "BUT HITLER'S INSANE IDEAS WERE NOT DESTINED TO COME TRUE. IN ACTUAL FACT THE EXACT OPPOSITE HAPPENED...GERMANY IS UTTERLY DESTROYED. THE SOVIET UNION IS REJOICING IN VICTORIES ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT INTEND TO DESTROY GERMANY.

1945

A35

"COMRADES, THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR HAS ENDED WITH OUR COMPLETE VICTORY. THE PERIOD OF WAR IN EUROPE HAS ENDED, AND THE PERIOD OF PEACE IS BEGINNING.

"GLORY TO OUR HEROIC RED ARMY WHICH DEFENDED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND AND WON VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY.

A FEW MINUTES AFTER HIS BROADCAST STALIN ISSUED IS FINAL ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE RED ARMY AND NAVY IN WHICH HE SAID: "I CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION OF THE WAR. X X X LONG LIVE THE RED ARMY AND NAVY."

THE RUSSIAN LEADER DECLARED THAT THE "AGE-OLD STRUGGLE OF THE SLAV NATIONS FOR THEIR EXISTENCE AND THEIR INDEPENDENCE HAS ENDED IN VICTORY OVER THE GERMAN INVADERS AND GERMAN TYRANNY. FROM NOW ON THE GREAT BANNER OF FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE AND OF PEACE AMONG THE PEOPLE WILL FLY OVER EUROPE."

DY617PEW

(600) LONDON MAY 9-(AP)-A STERN AND COLDLY FORMAL CEREMONY IN BERLIN, OFFICIALLY RATIFYING GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.

THE MOMENTOUS DOCUMENT, THE BROADCAST SAID, WAS SIGNED IN A GRAY HOUSE ON THE CORNER OF WILSENERSTRASSE AND RHEINSTEINSTRASSE BY THREE TOP-RANKING OFFICERS OF THE BEATEN ENEMY'S LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES.

RUSSIAN AND ALLIED MILITARY CHIEFS WATCHED AS THE PAPERS WERE SIGNED BY FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL AS COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN ARMY; ADMIRAL GEN.VON FRIEDEBURG, NAVY COMMANDER, AND COL.GEN.STUMPF, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AIR FORCE.

MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV, COMMANDER OF THE VICTORIOUS FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, PRESIDED OVER THE CEREMONY FOR THE SOVIET UNION. THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND WAS REPRESENTED BY A DELEGATION HEADED BY AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, DEPUTY TO GEN.EISENHOWER. IT INCLUDED GEN.CARL SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, AND ADMIRAL HAROLD BURROUGH, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE, THE BROADCAST SAID. THE FRENCH DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY GEN.DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY.

THE MOSCOW RADIO GAVE THIS STEP-BY-STEP ACCOUNT:

"IN A LARGE, PLAINLY FURNISHED HALL, WITH WINDOWS ON TWO SIDES, LONG TABLES WERE PREPARED AND THE HALL WAS DECORATED WITH THE NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"AT MIDNIGHT EXACTLY, MARSHAL ZHUKOV AND ARE CHIEF MARSHAL TEDDER ENTERED THE HALL. THE CHAIRS UNDER THEIR NATIONAL FLAGS WERE OCCUPIED BY ZHUKOV, TEDDER, SPAATZ, VISHINSKY, BURROUGH AND DE TASSIGNY.

"THE CENTRAL TABLE WAS OCCUPIED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND GENERALS OF RED ARMY UNITS WHICH CAPTURED BERLIN. AT THE PRESS TABLE SAT SOVIET AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS. ONLY ONE TABLE STILL REMAINED EMPTY.

"ZHUKOV ADDRESSED THE GATHERING.

"'GENTLEMEN,' HE SAID, 'WE HAVE GATHERED HERE XXX TO ACCEPT THE TERMS OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FROM THE COMMAND OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES. I PROPOSE WE SET TO WORK AND INVITE THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE GERMAN COMMAND.

"THEREUPON, ON ORDERS OF MARSHAL ZHUKOV, THE GERMANS WERE LED INTO THE HALL AT 12:10, IN ABSOLUTE SILENCE.

"MARSHAL ZHUKOV SAID:

"'GENTLEMEN, THE SIGNING OF THE ACT OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WILL NOW TAKE PLACE. I ADDRESS MYSELF TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN COMMAND, WITH THE QUESTION: HAVE THEY THE ACT AT HAND; HAVE THEY ACQUAINTED THEMSELVES WITH IT AND ARE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND PREPARED TO SIGN THIS ACT?'

"TEDDER ADDRESSED THE SAME QUESTION TO THE GERMANS.

"'YES, I AGREE,' SAID KEITEL QUIETLY, AND HE HANDED MARSHAL ZHUKOV THE DOCUMENT OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, SIGNED BY GRAND ADMIRAL (KARL) DOENITZ, AUTHORIZING (THE GERMANS) TO SIGN THE ACT OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

"THE NECESSARY FORMALITIES HAVING BEEN OBSERVED, MARSHAL ZHUKOV ASKED THE GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO SIGN, WHICH THEY DID.

"AT THIS MOMENT CAMERAS AND MOVIE APPARATUS SHOT THE SCENE.

"AT 12:43 THE ACT WAS SIGNED. ONE COPY OF IT WAS HANDED TO FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL. THEN MARSHAL ZHUKOV DECLARED:

"'THE GERMAN DELEGATION MAY NOW RETIRE.'"

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE BRITISH-AMERICAN DELEGATION WAS MET AT THE TEMPELHOF AIRFIELD BENEATH A BRIGHT SUN TUESDAY AFTERNOON BY GEN. VASILIEV AND A GUARD OF HONOR CARRYING AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FLAGS, AND WITH A BAND PLAYING IN TURN THE THREE NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

THE SOVIET RADIO REPORTED THAT TROOPS CHEERED AS TEDDER DECLARED:

30.24-25639

"THIS PARADE IS A GREAT HONOR FOR US."

A75 MAY 10 1945

TEDDER THEN STEPPED TO A MICROPHONE AND EXPRESSED HIS HAPPINESS AT GREETING THE SOVIET COMMANDERS AND TROOPS. HE SAID HE WAS ESPECIALLY GLAD BECAUSE HE WAS GREETING THEM IN BERLIN.

"THE ALLIES IN THE EAST AND THE WEST, AS THE RESULT OF COLLABORATION HAVE ACCOMPLISHED AN IMMENSE TASK," HE SAID.

TEDDER THEN VISITED ZHUKOV, CONGRATULATED THE MARSHAL ON HIS VICTORY AND PRESENTED HIM WITH A WHITE SILK BANNER EMBROIDERED WITH THE EMBLEMS OF THE UNITED FORCES.

DE TASSIGNY, WHO ARRIVED TEO MINUTES AFTER THE BRITISH-AMERICAN GROUP, ALSO VISITED ZHUKOV. HE GREETED THE RED ARMY ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT DE GAULLE AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

MOSCOW QUOTED THE FRENCH GENERAL AS SAYING THAT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE "HAVE ASSISTED CONSIDERABLY IN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE BY THEIR INDOMITABLE STRUGGLE."

KK709AEW

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-MINISTER OF STATE RICHARD K.LAW TOLD COMMONS TODAY BRITAIN HAS MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO RUSSIA OVER "ROBBERY OF PERSONAL POSSESSIONS" OF BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR LIBERATED BY THE RED ARMY. HE FURTHER PROTESTED THAT BRITISH OFFICERS WERE NOT GRANTED "ADEQUATE FACILITIES" TO VISIT FORWARD AREAS AND HOSPITALS.

THE DISPUTE OVER PRISONERS WAS BROUGHT INTO THE OPEN BY MOSCOW PROTESTS AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS FREED BY THE BRITISH. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD CONTENDED SOME OF THESE PRISONERS WERE IN GERMAN MILITARY UNIFORMS.

LAW WAS ASKED WHETHER FACILITIES HAD BEEN GRANTED MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY AND BRITISH MISSION IN MOSCOW TO TRAVEL TO AND FRO IN POLAND, SILESIA, AND THE PARTS OF GERMANY OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS IN ORDER TO MAKE CONTACT WITH LIBERATED BRITONS. HE ALSO WAS ASKED FOR "DETAILS OF THE REPRESENTATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN MADE IN RESPECT TO VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT" WITH RUSSIA.

"WE ARE CONTINUOUSLY PRESSING THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON THESE POINTS," LAW REPLIED, "AND NOW THAT THERE IS ACTUAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE SOVIET FORCES AND WESTERN ALLIES, IT OUGHT TO BE MUCH EASIER TO GET A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF THEM."

BRITAIN'S "MAIN GROUND OF COMPLAINT," HE CONTINUED, HAS BEEN THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR VISITS "BY BRITISH OFFICERS TO THE FIRST COLLECTION POINTS, HOSPITALS, AND FORWARD AREAS, AND ON THE WAY IN WHICH MEN HAD BEEN COLLECTED.

"THERE IS ALSO A QUESTION OF THEIR TREATMENT, INCLUDING ROBBERY OF PERSONAL POSSESSIONS. IT WAS THOSE MATTERS WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF REPRESENTATIONS TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT." MAY 10 1945

QQ1120AEW

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-HOME SECURITY MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS TODAY THE REVOCATION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF DEFENSE REGULATIONS, INCLUDING THE CONTROVERSIAL 18-B PROVIDING FOR THE DETENTION OF PERSONS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS TO THE STATE. HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT MANY SECURITY CONTROLS MUST REMAIN UNTIL AFTER JAPAN'S DEFEAT.

MORRISON SAID ALL PERSONS STILL HELD UNDER THE 18-B REGULATION WOULD BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF "ONE ALIEN WHO IS TO BE DEPORTED." HE DID NOT NAME THE ALIEN.

SW&001209PEW

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE SURRENDER INSTRUMENT SIGNED BY GERMANY AND THE ALLIES IN BERLIN TODAY:

(EDITOR'S NOTE: IT IS THE SAME, EXCEPT FOR A FEW EXTRA CLAUSES INSISTED UPON BY THE RUSSIANS AND THE NAMES OF THE SIGNERS, AS THE SURRENDER AGREEMENT SIGNED ON MAY 7 AT REIMS. THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION RELEASED THE TEXT.) MAY 10 1945

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER:

1. WE THE UNDERSIGNED, ACTING BY AUTHORITY OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, HEREBY SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE-SUPREME HIGH COMMAND OF THE RED ARMY ALL FORCES ON LAND, AT SEA, AND IN THE AIR WHO ARE AT THIS DATE UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

2. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WILL AT ONCE ISSUE ORDERS TO ALL GERMAN MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR AUTHORITIES AND TO ALL FORCES UNDER GERMAN CONTROL TO CEASE ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT 2301 HOURS CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME ON 8TH MAY, 1945, TO REMAIN IN THE POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT THAT TIME AND TO DISARM COMPLETELY, HANDING OVER THEIR WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT TO THE LOCAL ALLIED COMMANDERS OR OFFICERS DESIGNATED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDS.

NO SHIP, VESSEL OR AIRCRAFT IS TO BE SCUTTLED, OR ANY DAMAGE DONE TO THEIR HULL, MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT, AND ALSO TO MACHINES OF ALL KINDS, ARMAMENT, APPARATUS AND ALL THE TECHNICAL MEANS OF PROSECUTION OF WAR IN GENERAL.

3. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WILL AT ONCE ISSUE TO THE APPROPRIATE COMMANDERS AND ENSURE THE CARRYING OUT OF ANY FURTHER ORDERS ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AND BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AND BY THE SUPREME HIGH COMMAND OF THE RED ARMY.

4. THIS ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER IS WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO, AND WILL BE SUPERSEDED BY, ANY GENERAL INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER IMPOSED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND APPLICABLE TO GERMANY AND THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES AS A WHOLE.

5. IN EVENT OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND OR ANY OF THE FORCES UNDER THEIR CONTROL FAILING TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS ACT OF SURRENDER, THE SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AND THE SUPREME HIGH COMMAND OF THE RED ARMY WILL TAKE SUCH PUNITIVE OR OTHER ACTION AS THEY DEEM APPROPRIATE.

6. THIS ACT IS DRAWN UP IN THE ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGES. THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN ARE THE ONLY AUTHENTIC TEXTS. SIGNED AT 0015 ON THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, 1945. KEITEL FRIEDEBERG STUMPF, ON BEHALF OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND. IN THE PRESENCE OF TEDDER, ON BEHALF OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, ZHUKOV, ON BEHALF OF THE SUPREME HIGH COMMAND OF THE RED ARMY AT THE SIGNING ALSO WERE PRESENT AS WITNESSES, DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, GENERAL COMMANDER, FIRST FRENCH ARMY, SPAATZ, GENERAL COMMANDING UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES.

00&SW1219PEW

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE FLENSBURG RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST WHAT IT TERMED "THE LAST" GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT ALL ARMS HAD CEASED FIRING ON ORDER OF GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ.

THE COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF FIGHTING STILL GOING ON YESTERDAY.

THE ANNOUNCER READING THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "WE HAVE ACHIEVED GREAT VICTORIES BUT ALSO HEAVY DEFEATS--WE SUCCUMBED WITH HONOR."

SW548PEW

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY WAS ACCORDED THE BIGGEST WELCOME OF ITS REIGN TODAY IN A NEARLY THREE-HOUR TOUR OF LONDON THROUGH CHEERING CROWDS CELEBRATING THE EMPIRE'S SECOND V-E DAY.

FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT NIGHT THE CAPITAL'S STREETS WERE JAMMED WITH MERRY-MAKERS WHO IGNORED A LITTLE LATE RAIN AFTER A SUNSHINY DAY.

MANY PUBS WERE DRAINED DRY OF THEIR V-E DAY SUPPLIES OF SPIRITS AND BEER, BUT THE CITY'S MILLIONS KEPT GOING UNTIL LATE TONIGHT BEFORE CALLING A HALT TO THEIR VICTORY HOLIDAY.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DROVE THROUGH HYDE PARK DURING THE DAY, RECEIVING ANOTHER TREMENDOUS OVATION.

THE KING, QUEEN AND TWO PRINCESSES APPEARED ON THE PALACE BALCONY EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON IN RESPONSE TO A CONSTANT CHANT OF "WE WANT THE KING" FROM THE MILLING CROWD AROUND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

BOLDAPERNCESSEOYAN OORE CARRYING TH

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THE KING" FROM THE MILLING CROWD AROUND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

LATER THE ROYAL CAR, CARRYING THE TWO PRINCESSES IN DOVE GRAY IN THE FRONT SEAT AND THE KING IN HIS NAVAL UNIFORM AND THE QUEEN IN PALE BLUE, SEATED IN THE REAR, DROVE THROUGH THE PALACE GATE TO BEGIN THEIR FIRST VICTORY TOUR.

AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE POLICE HAD TO FORCE A WAY THROUGH THE CROWD FOR THE ROYAL CAR.

LONDONERS HAD ADDITIONAL NEWS TO CHEER ABOUT.

HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REVOCATION OF A NUMBER OF DEFENSE REGULATIONS--INCLUDING THE CONTROVERSIAL ORDER FOR DETENTION OF PERSONS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS TO THE STATE--BUT WARNED THAT MANY SECURITY CONTROLS WOULD REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL JAPAN WAS BEATEN.

MORRISON SAID ALL PERSONS HELD UNDER THE DETENTION RULE WOULD BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE ALIEN WHO IS TO BE DEPORTED." HE DID NOT NAME THIS ALIEN. THE REGULATION IS ONE UNDER WHICH FASCIST LEADER OSWALD MOSLEY, RECENTLY RELEASED, WAS HELD FOR SEVERA YEARSJ

CHURCHILL TOLD THE FO

FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

CHURCHILL TOLD THE FOUR BRITISH DOMINIONS IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE THAT DEFEAT OF JAPAN WAS NEXT ON THE CALENDAR AND THAT "WE CAN LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE DAY WHEN ONCE AGAIN WE CAN TURN ALL OUR ENERGIES TO THE ARTS OF PEACE AND TO THE BUILDING OF A NEW PROSPERITY FOUNDED ON FREEDOM AND SECURITY."

DY1107PEW

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT

THE INSTITUTION OF A NEW MEDAL TITLED "VICTORY OVER GERMANY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR OF MD 1941-45" AND SAID PREMIER STALIN WOULD BE THE FIRST RECIPIENT.

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THE MEDAL WILL BE CONFERRED ON ALL MEN AND WOMEN SERVING AT THE FRONT OR IN MILITARY AREAS TAKING A DIRECT PART IN THE WAR.

ON ONE SIDE OF THE MEDAL IS A PICTURE OF STALIN IN HIS MARSHAL'S UNIFORM AND THE INSCRIPTIONS "OUR COURSE IS THE RIGHT ONE" AND "WE HAVE WON."

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APL OQUINNS 02318 JB 529PEW

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-- SAMUEL SILVERMAN, LABORITE MEMBER OF COMMONS, PROTESTED TODAY THE INCLUSION OF COMMENTARIES BY REP. CLARE BOOTH LUCE AND LORD VAN SITTART IN A FILM SHOWING THE HORRORS OF BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

HE COMMENDED SUCH WINCLUSION OBJECTED ON GROUNDS THIS TENDED TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THEY REFLECTED THE VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DLEGATION THAT INSPECTED THE CAMP; AND ASKED IF THERE WAS NOT A "BREACH OF PRIVILEGE" IN INCLUDING THE TWO INTERVIEWS.

COL. CLIFTON BROWN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, SAID IT WAS NOT "A MATTER OF PRIVILEGE," AND EXPLAINED HE FELT THAT "INTRODUCTION OF A CONTROVERSIAL MATTER INTO SUCH A FILM IS WHOLLY OUT OF PLACE."

ALB/ 01644 APR 132PEW

30.24-25641

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-MRS. WINSTON CHURCHILL BROADCAST OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT A MESSAGE FROM THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER TO PREMIER GEN STALIN, THE RED ARMY AND THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

"ON THIS GLORIOUS DAY OF VICTORY," SAID MRS. CHURCHILL, "MY HUSBAND HAS ASKED ME TO READ YOU THIS MESSAGE FROM HIM TO MARSHAL STALIN.

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"I SEND YOU HEARTFELT GREETINGS FOR THE SPLENDID VICTORY YOU HAVE WON IN DRIVING THE INVADERS FROM YOUR SOIL AND IN LAYING LOW THE NAZI TYRANT. IT IS MY FIRM BELIEF THAT ON FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN PEOPLES DEPENDS THE FUTURE OF MANKIND.

"HERE IN OUR ISLAND HOME WE ARE THINKING TODAY VERY OFTEN ABOUT YOU AND WE SEND YOU FROM THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEARTS ALL WISHES FOR YOUR HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING, AND THAT AFTER ALL THE SACRIFICES AND SUFFERING OF THE DARK VALLEY THROUGH WHICH WE HAVE MARCHED TOGETHER, WE MAY ALSO IN WARM COMRADESHIP AND SYMPATHY WALK IN THE SUNSHINE OF VICTORIOUS PEACE.

"I HAVE ASKED MY WIFE TO SPEAK THESE WORDS OF FRIENDSHIP AND ADMIRATION TO YOU ALL."

MRS. CHURCHILL SPOKE IN ENGLISH AND WAS FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY A RUSSIAN TRANSLATION.

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APL WHEELERS 02240 JB 456PEW

PARIS, MAY 9-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DEGAULLE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, TODAY SENT TO GEN. EISENHOWER A MESSAGE OF THANKS IN THE NAME OF FRANCE FOR THE VICTORY GAINED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES, AND ANNOUNCING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD AWARDED THE GENERAL THE CROSS OF LIBERATION DECORATION.

(GU) PARIS MAY 9-(AP)-HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE ENDED OFFICIALLY AT ONE MINUTE PAST MIDNIGHT THIS MORNING (6:01PEW TUESDAY), BUT HOURS BEFORE THAT DEADLINE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN SOLDIERS ALREADY WERE TALKING ABOUT THE JOB STILL WAITING TO BE DONE--THE JOB OF DEFEATING JAPAN.

"IMMINENT DOOM," WAS PREDICTED FOR JAPAN BY GEN.EISENHOWER, WHO HAS 90 DIVISIONS TO SEND INTO THE PACIFIC WAR IF THE ALLIES DECIDE TO HIT JAPAN WITH EVERYTHING IN THE BOOK.

THE TWO QUESTIONS BEING ASKED ON ALL SIDES ARE:

(1) "WILL RUSSIA DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN?"

(2) "WHAT WILL BE EISENHOWER'S ROLE IN THE PACIFIC?"

ACCORDING TO DISPATCHES FROM THE PACIFIC, THE BELIEF HAS LONG BEEN PREVALENT AROUND GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS THAT THE ENTRY OF RUSSIA WOULD ENABLE THE ALLIES TO SMASH JAPAN WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

AS FOR EISENHOWER, HIS KNOWN ABILITY AS A COMMANDER OF MASSIVE TROOP MOVEMENTS LEADS MANY TO WONDER WHETHER HE MAY BE ASSIGNED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

THERE ALSO HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION HERE AS TO THE ROLE THAT MAY BE ASSIGNED FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY.

XK738AEW

PARIS, MAY 9-(AP)-SEVERAL AMERICAN WACS WERE PRESENT AT THE HISTORIC SURRENDER OF THE GERMANS IN THE SCHOOLHOUSE AT REIMS MONDAY AND SOME RED CROSS GIRLS CAME INTO THE ROOM WHEN GEN. EISENHOWER MADE HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE NEWSREEL CAMERAS.

SEVENTEEN PLACES IN THE ROOM WERE ALLOTTED TO THE PRESS. ALSO PRESENT WERE FOUR CAMERAMEN AND EIGHT SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DY1033PE

PARIS, MAY 9-(AP)-PARIS ROARED THROUGH ITS THIRD STRAIGHT NIGHT OF A VICTORY REVEL TONIGHT AND LOOKED FORWARD TO AN ADDED HOLIDAY TOMORROW--THE DAY OF ASCENSION. AMERICAN GIS WHO WERE UNIMPRESSED WITH THE SLOW START MADE BY THE FRENCH MONDAY, COMMENTED

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THEY DID NOT EXPECT TO SEE A SIMILAR DEMONSTRATION --EXCEPT AT HOME WHEN THE WAR ENDS IN THE PACIFIC.

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ELC-WILSONS 0001S-857PEW

THE GERMAN COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF WHO SIGNED WERE, RESPECTIVELY, FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, ADMIRAL GEN.VON FREIDEBURG, AND AIR COL.-GEN.P.G.STUMPF.

THE ACT WAS SIGNED FOR THE ALLIES BY AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER ON BEHALF OF GEN.EISENHOWER, AND BY MARSHAL GREGORY K. ZHUKOV ON BEHALF OF THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE RED ARMY. GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, U.S. ARMY, AND GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, SIGNED RESPECTIVELY AS HAVING WITNESSED THE SIGNING.

W1003AEW

FRENCH CHAMPAGNES. THERE WERE ALSO VAST STOCKS OF FOOD. ADD LOCHNER HITLER HIDEOUT FOOD

AS WE LEFT AMERICAN GUARDS WERE TAKING OVER. THEY INCLUDED SGT. HAGGARD BISTOP, HAMILTON, OHIO; SGT.CHARLES E.FIELDS, 2001 GRANGE AVE., RACINE, WIS., PVT.JERRY TOUSSANT, MAXIMO, OHIO; PVT.CLAUDE CARTER, GREENVILLE, TENN., AND PVT.ADLER J.MULLER, FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER TO REACH THE AERIE WAS SGT.FREDERIC H. BUTTS OF 306 FRANKLIN ST., NEWTON, MASS. HE WAS FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY LT.KENNETH JOHNSON, 462 THIRTEENTH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; LT.LEO BARBER, MOULTRIE, GA.; AND LT.JOHN HALADAY, 45 RIVERDALE AVE., YONKERS, N.Y.

A PRELIMINARY INVEESTIGATION OF THE CAVES AND TUNNELS BRANCHING OUT FROM HITLER'S HIDEAWAY SO FAR HAVE FAILED TO REVEAL ANY NAZI RECORDS OR IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS, BUT THERE ARE REASONS TO BELIEVE THEY ARE HIDDEN IN THIS AREA.

IN ADDITION TO CAPT.STEPHENS OTHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS MAKING THE TRIP WITH US TO THE MOUNTAIN RETREAT INCLUDED SGT.HOWARD WOELTJE, 10 KING ST., DENVER, COLO.; SGT.RUDOLF B.CAHN, 11937 METROPOLITAN AVE., KEW GARDENS, NEW YORK; SGT.HENRY J.BANNON, 2023 GRINSTEAD DRIVE, LOUISVILLE, KY.; PFC PETER J.COGAN, 707 SOUTH 14TH ST., NEWARK, N.J., AND PFC GEORGE FITZSIMMONS, HILLSIDE, N.J.

AS WE CLIMBED UP THE MOUNTAIN ROAD WE MET CPL.ANTHONY MAIO, OF 14 KENDIG ST., WATERLOO, N.Y., DRIVING A BULLDOZER.

--DASH--

(AT START MAKE BYLINE LOUIS P.LOCHNER)

SW1148AEW

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

LINZ, AUSTRIA, MAY 9-(AP)-AMERICANS CAPTURING LINZ CAME INTO POSSESSION OF A RAG-TAG DILAPIDATED FLEET OF RIVER BOATS ON THE DANUBE.

NAMES IN CYRILIC TYPE INDICATE THAT SOME VESSELS ARE RUSSIAN WHICH THE GERMANS BROUGHT UP FROM THE BLACK SEA. SERBIAN, ROMANIAN AND HUNGARIAN CRAFT ARE AT ANCHORAGES.

IN THE FIRST CONFUSION OF CONQUEST, DISPLACED PERSONS GRABBED SOME OF THE VESSELS AND TRIED TO START HOMEWARD. RUSSIANS ESPECIALLY WERE EAGER TO REACH RUSSIAN FORCES DOWNSTREAM AND SOME PRESUMABLY GOT AWAY.

MANY VESSELS ALSO WERE MOVING UPSTREAM, FILLED WITH GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS TRYING TO REACH THE AMERICAN SECTOR. ALL RIVER TRAFFIC NOW IS BEING STOPPED HERE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PRACTICE OF HALTING ALL CIVILIAN AND GERMAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS. THE OBJECT IS TO MOVE DISPLACED PERSONS IN AN ORDERLY MANNER AND THE BOATS ARE BEING USED.

LINZ WAS A GERMAN HOSPITAL CENTER. THERE WERE WOUNDED ON MANY VESSELS, ON WHICH GERMAN STAFFS CONTINUE TO FUNCTION.

FROM THE RIGGINGS OF OTHERS, LAUNDRY OF CONSCRIPTED WORKERS FLUTTERS. FROM THEM DRIFT SONGS IN MANY LANGUAGES CELEBRATING LIBERATION AND PEACE.

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SW1015AEW

LT.GOLDEN C.SILL OF SALT LAKE CITY COMMANDED THE DETAIL GUARDING GOERING. SEVEN TEXAS VETERANS OF SALERNO AND CASSINO WERE AMONG THE GUARDS; SGT.RICHARD SNELL, HOUSTON; SGT.LESTER LEGGETT, FORT WORTH; CORP.ROBERT NEAL, LUFKIN; PVTS.FILOMENA PENA, TAFT; EVERETT COODY, CENTER; JAMES FARMER, FORT WORTH, AND DON PARSON, HILLSBORO.

LT.JEROME SHAPIRO, NEW YORK CITY, GUARDED GOERING'S DOOR LAST NIGHT.

-DASH-

(EDS: IN 2ND ADD MAKE PICKUP "FROM HITLER" INSTEAD "DECORATIONS")

G221PEW

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KUTZBUEHEL--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GOERING X X X MARSHAL GENERAL.

LT. BURT PEEL, 2410 SIXTH ST., DETROIT, MICH., WHO WENT TO THE CASTLE WITH DAHLQUIST, SAID THERE WERE 22 PERSONS IN GOERING'S PERSONAL RETINUE AND THAT THE PARTY HAD FOUR MACHINE PISTOLS AND 15 PISTOLS.

HJ1232AEW

BY HAROLD KING
FOR THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

BERLIN MAY 9-(AP)-THE FINAL ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER OF ALL GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES TO THE ALLIED AND RED ARMY HIGH COMMANDS TOOK PLACE IN THE BERLIN SUBURB OF KARLSHORST THIS MORNING AT 12:16 A.M., CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME (7:16 P.M., EWT, TUESDAY).

WITH THIS ACT OF SOLEMN SURRENDER, THE RECOGNIZED HEADS OF THE GERMAN ARMY, THE GERMAN NAVY AND THE LUFTWAFFE ACKNOWLEDGED THEMSELVES AS MILITARILY BEATEN TO THEIR KNEES, AND IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR POSTWAR GERMANY TO RECREATE A LEGEND OF THE SO-CALLED "INVINCIBLE ARMY" BEING STABBED IN THE BACK.

ADD 6TH ARMY GROUP GOERING CAPTURE

NIGHT LEAD NEDIC (170)

KITZBUEHEL, AUSTRIA, MAY 9-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL MILAN NEDIC, FORMER PRO-AXIS PREMIER OF SERBIA, DECLARED TODAY HE AND HIS FORCES WOULD CONTINUE TO WAGE WAR AGAINST MARSHAL TITO AND "FIGHT ANY VICTORY FOR STALIN IN OUR COUNTRY."

"MAYBE THE BIG POWERS CAN LIVE TOGETHER--ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA,ZHE SAID, "BUT BALKAN POLITICS IS SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT ANY VICTORY FOR STALIN IN OUR COUNTRY."

IT WAS SUGGESTED TO HIM THAT HE MAY HAVE NO TROOPS LEFT, AND THAT REALISM MIGHT DICTATE THAT BALKAN POLITICS BOW TO THE WELFARE OF EUROPE.

THE FORMER PREMIER ASSERTED "WE FOGUT WITH (GEN.DRAJA) MIHAILOVIC AGAINST TITO AND AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS AND AGAINST STALIN. WE HAVE BEEN HERE SEVEN MONTHS, COMING OUT OF BOSNIA WHEN THE PRESSURE OF THE RUSSIAN AND OTHER ARMIES FORCED US WEST."

HE AND HIS BROTHER, COL.GEN.MILUTIN NEDIC, FORMER YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF WAR, WERE IN A HOTEL ROOM HERE WHEN THE PREMIER MADE HIS STATEMENT, IN WHICH HIS BROTHER CONCURRED. THEIR STATUS IS BEING DETERMINED NOW, ALONG WITH THAT OF 33 OTHERS FOUND IN THIS HEALTH RESORT AFTER THEY HAD FLED FROM THE BALKANS.

DY857PEW

KUTZBUEHEL, AUSTRIA, MAY 9-(AP)-THE QUESTION THAT HAS BEEN WORRYING THE FOLKS AT ABILENE, TEX., FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS WAS ANSWERED PRETTY THOROUGHLY TODAY.

RECENTLY ABILENE ASKED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO FIND OUT WHERE THE 36TH INFANTRY WAS. THE MESSAGE WAS RELAYED TO THE PRESS CAMP AT SIXTH ARMY GROUP'S FORWARD HEADQUARTERS.

AT THE TIME, THE FAMOUS TEXAS DIVISION WAS ON ITS WAY OUT OF A SO-CALLED REST PERIOD DURING WHICH IT HAD BEEN POLICING INSIDE GERMANY. SECURITY RULES ARE THAT AN OUTFIT CANNOT BE MENTIONED UNTIL ITS FULL STRENGTH HAS BEEN COMMITTED TO ACTION FOR 48 HOURS.

BUT NAMES LIKE ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, FIELD MARSHALS VON RUNDSTEDT, LIST AND VON LEEB, AND A HOST OF OTHER MILITARY AND POLITICAL FIGURES BEGAN TO STUD THE NEWS HEADLINES. THEN TODAY IT WAS DISCLOSED THE 36TH ALSO HAD CAPTURED REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING.

THE BOYS FROM TEXAS HAVE BEEN BUSY.

DY938PEW

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BY LYNN HEINZERLING

SPITTAL, AUSTRIA, MAY 9-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS SPREADING OUT IN LOWER CARINTHIA TODAY, CHEERED BY THOUSANDS OF LIBERATED FRENCH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, AND BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

COSSACKS OF A GERMAN SLAVE DIVISION WERE BIVOUACKED IN THE GREEN FIELDS ALONG THE HIGHWAY, WITH THEIR THOUSANDS OF HORSES AND WAGONS. MANY OF THE COSSACKS HAD THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN WITH THEM.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL PRISON AT SPITTAL GREETED THE FIRST ALLIED SOLDIERS ALMOST HYSTERICALLY.

IN THE PRISON CAMP WERE NEARLY 200 BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN AND 38 AMERICANS. THEY CHEERED AS A JEEP DREW INTO THE BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURE.

AMONG THE AMERICANS WHO CROWDED AROUND THE JEEP WERE LT.HUBERT N. YEADEN, BOX 629 FORSAN, TEX., A LIBERATOR PILOT; LT.HORACE D.SMITH, 3201 WOODROW AVE., RICHMOND, VA., AN INFANTRY OFFICER, AND THESE ENLISTED MEN:

ANTHONY BOVO, 234 EAST MOUNTAIN ROAD, WESTFIELD, MASS.; JACK E.ELY, LARWILL, IND.; EVON WILLIAMSON, ROUTE THREE, ONDSENARO (UNLISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE) ALA.; WILLIAM KEEFER, ROUTE ONE, HALIFAX, PA.; HENRY SANISLOW, 504 RAILROAD ST., MONONGAHELA, PA.; PHILLIP J.POLIZZI, JR., MORRISVILLE, PA.; WILLIAM ZORNES, ROUTE ONE, HUMPHREY, ARK.

JAMES M.CRAIG, ROUTE TWO, WAXHAW, N.C.; ARTHUR FRECHETTE, 40 LATHAN ST., GROTON, CONN.; LARRY MERCHANT, 810 SOUTH EASTMAN, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; HARRY SPEAKS, 1810 HARGROVE ST., WINSTON SALEM, N.C.; EDWARD GILL, 353 MAIN ST., NEW YORK.

F.J.SENG, HILLSIDE, N.J.; LESLIE J.MCNAIR, 94 MAPLEWOOD AVE., GLOUCESTER, MASS.; JOSEPH V.HALEY, HOTEL REDINGTON, WILKES-BARRE, PA.; WILLIAM B.RUDY, 136 EAST 44TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; RUSSELL KIMBERELL, BEDFORD, IND.; IRVING EDWARDS, 926 SHEPHERD ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.; ----- (FIRST NAME UNGIVEN) HANSON, ALTAMONT, S.D.

ALSO IN THE CAMP WERE LT.ROBERT N.VELLER, 2133 LAWRENCE AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO; AND LT.LUTHER H.SMITH, JR., 901 23RD ST., DES MOINES, IOWA.

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SW1011AEW

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S.SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKMEN AND DOUGHBOYS RANGED ALONG THE LAST FIGHTING FRONT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR THOUGHT FIRST OF THEIR GOD, THEIR KIN AT HOME AND THEN OF CELEBRATING WHEN THEY HEARD OF THE GERMAN ARMY'S SURRENDER.

AT COMMAND POSTS ALL ALONG THE FRONT AND BY TANKS STILL IN BATTLE POSITION ALONG THE CZECHOSLOVAK HILLS THEY CLUSTERED BY THE SCORES AND HUNDREDS TO HEAR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FORMALLY ANNOUNCE THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

GERMAN SOLDIERS BY THE THOUSANDS, STILL FULLY ARMED, WERE PASSING THROUGH THE FRONT LINES INTO PRISON CAGES.

AS THE NEWS SPREAD THROUGH THE RANKS THERE WAS A GREAT SURGE OF RELIEF AND HOMESICKNESS--THE WISH TO BE BACK IN AMERICA WITH WIVES, CHILDREN, SWEETHEARTS AND PARENTS.

YET MOST OF THE SOLDIERS SOBERLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE JOB WAS ONLY HALF DONE; THAT FOR MOST OF THEM THERE WOULD BE NO REAL REST UNTIL JAPAN WAS DEFEATED.

CZECHOSLOVAK CIVILIANS HELD HYSTERICAL CELEBRATIONS THROUGH THE TOWNS AND COUNTRYSIDE, BUT IN MOST CEREMONIES MUSIC WAS BANNED AND THE OCCASION WAS SADDENED BY PRAGUE RADIO BROADCASTS THAT DIE-HARD GERMAN SS TROOPS STILL WERE SLAYING THE INHABITANTS IN STREET FIGHTING IN THE CAPITAL. (PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AFTER THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED, THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD LIBERATED PRAGUE).

SW506PEW

WITH U.S.SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION--FIRST ADD SURRENDER REACTION

(TOP ON AYE) XXX LIBERATED PRAGUE.)

MAY 1 0 1945

HERE WAS THE WAY SOME OF THE AMERICANS, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN DECORATED FOR HEROISM IN ACTION, FELT AT THE GERMAN CAPITULATION:

LT.JOHN W.HADAWAY, 607 HOTWELLS BLVD., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SILVER STAR, BRONZE STAR WITH TWO CLUSTERS AND PURPLE HEART: "I AM DAMN HAPPY IT'S OVER. IT HAS BEEN A HARD ROAD FROM NORMANDY TO CZECHOSLOVAK AND I HOPE WE CAN ALL GET HOME SOON."

STAFF SGT.OLIN D.REMIGTON, 2919 NORTHWEST THIRTY NINTH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., SILVER STAR AND PURPLE HEART: "HOPE WE WILL ALL GET HOME SOONER NOW. CERTAINLY AM GLAD TO SEE EVERYTHING OVER. WE COULD HARDLY BELIEVE THAT THE END HAD COME WHEN WE HEARD THE NEWS THIS MORNING. HOWEVER I IMAGINE MOST OF US WILL BE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC PRETTY SOON."

SGT.JOHN H.BARNER, 472 WEST ST., ALBANY, N.Y., SILVER STAR WITH CLUSTER, CROIX DE GUERRE AND PURPLE HEART: "I COULDN'T BELIEVE IT AT FIRST. IT STILL DON'T SEEM REAL. I GUESS I'VE BEEN AT IT TOO LONG."

SGT.LYNN HURT, PAINT LICK, KY., SILVER STAR: "I CRIED AND I AM NOT

ASHAMED TO ADMIT IT."

SGT.DONALD LUCEY, RICHMOND, CALIF., BRONZE STAR: "I'M HAPPY. IT'S A CHANCE TO GO HOME."

STAFF SGT.MILLARD CASE, GEORGETOWN, KY., BRONZE STAR: "I'VE GOT A KID AT HOME. I JUST HOPE HE WON'T HAVE TO GO 20 YEARS FROM NOW."

FIRST SGT.RUDOLPH FIRSKY, 3206 FULTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO: "IT'S NOT OVER FOR ME TILL I GET TO NEW YORK."

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PFC.CARL P.DORNBALSER, CATASAUGUA, PENN.; "I'M GOING TO CHURCH AND THANK GOD IT'S OVER AND PRAY THAT I GET HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO MY WIFE AND MOTHER. I'VE BEEN DETERMINED TO MAKE IT SPIRITUAL CELEBRATION FOR WE PRAYED WHEN UNDER FIRE AND SHOULD PRAY NOW THAT IT'S OVER."

STAFF SGT.DEWEY E.LEE, JR., WACO, TEX: "I AM GOING TO CHURCH AND THANK GOD I AM STILL ALIVE STOP THEN I AM GOING TO HAVE A HOT BATH AND CLEAN CLOTHES DASH THAT WILL BE REAL CELEBRATION IN ITSELF STOP THEN I WANT TO GO TO PICTURE SHOW SHOWING HOW TO GET OUT OF THE ARMY."

LT.HUBERT K.DEATHERIDGE, SHAWNEE, OKLA: "IT'S JUST LIKE BEING IN DARK ROOM FOR A YEAR AND THEN SUDDENLY THE LIGHTS COME ON."

SGT.LAWRENCE C.OESCH, DANVERS, ILL.: "I'M GLAD WE WON THE WAR AND NOW CAN TEACH THE MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT NAZISM IS NO GOOD IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM."

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PFC.ELMER DAVIS, WINNSBORO, TEXAS: "I'M PRETTY HAPPY ABOUT THE OLE THING AND I HOPE TO GET GOOD AND STINKING DRUNK."

STAFF SGT.FRED C.STAUB, COBINGTON, OKLA.: "ME? I'VE NEVER BEEN HAPPIER. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE MONTHS I HAVE TIME TO WRITE A LETTER. I HOPE I DON'T HAVE TO GO TO THE PACIFIC."

STAFF SGT.HOWARD BOUDRA (ADDRESS UNSTATED) SILVER STAR, BRONZE STAR AND CLUSTER CROIX DE GUERRE AND PURPLE HEART. "IT DOESN'T SEEM LIKE THE WAR IS REALLY OVER. I DON'T THINK I WILL REALIZE IT UNTIL I START HOME."

SGT.ALBERT O.JACKSON, WAVERLY, MISSOURI, SILVER STAR: "I CAN'T BELIEVE IT'S OVER, BUT I'M DAMNED GLAD IT IS. I'M REALLY THANKFUL I MADE IT THROUGH ALL RIGHT. IF I HAVE TO GO TO THE PACIFIC THEATER I HOPE CAN GET HOME. I WOULDN'T TURN DOWN A DRINK, BUT MY REAL CELEBRATING WILL BE WHEN I SEE THE STATUE OF LIBERTY. THEY CAN KEEP THIS DAMNED COUNTRY."

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FIRST SGT.CHRISTIAN WESSINGER, LAWTON, OKLA.; BRONZE STAR: "I FEEL LIKE WE HAVE EARNED THE VICTORY."

STAFF SGT.LEWIS SHINAFELT, MILAN, MISSOURI, SILVER STAR: "THE FACT THE WAR IS OVER HASN'T SOAKED IN YET. I'M SURE GLAD WE WON'T HAVE TO GO THROUGH ANOTHER WINTER LIKE LAST ONE."

TECH.SGT.ERWIN W.NEWMAN, 160 LIBERTY ST., PONTIAC, MICH.: "IT'S A QUEER FEELING. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER TO CRY OR JUMP FOR JOY. ANYWAY WE KNOW GERMANY IS THROUGH. MY WISH NOW IS THAT THE MEN WHO FOUGHT AND DIED BESIDE US CAN SEE US AND SHARE OUR JOY."

FIRST LT.NORMAN H.BLACKMORE, 143 J ST., COLLEGE GROVE, ORE.: "I'M GLAD TO GET IT OVER. I WANT TO GO HOME BEFORE GOING TO THE PACIFIC."

FIRST SGT.PERCY L.INBODY, PERKIONINVILLE, PENN: "GLAD IT'S OVER. I SWEATED IT OUT FOR A LONG TIME. NOW I CAN GO BACK AND SEE THE OLD GIRL. SHE NEEDS ME. I HAVEN'T SEEN HER FOR TWO YEARS.

PFC.DONALD CANOUSE, BERWICK, PENN.: "IT'S BEEN A LONG, HARD STRUGGLE BUT WE NEVER LOST FAITH THE ALLIES WOULD WIN."

STAFF SGT.LEWIS E.TURNER, SAN FRANCISCO, SILVER STAR: "I WOULD LIKE TO CELEBRATE THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR BY GOING HOME."

STAFF SGT.CECIL W.MCALLISTER, COLLINS, ARK., BRONZE STAR: "I WOULD

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LIKE TO GET CLEANED UP AND HAVE A GOOD PLACE TO SLEEP WITH NICE CLEAN SHEETS WHERE YOU DON'T HAVE TO SWEAT OUT SSS. I WOULD LIKE ALSO TO GO HOME AND SEE MY WIFE. THAT WILL BE GREATEST OF CELEBRATING I CAN THINK OF."

PVT.ROBERT L.FULLER, BELLEROSE,N.Y.; "I'M GOING TO CHURCH TO THANK MY GOD FOR BEING ALIVE AND THEN I'M GOING TO SIT DOWN AND WRITE A LONG LETTER HOME TO MY WIFE.

MAY 10 1945

CORP.SABINO D.ALCALA, CHINO, CALIF.; "IT HAS COME SO GRADUALLY THAT I CAN'T SEE THIS IS DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER DAY. I ONLY WONDER WHAT IS COMING NEXT."

MANY SOLDIERS SAID THEY JUST WANTED TO GO TO CHURCH, WRITE HOME TALK OVER THE CAMPAIGN WITH THEIR BUDDIES, PERHAPS HAVE A FEW DRINKS AND GO TO BED.

AMONG THEM WERE PFC.CALBION D.EDWARDS, OMAHA, NEB.; CORP ALFREWD LUTTRELL, LIBERTY, KY.; PFC.BYRON L.ROGERS, BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.; PFC.PAUL COONEY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, AND PFC. RICHARD M.GROSS, MISHAWAKA, IND.

CORP.FOSTER B.BULANEY, WINTERS, TEXAS, SAID; "IT DOESN'T CHANGE MY DAY MUCH. I'M STILL IN THE ARMY."

RQ541PEW

(JOHN GROTH, VETERAN 37-YEAR-OLD ARTIST AND WAR CORRESPONDENT, WROTE THIS STORY AFTER A VISIT TO BERLIN THE DAY IT FELL. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE HAD BEEN IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL SINCE 1934, THE YEAR HITLER STAGED HIS NAZI PARTY BLOOD PURGE.

(GROTH'S CORRESPONDENT'S ACCREDITATION HAS BEEN SUSPENDED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SINCE HIS RETURN TO THE AMERICAN-HELD AREA, BUT THE CENSORSHIP EMBARGO ON HIS STORY WAS LIFTED WITH TUESDAY'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER.)

BY JOHN GROTH

MAY 10 1945

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BERLIN, THURSDAY, MAY 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SHOUTING ALMOST LIKE WILD INDIANS, A GROUP OF RED ARMY INFANTRYMEN CHARGED TODAY INTO THE LAST KNOT OF GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE CENTER OF BERLIN'S FAMOUS TIERGARTEN.

FROM BEHIND A SMALL PIECE OF WALL I WATCHED THESE RUSSIAN FOOT SOLDIERS FIRE THE LAST SHOTS IN THE BATTLE FOR BERLIN.

BACK OF ME IN THE HINDENBURG PLATZ WERE A HALF DOZEN SOVIET TANKS. THEY HAD POUNDED WITH THEIR LONG BARRELED GUNS THIS PATCH OF ENEMY RESISTANCE, HIDDEN AMONG THE FALLEN TREES AND MUDDY TRENCHES AND RAW CRATERS IN THE CENTER OF BERLIN'S FAMOUS PARK.

SOME OF THE NAZIS HAD TAKEN COVER BEHIND BARRICADES OF STONE AND TIMBER, OTHERS LURKED IN STEEL AND CONCRETE AIR RAID SHELTERS. THERE ARE TWO OR THREE HUNDRED FASCISTS IN THERE," SAID A NIMBLE, SMILING RUSSIAN CAPTAIN WHO HAD TAKEN ME FORWARD ACROSS THE TORN GROUND, SCATTERED WITH THE MOULDY GREEN CLAD SHAPES OF WHAT ONCE WAS GERMAN MANHOOD.

WE WAITED TINSELY AS RAIN DRIPPED FROM THE GRAY SKY.

THE GERMAN SMALL ARMS FIRE DIED DOWN. IT WAS AS THOUGH THE ENEMY KNEW THE END WAS NEAR AND WAS STEELING HIMSELF FOR THE SHOCK.

THEN FROM THE DANK EARTH IN FRONT OF US, FROM SCORES OF POINTS OF COVER, ROSE THE VETERAN RUSSIAN FOOT SOLDIERS IN A KHAKI MASS. IT, WAS THE RUSSIAN CHARGE.

THROUGH CLEARINGS AND HURDLING BROKEN TREE TRUNKS THE RED ARMY MEN DASHED FORWARD, SHOUTING ALMOST LIKE WILD INDIANS.

THEIR FORMATION WAS TIGHTER KNIT THAN ANY I HAD SEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS PRESENT IN HURTGEN FOREST LAST OCTOBER.

IT WAS LIKE A FLYING WEDGE.

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THEY DISAPPEARED INTO THE TANGLED SILHOUETTE OF THE WOODS IN WHICH THE GERMANS HID. THERE WAS THE SHARP CRACK OF RIFLES, THE STACATTO BURPING OF TOMMYGUNS AND CAPTURED MACHINE PISTOLS AND THE BILLOWING SOUND OF EXPLODING GRENADES.

THEN QUIET AGAIN SETTLED DOWN.

MY NEWFOUND FRIEND, THE CAPTAIN, TURNED TO ME, HIS WET, GRIMY FACE SMILING.

"DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!" HE SAID IN RUSSIA, AS IF ECHOING THE KREMLIN'S ORDERS OF THE DAY. "BERLIN IS KAPUT."

IT WAS AT 3108 P.M. THAT FIGHTING CEASED IN THE TIERGARTEN, THE LAST FOOTHOLD OF THE DEAD CAPITAL. I HAD JEEPED TO BERLIN FROM THE ELBE WITH SEYMOUR FREIDIN OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

ANOTHER MACHINE CARRIED THREE ARMY PHOTOGRAPHERS, SGTS. BOB BOYLE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., JAMES KILIAN, HYLAND PARK, ILL., AND FRANK R. POCIADO, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

WE HAD LEFT WITTENBURG YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, GATE-CRASHING INTO A RUSSIAN CONVOY HEADED TOWARD BERLIN. THE RED ARMY MEN AND WOMEN WERE RIDING IN ALL SORTS OF VEHICLES IN THREE LANES OF TRAFFIC, ON A TWO-LANE ROAD. THEY WERE PLAYING ACCORDIONS AND SHOUTED "AMERIKANSKI" IN GREETING.

IN THE DISTANCE WE SAW THE ORANGE GLOW OF BURNING VILLAGES. ONCE THE CONVOY HALTED. AND ONE OF MY FRIEND'S KNOWLEDGE OF YIDDISH

GOT US A TICKET TO BERLIN.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER APPROACHED TO QUESTION US. HE WAS JEWISH, AND WAS ELATED THAT ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICANS HE MET EN ROUTE TO BERLIN WAS JEWISH, TOO.

"JUST KEEP YOUR PLACE AMONG MY TRUCKS," HE SAID, "I'LL GET YOU WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE REICHSCHANCELLERY, IF NOT LESS."

AT NIGHT THERE WAS AN INTERNATIONAL PARTY AT A ROADSIDE CAMP, WHERE WE MET LEATHER-JACKETED PVT. ANTON SAMBERSKY, A RED ARMY AUTO MECHANIC FROM KRASNOGRAD WHO SAID HE HAD LIVED IN MILWAUKEE FROM 1928 UNTIL 1931 AND THAT HIS FATHER WAS STILL THERE.

A47

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BERLIN IS A SICKENING SIGHT...THE LUSTGARTEN COVERED WITH EXCAVATED BUTTERFLY MINES...THE ALTES MUSEUM CLOAKED IN BLACK SMOKE...UNTER-DEN-LINDEN AND THE WILHELMSTRASSE SMOTHERED IN DEBRIS...FURTIVE EYED GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN...BLOOD-SOAKED STRETCHER CASES BEING CARRIED INTO A RUSSIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN THE HOTEL ADLON.

THE DESTRUCTION SEEMS ENDLESS. THE INNER CITY HAS ALMOST BEEN BLOTTED OUT.

ON THE FRAGMENTS OF THE WALLS REMAIN THE CRUDELY WHITEWASHED SLOGANS OF THE LAST FRENZY OF THE NAZIS. "HEIL WEREWOLF," AND "MIT UNSER FUEHRER ZUM SIEG," WERE SOME.

IT WAS ENEMY CRAZINESS THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD NOT BOTHERED AS YET TO HAVE THE GERMANS REMOVE.

M550AEW

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING COPYRIGHTED STORY IS THE SECOND OF THREE BY VIRGINIA IRWIN, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, OF EVENTS INSIDE BERLIN APRIL 27 AND 28 AFTER RUSSIAN ENTRY. MISS IRWIN AND ANDREW TULLY OF THE BOSTON TRAVELER, THE FIRST AMERICANS TO REACH THE NAZI CAPITAL, HAVE BEEN DISACCREDITED AS CORRESPONDENTS APPARENTLY FOR BEING "OFF LIMITS" AND ARE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.)

MAY 10 1945

BY VIRGINIA IRWIN

WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

BERLIN,APRIL 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-(COPYRIGHTED)-I ALMOST HAD A JEEP RIDE DOWN THE UNTER DEN LINDEN TODAY. AFTER REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO REACH THE CENTER OF THE CITY I FINALLY STOPPED AT A RUSSIAN INFANTRY COMMAND POST ABOUT 200 YARDS NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF THE TEMPELHOFSTRASSE AND EBERSTRASSE.

TO HAVE COME FARTHER WOULD HAVE BEEN SUICIDE. RUSSIAN ARTILLERY WAS LAYING DOWN A MERCILESS BARRAGE ON THE HEART OF BERLIN. SNIPERS WERE EVERYWHERE ON ROOFTOPS, IN SEWERS, AND BEHIND ROAD BLOCKS THAT HAD BEEN THROWN UP AT ALL MAIN INTERSECTIONS.

THE LAST 16 BLOCKS THAT STAND BETWEEN ME AND THE UNTER DEN LINDEN ARE TOO HOT TO NAVIGATE.

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WITH ME HERE ARE ANDY TULLY, REPORTER FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER, AND JEEP DRIVER SGT.JOHNNY WILSON OF ROXBURY,MASS. WE ARE THE ONLY THREE AMERICANS HERE, AND EVEN THE RUSSIANS THINK WE ARE SLIGHTLY MAD TO HAVE DARED THE TRIP FROM TORGAU ON THE ELBE THROUGH THE RUSSIAN LINES.

WE HAVE SPENT THE DAY PROVING THE MAIN HIGHWAYS THAT LEAD INTO THE HEART OF THE CITY. ON OUR FIRST THREE TRIES WE WERE TURNED BACK AFTER RUNNING INTO PITCHED BATTLES.

ON THE FOURTH TRY WE PENETRATED TO WITHIN 10 BLOCKS OF THE WILHELMSTRASSE. WE EDGED OUR WAY ABOUT 200 YARDS DOWN THE EBERSTRASSE TO THE RUSSIAN COMMAND POST.

THE RUSSIANS ARE FIGHTING MADLY AND DOGGEDLY BEYOND THIS POINT.

AS EACH BLOCK IS CLEARED OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE THERE STILL REMAINS THE JOB OF FINE-COMBING THE BUILDINGS FOR SNIPERS. THE CRACK OF SMALL-ARMS FIRE IS EVERYWHERE. GERMAN DEAD STILL LIE IN THE STREETS.

THE SIGHT OF OUR CRUDE RUSSIAN-MADE AMERICAN FLAG FROM OUR JEEP BRINGS ALL GERMAN CIVILIANS RUNNING.

"WHEN WILL THE AMERICANS BE HERE?" IS THEIR ONE QUESTION.

SEVERAL GERMANS WHO SPEAK ENGLISH BEG FOR THE ANSWER AND IT HAS GIVEN ME CONSIDERABLE PLEASURE TO REPLY: "THE AMERICANS WILL NOT BE HERE. BERLIN BELONGS TO THE RUSSIANS."

WE WERE TOLD THAT SOMEWHERE IN THE SECTION WERE TWO AMERICAN FLYERS WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM A PRISON CAMP AND WERE FIGHTING WITH THE RUSSIANS. WE SPENT ABOUT AN HOUR TRYING TO FIND THEM BUT IT WAS NO USE--HUNTING ANYBODY IN BERLIN IS LIKE LOOKING FOR A DIME ON THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

A GERMAN WOMAN TRIED TO TELL US HOW THE RUSSIANS WERE TREATING THE

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CIVILIANS IN BERLIN BUT WE PAUSED ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO GET THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE AMERICAN FLYERS. FOR US TO BE SEEN TALKING TO A GERMAN BEHIND THE RUSSIAN LINES MIGHT EASILY HAVE MEANT DEATH FOR US.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE SHOWN NO MERCY. THEY HAVE PLAYED THE PERFECT GAME OF TIT-FOR-TAT. THEY HAVE DONE TO BERLIN WHAT THE REICHAN ARMY DID TO LENINGRAD AND STALINGRAD.

LAST NIGHT WAS A FANTASTIC NIGHT. THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE WENT ON ALMOST ALL NIGHT LONG. BETWEEN ROUNDS THERE WERE UNEARTHLY SOUNDS. THE CRACKING OF MACHINE GUN FIRE TEARING THE NIGHT, THE RUMBLING OF GREAT BUILDINGS COLLAPSING UNDER THE BATTERING OF THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE

BUT IN THE COMMAND POST THERE WAS A GREAT CELEBRATION. BY THE TIME WE HAD ESTABLISHED BEYOND DOUBT THAT WE WERE NOT SPIES BUT ONLY THREE FOOLHARDY YANKS WHO HAD TAKEN OUR LIVES IN OUR HANDS TO GET TO BERLIN, THERE WAS AN AIR OF CAMARADERIE DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE.

AFTER A FEAST WE DANCED TO A BATTERED PHONOGRAPH. PLAYING THE PERFECT HOST, THE GUARD-MAJOR GAVE UP HIS BED TO OUR SERGEANT. WHILE JOHNNY SLEPT IN STYLE THE MAJOR DISPOSED HIMSELF ON A DIVAN.

LF500PCH NM

PILSEN, GERMANY, MAY 9--(AP)-- GERMAN LT.-GEN. GEORGE MAJEWSKI, WHO SURRENDERED HIMSELF AND HIS STAFF OF 50 OFFICERS IN NEW PILSEN SUNDAY, HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE.

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ALB / BALLS MSG MK 15/ 840AEW

ROME, MAY 9--(AP)--THE ITALIAN CABINET TODAY DELEGATED PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI AND HIS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, DEGASPERI, TO TAKE "NECESSARY STEPS" WITH THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR SOLUTION OF THE DELICATE

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TRIEST PORT AND VENEZIA GIULIA PROVINCE
PROBLEM OF TRIESTE, VENEZIA AND [illegible] WHICH ARE NOW OCCUPIED BY BOTH
ALLIED FORCES AND [illegible] PARTISANS OF MARSHAL JOSEPH BROZ (TITO).
THE ITALIANS WANT THE [illegible] PARTISAN FORCES WITHDRAWN AND
AN ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IN THE DISPUTED AREAS.
ALLIED-YUGOSLAV NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE PROBLEM WERE
UNDERSTOOD TO BE UNDER WAY IN BELGRADE, BUT NO
understood to be under way in Belgrade, but NO solution of the problem
appeared to be in sight.

The Italians said they understood the areas would be placed under an allied military government, but this anticipated allied occupation of the areas much earlier than actually occurred.

The Monarchist news paper Italia Nuova, in a dispatch datelined Trieste, said today Yugoslavs were suppressing any Italian nationalist

demonstrations, and that members of the Italian committee for national liberation had gone underground. It said the population of the port was starving.

MAY 10 1945

BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME MAY 9-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII, EXPRESSING THANKFULNESS AT THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, DECLARED TODAY HIS CONVICTION THAT "IF WE WANT TO BUILD A LASTING AND A SAFE PEACE, IT MUST BE BUILT ON JUSTICE, COMPREHENSION AND CONFIDENCE."

VOICING GRATITUDE TO GOD FOR THE ARRIVAL OF PEACE IN EUROPE, HE PRAYED, ALSO, FOR THE END OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST "ACCODING TO JUSTICE."

THE PONTIFF STRESSED THE NEED FOR SPEEDING THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION, ASSERTING THAT GIGANTIC PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES BESET EUROPE WHICH MUST BE SOLVED IF PEACE IS TO ENDURE.

HE ADVOCATED THE RELEASE AND RETURN TO THEIR HOMES AS "SOON AS POSSIBLE" OF ALL PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES, WHO COULD AID IN THE VAST TASK OF REBUILDING WRECKED EUROPE, AND COULD HELP PREVENT CONTINUED "MISERY AND HUNGER."

SPEAKING OVER THE VATICAN RADIO FROM HIS PRIVATE LIBRARY, THE POPE SAID "AT LAST THE PRESENT WAR HAS ENDED AFTER MORE THAN SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING. A CRY OF GRATEFULNESS GOES UP FROM OUR HEARTS TO OUR BELOVED GOD."

"WE REMEMBER ALL THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THIS WAR," HE ADDED, "AND WE FEEL THAT THE FALLEN ARE WARNING THE SURVIVORS AND EXPRESSING THEIR HOPE THAT JUSTICE AND EQUALITY OF RIGHT AMONG ALL STATES, BIG AND SMALL, STRONG AND POWERLESS, MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT AFTER THIS WAR."

THE POPE SAID THERE WAS HOPE FOR THE RETURN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND THE REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND REFUGEES.

"TO ALL OF THEM WE SAY; DO NOT FALTER; GO BACK TO WORK AND PARTICIPATE IN THE NECESSARY WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION. THE TASK AHEAD IS A BIG ONE. MISERY AND HUNGER, INDISCIPLINE AND DISORDERS MUST BE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL."

HE DECLARED THAT THE BITTERNESS AND LIES SOWN BY THE WAR MUST DISAPPEAR IF PEACEFUL WORK IS TO BEGIN AGAIN, AND HE CONCLUDED HIS BROADCAST BY CONFERRING THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION UPON THE LISTENING WORLD.

MAY 10 1945

KK656AEW

STOCKHOLM MAY 9-(AP)-THE OSLO CORRESPONDENT FOR DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY THAT BATTLE BETWEEN NORWEGIAN HOME FRONTIERS AND NAZI GESTAPO AND QUISLING GROUPS FLARED IN THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL LATE LAST NIGHT.

IT WAS THE FIRST SERIOUS DISORDER REPORTED SINCE NORWAY'S LIBERATION. THE CORRESPONDENT SAID A GROUP OF DRUNKEN GERMAN MARINES TOUCHED OFF THE SHOOTINGS, WHICH FIRST REPORTS DECLARED HAD CLAIMED TWO LIVES.

KK -(EDS:-2ND LINE READ XXX NORWEGIAN HOME FRONTERS AND ETC)-

KK714AEW

ATHENS, MAY 9-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS, REGENT OF GREECE, DISPATCHED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TODAY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN:

"TODAY, WHEN THE LONG AWAITED CLARION CALL OF VICTORY IS HEARD IN EUROPE AND HUMANITY FINDS SOLACE IN THE SOUND, LET US TURN TO ALMIGHTY GOD AND THANK HIM FOR THE VICTORY HE HAS GIVEN US.

"MAY HE GIVE YOU AND THOSE NEAR YOU, AND TO THE GREAT NATION YOU REPRESENT, HIS BLESSING AND STRENGTH. THE GREEK PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT AND MYSELF ARE PROUD AND HAPPY TO SHARES WITH YOUR NATION THE SACRED HERITAGE OF MANKIND WHICH VICTORY HAS MADE POSSIBLE."

JP658AEW

ADD GUAM 8M5 XX TOKYOAM

ANOTHER TARGET WAS THE OSHIMA OIL STORAGE AREA--THE LARGEST KNOWN OIL STORAGE UNIT IN JAPAN PROPER. OSHIMA IS A SMALL ISLAND JUST WEST OF THE NORTHERN END OF KYUSHU, NEAR SHIMONOSEKI STRAIT, WESTERN OUTLET OF THE INLAND SEA.

B133FX

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BOMBS WERE DROPPED VISUALLY IN THIS FIRST SUPERFORT STRIKE IN FORCE ON JAPANESE OIL RESOURCES.

WHILE THE BULK OF THE SUPERFORTS FLYING ON THE LARGEST DAYLIGHT MISSION YET UNDERTAKEN BY MAJ.GEN.CURTIS LEMAY'S 21ST BOMBER COMMAND STRUCK THE OIL AREA TARGETS, ONE B-29 DETACHMENT HIT FOUR AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU AND ON SOUTHERN SHIKOKU NEARBY.

THE AIRFIELDS WERE BOMBED VISUALLY IN GOOD WEATHER IN CONTINUATION OF THE CAMPAIGN TO TEAR UP STAGING POINTS FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE ATTACKED AMERICAN POSITIONS AND SHIPPING AT OKINAWA, 325 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

JR935PPW NM

OKINAWA, MAY 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A JAPANESE MORTAR SHELL WRECKED A RADIO SET OPERATED BY CPL.EDWARD C.RICE, JR., OF WIGGINS, S.C., JUST AS LT.CHARLES TRAINIER, MELROSE, MASS., WAS BROADCASTING A V-E DAY ANNOUNCEMENT OVER IT. RICE WAS NOT INJURED.

FR315ACW NM ASKT

MANILA-1ST ADD MACARTHUR REACTION X X X NOT FAIL."

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL REJOICED IN THE EXPECTATION THAT HIS COMMAND "NOW WILL BE REINFORCED BY THOSE VAST AND POWERFUL RESOURCES OF WAR HERETOFORE EMPLOYED IN THE BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE.

"THROUGH THIS ADDITIONAL STRENGTH," HE DECLARED, "THE JAPANESE EMPIRE WILL THE MORE SPEEDILY BE VANQUISHED WITH GREATER ECONOMY OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED LIVES THAN WOULD BE OTHERWISE POSSIBLE.

JQ1115PCW NM

GUAM FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC REACTION X X X WITH JAPAN."

AT MANILA, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT VICTORY IN EUROPE MEANT THAT REINFORCEMENTS WILL FLOW TO THE PACIFIC

"THROUGH THIS ADDITIONAL STRENGTH," HE DECLARED, "THE JAPANESE EMPIRE WILL BE THE MORE SPEEDILY VANQUISHED WITH GREATER ECONOMY OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED LIVES THAN WOULD BE OTHERWISE POSSIBLE.

"MEMBERS OF THIS COMMAND SALUTE THEIR COMRADES-IN-ARMS, VICTORS OF THE WAR IN THE WEST, AS WE RE-DEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE TASK WHICH LIES AHEAD IN THE EAST."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ, ASKED ABOUT THE PROSPECT OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WITHOUT AN ACTUAL INVASION OF THE JAPANESE MAINLAND, SAID THE JAPANESE "PRESUMABLY CAN READ THE SIGNS AND OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO PERCEIVE THE INEVITABLE."

HOWEVER, HE DECLARED, "IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR US TO GO AHEAD ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO INVADE JAPAN.

SUCH PLANS ARE IN THE MAKING, HE ADDED.

AN IMMEDIATE AND X X X ETC PICKING UP 3RD GRAF NIGHT LEAD AS BEFORE

JQ1114PCW

ABOARD A U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT IN THE ATLANTIC, MAY 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A SLEEK DESTROYER PULLED ALONGSIDE THIS GIANT TRANSPORT TODAY AND TWO BROTHERS TALKED TO EACH OTHER FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A YEAR AND A HALF.

SGT.CARL BETCHER, 616 SEMPLE AVE., AVALON, PITTSBURGH, PA., EN ROUTE TO EUROPE, SPOTTED THE NUMBER OF HIS BROTHER'S DESTROYER IN THE ESCORT OF THIS CONVOY. HE PERSUADED OFFICIALS TO ALLOW THE DESTROYER TO COME ALONGSIDE, CHATTED BRIEFLY WITH BROTHER JOHN ACROSS THE RAILS, THEN WAVED FAREWELL AS THE SHIPS SEPARATED.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY HAD SEEN EACH OTHER SINCE THEY MET IN OCTOBER, 1943, AT THE HOME OF THEIR PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.L.C.BETCHER.

DY1036PEW

SYDNEY, MAY 9 (AP)-LT.COL.W.R.HODGSON, THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE TO RETURN HOME, SAID TODAY THE POLISH QUESTION SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RAISED AT THE MEETING.

THE CONFERENCE LOST STANDING IN THE WORLD'S EYES, HODGSON DECLARED, BECAUSE THE BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN MINISTERS DID NOT SETTLE THE MATTER OUTSIDE THE CONFERENCE.

HODGSON EXPRESSED ADMIRATION FOR THE "STEADFAST ROLE" HE SAID RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV HAD PLAYED THROUGHOUT THE GATHERING. HE CRITICIZED AS "UNFORTUNATE" THE ACTION OF LATIN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN INTRODUCING AN INTERCHANGE OF VOTES AND GENERAL DIPLOMATIC BARGAINING, SAYING THIS SAVORED OF "INTERNATIONAL BLACKMAIL."

GGXA1253PCW NM

MAY 10 1945

4th

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 9--(AP)--ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND AT LEAST 4 LAST NIGHT WERE INJURED IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO DURING A CLASH UNRULY BETWEEN POLICE AND CROWDS CELEBRATING THE VICTORY IN EUROPE.

[redacted]

MAY 10 1945

PW/SIQUEIRAS-01230/THO/115P

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 9-(AP)-POLICE HAVE REMOVED A RUSSIAN FLAG FROM THE FRONT OF THE NEWSPAPER CRITICA, WHERE IT HAD BEEN DISPLAYED WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS COLORS SINCE FRIDAY.

A DECREE AUTHORIZING THE DISPLAY OF FOREIGN FLAGS IS RESTRICTED TO THOSE OF FRIENDLY NATIONS, PRESUMABLY MEANING THOSE WITH WHICH ARGENTINA MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

CRITICA PUBLISHED A STATEMENT THAT THE RUSSIAN FLAG WAS "ONE WHICH IS COVERED WITH BLOOD AND GLORY FIGHTING GERMAN TOTALITARIANISM ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE X X X THE FLAG OF ONE OF OUR CO-BELLIGERENT NATIONS AND WITH WHICH THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE SEATED."

IT ADDED THAT IT WOULD REMOVE ALL UNITED NATIONS FLAGS IN VIEW OF THE POLICE ACTION.

DY12AEW

30.24-25649

ADD SF VANDENBERG

VANDENBERG'S STATEMENT OF HIS VIEWS CAME AT AN OFF-THE-RECORD MEETING WITH REPORTERS WHEN HE WAS TOLD THAT GERALD L.K.SMITH OF THE "AMERICA FIRST" PARTY HAD PREDICTED THE MICHIGAN SENATOR EVENTUALLY WOULD BE FOUND OPPOSING THE CHARTER TO BE DRAFTED HERE.

VANDENBERG PUT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON THE RECORD:

"I AM RESERVING MY JUDGMENT ON THIS CHARTER UNTIL IT IS CONCLUDED. I AM WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN FAVOR OF ITS OBJECTIVES.

"I THINK THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF OUR EFFORTS HERE IS UTTERLY INDISPENSABLE TO CIVILIZATION AND THE WORLD AND I HOPE THE ULTIMATE RESULT WILL PERMIT ME TO PLAY MY FULL PART NOT ONLY IN SUPPORTING THE NET RESULT ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE BUT IN ASSISTING IN THE CREATION OF THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS VOTE TO RATIFY IT."

SUMMING UP THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE THUS FAR, CONNALLY SAID A "SPLENDID BEGINNING" HAS BEEN MADE BUT HE ADDED THAT DELEGATES FACE A TREMENDOUS TASK IN CONSIDERING HUNDREDS OF AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY SMALLER NATIONS.

HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT OF THE FOUR SPONSORING POWERS UPON A SERIES OF VITAL AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS IS "INFINITELY MORE IMPORTANT THAN ALL OF THE MINOR DISAGREEMENTS" ENCOUNTERED AT THE CONFERENCE. CONNALLY ADDED:

"THESE AMENDMENTS GO TO THE HEART OF A SUCCESSFUL WORLD ORGANIZATION AND THE FACT THAT WE COULD REACH AGREEMENT UPON THEM IN THE SHORT SPACE OF TWO AND A HALF DAYS OF INTENSIVE DISCUSSION OFFERS GREAT PROMISE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE."

NOTING THAT FUTURE SENATE RATIFICATION "IS ONE OF THE CHIEF CONCERNS OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION," CONNALLY SAID THAT IF AMERICAN TRUSTEESHIP PROPOSALS ARE ACCEPTED AT THE CONFERENCE THEY WOULD "AFFORD FULL PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN RIGHTS AND MAKE ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR AMERICAN SECURITY."

EJ1020PEW

MAY 10 1945

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO MAY 9-(AP)-LITTLE NATION DEMANDS FOR REVISION OF THE BIG THREE'S SECURITY COUNCIL VOTING PROPOSALS AND EXPANSION OF ITS MEMBERSHIP TODAY MET STIFF RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

WITH THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE KEEPING HANDS OFF, THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED DETERMINED TO KEEP UNALTERED THE FORMULA AGREED UPON BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN IN THEIR CRIMEAN CONFERENCE.

UNDER THIS VOTING PROCEDURE ANY OF THE BIG FIVE MEMBERS OF THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL PEACE-KEEPING ORGANIZATION COULD VETO THE USE OF FORCE TO SUPPRESS AGGRESSION.

WHILE MANY SMALLER NATIONS HAVE INDICATED RELUCTANT ACCEPTANCE OF THIS FORMULA, OTHERS ARE FIGHTING IT ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT GIVES THE MAJOR POWERS DISPROPORTIONATE AUTHORITY OVER THE FUTURE CONDUCT OF THE WORLD.

ALONG WITH THIS, ALMOST ALL OF THE SMALLER NATIONS HAVE BEEN URGING THAT THE NUMBER OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL BE INCREASED OVER THE SIX PROPOSED AT DUMBARTON OAKS.

BOTH OF THESE DEMANDS HAVE FOUND THE RUSSIANS APPARENTLY STANDING MUCH MORE FIRMLY THAN THE AMERICANS OR THE BRITISH.

BUT THIS QUESTION HAS NOW ARISEN: HOW STAUNCHLY WILL THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH STAND AGAINST THE DEMANDS OF THEIR SMALLER NEIGHBORS FOR A GREATER VOICE IN THE COUNCIL, IF NOT FOR A CHANGE IN THE VOTING PROCEDURE?

THE AMERICANS FEEL BOUND BY THE YALTA AGREEMENT ON BIG-FIVE UNANIMITY, WHICH IS ALREADY A PART OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS CHARTER, BUT THEY ARE AS MORE OR LESS OPEN-MINDED ON THE SCOPE OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP.

KK546AEW

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9-(AP)-SOVIET COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV, WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE THREE-POWER COMMISSION ON POLAND, TURNED TODAY BACK TO MOSCOW WHERE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A BROADENED WARSAW GOVERNMENT MAY BE RESUMED.

THE SUSPENSION OF NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ANNOUNCED AFTER THE RUSSIANS ARRESTED SIXTEEN LEADERS OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND, WAS INTERPRETED IN SOME DIPLOMATIC SOURCES TO APPLY ONLY TO SAN FRANCISCO, MAKING POSSIBLE RE-OPENING OF THE TALKS IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE POLISH COMMISSION, W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, AMBASSADORS TO MOSCOW, TIMED THEIR DEPARTURES FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO COINCIDE WITH MOLOTOV'S, ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT TRAVEL WITH HIM.

THE TWO AMBASSADORS, FLYING IN HARRIMAN'S PLANE, MAY STOP IN LONDON TO CONSULT STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZK, FORMER PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, WHO IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE RUSSIANS AS A MEMBER OF A REORGANIZED WARSAW REGIME. MOLOTOV'S ROUTE BACK TO RUSSIA WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE FUNDAMENTAL OBSTACLE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERPRETATION OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-STALIN AGREEMENT REACHED AT YALTA FOR BROADENING THE WARSAW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE RUSSIANS INSISTED THE THREE-POWER COMMISSION SHOULD MEET FIRST WITH THE SOVIET-RECOGNIZED POLISH GOVERNMENT, AND BUILD A NEW REGIME AROUND THAT GROUP, WHILE THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH HELD THAT THEY SHOULD START ANEW, MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL POLISH FACTIONS.

AFTER THE YALTA CONFERENCE, IT WAS LEARNED, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN DREW UP THREE LISTS OF POSSIBLE POLISH GOVERNMENTS, LETTERED A, B AND C, IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE.

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THREE OF THE UNDERGROUND LEADERS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN NAMED ON THE LISTS, BUT THEY CAME OUT OF HIDING AT THEIR OWN INITIATIVE--NOT AT AMERICAN AND BRITISH SUGGESTION.

MOLOTOV'S ANNOUNCEMENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS AND FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN THAT THEY HAD BEEN ARRESTED CAUSED THE BREAK IN POLISH NEGOTIATIONS SATURDAY, BUT IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE ARRESTS WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO INTERFERE WITH CONTINUANCE OF THE TALKS IN MOSCOW.

IF NEGOTIATIONS WERE BROKEN OFF INDEFINITELY, A DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SUGGESTED, THE PRESENT DEADLOCK MIGHT DRAG ON FOR A YEAR OR MORE, PERMITTING THE SOVIET-SPONSORED REGIME TO ENTRENCH ITSELF.

REPORTS FROM INSIDE POLAND REACHING BRITISH-AMERICANS HERE SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE "UNOBTRUSIVE," BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT SET UP AT LUBLIN, SO FAR, IS "NOT POPULAR."

MOLOTOV'S LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE IN SAN FRANCISCO WAS AT A COCKTAIL PARTY HE GAVE IN THE SAINT FRANCIS HOTEL LAST NIGHT FOR THE UKRAINIAN AND WHITE RUSSIAN DELEGATIONS. IT WAS ATTENDED BY STETTINIUS, EDEN AND OTHER CHAIRMEN OF DELEGATIONS. THE FOOD AND DRINK WERE ENTIRELY AMERICAN.

MM115APW

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 8-(AP)-THE TEXXT OF A RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT BY SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV:

TODAY THE INSTRUMENT OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF GERMANY WAS MADE PUBLIC IN MOSCOW. THE DAY OF VICTORH OVER HITLER GERMANY TO WHICH WE HAVE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD SO LONG IS HERE. ON THIS DAY ALL OUR THOUGHTS GO TO THOSE WHO BY THEIR HEROISM AND WITH THEIR ARMS HAVE INSURED VICTORY OVER OUR FOE. OVER THE MORTAL ENEMY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE MEMORY OF FALLEN SOLDIERS AND OF THE INNUMERABLE VICTIMS O GERMAN FASCISM WILL REMAIN SACRED TO US FOREVER. WE SHALL HONESTLY FULFILL OUR GREAT DUTIES TOWARD DISABLED SOLDIERS AND ORPHANED FAMILIES.

ON THE DAY OF GERMANY'S PIRATIC ATTACK UPON THE SOVIET UNION, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT STATED: "OUR CAUSE IS A JUST ONE. THE ENEMY WILL BE DEFEATED. VICTORY WILL E OURS."

WE HAVE WON THIS VICTORY IN LONG, HARD FIGHTING. THE SOVIET PEOPLE HAVE BEEN EXERTING ALL THEIR EFFORTS TO EXPEL THE INVADERS FROM THEIR COUNTRY AND TO DEFEND THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE THE WAY THE IMMORTAL LENIN HAD TAUGHT US.

SIDE BY SIDE WITH OUR DEMOCRATIC ALLIES WE HAVE BROUGHT OUR WAR OF LIBERATION IN EUROPE TO A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION. THE VICTORY OVER GERMAN FASCISM IS OF TREMENDOUS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE.

WE HAVE WON THIS GLORIOUS VICTORY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GREAT STALIN AND WE SHALL GO ON TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LASTING PACE.

WE MUST CONSOLIDATE OUR VICTORY FOR THE SAKE OF THE FREEDOM OF NATIONS, OF THE WELFARE, CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

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MAY 10 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9-(AP)-SOVIET COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TODAY WITH AN UNUSUAL SOUVENIR--A G-I HELMET IN THE GLISTENING WHITE WORN BY MILITARY POLICE GUARDING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

IT WAS PRESENTED TO THE RUSSIAN COMMISSAR LAST NIGHT IN THE LOBBY OF THE VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING AFTER MOLOTOV MADE A BRIEF ADDRESS HAILING V-E DAY. AS MOLOTOV WAS LEAVING, LT.COL.A.E. HOLLAND OF THE OFFICE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D.C., HANDED HIM A BULKY PACKAGE.

PULLING OFF THE WRAPPING, MOLOTOV FOUND HIMSELF HOLDING A WHITE HELMET. HE EXAMINED IT CAREFULLY, SMILED AND SPEAKING IN RUSSIAN, THANKED THE COLONEL VERY MUCH FOR THE GIFT.

"YOU SEE," HOLLAND EXPLAINED, "MY WIFE IS A RUSSIAN GIRL. I LIKE THE RUSSIANS VERY MUCH--I WANTED TO EXPRESS MY ADMIRATION FOR MR.MOLOTOV."

MM1228APW NM

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9-(AP)-WITH THE PROBLEM ASSUMING WORLD-WIDE IMPORTANCE, AMERICAN DELEGATES TODAY WERE STUDYING THREE METHODS OF FITTING REGIONAL SECURITY AGREEMENTS INTO THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

MAY 10 1945

DETERMINED NOT TO DESTROY THE BASIC DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN, THE AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE SOUGHT A WAY TO KEEP THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT INTACT WITHOUT SHEARING THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL OF CONTEMPLATED POWER TO ORDER OR VETO FORCEFUL ACTION AGAINST AN AGGRESSOR.

AS TENTATIVE COMPROMISES, THESE SUGGESTIONS WERE PUT FORWARD IN CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS:

1. PERMIT PURELY REGIONAL ACTION WITHOUT UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE BIG-FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

2. PROVIDE THAT THE ACT OF CAPULTEPEC, PLEDGING AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO MUTUAL WARTIME DEFENSE, BE EXEMPTED SPECIFICALLY FROM SECURITY COUNCIL CONTROL.

3. ARRIVE AT AN UNDERSTANDING BY ALL CONCERNED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL RETAINS THE POWER TO ORDER OR VETO FORCEFUL ACTION BUT SHALL DELEGATE IT TO THE REGIONAL SETUP IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THESE MERELY WERE TENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS WHICH MUST GO THROUGH THE PROCESS OF BEING REVAMPED IN LINE WITH THE IDEAS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

FROM THEORIGINAL CONCEPTION OF THE REGIONAL CONTROVERSY AS

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PRIMARILY A WESTERN HEMISPHERE PROBLEM, THE QUESTION HAS DEVELOPED TO WORLDWIDE PROPORTIONS.

FOR INSTANCE, THE AUSTRALIANS CAME UP TODAY WITH PROPOSALS SAID TO INCLUDE ONE THAT REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS BE PERMITTED TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FAILED TO ACT.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN SUGGESTION WAS THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD ACT IN REGIONAL CASES BY A SEVEN MEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE INCLUDING ONLY THREE OF THE BIG FIVE MEMBERS INSTEAD OF ALL FIVE.

THIS WOULD DIFFER FROM BIG POWER PLANS UNDER WHICH A PROPOSED SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD HAVE 11 MEMBERS, OF WHOM SEVEN, INCLUDING ALL THE BIG-FIVE, WOULD HAVE TO APPROVE BEFORE A REGIONAL SYSTEM COULD TRY TO SETTLE A REGIONAL THREAT TO PEACE.

THUS UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SUGGESTION, THREE OF THE BIG FIVE--CHINA, FRANCE, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES--WOULD HAVE TO VOTE DISAPPROVAL IN ORDER TO PREVENT ACTION.

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THE AUSTRALIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY DISLIKE THE IDEA OF BEING LEFT ALONE IN THEIR PART OF THE WORLD TO DEPEND ENTIRELY ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S WILLINGNESS TO ACT WHEN THEY ARE THREATENED BY AN AGGRESSOR.

RECOGNIZING THE BREADTH OF THE PROBLEM, THE CONFERENCE COMMISSION DEALING WITH THIS QUESTION APPOINTED A SUBCOMMITTEE FOR INTENSIVE STUDY. ITS MEMBERS INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF COLUMBIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, FRANCE, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EGYPT, RUSSIA, MEXICO, NORWAY, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS PROBLEM HAS BEEN BASED PRIMARILY ON A CLEAR INTENTION TO FIND A SOLUTION WHICH WOULD NOT DESTROY THE AMERICAN SYSTEM AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND PAN AMERICAN AGREEMENTS--AND STILL WOULD NOT MAKE THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN IMPOTENT.

THE U.S. DELEGATES WERE REPRESENTED AS FLATLY OPPOSED TO BUILDING UP A WHOLE SERIES OF REGIONAL SETUPS ALL OVER THE WORLD THAT WOULD SUPERSEDE THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ITSELF.

THE WHOLE QUESTION WAS PITCHED INTO THE CONFERENCE LAP BY FOUR-POWER SPONSORSHIP OF AN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD EXEMPT FROM SECURITY COUNCIL AUTHORITY THE MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATIES SIGNED BY RUSSIA WITH FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA AND THE WARSAW POLISH GOVERNMENT. THIS EXEMPTION, HOWEVER, WOULD EXTEND ONLY TO FORCEFUL ACTION AGAINST GERMANY AND HER AXIS PARTNERS OF THIS WAR.

IT WAS SAID FLATLY THERE WAS NO THOUGHT WITHIN THE AMERICAN DELEGATION OF CANCELLING THAT EXEMPTION FOR THE RUSSIANS.

DY907PEW

MAY 10 1945

BY SIGRID ARNE

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9-(AP)-RUSSIAN PROPOSALS THAT THE NEW WORLD TRADE UNION ~~CONG~~RESS BE PERMITTED TO PLAY A ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TODAY WON A PARTIAL VICTORY.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DISCUSSING CREATION OF A WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL VOTED, 25 TO 3, TO ADMIT WTUC REPRESENTATIVES AS CONSULTANTS, ON A MOTION PLACED BY A.A.ARUTINIAN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ECONOMICS IN RUSSIA'S FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE ADMISSION OF THE WTUC CONSULTANTS TO THIS PARTICULAR COMMITTEE FOLLOWED A MOVE LAST WEEK, MADE BY RUSSIA'S FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV, TO HAVE WTUC REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO THE CONFERENCE. MOLOTOV DID NOT MAKE IT CLEAR AT THE TIME HOW THEY WOULD PARTICIPATE.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO ADMIT CONSULTANTS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE AS WELL, AND FROM THREE OTHER INTERNATIONAL GROUPS: THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION, THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THERE IS A MAJOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ILO AND THE NEW WTUC. THE ILO IS A TRI-PARTITE ORGANIZATION WHICH INCLUDES, AT ITS ANNUAL CONFERENCES, REPRESENTATIVES FROM THREE NATIONAL GROUPS: LABOR, GOVERNMENT AND EMPLOYERS. THE WTUC WILL HAVE LABOR REPRESENTATIVES ALONE.

RUSSIA'S INTEREST IS PROMOTING A WORLD LABOR PROGRAM, SOLELY SPONSORED BY LABOR, WAS REVEALED AT MEETINGS TO WRITE THE WTUC CONSTITUTION. RUSSIAN DELEGATES PROPOSED, BUT LOST, A MOTION TO PERMIT THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE WTUC TO DICTATE A WORLD POLICY TO MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS. BRITISH, BELGIAN AND AMERICAN DELEGATES PROTESTED THAT THEIR NATIONAL FEDERATIONS WOULD NEVER ACCEPT DICTATION FROM A WORLD BODY.

THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS IS STILL IN THE PROCESS OF FORMATION. ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS JUST WRITTEN A CONSTITUTION WHICH IS BEING CIRCULATED AMONG THE NATIONAL LABOR FEDERATIONS OF 35 NATIONS.

RUSSIA HAS PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN FORMING THE NEW ORGANIZATION ON WHICH THE CIO IS REPRESENTED BY SIDNEY HILLMAN. PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN HAS SAID THE AF OF L WILL NEVER JOIN THE WTUC BECAUSE IT PROMISES TO "ENSLAVE AND ENCHAIN THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD TO THE STATE."

H1959PEW

MAY 10 1945

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., MAY 9-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ROBERT STACK, 47-YEAR-OLD ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE TEXAS (36TH) DIVISION AND THE MAN WHO PERSONALLY ACCEPTED THE SURRENDER OF REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING LAST NIGHT NEAR KITZBUHEL, GERMANY, IS A VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND CAME UP THROUGH THE RANKS AFTER ENLISTING AT THE AGE OF 19.

STACK, A SON OF MRS.MARTINA L.STACK, SCHENECTADY, LEFT CORNELL UNIVERSITY TO JOIN UP WHEN WAR BROKE OUT IN 1917. HE WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT AFTER SERVING AT MADISON BARRACKS, N.Y., AND WENT OVERSEAS WITH THE AEF.

AFTER THE WAR STACK REMAINED IN SERVICE. BEFORE 1941 HE SAW SERVICE BOTH IN THE PHILIPPINES AND IN CHINA. HIS WIFE LIVES IN DETROIT. (600 PENGREE ST.)

STACK WAS WOUNDED IN ACTION IN TUNISIA MAY 6, 1943. A COLONEL AND REGIMENTAL COMMANDER AT THE TIME, HE RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART AND THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION. HE ALSO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTERS AND THE LEGION OF MERIT. HE WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL JUNE 11, 1943.

ST136PEW NM A

NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-AFTER SIGNING THE ARTICLES OF SURRENDER DURING THE RATIFICATION CEREMONIES IN BERLIN TODAY FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, SHUT HIS PORTFOLIO, AROSE AND MARCHED OUT, CBS CORRESPONDENT HOWARD K. SMITH SAID.

CBS SAID SMITH ATTENDED AS THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN NETWORKS.

SMITH SAID KEITEL WAS THE PERSONIFICATION OF PRUSSIAN AND NAZI ARROGANCE. KEITEL CARRIED THE BATON PRESENTED TO HIM BY HITLER AND ALONE OF A

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SMITH SAID KEITEL WAS THE PERSONIFICATION OF PRUSSIAN AND NAZI ARROGANCE. KEITEL CARRIED THE BATON PRESENTED TO HIM BY HITLER AND ALONE OF ALL THE GERMAN OFFICERS IN THE ROOM WORE THE GOLD BADGE OF HONORABLE NAZI SERVICE TO HITLER, SMITH SAID.

FOLLOWING IS SMITH'S BROADCAST:

"THE GREATEST V-E DAY OF ALL HAPPENED YESTERDAY IN, OF ALL PLACES, BERLIN.

"THE RUSSIANS DEMANDED THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE ARTICLES OF SURRENDER SIGNED THREE DAYS AGO IN GEN.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS,

THE COMMANDERS OF ALL THREE GERMAN ARMED FORCES MEET THEM FOR RATIFICATION OF THAT SURRENDER IN THE CAPITAL OF GERMANY. THIS MORNING I HAVE JUST COME BACK FROM BERLIN AFTER WATCHING THE NEW SIGNATURE LAST NIGHT IN MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S HEADQUARTERS IN A
SIGNATURE LAST NIGHT IN MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S HEADQUARTERS IN A SUBURB IN EASTERN BERLIN.

"THE EVENT WAS DOMINATED BY THE TANGIBLE PRESENCE OF TWO MEN--GREGORY ZHUKOF, RUSSIA'S GREATEST, AND PERHAPS ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST, MILITARY COMMANDERS, AND HITLER'S FIELD MARSHAL, WILHELM KEITEL, THE PERSONIFICATION AND, IF HUMANITY IS LUCKY, THE LAST GASP OF PRUSSIAN MILITARISM. IT WAS HUMILIATION FOR FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL TO STAND BEFORE, AS THE PRUSSIANS CALL THEM, "A PROLETARIAN FROM RED RUSSIA", AND BEG SURRENDER. HE FOUGHT BACK WITH ALL THE ARROGANCE HE WAS CAPABLE OF.

"HE ENTERED THE DINING HALL OF THE GERMAN ARMY ENGINEERING SCHOOL, WHERE THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE, AND SALUTED STIFFLY WITH THE FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON GIVEN HIM BY HITLER AND BEARING THE ENGRAVED SWASTIKA OF HITLER. OF ALL THE GERMAN DELEGATION, KEITEL ALONE WORE, IN ADDITION TO HIS MILITARY DECORATIONS, THE NAZI PARTY GOLDEN BADGE OF SERVICE TO HITLER.

"KEITEL WAS NERVOUS AND IRRITATED. HE KEPT BOBBING HIS MONOCLE INTO HIS EYE AND OUT AGAIN. HE SIGNED THE DOCUMENTS OF CAPITULATION BUT AS SOON AS HE HAD DONE SO AND RESUMED HIS CHAIR HE BEGAN GESTICULATING AND ARGUING WITH THE INTERPRETERS.

"QUICKLY THE RUMOR CIRCULATED ABOUT THE ROOM THAT KEITEL WANTED TO WITHDRAW HIS SIGNATURE. I EDGED AROUND THE ROOM UNTIL I STOOD DIRECTLY BEHIND HIM AND THE INTERPRETER. KEITEL WAS REQUESTING 24 HOURS MORE BEFORE THE SURRENDER WENT INTO EFFECT. HE CLAIMED HE DID NOT HAVE TIME TO INFORM HIS TROOPS OF THE TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

"FINALLY, THE INTERPRETER WENT OVER TO MARSHAL ZHUKOV AND STATED KEITEL'S CASE. BUT THERE WERE THREE MEN LISTENING, THE THREE MEN WHO MORE THAN ANY OTHER, HAVE CRUSHED BERLIN. GEN.CARL SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN STRATEGIC BOMBERS WAS ONE, CHIEF AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER OF THE RAF WAS ANOTHER AND ZHUKOV, WHO TOOK BERLIN, WAS THE THIRD. NOT ONE OF THEM GAVE ANY SIGN OF WISHING TO ANSWER.

"WHEN KEITEL SAW THAT HE SLAMMED SHUT HIS PORTFOLIO, CONTAINING THE SIGNED COPIES OF THE SURRENDER, HE STOOD STIFFLY, SALUTED BRUSKLY WITH HIS BATON, AND MARCHED OUT OF THE ROOM. IT WAS THE LAST WORD IN HUMILIATION FOR A JUNKER AND A NAZI.

"TO WATCH THE CEREMONY, EIGHT CORRESPONDENTS FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ARRIVED IN BERLIN BY AIRPLANE YESTERDAY AT NOON. A HAZE COVERED THE CITY. THE HAZE CAME FROM SMOKE STILL SMOLDERING FROM FIRES, BUT THROUGH IT YOU COULD EASILY SEE MILE AFTER MILE OF ROOFLESS, JAGGED HOLES OF HOUSES. WE LANDED AT TEMPELHOF AIRFIELD. TWO HOURS AFTER WE LANDED THE CHARRED ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS OF TEMPELHOF BURST OUT INTO FLAMES. THEY TOLD US THAT A TIME BOMB LEFT BY THE NAZIS HAD EXPLODED.

"SEEING BERLIN ON THE GROUND WAS ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING EXPERIENCES OF MY LIFE. I LEFT BERLIN THE DAY OF PEARL HARBOR. I KNOW THE CENTER OF THE CITY AS WELL AS I KNOW THE CORNERS OF MY BEDROOM, BUT IF I HAD BEEN DROPPED IN BERLIN WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS DIRECTIONS I WOULD HAVE BEEN LOST. IT BEARS NOT THE SLIGHTEST RESEMBLANCE TO THE BERLIN I KNEW. IT'S THE MOST ENORMOUS, ALMOST TERRIFYING WRECK OF CONCENTRATED DESTRUCTION IN HISTORY. THE FAMOUS ADLON HOTEL, WHERE HITLER LODGED VISITING DIPLOMATS AND WHERE I HAD HOPED TO FIND A HOME SHOULD I RETURN TO BERLIN, IS A HEAP OF DUST.

"JUST A FEW HOURS AGO I WAS DRIVING DOWN THE VALLEY OF RUBBLE WHICH USED TO BE THE WILHELMSTRASSE, THE GOVERNMENT STREET. A COLLEAGUE ASKED ME TO POINT OUT GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA MINISTRY. I POINTED AUTOMATICALLY AS THE CAR DROVE SWIFTLY BY. BUT ALL I SAW WAS SKY. THE PROPAGANDA MILL OF GOEBBELS HAD BEEN LITERALLY WIPED OUT."

W1DAGRAPH

MAY 10 1945

NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-REDUCTION IN MILITARY MEASURES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD, GULF COAST AND MEXICAN BORDER IN THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT.GEN.GEORGE GRUNERT, COMMANDING GENERAL, EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND.

GEN.GRUNERT, WHOSE COMMAND INCLUDES ALL OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES EXCEPT THE EIGHT PACIFIC STATES OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, EMPHASIZED THAT CERTAIN MINIMUM PASSIVE PROTECTIVE MEASURES WOULD CONTINUE DURING THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

IN THE REDUCTION, ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED ABOLISHING COASTAL RESTRICTED ZONES COVERING THE SHORELINE OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, THUS ELIMINATING ALL MILITARY RESTRICTION RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF PERSONS ON BEACHES.

ORDERS HAVE ALSO BEEN ISSUED RESCINDING DIMOUT REGULATIONS, WHICH WERE SUSPENDED NOV 1,1943, AND AIR RAID PROTECTION REGULATIONS, THUS TERMINATING MILITARY ENFORCEMENT OF SUCH MEASURES INCLUDING BLACKOUT.

MEASURES RELATING TO DIMOUT AND AIR RAID PROTECTIVE OBSCUREMENT WILL NO LONGER BE REQUIRED OF THE PUBLIC, BUT IF REMOVAL OF STRUCTURES ERECTED FOR THESE PURPOSES IS A WAR DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITY, ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR REMOVAL MUST BE MADE THROUGH THE RESPECTIVE SERVICE COMMANDERS.

IN ORDER TO PROTECT VITAL WAR PLANTS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, THE ZONING SYSTEM, EXCEPT FOR THE COASTAL RESTRICTED ZONES, WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE,
ALTHOUGH AFTER FURTHER STUDY, MANY EXISTING PROHIBITED ZONES AND NON-COASTAL RESTRICTED ZONES WILL BE ABOLISHED.

SIMILARLY, MEASURES FOR THE CONTROL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND FOR THE CONTROL OF FLYING IN THE EASTERN VITAL AIR DEFENSE ZONE MUST BE CONTINUED IN SOME DEGREE DURING THE WAR WITH JAPAN. THE EXACT DEGREE OF MODIFICATION IS NOW BEING DETERMINED.

DY1227AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-THE ARREST OF 16 POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS CALLED "BUT A SYMBOL OF THE GENERAL METHOD OF RED TERROR IN POLAND" IN A TELEGRAM SENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN BY THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN POLISH ASSOCIATIONS IN THE EAST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MAY 10 1945

THE COMMITTEE CLAIMED TO REPRESENT 117 COUNCILS, ARISHES, PARISH SOCIETIES, AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICANS OF POLISH DESCENT IN EIGHT EASTERN STATES.

DECLARING THAT THE ARREST OF THE 16 MEN WAS "AN OUTRAGEOUS VIOLATION OF ALL PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT ACCEPTED BY EVERY CIVILIZED NATION FOR CENTURIES" AND PART OF A SOVIET CAMPAIGN "OF VIOLENCE AND GRADUAL SOVIETIZATION IMPOSED ON THE POLISH PEOPLE," THE MESSAGE DEMANDED:

THAT THE PRESIDENT TAKE IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO PREVENT THE MOCK TRIAL OF THE 16 PLENIPOTENTIARIES AND TO OBTAIN THEIR IMMEDIATE RELEASE;

THAT "THE BLACKOUT OVER POLAND BE PIERCED BY SENDING INTERALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREE PRESS TO END PERSECUTION IN POLAND";

THAT "THE RUSSIAN ACT BE PRESENTED TO THE ASSEMBLED DELEGATES AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THEIR JOINT DISCUSSION AND APPRAISAL"; AND

THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON BE IMMEDIATELY INVITED TO REPRESENT POLAND AT SAN FRANCISCO AND ALL DELEGATES AT THE CONFERENCE BE ASKED TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION.

THE STATES REPRESENTED WERE ANNOUNCED AS CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND RHODE ISLAND.

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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9-(AP)-IN A PROPAGANDA DISPATCH BEAMED TO AMERICA, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY TODAY CLAIMED JAPANESE MARINES DEFENDING U.S.-CAPTURED DAVAO, MINDANAO, HAD INFLICTED 1,750 CASUALTIES SINCE MAY 1.

ALSO CLAIMED IN THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS DESTRUCTION OF 60 AMERICAN TANKS, VEHICLES AND ARTILLERY PIECES.

WW306APW NM

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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9-(AP)-WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, SAID TONIGHT HIS ORGANIZATION WAS "GREATLY CONCERNED" ABOUT THE ARREST OF 16 DEMOCRATIC POLISH NEGOTIATORS IN MOSCOW.

THE LABOR LEADER SAID IN A STATEMENT "IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF OUR EFFORTS TO SECURE A LASTING PEACE" THAT THEY BE RELEASED.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R.STETTINIUS DISCLOSED THE ARRESTS LAST WEEK AND SAID AN INVESTIGATION WOULD BE ASKED.

JR1005PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9-(AP)-AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT TODAY SET ASHORE HERE 280 CIVILIANS AND 14 U.S.SOLDIERS FREED FROM THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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(NY) BOTH PRAISE AND CENSURE WERE HEAPED ON EDWARD KENNEDY YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY) FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PARIS BUREAU CHIEF'S ACTION IN SENDING NEWS OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER 24 HOURS BEFORE IT WAS OFFICIALLY RELEASED.

IN EDITORIALS WRITTEN AFTER RELEASE OF NEWS THAT MANY OF KENNEDY'S RIVAL WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAD ACCUSED HIM OF "A MOST DISGRACEFUL, DELIBERATE AND UNETHICAL DOUBLE-CROSS," THE REACTION WAS VARIED TO THE EXTENT THAT ONE WRITER REFERRED TO "AN ACT OF BLATANT IRRESPONSIBILITY" WHILE ANOTHER OFFERED "PROFOUND CONGRATULATIONS."

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"FINAL JUDGMENT SHOULD BE WITHHELD," SAID THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. "BUT ASIDE FROM MR.KENNEDY'S RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS COLLEAGUES AND TO THE SANCTITY OF THE 'RELEASE'--WITHOUT WHICH MUCH MODERN NEWS REPORTING WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE--THERE IS A GRAVER QUESTION: THE REPORTER OFTEN FINDS HIMSELF IN A DILEMMA BETWEEN HIS PUBLIC DUTY TO CONVEY THE NEWS AND HIS EQUALLY SERIOUS PUBLIC DUTY TO AVOID IRRESPONSIBLE OR DAMAGING DISCLOSURES. WITH A WAR ONLY HALF WON AND AT A MOMENT WHEN SERIOUS ISSUES OF POLICY MIGHT HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY HIS PERSONAL DECISION ONE CANNOT FEEL THAT MR.KENNEDY SOLVED THAT DILEMMA WISELY."

"THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DESERVES PROFOUND CONGRATULATIONS FOR ITS COVERAGE OF THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY," SAID THE LEXINGTON (KY.) LEADER. "ALL PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN CHAFING FOR SOME TIME UNDER THE YOKE OF CENSORSHIP BUT HAVE RAISED NO SERIOUS OBJECTION BECAUSE THEY FELT CENSORSHIP, FOR SECURITY REASONS, PROBABLY JUSTIFIED.

"BUT THERE WAS NO SECURITY FACTOR TO DICTATE WITHHOLDING OF GERMAN CAPITULATION. RATHER, THERE WAS INTIMATION THAT NEWS COULD BE RELEASED ONLY BY GOVERNMENTAL CHIEFS, WHO ACTED IN THEIR OWN GOOD TIME AND EVENTUALLY MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT LONG HOURS AFTER THE FEARS AND ANXIETY OF MOTHERS, AND FATHERS OF SERVICE MEN SHOULD HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY ALLAYED."

OTHER EDITORIAL COMMENT:

CHICAGO SUN: THE ONLY RELEVANT POINT IS THAT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, HANDLING A MATTER OF UTMOST DELICACY AS REGARDS THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN ALLIES, APPARENTLY PERMITTED NEWSMEN TO WITNESS THE SURRENDER ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THE STORIES BE HELD UNTIL SIVULTANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENT BY MESSRS. TRUMAN, CHURCHILL AND STALIN. IF THESE ARE THE FACTS, THE VIOLATION OF THIS AGREEMENT WAS AN ACT OF BLATANT IRRESPONSIBILITY NOT TO BE EXCUSED BY INVOKING THE 'RIGHTS' OF A FREE PRESS."

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JOHN P. LEWIS, EDITOR, WRITING IN PM: "I AGREE WITH THE CORRESPONDENTS THAT HIS ACTION WAS DISGRACEFUL AND UNETHICAL X X X THE AP AND MEMBER PAPERS IN THIS KIND OF A CASE ARE HURT BY SUCH A BAN, BUT THAT IS SMALL COMPARED WITH THE DAMAGE DONE WHEN THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE FREEDOM IS UNDERMINED. THAT IS THE ROAD TO PERMANENT MILITARY CONTROL OF THE PRESS, AND TO FASCISM.

"I AM SHOCKED THAT THE CORRESPONDENTS AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ARE SO UNMINDFUL OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THAT THEY WOULD BACK AN ARMY

IN WEAKENING THE PEOPLE'S STRUCTURE OF FREEDOM TO PUNISH AN ERRING MEMBER OF THEIR CRAFT."

THE BANGOR, ME., DAILY NEWS, WHOSE CORRESPONDENT, JOHN M. O'CONNELL, JR., WAS ONE OF TWO NEWSMEN WHO VOTED AGAINST DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR KENNEDY, SAID:

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"IT IS TO THE HONOR OF THE AMERICAN PRESS THAT A PAIR OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS COURAGEOUSLY REFUSED TO CROOK THEIR KNEES AT SUCH AN OUTRAGE. AND THE BANGOR DAILY NEWS IS PROUDER THAN EVER OF ITS OWN JOHN M. O'CONNELL, JR., BECAUSE HE WAS ONE OF THE PAIR.

"IN THE AUTUMN OF 1918 AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT SENT A FALSE ARMISTICE FLASH AND NOTHING HAPPENED TO HIM. IN THE SPRING OF 1945 AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT SENDS AITRUE SURRENDER STORY--AND PUNISHMENT IS SWIFT AND SAVAGE.

"WE'RE CERTAINLY GETTING SOMEWHERE FAST. WE'RE GETTING RIGHT BACK TO THE DARK AGES."

LEWISTON, ME., JOURNAL:

MAY 10 1945

"IT WAS FITTING THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD LEARN OF THE VICTORY AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. NO MILITARY AUTHORITY SHOULD BE PUNISHING A PRESS ASSOCIATION FOR PROMPTLY GIVING THE NEWS OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER."

THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER:

"THE ONLY PRINTED EXPLANATION SO FAR CREDITED TO MR. KENNEDY IS THAT HE DID NOT THINK SHAEF HAD ANY RIGHT TO IMPOSE A PLEDGE TO WITHHOLD THE STORY UNTIL OFFICIALLY RELEASED. THAT EXCUSE WILL NOT STAND UP. TO BECOME AN ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENT MR. KENNEDY WAS OBLIGED TO PLEDGE HIMSELF TO ABIDE BY JUST SUCH RULES AS COVERED THIS CASE. TO PROTEST THE RULES AFTER ACCEPTING THE RESTRICTED INFORMATION WAS TOO LATE. THE OTHER CORRESPONDENTS KEPT THEIR WORD."

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN:

"WHATEVER REGRETTABLE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE BREAKING OF THE STORY BY KENNEDY, GENERAL EISENHOWER IS TO BE COMMENDED IN ORDERING AN END TO THE SUSPENSION OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' FILING PRIVILEGES. - THE SUSPENSION IS TO BE DEPLORED TOTALLY APART FROM THE QUESTION OF THE INNOCENCE OR GUILT OF KENNEDY. IT WAS A PENALTY WHICH FELL ON HUNDREDS OF NEWSPAPERS, PARTICULARLY SMALL NEWSPAPERS, THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WHICH DEPEND ENTIRELY ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR NEWS OF THE EUROPEAN AREA."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

"THE RIDICULOUS SUSPENSION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO FILE NEWS FROM EUROPE FOR SOME HOURS MONDAY EMPHASIZES THAT THE TIME HAS ARRIVED TO WIND UP THE MILITARY CENSORSHIP EVERYWHERE IN EUROPE, EXCEPT AS TO THE FEW DETAILS GOVERNING LEGITIMATE MATTERS OF SECURITY AFFECTING THE WAR WITH JAPAN. THE OFFENSE OF THE AP WAS TO TELL THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WHAT IT WAS ENTITLED TO KNOW--THAT ALL GERMAN RESISTANCE HAD ENDED WITH UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

THE PORTLAND, ME., PRESS:

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"IT MAY BE SAID THAT SHAEF HAD NOT 'OFFICIALLY' RELEASED THE STORY FOR PUBLICATION BUT THE AP CORRESPONDENT, EDWARD KENNEDY, REFUSED TO CONSIDER HIMSELF BOUND BY THIS BLACKOUT UPON NOT MILITARY BUT POLITICAL NEWS. IF HE HAD NOT ACTED UPON THIS BELIEF, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TUESDAY AFTERNOON BEFORE A SPECIAL SHAEF COMMUNIQUE NO. 6 ANNOUNCED TO THE WORLD THE SURRENDER AT 2:41 A.M. MONDAY. THE ABSURDITY OF THIS ARTIFICIAL RETICENCE IS THAT THE GERMAN RADIO ALMOST AT ONCE GAVE OUT THE NEWS. THE GERMANS, THE VANQUISHED, COULD KNOW

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ALL ABOUT EVERYTHING, BUT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, THE VICTORS, WERE TREATED LIKE CHILDREN."

THE ORLANDO, FLA., SENTINEL-STAR:

"SUPPOSE THERE WAS AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE REPORTERS PRESENT NOT TO FILE THE STORY FOR 24 OR 48 HOURS: SUPPOSE THERE WAS A PACT? SO WHAT?

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"WHO MAKES A PACT TO KEEP THE NEWS OF THE ENDING OF THE WAR FROM THE PEOPLE? WHO HAS SUCH AN AUTHORITY? IF YOU ARGUE LIKE THAT YOU ARGUE LIKE HITER. X X X

"IN OUR FREE COUNTRY, IN OUR DEMOCRACY--IF YOU PLEASE--WE MUST NEVER LET THE ARMY, EVEN IN VICTORY, DICTATE TO A FREE PEOPLE'S FREE PRESS AGAIN."

KENNEBEC JOURNAL, AUGUSTA, ME.: "KENNEDY X X X DID NOT VIOLATE ANY CONFIDENCE OR ANY SECURITY REGULATION. HE SIMPLY SHOWED MORE ENTERPRISE THAN HIS COLLEAGUES."

INDIANAPOLIS STAR:

"IT IS TIME, AS NEVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF THIS NATION, THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE REALIZE THAT THE BASIS OF ALL FREEDOM IS THE RIGHT OF FREE EXPRESSION. WHAT A MOCKERY TO HAVE FOUGHT THIS WAR FOR DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE AND TO LOSE THE SIMPLE RIGHT TO TELL THE FOLKS AT HOME THAT THE BATTLE HAS BEEN WON."

SYRACUSE, N.Y., HERALD-JOURNAL:

"THE PRESS HAS SUBMITTED TO MANY A RESTRICTION IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC MILITARY SECURITY. BUT THIS WAS NOT NEWS ABOUT WAR. IT WAS NEWS ABOUT PEACE. THERE WAS NO WAR IN EUROPE AFTER THE SIGNATURES WERE AFFIXED TO THE SURRENDER DOCUMENT. AND IT WAS NEWS FOR WHICH THE WORLD WAS EAGER. ITS ELECTRIC IMPACT SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DULLED BY OFFICIAL SILENCE OR EVASION."

EL MUNDO, HAVANA:

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"AS A RESPONSIBLE ORGAN OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS, WE SUPPORT FULLY THE CONDUCT OF REPORTER KENNEDY IN PRESENTING NEWS OF FUNDAMENTAL INTEREST AND OF JUBILATION FOR ALL. THERE WAS NO RISK OF A MILITARY CHARACTER INVOLVED. THE DEMOCRACIES SHOULD FEEL PROUD TO HAVE NEWSPAPERMEN AND NEWSPAPERS WHO KNOW HOW TO USE THE LIBERTY OF INFORMATION TO KEEP THEIR PEOPLES DULY INFORMED OF TRANSCENDENTAL AFFAIRS WHICH OCCUR IN THE WORLD."

LUZ, HAVANA, IN AN EDITORIAL WRITTEN BY ITS EDITOR, MANUEL BRANA:

"WHAT DID KENNEDY DO? HE SIMPLY SENT FROM REIMS THE NEWS THAT HAS OCCURRED THERE. IT WAS SENSATIONAL NEWS. IT WAS NEWS THAT THE WORLD HAD BEEN WAITING WITH UNCONTAINABLE ANXIETY. IT CANNOT BE ARGUED THAT HIS INFORMATIVE ZEAL IN GETTING OUT THE STORY HAS OFFERED ANY INFORMATION TO ANY ENEMY WHICH HAD ALREADY SURRENDERED IN DEFEAT. IT DEALT ONLY WITH TRYING TO EVADE MEANS OF MILITARY DIPLOMACY IN ORDER TO PLACE THE PUBLIC IN CONTACT WITH THE NEWS OF VICTORY."

EL HERALDO, CARACAS:

"WE FEEL JUSTIFIED IN APPLAUDING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR BEING FIRST WITH THE NEWS OF HISTORIC EVENTS AND DESIRE THAT IT CONTINUE TO BE ABLE TO OFFER US IN THE FUTURE THE SAME SERVICE THAT IT HAS GIVEN US UP TO NOW."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"NO ONE COULD HAVE READ THE RECORD IN YESTERDAY'S TIMES, SO ABLY PRESENTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, RAYMOND DANIELL, WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING THE SENSE OF FRUSTRATION THAT MUST HAVE EXISTED IN EVERY NEWSPAPER MAN WHO WAS ON THE SPOT BUT DENIED ACESS TO THE ACTUAL

SCENE OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER. EVEN THE LAYMAN WILL UNDERSTAND THE URGE THAT STIRRED THE HEARTS OF THOSE REPORTERS INSTANTLY TO SEND THE NEWS OF THE FINAL CHAPTER OF THIS GRIM STORY.

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"BUT NONE OF THAT, IN OUR JUDGMENT, WOULD EXCUSE EDWARD KENNEDY FOR VIOLATING THE PLEDGE WHICH FIFTEEN OF HIS COLLEAGUES KEPT. MR. KENNEDY WAS THE CHIEF CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE GREATEST NEWU GATHERING AGENCY IN THE WORLD, A VERITABLE CORNERSTONE OF FREE AND RESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM. MR. KENNEDY HAD A TRUST THAT TRANSCENDED HIS OWN INTEGRITY, FOR HE REPRESENTED TWELVE HUNDRED-ODD NEWSPAPERS IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH COMPOSE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBERSHIP. IT IS THEY WHO MUST NOW MAKE CLEAR, SO THAT IT IS UNDERSTOOD FOR ALL TIME, THAT THEY WOULD PREFER NOT TO RECEIVE A STORY THAN HAVE A 'NEWS BEAT' EVEN OF SUCH TRANSCENDING IMPORTANCE SECURED IN SUCH A MANNER.

"WE HOLD MR. KENNEDY'S EXPLANATION, AS THUS FAR GIVEN, ENTIRELY INADEQUATE. IF HE HAD COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT MILITARY SECURITY WAS NOT INVOLVED--A CONCLUSION WHICH RUNS CONTRARY TO THAT OF GENERAL EISENHOWER--AND THAT, ACCORDINGLY, HE WOULD NO LONGER ABIDE BY SHAEF'S REGULATIONS, HE SHOULD HAVE MADE CERTAIN IN ADVANCE THAT HIS DISSENT WAS CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD BY THE AUTHORITY WHICH HAD THE POWER TO DENY HIM ACCESS TO THE SCENE. OBVIOUSLY THERE WAS NO SUCH UNDERSTANDING, AND, ON THE BASIS OF THE INFORMATION NOW AVAILABLE, MR. KENNEDY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF HIS ASSOCIATES AND GRAVELY MISSERVED HIS EMPLOYERS.

"THIS NEWSPAPER VALUES ITS MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND FOR THAT REASON REGRETS THE DESIGNATION BY THE A

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"THIS NEWSPAPER VALUES ITS MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND FOR THAT REASON REGRETS THE DESIGNATION BY THE A.P. MANAGEMENT OF MR. KENNEDY'S STORY AS A 'NEWS BEAT ACCLAIMED BY EDITORS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AS ONE OF THE GREATEST IN NEWUPAPER HISTORY.' THAT MAY BE A FACTUAL STATEMENT. CERTAINLY IT WAS MADEWENTES MANAGEMENT WAS IN THE DARK AS TO THE FACTS AND WAS FIGHTING TO OBTAIN NEWS FOR THOSE IT SERVES, IN THE FACE OF A SWEEPING AND ILL-CONSIDERED BAN IMPOSED FOR SOME HOURS BY SHAEF ON ALL ASSOCIATED PRESS COMMUNICATIONS. BUT IF IT WAS A "BEAT", IT WAS ONE ONLY BECAUSE MR. KENNEDY'S FIFTEEN COLLEAGUES CHOSE TO STAND BY THEIR COMMITMENTS. WE CAN SEE NO CAUSE FOR BOASTING HERE. ON THE CONTRARY, WE REGRET THE INCIDENT AS ONE WHICH HAS DONE GRAVE DISSERVICE TO THE NEWUPAPER PROFESSION."

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PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE: "THE CORRESPONDENTS MISS THE MOST IMPORTANT ANGLE OF THE WHOLE BUUINESS IN THEIR FIT OF TEMPER. THEIR SUGGESTION THAT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SHOULD HAVE WITHDRAWN A MESSAGE THAT WAS OBVIOUSLY TRUE AND WAS NEVER DENIED IS SILLY; THAT WOULD ONLY HAVE ADDED TO THE CONFUSION AND WOULD HAVE MADE THE A.P. A PARTNER IN SUPPRESSING NEWS IT HAD EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE WAS AUTHENTIC. IF MR. KENNEDY ACCEPTED AIPLACE IN THE ARMY'S OFFICIAL PLANE UNDER STIPULATED CONDITIONS, WE BELIEVE HE SHOULD HAVE ABIDED BY THEM--BUT THAT IS THE LESSER OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

"IT IS ABSURD TO PRETEND THAT MILITARY SECURITY WAS INVOLVED WHEN ALL FIGHTING STOPPED. IN FACT, WHILE AWAITICG THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REIMS SCHOOL HOUSE THE ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS CHIEF HAD TOLD THE ASSEMBLED REPORTERS--'THIS WILL BE YOUR FIRST UNCENSORED STORY--WHEN THE SURRENDER IS COMPLETED CENSORSHIP GOES OFF'--WHICH SHOWED THAT THE ARMY ITSELF RECOGNIZED THAT SECURITY WAS NO LONGER

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INVOLVED. THE DECISION TO DELAY WHAT EVERYONE IN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS WAITING TO HEAR WAS TAKEN ON THE POLITICAL LEVEL. IT WAS TAKEN ON THE PREMISE THAT GOVERNMENTS NOT ONLY MAKE NEWS, BUT OWN IT. EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES OF MILITARY SECURITY, OUR GOVERNMENT HAS NO LEGAL AUTHORITY TO DELAY UNREASONABLY OR TO PREVENT PUBLICATION OF WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE."

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ADD UNDAGI CENSORSHIP KXX STORY

KENNEDY HAS BEEN UNDER SUSPENSION BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS SINCE SHORTLY AFTER HE TELEPHONED HIS STORY TO LONDON ON MONDAY. HE HAS NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO SEND MESSAGES OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AND THEREFORE HAS BEEN UNABLE TO SUPPLY HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE NEWS STORY THAT WON ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE FROM MANY AMERICAN EDITORS OR TO REPLY TO PUBLISHED CRITICISM OF HIS ACTIONS BY RIVAL CORRESPONDENTS.

FOR SIX HOURS AND TWENTY MINUTES MONDAY THE ENTIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WAS UNDER SIMILAR SUSPENSION, BUT THIS WAS LIFTED FOR ALL EXCEPT KENNEDY.

SUBSEQUENTLY, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, MORTON GUDEBROD OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PARIS STAFF ALSO WAS SUSPENDED. HE HAD HANDLED THE SURRENDER STORY ON MONDAY FOR FRENCH NEWSPAPERS, WITH THE APPROVAL OF FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

LIFTING OF THE GENERAL SUSPENSION ORDER AGAINST THE AP FOLLOWED A REQUEST BY MR. COOPER TO SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON AND A MESSAGE FROMT COOPER TO EISENHOWER INQUIRING AS TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

GEN. EISENHOWER REPLIED THROUGH WAR DEPARTMENT CHANNELS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TO MR. COOPER'S ORIGINAL MESSAGE AS FOLLOWS:

"ASSOCIATED PRESS SUSPENDED DURING INVESTIGATION OF METHOD TRANSMISSION OF RELEASE UNAUTHORIZED STORY THIS DATE UNSUBMITTED SHAEF CENSORSHIP CHANNELS, REFERENCE YOUR MESSAGE TO GENERAL EISENHOWER DATED 7TH MAY.

"SUSPENSION FILING PRIVILEGES ASSOCIATED PRESS REVOKED AND AUTHORITY NOW GRANTED CORRESPONDENTS OTHER THAN ED KENNEDY TO SUBMIT MATERIAL FOR TRANSMISSION.

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"KENNEDY SUSPENDED DUE SELF-ADMITTED DELIBERATE VIOLATION SHAEF REGULATIONS AND BREACH CONFIDENCE. INVESTIGATION FILING STORY BY KENNEDY CONTINUES AND REPORT RESULTS OF FINDINGS WILL BE COMMUNICATED YOU AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE."

MR. COOPER RELAYED THIS MESSAGE BACK TO KENNEDY IN PARIS FOR HIS INFORMATION, SINCE IT HAD NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC THERE, AND ALSO SENT THE FOLLOWING REPLY TO GEN. EISENHOWER:

"THIS IS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF YOUR REPLY TO MY MESSAGE MAY 7 WITH APPRECIATION FOR YOUR EXPLANATION OF THE DECISION REVOKING SUSPENSION OF ASSOCIATED PRESS PRIVILEGES. I RSPECTFULLY AND URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THE FOLLOWING:

"FIRST, THAT EVERY FACILITY BE AFFORDED EDWARD KENNEDY TO STATE HIS CASE PERSONALLY AND TO TRANSMIT THE FULLEST REPORT THEREOF TO ME AS REQUESTED IN MY MESSAGE TO YOU YESTERDAY SO THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPL AS WELL AS MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MAY BE APPRISED COMPLETELY OF THE FACTS CONNECTED WITH KENNEDY'S TRANSMISSION OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER STORY INSTEAD OF BEING LIMITED TO THE BRIEF UNILATERAL AND UNDOCUMENTED STATEMENT CONTAINED IN YOUR REPLY;

"SECONDLY, THAT THE POSITION OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS BE STATED AS RESPECTING THE ELEMENTS OF MILITARY SECURITY INVOLVED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS STORY, PARTICULARLY IN THE LIGHT OF GERMAN BROADCASTS PROCLAIMING THE SURRENDER WHICH WERE PUBLISHED GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR BEFORE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECEIVED KENNEDY'S FIRST DISPATCH;

"THIRDLY, THAT YOU MAKE EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL OTHER NEWS AND RADIO ORGANIZATIONS A PRECISE STATEMENT SETTING FORTH CATEGORICALLY REASONS FOR MAINTAINING WHAT CAN NOW BE ONLY MILITARY CENSORSHIP OVER CIVIL AFFAIRS SINCE THERE IS NO LONGER ANY EUROPEAN ENEMY. I SUGGEST THIS BECAUSE THERE IS GENERAL CONCERN OVER POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUANCE OF CENSORSHIP OVER POLITICAL MATTERS IN A EUROPE AT PEACE, AND ANYTHING YOU CAN DO WHICH WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE EFFECT TO REMOVAL OF SUCH CENSORSHIP WILL BE HAILED BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, WHICH, FROM EXPRESSIONS RECEIVED HERE, CONSIDERS OF TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE THE REMOVAL OF ANY OBSTACLE TO COVERAGE OF NEWS OF THE EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION."

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ALTHOUGH KENNEDY STILL WAS UNABLE TO FILE EITHER STORIES OR MESSAGES OF ANY NATURE, OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AP PARIS STAFF WERE PERMITTED TO SEND TO NEW YORK YESTERDAY THE REMAINDER OF KENNEDY'S REIMS DISPATCH OF MONDAY, BUT WERE NOT PERMITTED TO ATTRIBUTE IT TO HIM.

KENNEDY HAD WRITTEN 1,500 WORDS OF THIS DISPATCH IN REIMS AFTER WITNESSING THE SURRENDER SIGNATURES AND HAD IT APPROVED BY A FIELD CENSOR.

THE FIRST 300 WORDS OF THIS DISPATCH WAS TELEPHONED FROM PARIS TO LONDON BY KENNEDY ON MONDAY BEFORE THE CONNECTION WAS BROKEN.

RELMAN MORIN OF THE AP PARIS STAFF REPORTED THAT KENNEDY DID SO AFTER HEARING THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SURRENDER AN HOUR PREVIOUSLY AND AFTER NOTIFYING THE SHAEF CENSOR THAT HE INTENDED TO FILE HIS STORY.

"HE SAID HE CONSIDERED THE FUNCTION OF HIS STAFF AND HIS OWN FUNCTION WAS TO REPORT NEWS, AND THAT HE DID NOT FEEL BOUND BY ANY CONSIDERATIONS OF 'POLITICAL CENSORSHIP,'" MORIN WROTE. HE SAID THAT IN VIEW OF THE GERMAN AND OTHER BROADCASTS CONCERNING A SURRENDER, KENNEDY FELT THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF MILITARY SECURITY INVOLVED.

LARRY RUE, CHICAGO TRIBUNE WAR CORRESPONDENT AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, SENT A DISPATCH TO HIS PAPER QUOTING KENNEDY AS SAYING:

"WE ARE INTERESTED IN GIVING THE PUBLIC THE NEWS AND NOT IN PLEASING SHAEF PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS. WE TRIED TO PLAY OUR PART AND SEND THE STORY, BUT WERE PREVENTED FROM DOING SO BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION, WHICH HAS FORBIDDEN US EVEN TO SEND SERVICE MESSAGES NOT INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION.

"SINCE WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED THE PURPOSE OF MILITARY CENSORSHIP IS FOR SECURITY, AND WE NOW KNOW THERE NO LONGER IS ANY MILITARY SECURITY INVOLVED, I WONDER WHY SHAEF CENSORSHIP SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO EXIST. I, FOR ONE, AM IN FAVOR OF ITS IMMEDIATE ABOLITION."

BRIG.GEN.FRANK ALLEN, DIRECTOR OF THE SHAEF PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION, EMPHASIZED IN PARIS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THAT THE SUSPENSION OF KENNEDY AND GUDEBROD WAS NOT DISCIPLINARY BUT WAS PENDING COMPLETION OF AN INVESTIGATION WHICH WAS STILL IN PROGRESS.

IN WASHINGTON, COL.LUTHER L.HILL, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, SAID THE DEPARTMEUVPHDBLNOT CONTEM

MENT BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, SAID THE DEPARTMENT WAS NOT CONTEMPLATING TAKING ANY ACTION IN THE MATTER, ADDING: "IT IS BEING HANDLED

BY GEN.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS. GEN.EISENHOWER HAS PUBLICLY STATED THAT NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN WHICH WILL AFFECT THE LEGITIMATE TRANSMISSION OF ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES TO ITS MEMBER PAPERS."
KENNEDY, UNABLE TO FILE A WORD, WAS STILL TO BE HEARD FROM.
M&DN405AEW

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-THE 7TH WAR LOAN DRIVE WILL BEGIN NEXT MONDAY ON SCHEDULE WITH ALL ITS EMPHASIS ON CRUSHING THE JAPANESE.

"VICTORY OVER GERMANY HAS NOT LESSENED THE GOVERNMENT'S NEED FOR THIS LOAN," SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., SAID TODAY.

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MORGENTHAU SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT:

1. EVERY AMERICAN CAN HELP CELEBRATE V-E DAY BY BUYING MORE WAR BONDS.

2. EVERY BOND BOUGHT DURING THE 7TH WAR LOAN WILL BRING V-J DAY NEARER.

TED R.GAMBLE, WAR FINANCE DIRECTOR, SAID THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY SHOULD "GIVE US RENEWED COURAGE AND DETERMINATION X X X X. THE BATTLE OF JAPAN HAS JUST BEGUN X X X BUYING AND HOLDING ALL THE WAR BONDS WE POSSIBLY CAN IS THE LEAST THAT WE AT HOME CAN CONTINUE TO DO."

THE FACT IS, THE TREASURY AND ITS ARMY OF 6,000,000 VOLUNTEER BOND SALESMEN HAVE LONG BEEN READY FOR THE SITUATION THAT DEVELOPED TODAY.

IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY MIGHT COME ON THE EVE OF THE DRIVE. IT WAS RECOGNIZED, TOO, THAT V-E DAY WOULD NOT DECREASE THE NEED OF ACHIEVING THE UNPRECEDENTED $7,000,000,000 QUOTA FOR INDIVIDUAL BOND BUYERS AND AN ADDITIONAL $7,000,000,000 FROM CORPORATIONS (TOTAL QUOTA $14,000,000,000).

INSTRUCTIONS WENT OUT MONTHS AGO TO CONCENTRATE ON THE PACIFIC WAR IN AL

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRIVE. THE PACIFIC THEATER PROVIDED THE OFFICIAL POSTER, BASED ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO OF THE MARINES RAISING THE FLAG ON MT.SURIBACHI.

VOLUNTEER SALESMEN WERE ASKED TO BE READY TO WORK HARDER THAN EVER--IN THE EVENT OF A EUROPEAN VICTORY--IN ORDER TO CONQUER ANY POSSIBLE TENDENCY TO RELAX IN BOND BUYING.

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU SAID TODAY: "WAR EXPENDITURES DURING MARCH WERE THE GREATEST FOR ANY MONTH OF THIS WAR. THAT IS EVERY INDICATION THAT THERE WILL BE A HIGH LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE FOR MANY MONTHS.

"MILLIONS OF MEN MUST BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PACIFIC THEATER. NEW EQUIPMENT AND INCREASED QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES MUST BE SHIPPED ACROSS THE WORLD'S WIDEST OCEAN. AND OUR NATIONAL OBLIGATION TO THE MEN WOUNDED IN BATTLE OR OTHERWISE DISABLED, AND TO THOSE DISCHARGED WHEN THEIR SERVICES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED, IT IS CONSTANTLY MOUNTING.

"I FEEL CONFIDENT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, INSPIRED BY VICTORY OVER THE NAZIS, AND RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE STRUGGLE STILL AHEAD IN THE PACIFIC, WILL MAKE THE 7TH WAR LOAN AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS.

"THAT SUCCESS WILL SAY 'WELL DONE' TO OUR MEN IN EUROPE. IT WILL GIVE OUR MEN IN THE PACIFIC THE TOOLS OF VICTORY. IT WILL SERVE NEW NOTICE UPON THE JAPANESE WAR LORDS THAT THEIR DAYS ARE NUMBERED. IT WILL PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE ANTI-INFLATION INSURANCE."

LT/EG/LTA51PEWNM

MAY 10 1945

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-A A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE BLUE-PRINTED TODAY A POSTWAR ECONOMIC PROGRAM KEYSTONED ON AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER REDUCTION OR ELIMINATION OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

THE COMMITTEE, CREATED BY THE HOUSE TO STUDY ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING, SAID THE PROGRAM IS INTENDED TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PEACEFUL CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND PROVIDE "A HIGH AND EXPANDING LEVEL OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD." IT IS THE PRODUCT OF SIX MONTHS OF STUDY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHAIRMAN COLMER (D-MISS).

IT MADE THESE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS, UPON WHICH IT ELABORATED IN A 23,000-WORD REPORT:

1. THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, A PART OF THE BRETTON WOODS INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AGREEMENTS, "SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AS AN OPERATING AGENCY AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE."

2. RESOURCES OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK SHOULD BE INCREASED SO IT CAN MAKE "DEVELOPMENTAL LOANS WHICH WOULD BE BENEFICIAL TO OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITION X X."

3. THE JOHNSON ACT, RESTRICTING LOANS TO FOREIGN NATIONS IN DEFAULT ON DEBTS TO THIS COUNTRY, SHOULD BE REPEALED.

4. "A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING LEND-LEASE OBLIGATIONS SHOULD BE REACHED PROMPTLY AFTER THE WAR."

5. EXCHANGE RATES BETWEEN NATIONS SHOULD BE STABILIZED TO CREATE A BALANCED CONDITION IN EACH COUNTRY'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

6. AN INTERNATIONAL RESERVE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO MAINTAIN EXCHANGE RATES. (THIS PROPOSAL PARALLELS THE INTERNATIONAL FUND PROPOSED IN THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS.)

7. IN CASES WHERE CHANGES IN THE PAR VALUES OF CURRENCIES BECOME NECESSARY, THEY SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY RATHER THAN "BY ARBITRARY UNILATERAL ACTION."

8. CERTAIN BUSINESS PRACTICES, SUCH AS THE FIXING OF PRICES IN WORLD MARKETS, DIVISION OF MARKETS, AND ALLOCATION OF EXPORT QUOTAS, "SHOULD BE FORBIDDEN BY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION."

9. NONRESTRICTIVE PRIVATE AGREEMENTS FOR DISSEMINATING TECHNICAL INFORMATION, ESTABLISHING QUALITY STANDARDS, AND SIMILAR PURPOSES, SHOULD BE REGISTERED WITH AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

10. AN ENLARGED MERCHANT MARINE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG AS "ESSENTIAL FOR OUR NATIONAL SECURITY."

1. OPERATING AND CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDIES SHOULD BE PAID FOR MERCHANT VESSELS WHOSE OPERATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY, THE COST TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF THE COST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

12. FOR SHIPPING NOT CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL FOR SECURITY, THE COMPARATIVE COST OF RENDERING TRANSPORTATION SERVICE SHOULD BE THE DETERMINING FACTOR AND NO SUBSIDIES SHOULD BE PAID FOR SUCH SHIPPING.

D100WX

13. EXCEPT FOR A STRATEGIC RESERVE FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES, VESSELS WHICH CANNOT BE SOLD EITHER TO AMERICAN OR FOREIGN OPERATORS

MAY 10 1945

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SHOULD BE SCRAPPED.

14. AN ADEQUATE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN TIMES OF PEACE FOR THE CONTINUED TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE, WITH SUBSIDIES TO BE PAID WHEN NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE NUCLEUS OF SKILL AND CAPACITY.

15. THE REABSORPTION INTO OTHER INDUSTRIES OF WORKERS NOW ENGAGED IN SHIPBUILDING "MUST BE AN IMPORTANT AIM OF DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT POLICIES." THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SHIP-SCRAPPING ENTERPRISE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

AS A MEANS OF RELAXING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE COMMITTEE URGED THAT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE BE CALLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE "TO ESTABLISH A GENERAL POLICY OF REDUCED BARRIERS."

EXTENSION OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT, EXPIRING ON JUNE 12, WOULD PROMOTE RELAXATION OF TRADE BARRIERS, IT SAID, AND "AT THE SAME TIME CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PROPOSALS TO INCREASE THE AUTHORITY OF OUR NEGOTIATIONS TO REDUCE TARIFF RATES ON PARTICULAR COMMODITIES."

THE REPORT EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY OF "PRESERVING THE PRINCIPLES OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM AND PRIVATE INITIATIVE WHICH HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO OUR WELFARE IN THE PAST."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 9) --- MAY 10 1945

LT301PEW

WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR DR. JOAO ANTONIO DE BINCI TODAY CALLED ON ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE GREW TO EXTEND PORTUGAL'S CONGRATULATIONS ON THE VICTORY IN EUROPE.

DE BINCI TOLD REPORTERS: "NOW WE ARE NOT SO TONGUE TIED. I WAS INSTRUCTED BY MY GOVERNMENT TO EXPRESS TO THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE THE GREAT SATISFACTION TO THE PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL THAT THE WAR IS ENDED IN EUROPE AND THEIR GREAT ADMIRATION FOR THE EFFORT AND SACRIFICE WHICH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE MADE TO END THE WAR."

DE BINCI SAID THAT THE TWO-DAY PERIOD OF MOURNING DECLARED IN LISBON BY THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT UPON THE REPORTED DEATH OF HITLER WAS THE "MOST UNFORTUNATE THING THAT COULD HAVE HAPPENED." HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO DO THE LEAST POSSIBLE IT COULD TOWARD A GOVERNMENT WITH WHICH IT STILL MAINTAINED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

HE RECALLED THAT WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DIED PORTUGAL DECREED A FULL WEEK OF MOURNING AND PORTUGESE BATTLESHIPS FIRED SALVOS EVERY HALF HOUR.

HE SAID THE PORTUGUESE CUSTOM OF GOING INTO MOURNING FOR THE DEATH OF A FOREIGN CHIEF OF STATE DATED FROM THE 13TH CENTURY AND HE WAS CONVINCED HIS GOVERNMENT DID NOT REALIZE THE WAY THE OUTSIDE WORLD WOULD REACT TO THE PROCLAMATION OF MOURNING FOR HITLER.

MN1159PEW NM

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.--FIRST ADD SHIP EXPLOSION (A78) XXX TO BE DEAD.

THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING LIST OF MISSING MAY 10 1945

MISSING: (OFFICERS):

FIRST LIEUTENANT & DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER: ENSIGN ROY F.SWAN, USNR; MOTHER, MRS.FRANCES SWAN, OAKVILLE, IOWA.

MISSING: (ENLISTED MEN):

ROBERT LEE DAVIES, SOUNDMAN SECOND CLASS, USNR; WIFE, MRS.JUNE DAVIES, 229 NORTH 11TH STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA.

PATRICK JOSEPH GEGAN, CARPENTER'S MATE THIRD CLASS, USNR, FATHER, THOMAS D.GEGAN, 1312 LAUREL AVENUE, ST.LOUIS, MO.

HAROLD SAMUEL GLENN, MACHINIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, USNR; WIFE, MRS.ESTA LEE GLENN, 2946 DALE STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.IRA GLENN, NARISSA, ILL.

WALTER WRENN GOE, MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS, USNR; WIFE, MRS.JEAN L.GOE, 133 BOREN AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH.

JOHN RODRIGUEZ GONZALES, WATER TENDER SECOND CLASS, USNR; MOTHER, MRS.RUTH R.GONZALES, 622 FIRST PLACE, HERMOSA BEACH, CALIF., WIFE, MRS.BERTHA GONZALES, BOX NO.23, WELL , MAINE.

ARTHUR ALBERT GROSCH, COXSWAIN, USNR; FATHER, GEORGE J.GROSCH, 1023 THEOBALD AVENUE, ST.LOUIS, MO.

NORRIS WILBUR JONES, FIREMAN FIRST CLASS, USNR; FATHER, JAMES W.JONES, RADISSON, WIS.

ROBERT VELGENE KESSLER, SEAMAN SECOND CLASS, USNR; FATHER, CHARLES KESSLER, 3 OVERDORF AVENUE, DUBOIS, PA.

JOSEPH ANDREW LYDON, JR., RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, USNR; FATHER JOSEPH A.LYDON, 2433 NORTH 10TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MAURICE JOSEPH MANNING, WATER TENDER THIRD CLASS, USNR; FATHER, MAURICE P.MANNING, 207 E. STREET, N.E., BRAINERD, MINN.

EDWIN FREDERICK MATHYS, CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE, USN; WIFE, MRS.SARA DAVENPORT MATHYS, 210 CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK; PARENTS, MR.AND MRS.FRED M.MATHYS, 300 WEST 42ND STREET, VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON; SISTER, MRS.MAIZIE BARD HOWE, 26TH AVENUE, RUNNEMEDE, N.J.

JOHN CHARLES MERK, ELECTRICIAN'S MATE SECOND CLASS, USNR, WIFE, MRS.ELEANOR N.MERK, 841 CORINTHIAN AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERICK MICHELSEN, MACHINIST MATE FIRST CLASS, USNR, WIFE, MRS. PAULINE N.MICHELSEN, CUSHING, NEBRASKA; FATHER, FRED MICHELSEN, C/O MERLE DUNHAM, KEENSBURG, COLORADO; SISTER, MRS.ESTHER HEITZ, TULE LAKE, CALIF.

ZUG CHESLEY PHELPS, SIGNALMAN FIRST CLASS, USNR; FATHER C.E.PHELPS, BOX NO. 516, HASKELL, TEX.

HAROLD RALPH RODMAN, YEOMAN FIRST CLASS, USNR; MOTHER, MRS.WINIFRED RODMAN, DELANCO,N.J.

ELLIOTT MASSEY SHINN, QUARTERMASTER, SECOND CLASS, USNR; FATHER MALCOLM CORNELIUS SHINN, LIVINGSTON, TEX.

QQ RQ204PEW

DEMOBILIZATION PLAN ANNOUNCED; THREE RED ARMIES STILL FIGHTING; JAPAN GETS WORST AIR POUNDING

Soldiers with Point Score of 85 Eligible for Release from Army

MAY 11 1945

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) Soldiers who have rolled up a point score of 85—based on length and toughness of service and fatherhood—are eligible for release, the War department disclosed today.

One child, one year in the Army, one year overseas count 12 points each under the system for cutting the fighting force. Each combat decoration adds five points.

Approximately 1,300,000 men, including 650,000 in Europe and 433,000 in the Pacific area, will be released during the next 12 months under the plan.

This number may be stepped higher by maintaining draft calls above actual replacement needs.

Another 700,000 men also are scheduled to be released from service because of physical disability, age, or other factors.

"Critical" scores for the various forces—air, ground, service and WACS—have not yet been set but to avoid any delay in demobilization, the Army has fixed the interim score of 85 (44 for WACS) as the minimum for discharge. These minima may be lowered later.

Those who have built up the required score are eligible for release now and some of them will move to separation centers within a week. However, some men with the required score may be retained because the Army needs their special skills and no replacement is immediately availa Officials said every possible step would be taken to obtain replacements for such men.

The score card for computing eligibility for discharge, was released simultaneously at the War department and to soldiers around the world. Here is the weight given to each factor:

One point will be credited for each month of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940. (The time of service is computed from the date the soldier reached the reception center. Any 15-days or more will count as a month).

One point will be given for each month served overseas since Sept. 16, 1940.

Five points will be given for each Army award for combat, such as the Distinguished Service Cross, Purple Heart and battle participation stars; for each similar award made by the Navy and for each award or decoration granted by a foreign country and recognized by the War department.

Twelve points will be allowed for each child under 18 years, up to a maximum of three children.

In the case of enlisted men who are retained because they are deemed necessary it was emphasized that "military necessity" does not mean "military convenience." The decision of a company or unit commander to retain a man will be subject to higher review. However, in the case of officers, the rating score will be secondary to needs of the Army and even those officers declared surplus overseas may still be kept on duty by commanders of the Army Ground, Air or Service forces.

Secretary of War Stimson, in announcing the plan, said that it probably would not please everyone, but that the Army considered it to be the fairest and best system that could be devised to meet the views of soldiers themselves.

The plan was adopted only after a poll showed that 90 per cent of the men interviewed favored such a plan, the Army reported.

Ninety-eight per cent of those eligible for release will be men who have served overseas. The remaining two per cent will be fathers who have been in the Army a long time.

Within about six weeks, the Army expects to establish a critical score for the Army Ground and Service Forces; another for the Air Force and a third for the WACS. These probably will be lower than the interim score, according to Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, director of the Special Planning Division of the War Department General Staff.

The critical scores will be adjusted downward periodically as the war against Japan progresses and the Army gets in a position to release more men.

Because the air and service forces will be kept at relatively greater strength than the ground forces for the war against Japan, the initial rate of release will be larger for ground troops than for men of the other two services. However, Tompkins said transfer of some low-score men from the ground forces and the addition of new trainees will eventually bring about a proportionate release from all three forces.

In determining scores only those points accumulated through May 12 will be credited. Additional credit, however, will be given for children born on or before May 12 but whose birth was not known to the soldier-father at the time he added up the score. Credit also will be given for medals and battle participation stars prior to May 12 but awarded later.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) announced meanwhile he had sent the War department copies of his resolution providing a first-in-first out ("Fifi") discharge system for the mass demobilization problem faced by the Army.

He told a reporter he thought the Army's point system would be severely critized in some quarters especially because of a lack of uniformity among the various commands in awarding battle stars and decorations.

Johnson's resolution is in the military affairs committee, with no indication it will be voted upon in the immediate future.

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The points are to be figured on the basis of service credit, overseas duty, participation in combat and parenthood. The eighty-five minimum points will be required for the discharge of ground, air and service forces enlisted personnel.

Men with this total will be considered eligible for release and will start moving next week for separation centers. Separate critical scores for each branch of the services will be established in about six weeks.

About 1,300,000 men are to be released in the next twelve months under the point system.

The points for each of four factors for discharge are as follows:

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Combat Credit—Five points for each award of combat decorations since September 16, 1940.

Parenthood Credit — Twelve points for each child under 18 years up to a limit of three children.

Those who attain the required score will be released unless military necessity dictates their retention until replacements can be obtained. A temporary score of 44 points has been set for members of the Women's Army Corps.

The combat credits are based upon awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldiers Medal, Bronze Star, Air Medal, Purple Heart and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

Credit also will be given for the following naval decorations to Army personnel: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Bronze Star, Air Medal and Purple Heart.

Holders of the Medal of Honor may be released on their own request. Married Wacs will be released at their own request if their husbands have been returned from the Army to civil life.

Foreign Decorations.

In addition, credit will be given for awards and decorations of a foreign country which may be accepted and worn under War Department regulations in effect when this program went into operation. The department said that the method for releasing officers will be "tougher than the plan for enlisted personnel, primarily because officers have received additional training, have heavier responsibilities and have developed specialized skills and leadership capacity."

Therefore, the department said, "although officers will have an adjusted service ratings score based on the same multiples as for enlisted personnel, this factor will be secondary to the prime requirement of military necessity." The department said that enlisted men with the highest point totals will become eligible for release from the Army "except where considerations of military necessity make it impossible to let them go until qualified replacements can be obtained. This exception applies particularly to men possessing special skills required in the war against Japan and to men in units that will have to move into the Pacific so swiftly that no opportunity is provided for replacing men with high scores until they reach the new theater."

Plan Is Explained.

Major-Gen. William J. Tompkins, director of the special planning division of the War Department's special staff, led a group of high ranking officials in explaining the demobilization plan to a news conference. He said that there are a number of soldiers already in the country who returned for rest and who have high scores. They will be eligible for discharge right away, he said.

The Army previously had explained that in addition to the 1,300,000 men expected to be eligible for discharge under the demobilization program, the normal attrition rate (discharge for physical reasons and other factors) will bring the total for the next twelve months up to approximately 2,000,000. The department said that it plans to increase the 1,300,000 figure by keeping Selective Service calls at the present level, which was fixed on a replacement basis.

Gen. Tompkins said that the Army is "still going to call on the 18-year-old group to the maximum that can be furnished," and he added he was certain that draft boards would continue to take some men over 30. He explained that the 18-29-year age group never has been large enough to supply sufficient man power in itself.

In answer to a question Gen. Tompkins said that he did not think it possible at present to make any change in the policy of drafting fathers. All troops have been notified of the point system.

Army Plan Telling Just How a Soldier Will Be Demobilized

MAY 11 1945

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The text of the statement today by Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, director of the special planning division of the War Department General Staff, outlining the Army's demobilization plan under the point rating system was as follows:

The standards that will control priority of separation from the Army will apply equally to soldiers all over the world and they embody the desires of the soldiers themselves, as expressed in polls taken by the War Department among thousands of enlisted men in this country and overseas. More than 90 per cent of the men interviewed said they believed the men to be released first should be those who have been overseas and in combat longest and those with children.

Accordingly, the program to be followed provides for the issuance to each enlisted man and woman of an adjusted service rating card. Separate point totals will be entered on this card covering each of the following four factors:

1. Service Credit—One point for each month of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940. This is the same as twelve points per year.

2. Overseas Credit—One point for each month served overseas since Sept. 16, 1940. This, too, is the same as twelve points per year.

Rules on Combat Credit

3. Combat Credit—Five points for the first and each additional award of the following for service performed since Sept. 16, 1940:

A. Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldiers Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Metal, Purple Heart, and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

B. Credit will also be given for the following decorations awarded by the Navy Department: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal and Purple Heart Medal.

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Major-Gen. William J. Tompkins, director of the special planning division of the War Department's special staff, led a group of high ranking officials in explaining the demobilization plan to a news conference. He said that there are a number of soldiers already in the country who returned for rest and who have high scores. They will be eligible for discharge right away, he said.

The Army previously had explained that in addition to the 1,300,000 men expected to be eligible for discharge under the demobilization program, the normal attrition rate (discharge for physical reasons and other factors) will bring the total for the next twelve months up to approximately 2,000,000. The department said that it plans to increase the 1,300,000 figure by keeping Selective Service calls at the present level, which was fixed on a replacement basis.

Gen. Tompkins said that the Army is "still going to call on the 18-year-old group to the maximum that can be furnished," and he added he was certain that draft boards would continue to take some men over 30. He explained that the 18-29-year age group never has been large enough to supply sufficient man power in itself.

In answer to a question Gen. Tompkins said that he did not think it possible at present to make any change in the policy of drafting fathers. All troops have been notified of the point system.

Army Plan Telling Just How a Soldier Will Be Demobilized

MAY 11 1945

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The text of the statement today by Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, director of the special planning division of the War Department General Staff, outlining the Army's demobilization plan under the point rating system was as follows:

The standards that will control priority of separation from the Army will apply equally to soldiers all over the world and they embody the desires of the soldiers themselves, as expressed in polls taken by the War Department among thousands of enlisted men in this country and overseas. More than 90 per cent of the men interviewed said they believed the men to be released first should be those who have been overseas and in combat longest and those with children.

Accordingly, the program to be followed provides for the issuance to each enlisted man and woman of an adjusted service rating card. Separate point totals will be entered on this card covering each of the following four factors:

1. Service Credit—One point for each month of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940. This is the same as twelve points per year.

2. Overseas Credit—One point for each month served overseas since Sept. 16, 1940. This, too, is the same as twelve points per year.

Rules on Combat Credit

3. Combat Credit—Five points for the first and each additional award of the following for service performed since Sept. 16, 1940:

A. Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldiers Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Metal, Purple Heart, and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

B. Credit will also be given for the following decorations awarded by the Navy Department: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal and Purple Heart Medal.

C. Credit will be given for those awards and decorations of a foreign country which may be accepted and won under the War Department regulations in effect

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when the readjustment regulations are placed in operation.

4. Parenthood Credit — Twelve points for each child under 18 years up to a limit of three children.

MAY 1 1 19

How Point System Works

To illustrate how the point system works, let us suppose that a soldier has been in the Army thirty-six months, has served overseas for eighteen months, has won the Silver Star and Purple Heart and participated in three major campaigns and is the father of a child under 18. He would receive thirty-six points in service credit, eighteen points in overseas credit, twenty-five points in combat credit and twelve points in parenthood credit. His total score would be ninety-one points.

The men with the highest point totals will become eligible for release from the Army, except where considerations of military necessity make it impossible to let them go until qualified replacements can be obtained. This exception applies particularly to men possessing special skills required in the war against Japan and to men in units that will have to move into the Pacific so swiftly that no opportunity is provided for replacing men with high scores until they reach the new theatre.

The Army wants to be absolutely certain, however, that any such cases which arise represent true military necessity and not military convenience. Therefore, the theatre have been instructed to establish a reviewing authority at an appropriate level to consist of selected mature officers who will pass on every case where an individual with a score equal to or above the critical score is to be retained by reason of military necessity.

System Will Help Fathers

I know many of you are wondering how we know whether the point credits we intend to use will actually achieve the desired effect of permitting those soldiers who have seen the longest and most arduous service away from home and those with children to leave the Army first

A preliminary survey made by the War Department on the basis of a one-sixth demobilization of the Army indicates that all but 2 per cent of the men to be released will be men who have served overseas and that these 2 per cent will be fathers who have been in the Army a long time.

The significance of this fig becomes clear when you consider that sixty-eight men out of every 100 now serving in the Army have served overseas, whereas ninety-eight out of every 100 to be returned to civilian life will be overseas veterans.

How well will the system succeed in providing preferential treatment for men with combat experience? Men who have been in combat constitute 25 per cent of the Army, but 73 per cent of the men who will get out are men from this group. Put another way, men with combat experience make up a little over one-third of the Army, but constitute nearly three-quarters of the number to be released.

Fathers represent 19 per cent of the Army and 26 per cent of the group returning to civilian life. In other words, one soldier out of five is a father, but one man in every four to be sent home will be a father. Since we did not begin drafting fathers until the war was well advanced, it is apparent that our system is operating heavily in their favor.

Most Deserving to Be First

I think these statistics make it clear that the point system carries out the desire expressed by our soldiers in the polls and gives first consideration to those most entitled to receive it.

After the adjusted service rating cards have been filled out, the number of soldiers with each point total in every theatre will be reported to the adjutant general's office here in Washington and a certain point total will be established as the critical score. This critical score will represent the minimum number of points with which an enlisted man or woman can be released from the Army. There will be one critical score for all enlisted men in the Army ground forces and the Army service forces and another for all men in the Army Air Forces. A third critical score will be calculated for members of the Women's Army Corps. The three critical scores are designed to effect equality of treatment for enlisted personnel in all branches of the service.

It will take about six weeks before these critical scores can be computed and announced. However, the War Department has no intention of delaying releases until this computation is finished. An interim score of eighty-five points has been established for Army ground, air and service forces enlisted personnel. All soldiers who have this many points or more will be considered as eligible for release in accordance with the plan, and men will start moving to separation centers for discharge early next week. For members of the WAC, an interim score of forty-four points has been set up.

Men Allowed to Stay in Army

Only points scored as of Saturday, May 12, 1945, will be taken into consideration in determining eligibility for release. The only credits which will be given after that date will be for decorations and battle participation stars earned prior thereto. Likewise additional credit will be given for children born on or before May 12, but whose birth was not known to the father at the time the scores were prepared.

Enlisted personnel who desire to remain in the service and have a satisfactory record will be retained.

Because of the requirements of the war against Japan, the strength of the Army service forces and the Army Air Forces will be reduced much less than the strength of the Army ground forces. As a result, the initial rate of release will be more rapid among ground troops than among those assigned to air forces or service forces. However, through transfers of some low-score men from the ground forces and new trainees, a proportionate share of men will be released from all three forces as rapidly as practicable.

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Arms to Avoid "Unfairness"

In this whole program the Army has put the emphasis on the individual because we felt that was the only fair way in which to carry out demobilization. From the operating viewpoint it would have been much simpler to bring surplus units home for demobilization and release their personnel intact without worrying about whether all the men in them were entitled to priority of separation from the Army.

Such a method, however, would operate with great unfairness to many individuals who have had long and arduous service but are not assigned to one of the units declared surplus. If only units in Europe were considered, this method would work unfairly to units long in the Pacific or at outpost bases in the American theatre. It would operate unfairly to men who have seen extended combat service both in Europe and the Pacific and have been returned to this country for reassignment. It would release men only recently assigned as replacements to units long in combat and would discriminate against veterans of many campaigns in units not selected for return.

Consequently, it was determined that the fairest method to effect partial demobilization would be through the selection of men as individuals, rather than by units, with the selection governed by thoroughly impartial standards.

The carrying out of this program will not affect the continued release of enlisted men over 42 years of age, which was started recently. Discharge of these men, upon application, will continue without regard to other factors.

Holders of the Medal of Honor will also be eligible for release upon their own request.

In addition, married members of the Wac will be released, at their own request, if their husbands have been separated from the armed forces and returned to civilian life.

Stricter Plan for Officers

Now I would like to explain the method we will use in releasing officers. It is tougher than the plan for enlisted personnel primarily because officers have received additional training, have heavier responsibilities, and have developed specialized skills and leadership capacity. They must be handled more on an individual than a group basis. Therefore, although officers will have an adjusted service rating score based on the same multiples as for enlisted personnel, this factor will be secondary to the prime requirement of military necessity.

The expression "military necessity" as applied to officers means consideration must be given on an individual basis to the relative utility of an officer, need for his specialty, and the availability of assignments which will make the best use of his capabilities. Officers with lengthy overseas service and long and hazardous service in combat will receive special consideration for release. An officer's desire to remain in the service at this time will be another factor to get consideration.

The return of officers to the United States will be controlled by theatre commanders, who will use the foregoing principles in making their decisions. However, I wish to emphasize that the determination of whether or not an officer is to be released from the Army, as opposed to simply being returned to the United States, will be made by the commanding generals of the Army ground, air and service forces acting under the general supervision of the War Department.

System Is Set for Centers

In other words, if an officer is declared surplus by his theatre commander, he may still be retained if he is needed by any unit of the AAF, AGF or ASF.

When individuals who are surplus to overseas theatres arrive in this country they will proceed from ports to a reception station close to their home area. Twenty-two of these reception stations will be placed about the country in order that the Army may bring individuals as close to their homes as possible. Seventeen of them are already in operation and the remainder will begin operations during June. Here in the reception station those individuals with scores equal to or above the critical score will be screened once more to determine whether they are essential to the Army as a whole or are non-essential and can therefore be returned to civilian life.

Again let me emphasize that an enlisted man whose score entitles him to release will be held in the Army as essential only if his skill is so important to the Army and so scarce that he cannot be spared. Individuals of this type who do have to be held will be replaced as rapidly as the Army can train and make available replacements with the proper skills.

An individual who is found non-essential at the reception station is immediately transferred to a separation center, located at the same post, for processing for release from the Army. The complete process in a separation center will take about forty-eight hours, after which the individual is on his way to his home as a civilian. As you know, at the separation center, every possible assistance is given to prepare the soldier for his return to civilian life. We want those who are separated from the Army to know that their services are deeply appreciated.

Hard Task Is Seen Ahead

We are certain, too, that they will prove themselves to be as good citizens as they have been soldiers, and as soldiers they have shown themselves to be unexcelled. The many citizen soldiers who must remain in the service have a tough job ahead. Their accomplishments so far indicate that they will more than measure up to that task. They may be assured that when the job is done procedures will be ready to insure their prompt return to civilian life.

Through the same reception stations, which I have just mentioned, pass the individuals returned to this country in units which will be required for continued service against the Japanese. These individuals will have in almost every case scores below the critical score. They will be brought from the ports to these reception stations in order to get them close to their home areas. Here they receive travel time to and from their homes, plus up to thirty days' furlough for rest and recuperation. After that they report to the designated point where their unit is to be reformed for continued active service.

American Soldiers In Europe Divided Into Four Categories

MAY 1 1945 EUNSON

Paris, May 10 (AP)—About 2,000,000 men will be released from the Army in the next year but 7,000,000 will be retained to fight Japan and occupy Germany, the intelligence and education division in the European theater of operations, United States Army, said today.

The shipment of soldiers home for release will begin soon, the announcement said, but "it will only be on a small scale because of limited transportation facilities available."

The division announcement said efforts were being made to transfer such soldiers from "units now being alerted for shipment to the Pacific."

Within two months, all battle casualties whose stay in hospitals is expected to exceed 60 days will be evacuated to medical establishments in the United States, the chief surgeon's office announced.

Casualties Coming Home First

Priority on shipping space will go first to sick and wounded, second to liberated prisoners of war, third to units to be redeployed in other active theaters, and, finally, to personnel to be returned for discharge, Maj. Gen. Frank S. Ross, transportation chief, said.

From here the troops will pass into a training stage, next an assembly area, then a staging area and go from here either straight into the Pacific or to the Pacific by way of America and a short trip home.

Troops going home in the fourth category will have a low priority for shipping space and while waiting for rides will be employed in such tasks as packing and loading supplies for the Pacific forces.

After they arrive home, they will go through a final screening and then will be discharged or assigned to other duties.

Smashing The Japs No. 1 Job

"Smash the Japs as fast as possible and end this war," the Army announcement listed as the No. 1 job.

"Occupy Germany until the danger of renewed militarism and aggression is extinguished," was listed as the No. 2 job.

Troops who are chosen for the latter task will be enrolled in education programs, the instructions say.

"Short passes will be issued for use inside Germany as soon as recreational facilities there become available," said the pamphlet. "Because of the nonfraternization policy, furloughs normally will be taken outside Germany.

Furloughs At European Resorts

"Ultimately, each man in category one probably will get a total of 30 days of furlough, plus traveling time, in the course of a year.

"Plans call for furlough facilities at famous European resorts."

Occupation troops will be sent direct to a headquarters post in Bremerhaven or Berlin, or direct to the United States military zone in southwestern Germany.

The exact zones of occupation by the victorious powers remain to be announced.

As To Discharge Of Officers

Officers will be discharged according to military necessity, efficiency, expressed desire and point score, with the latter acting as a guide especially in the case of officers with long overseas combat records.

"Excluding men assigned to the army of occupation in Germany," Ross said, "there are about 3,000,000 men in the European theater of operations who have a boat to catch.

"Many, of course, must remain to handle embarkation and the travel of these men. The sooner men and supplies are transferred to other theaters, the sooner we all will return home."

Depends On Dispensability

Here's How G. I. Joe Can Figure His Point Score for Discharge

MAY 1 1945

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP) Here's how a G.I. Joe can figure his eligibility for discharge under the Army's point system.

Suppose he's been in the Army 36 months. He gets 36 points under service credit.

For 18 months he's been overseas and that adds another 18 points to his score.

He's won the Silver Star and the Purple Heart and has taken part in three major campaigns recognized officially with battle stars. Each of those awards is worth five points, so he gets another 25 points.

Back home he has a five year old daughter. She's worth 12 points, since she's under 18.

So, striking a balance, the soldier gets a total score of 91 points. It takes only 85 points to qualify for release, so he can count on going home unless he's an exceptionally skilled man for whom no replacement can be found immediately. But he has the Army's assurance that every effort will be made to obtain a replacement for him.

Men whose scores are high enough to permit their return home will not be automatically discharged upon their arrival in the United States.

"It will first be necessary to pass on their dispensability to military requirements," Ross's statement said. "Some specialists may have to serve in the United States until replacements are available."

REDEPLOYMENT PLAN IS SET UP

MAY 11 1945

All U. S. Units in Europe Will Be Classified.

LONG

Paris, May 10 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters announced today that machinery had been set up to classify all American units for redeployment in Europe, to the Pacific war zone, or home. Affecting almost 4,000,000 soldiers in this theater, it provides for classifications as follows:

1. Units to remain in Europe.
2. Units to be redeployed in active theaters directly from here, or indirectly through the United States.

[A majority of the American combat troops sent to the Pacific will be routed through the United States while the greater part of the supply forces will be sent "directly from this theater."]

3. Units to be broken up, partly to remain here and partly to be redeployed.
4. Units to be returned to the United States for inactivation.

Point-system cards have been distributed to unit commanders.

At least to some extent, the redeployment will be based on a scoring involving the length of Army service, overseas service, combat awards and decorations and parenthood. But, in general, it will not, at least in the initial phase of the classification, be a matter of decision individual by individual.

"It will be based, instead, on unit scores. Units with the least number of men over the critical score will be placed in category No. 2. Units with the greatest number of men over a critical score will be placed in category No. 4.

In special cases, men whose individual rating definitely differs from that of their unit's average will be transferred to other detachments.

Victorious Russian Troops Parade In Czech Capital

MAY 11 1945

By Harold V. Boyle

Reds Parade in Prague.

Prague, May 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Russian troops paraded through the streets of shattered Prague amid wild acclaim today as German troops fled westward toward the American lines after a three days' battle that cost the lives, Czech Patriots said, of at least 5,000 of their countrymen.

"The dead and wounded are so many they are still uncounted," said Vaclav Capek, spokesman for the Czech National Committee, in describing the last major battle of the European war, which ended at 9 A. M. today when the Czech flag was hoisted over the last German strongpoint. The refugee-crowded city—last European capital to be liberated—erupted in a mad outburst of relief and joy after the first reconnaissance elements of the Soviet Army had raced into Prague from the northwest at 5 A. M., after a thirty-five-mile sprint overnight.

Fur-capped Russians, looking like so many Daniel Boones on motorcycles, were almost mobbed by the exultant throngs. Every Red Army vehicle was soon overflowing with pretty Czech girls—whom the G. I.'s have voted the best looking in Europe.

Colonels and Carpet-baggers.

Westward from Prague to the American lines at Pilsen stretched a forty-five-mile column of broken German troops fleeing toward the Yank positions to escape being taken prisoner by the Russians. Among them were thousands of SS troops, whom the Czechs accuse of slaughtering thousands of unarmed boys and men in the last three days, and of herding women and children before their tanks to protect their vehicles from the Patriots' fire.

Among them, too, were scores of colonels and other officers—many of them hoofing it with barefooted privates—and hundreds of wives and children of German occupation troops, trying to ride on dilapidated cars and carts. And in this long column of woe and red-faced distress were thousands of German carpet-baggers and farmers with their families. Every German in Czecho-Slovakia east of Pilsen appeared to be headed for the Reich or for the American lines.

Keep Arms Till Last

The worried Germans held on to their arms until they reached Yank outposts 5 miles from Pilsen.

Under orders from the dough-[illegible] of the 2d Infantry Division and tank men of the 16th Armored Division, they then began throwing away their equipment—pistols, machineguns, rifles, helmets, gas masks, binoculars and cameras along the roadside, until it looked like a Nazi armory. Civilian men and boys pawed over this loot.

Slow Ride To Prague

I rode to Prague this morning. It took hours to push through the fully armed German convoys from Pilsen to Prague, and hundreds of German soldiers who had celebrated the collapse of Germany's world empire dreams in an alcoholic debauch were sleeping off their last debacle in the meadows along the way.

But their columns on the road were orderly and surly as ever. At least every other vehicle contained a German woman soldier or nurse or sweetheart.

Men, Women Separated

Women and men were separated at Pilsen.

As we drove in, Czech civilians attacked one group of men and women accused of sniping. Before guards could halt them they smashed one German girl in the face with a pocketbook and cracked a Nazi youth over the head with a tire wrench.

Inside Prague's police headquarters we found the chief Czech commanders directing cleanup operations. Under their orders, thousands of Czech men and boys, women and girls sweated under the hot May sun, removing street barriers they had built two days before.

Yanks Get Henlein.

Prague, May 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Konrad Henlein, the traitorous Gauleiter of the Sudetenland, and Karl Frank, the Nazi Military Governor of Czecho-Slovakia, were taken into custody by American troops today.

Henlein is the Sudetan organizer who paved the way for Hitler's march into Czecho-Slovakia. He was caught by the First Division.

SS Brutality Has Last Fling In Prague Before Knock-Out

APR 1945

BOYLE

PRAGUE, May 9—(Delayed)—(AP) A spokesman for the Czech National committee told today of the last ordeal of Prague, of patriots who bare-handed fought the Nazis in the capital and hastened the hour of liberation.

It was a story of one last orgy of SS brutality, of civilians dragged from their homes and shot in the streets, of women and children made to run before German tanks to force Patriots to hold their fire.

But, added the spokesman, Vaclav Capek, "we ourselves were able to seize a number of prominent Gestapo leaders and they will be tried."

This is the story as Capek told it through interpreter Zdeneck Eller, a former civil service worker in the Czech foreign office.

"Rioting began spontaneously in Prague about mid-day Saturday. Our men tore down German inscriptions in all offices and streets. The rioting was premature, but it grew rapidly and some prominent Czech leaders assumed leadership.

Arms Biggest Question

"The biggest question was arms. We didn't have any weapons and we had to get them by disarming Germans. Czech police joined us, and with our pistols and rifles we attacked and captured some German tanks, but were unable to use them."

From noon to 5 p.m. the Patriots battled for the Prague radio station, fighting from room to room against 40 SS men who finally were driven into the cellar where the last 10 alive surrendered. It cost the Czechs 50 to 60 men killed.

"At 5 o'clock the Czechs began broadcasting from the station and calling for American help. There were 90,000 Germans in the city at the time, including many thousand wounded. The Germans retired to buildings and for the rest of the day put up a passive defense.

"The next morning, Sunday, SS tanks suddenly appeared in our streets and began firing," Capek said. "There were tanks from three divisions. The Germans were concentrating all their tanks in Bohemia in our streets. Our Patriots answered them behind buildings, barriers, everywhere.

"SS tank men pulled our civilians from the houses and shot them in the strets. As they took a block of houses they went through and murdered boys and men. At Masaryck railroad station they lined up 60 men in groups of 20 and shot them through the back of the head."

Fighting spread throughout the city. SS troops used the Prague University for headquarters.

"Monday morning the Germans attacked again, and tanks shot up our city hall, one of the oldest buildings in Prague, and it burned to the ground. They also burned the largest hospital in Prague.

That morning Russian General Vlassov, who had been commanding forces fighting with the German army, decided to aid the Patriots "although we hadn't asked him" and sent 4,000 men in from the south.

"His men had tanks and guns but no ammunition," Capek said. "He demanded that the Czechs protect all bridges leading across the river into the old quarter of the city, where German tanks were running loose.

Russian Force Leaves

"We weren't in a position to give him this guarantee and his help was more moral than effective. His men did little fighting and then retired in an unknown direction with Vlassov leading his column.

"SS men dragged our women and children from their homes and made them ride outside on Tiger tanks or walk ahead of them so the Patriots couldn't fire from the barriers. One German soldier even tied two Czech children to his side to keep us from shooting."

The last German strongpoint was Hradcany castle, in the northwest part of Prague. In this former home of Czech royalty, Kral Frank, Nazi military governor of Czecho-slovakia who later was captured by the Americans directed the fighting. He held several Czech ministers as hostages.

"At 6 o'clock last night (Tuesday) the Germans came to our headquarters and signed an agreement with Czech leaders to cease firing and withdraw their troops west toward the American lines.

"But even after they signed the agreement they continued firing for several hours. During the night the German troops withdrew. Many of them were drunk and they kept firing as they left the city."

"At 9 o'clock this morning, the Czech flag was raised over Hradcany castle, four hours after the Russian vanguard began entering the city from the north."

As Russian troops paraded through the city, the Czechs broke loose with the most frenzied celebration since the liberation of Paris.

In the final struggle, the Germans killed more than 5,000 Czechs, Capek estimated. He said the National committee would rule until the arrival of the legal government led by Dr. Eduard Benes.

(Benes has since arrived).

Girl Reporter Describes Russian Army In Action In Fight For Berlin

By Virginia Irwin

Virginia Irwin, war correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Andrew Tully, of the Boston Traveler, and their jeep driver were the first Americans to reach the Nazi capital. Miss Irwin and Tully have been disaccredited as correspondents, apparently for being "off limits" and are returning to the United States.

Berlin, April 28 (AP—*Delayed—Copyrighted*]—The Russian Army in action is terrific. On the move it looks like a mixture of scenes from a De Mille movie of the Crusades and newsreels spots of American motorized supply columns.

American trucks rub axles with antiquated farm carts loaded down with Russian infantry. Great herds of sheep and cows are mixed in with armored cars and halftracks, with household belongings lashed to their sides.

Horses Turned Loose

To an American observer, used to the ordered precision of an American army on the move, the scene is unbelievable. But behind this seeming confusion, there is an order of purpose that has already carried the Russian Army into Berlin.

As I write this, Russian artillery is pounding the heart of the city with a barrage I have never heard equaled in an American battle. The earth shakes. The air stinks of cordite and death. All Berlin seems confusion.

Fierce Russian infantry are pushing forward. Wild horses turned loose after pulling supply carts roam the streets. German dead lie everywhere, and here and there, a horse caught by some sniper's bullet, lies sprawled amidst the wreckage of buildings.

The Russians have shown no mercy. They have played the perfect game of tit-for-tat. They have done to Berlin what the German Army did to Leningrad and Stalingrad.

MAY 11

Given "Keys To City"

We three Yanks—Andy Tully, of the Boston *Traveler;* Jeep Driver Johnny Wilson, of the 26th Division, and I—are the first Americans to see the Russian Army in action. They have practically given us the keys to the city and we have spent the day trying to keep the Russian infantry from sweeping us before them on their way down Unter den Linden.

We managed to make ourselves understood to a Russian infantryman who acted as a sort of guide around the city. He perched on the hood of our jeep and motioned directions with his riot gun.

Work And Play

Finally, when we'd had all we could take, we made him understand that we were going back toward the "rear" where things were a little quieter.

The Russian Army does a fantastic job of mixing work and play. They fight like mad and play with a sort of barbaric abandon. This morning, after eating a heavy breakfast of charred veal and potatoes swimming in fat, we three Yanks set off alone to try to see something of Berlin.

We made a wrong turn some place off the Berliner Strasse and at a road block that had not been cleared got scared out of our field boots by a terrific burst of machine-gun fire off to our right. Retracing our way, we went back to the command post of our friend and when we returned there was a midmorning dance in full swing.

Russian officers, their medals clanking on their chests, were dancing with a young Russian "WAC" lieutenant. And there practically in the middle of Berlin and in the middle of one of the bloodiest battles in history I danced for an hour.

Get Battle Orders

In between times, Russian noncoms would come in, click their heels smartly, salute and receive their orders for fighting.

The whole day was like being transported to another and strange world. I felt as though I had been caught in a giant whirlpool of destruction.

And over all, there has been the almost hysterical shouting of our driver, Sergeant Wilson, of Roxbury, Mass., yelling "*Amerikanski*"

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and acting like the Grover Whalen of World War II. Johnny is the greatest ambassador of good will a nation ever had. He looks like the sad sack, but he's a personality kid with the Russians. And he shows me off like Evelyn McLean sporting the Hope diamond.

If the Russians don't notice me at every hand, Johnny yells "American woman," and right now he's telling a bunch of Russian officers that Tully should be a battalion commander in the Red Army. It's been a mad day, but a wonderful one. If the pay was in something besides rubles, I'd join the Russian Army and try to help take Berlin.

Hitler Narrow, Ignorant Man Goering Tells Yank Captors

By A. I. GOLDBERG

KITZBUHEL, Austria, May 10. — (AP) Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering today told Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, commanding the U. S. 36th division, that Adolf Hitler was narrow and ignorant, that former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was a scoundrel and that Rudolf Hess was eccentric but had tremendous energy.

After these assertions, Goering fell with gusto upon a luncheon plate of chicken, potatoes and peas, Dahlquist said.

Goering, who surrendered to Maj. Gen. Robert Stack night before last, wobbled this meal and talked even more freely than he had in the presence of this correspondent yesterday.

Goering said nothing about Heinrich Himmler during the conversation with Gen. Dahlquist, whose division has been getting more than its ordinary share of Axis notables.

He said that Hitler had never been outside of Germany except for trips to Italy and therefore did not know people of other countries the way Goering knew them.

Ribbentrop Scoundrel

"Ribbentrop was a scoundrel. Four months before the war started I told him that Winston Churchill said to someone in our government in London 'why do you always send Ribbentrop to deal with me? Why don't you send a good fellow like Goering'. Rudolf Hess was eccentric but was undoubtedly a man of tremendous energy."

Dahlquist asked Goering if he had ever read Sir Neville Henderson's book on his Berlin mission. "I only read what he said about me," Goering replied.

During the luncheon he kept dwelling on the terrific American capacity for production.

Through all of Goering's talk, Dahlquist said that he noted a fear of the Russians.

Outside of the Grand hotel the object of curiosity to the division officers and men was Goering's armored car, a 16 cylinder Maibach with steel plate two inches thick and safety glass four inches thick.

Marshal Ritter von Grein, Goering's successor as commander of the Luftwaffe, languished a prisoner in Kitzbuhel. He was found wounded in a hospital last night. He had been wounded in the foot by flak. As he identified himself he said, "I am head of the Luftwaffe, but have no Luftwaffe."

Goering himself was still in the custody of Seventh army officers today and was reported fretting at the casual treatment he received at headquarters. He thought he should have been sent to meet Gen. Eisenhower. His wife and child still are under guard in Zeller Zee castle.

1 Of 4 Bodies Located May Be Hitler's

By Joseph W. Grigg, Jr.

Berlin, May 10 (AP)—No fewer than four bodies, any one of which may be Adolf Hitler's, have been found by the Russians in Berlin. None of them has been identified as being definitely that of the Nazi Führer.

The bodies of Propaganda Ministerf Paul Joseph Goebbels and his family; of Martin Bormann, successor to Rudolf Hess as Hitler's deputy, and a number of other top Nazis have been found and identified with fair certainty.

Corpses Charred

For a week the Russians have searched through the ruins of the underground fortress where Hitler and his gang of last-ditch Nazi fanatics held out until the destruction of Berlin was complete. Four bodies, blackened and charred, that seem to answer to Hitler's general appearance have been dragged out of the ruins. They have been measured and photographed for examination by experts. But the Russians are beginning to believe that no body that can be identified without any shadow of doubt as that of Hitler ever will be found now.

The underground fortress which Hitler made his headquarters in the final mighty battle of Berlin was the huge, supposedly bomb-proof air raid shelter underneath the new Reichschancellery.

Linked By Tunnels

It had been linked by deep underground passes with shelters under the near-by Wilhelmsplatz, the great Air Ministry Building 500 yards away in the Leipzigerstrasse, and the High Command Building in the Bendlerstrasse on the Leutzow Ufer, about a mile distant. There were other big underground shelters under the Tiergarten Park. The whole was linked together by communicating passages to form a great subteranean fortress.

It was not until the whole of Berlin had been brought crashing in a mass ruins and until the underground fortress had been burned out yard by yard by Soviet flamethrowers that the last great stronghold of Nazidom fell.

May Have Been Killed Before

Somewhere amid this underground labyrinth of ruins, his body charred beyond real recognition by flamethrowers, Adolf Hitler probably met his death. The Russians believe he might have been killed beforehand by the people around him. But the flames that finally swept through the subterranean passages probably destroyed forever any definite evidence of how the Nazi leader was wiped out.

Today, more than a week after the capitulation of Berlin, I was able to see something of the horror of the greatest street-to-street and house-to-house battle since Stalingrad.

The Tiergarten—Berlin's Central Park—was held through days of desperate fighting by SS troops. Before 1941, I often used to stroll through it on summer evenings. It was probably one of the most beautiful parks in any capital city in the world. Today it looks like the Argonne or Belleau Wood or Paschendaele. Its fine trees have been swept bare of leaves by the days of shellfire, and broken branches litter the ground everywhere. The ground is smoke-blackened and torn by deep trenches and anti-tank ditches.

Flak Towers Battered

At the western end of the Tiergarten, near the wrecked zoo station, still stand the badly battered large flak towers built by the Nazis in 1940 and used also as air-raid shelters. They originally were white, but since I left Berlin in 1941 they have been covered with camouflage paint. Apparently the Nazis used these also as part of the defenses of their central Berlin fortress.

The towers, whose concrete walls are fifteen feet thick, are battered and blasted by bombing and shellfire, but are still standing. One of the heavy 135-millimeter flak guns which the *Luftwaffe* mounted on top of the towers in 1941 is still there, a torn and twisted tangle of metal.

Seen From Surface

The great air-raid shelter under the Chancellery, where Hitler made his last headquarters, can be seen from above through an immense cavity torn in it by a blockbuster from an American bomber early this year. It was considered so safe at the time it was built that during the early RAF Berlin raids in 1940-41 it was used as a refuge for mothers and young children. Any children born there automatically had Hitler as a godfather.

The "bombproof" shelter and the Reichschancellery above it and the whole of the heart of Berlin are irrevocably destroyed today. With them went the last of Hitler's dreams of a "Thousand Years Reich."

Ribbentrop Lived As Lavishly As Der Fuehrer

By Louis P. Lochner

Fuschl, Austria, May 10 (AP)—Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop left Berlin early in April for an unannounced destination, his privy counsellor, Werner von Schmieden said today at Ribbentrop's palatial summer home on Fuschil Lake.

Schmieden, now under "protective custody" by the American Seventh Army, gave the impression he knew where his chief had gone and would not tell.

He guided us through the house, only 18 miles from Salzburg and an hour's drive from Hitler's *Obersalzburg haus Wachenfeld*.

Simple Life Not For Him

Ribbentrop, former champagne salesman, was no more a devotee of the simple life than Hitler, judging by his homes. Ribbentrop's Fuschl tower has a beautiful mountain lake view, with Alpine scenery.

This correspondent already had observed in Berlin how Ribbentrop had reconstructed his suburban villa in Dahlem. Although telephones were scarce in Germany, he had one installed for each of his children in his bombproof shelters.

When he moved into the Wilhelmstrasse as Foreign Minister the villa of his predecessor was not good enough for him and he discarded it.

Renovated Palace

He even renovated the Reich presidential palace, where former government heads had received their guests, to convert it into his swank residence. His summer home here was in keeping with his tastes.

A member of the infantry detachment now guarding the premises said "we hit upon all sort of swords and daggers thrown in the larek," and he gave me one for a souvenir.

When I pulled the blade out of the scabbard I found the following engraved on it: "To my dear Joachim von Ribbentrop for April 30, 1939—H. Himmler, Reichsführer SS." The date was Ribbentrop's forty-sixth birthday.

Officials Quit Berlin

Schmieden said the whole foreign ministry staff had moved from Berlin to western Germany, especially Thuringia, in March after the Russians approached.

The privy counsellor seemed astonished when we told him Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt had frankly discussed military aspects of the German failure.

"You know, of course, that the field marshal's plans collided with the Führer's," he said.

Hitler's Injuries

He tried at first to minimize the extent to which Hitler was hurt by the bomb explosion in the assassination attempt of July 20, 1944, but he said the Führer's hearing was badly impaired.

When he noted that we knew more about the case than he anticipated, he modified his story to add that Hitler also suffered arm and leg injuries.

Kesselring 'Surprised' By Hitler's Berlin Stand

Saalfelden, Austria, May 10 (AP). Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, the last commander of the German armies in the West, is "most surprised" that Hitler did not lead his Nazis into a planned holdout in the fortified underground tunnels of the Salzburg-Berchtesgaden area.

Kesselring, found by United States troops aboard his special train in the Tyrolean Alps and awaiting completion of arrangements for his formal surrender, said he is "absolutely certain" Hitler is dead.

"I was most surprised," he told American war correspondents last night "at the decision of der Führer at the last moment to fight with his soldiers in Berlin."

Kesselring At Ease

It had been known Kesselring was in this area where his predecessor, Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, and Reichmarshal Goering and other prominent Germans were taken prisoner. He was at ease during the press conference, in contrast to the taut, severe manner of Rundstedt, who faced newsmen a week ago.

Kesselring said he last saw Hitler about the middle of April in Berlin.

Death Cause Not Known

"I had an opportunity to speak with the chief of staff of the 6th Air Army today, and he was at the Chancellery until two days before Berlin fell," the field marshal said. "He said Hitler was dead."

Kesselring declared he did not know how Hitler had died, but said he had "the absolute conviction der Führer was unwilling to fall into Russian hands alive."

"Out of a profound knowledge of Adolf Hitler," he volunteered, I'm sure he would have welcomed an opportunity to conclude peace with Great Britain and America at any time. We are similar races—the Nordic type—and it is senseless to beat one another to death."

Kesselring was asked if he thought the German Army could have fought better without Hitler's "intuitive" leadership.

No Criticism For Hitler

"To give justice to der Führer," he said, "I must say he was a genius in operations sense and conception. Sometimes, however, the ideas of genius are misunderstood.

"I only regret that der Führer had to direct Germany's military, political and economic life. He was overtaxed by the weight of his burdens."

Discussing the war in general Kesselring declined to offer any specific criticism of Allied strategy.

He singled out Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Gen. George S. Patton and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder among the Allied commanders who had won his respect and admiration.

Agrees On Airpower

Kesserling recalled a statement by Montgomery that whoever had the superior air force would win the war.

"As an old Luftwaffe soldier I cannot deny the truth of those words," he said.

He asserted the Germans "never did entertain the idea of using gas."

"We are not as bad as you believe us to be," the marshal added.

Cites Allies' Ability

He followed up with these assertions:

"It is impossible that the Germans dressed in American uniforms in the Ardennes offensive. There are unwritten laws we all observe."

"I have seen an extreme increase in the ability of American and English soldiers in combat. We have always spoken of our aggressors with the greatest esteem. We are not content with the customs of New Zealanders, but every people have their customs."

"With enough German soldiers in it—yes, we could have held the Siegfried Line. But in six years their quality and number declined."

Wanted To Invade England

"I don't know why we didn't invade England after Dunkerque. Personally, I was for it. We should have done it."

Kesselring told newsmen he had broken a long precedent by talking to them.

"I had always escaped them before this—this armistice," he said. "Please, in your stories to the Americans, don't misquote me."

HENLEIN PUTS BLAME ON HIMMLER AND SS

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION in Czechoslovakia, May 10 (AP)—Konrad Henlein, who precipitated the Munich crisis in 1938, does not see why he should be regarded by anyone as a war criminal.

"I've always been a man of high honor," said the gauleiter of the Sudetenland and the Reichsstadthalter of Prague, where he was the chief German officer.

In a new tailored overcoat, well pressed suit, and shined shoes, the plump, 47-year-old former gymnastics teacher surrendered himself and his secretary yesterday.

Henlein, who stirred up dissident German elements in the Sudetenland before the German Army moved into Czechoslovakia, was reluctant to discuss his activities as the party's No. 1 man here. He blamed the SS for excesses and insisted was completely divorced from his own.

Henlein said he was constantly at cross purposes with Heinrich Himler, head of the S S and the Gestapo.

Henlein completely disowned any connection with "Heydrich, the hangman," the German S S boss in Czechoslovakia, for whose assassination the Germans conducted a blood purge in Prague and destroyed Lidice.

He dodged answering embarrassing questions on his conduct of Nazi affairs in Czechoslovakia and repeatedly observed—as have most captured German officials—that he was "only a little man," bound to carry out his orders without question."

Boyle Surpri... At Winning Prize

U.S. 1st Army, Germany, May 10 (AP)—Harold V. Boyle of the Associated Press learned with utter disbelief today that he had won the Pulitzer prize for distinguished correspondence, and at first accused his friends of playing a joke on him.

Returning from Prague with Cy

Peterman, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Boyle stopped by the 1st Division's command post. Capt. Maxie Zera, of the Bronx, a public relations officer and long-time friend, shouted: "Congratulations on winning the Pulitzer prize."

That stopped Boyle in his tracks and he replied: "Aw, horsefeathers."

"No, it's true," Zera said and produced a copy of *Stars and Stripes* which had the story.

"They must have made a mistake," Boyle said.

Diesel Aids U. S. Attack

Captured Son of Inventor Tells of Hideouts in Bavarian Alps

WITH THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION, UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY, May 9 (Delayed) (AP).—Dr. Eugen Diesel, son of the Diesel engine inventor, appeared six days ago at an artillery command post and told of a big V-3 factory and experimental station hidden high in the Bavarian Alps, and also of a new superhighway and tunnel to Nazi hideouts.

The artillery took him at his word when he gave exact information of target areas within range of the American guns, and soon shells began popping into them, American authorities disclosed today. Diesel surrendered himself to Captain W. A. Draheim, of Arlington, Mass.

Reich Control Progress Rapid

With the British 2d Army May 10 (AP)—The changeover from military to administrative operations in Germany is making rapid progress despite the tedious job of weeding out Nazis and appointing nonparty members to control the civilian population.

One of the main tasks is to evacuate displaced persons. More than 61,000 refugees, liberated war prisoners and slave laborers have been sent back to Belgium, France and Holland from the 2d Army front, 10,000 of them by air.

Evacuation is progressing at a rate of 4,500 a day. Approximately 95,000 remain in 2d Army controlled camps, exclusive of Bremen and Hamburg, where they are being sorted.

Camps For Evacuees

Eastbound evacuees, the Russians, Poles and others, are being kept in camps or self-organized communities pending their return home.

The basic unit of local government is the *Kreis*. This may be a *Landkreis*, a rural district smaller than a county and subdivided into *Gemeindens*. Or it may be a *Standkreis*, a large town with a population roughly more than 30,000.

In greater Germany there are 894 *Landkreis*, 58,000 *Gemeinden* and 238 *Standkreis*.

Nonparty German officials are selected by the Military Government to head each of these branches.

The Government is divided into these sections: Executive, administrative, public safety, finance, economic control, supplies and displaced persons.

Maintenance Of Order

The public safety branch is responsible for the restoration and maintenance of law and order, which presented one of the most serious problems.

Enough German currency to meet the requirements of the population has been found. Bank accounts have been blocked and withdrawals are limited to a maximum of 600 marks a month (about $50).

This, an official said, is a safeguard because "it takes money to start subversive activities."

He added that a survey showed German food stocks were fairly adequate for the population. A ration system is being established.

2 Large Jap Plane Plants Heavily Damaged by B-29s

Record Fleet of Superforts Batters Enemy's Homeland Oil Supplies.

GUAM, Friday, May 11—(AP) Two important Japanese aircraft works—Hiro naval aircraft factory and Tachikawa engine plant—were damaged heavily by recent B-29 raids, reconnaissance photographs disclosed today.

The pictures show the Hiro factory, five miles east of Kure on Honshu island, was damaged 75 per cent in one attack, that of May 5. On the same day, other Superfortresses caused 80 per cent roof area damage to nearby Hiro naval engine and turbine factory.

Badly Burned Out

The Tachikawa engine plant of the Hitachi aircraft company in the Tokyo area was 80 per cent burned out April 24.

All major buildings of the Hiro naval aircraft factory were severely or completely damaged with the single exception of one multi-colored building which appeared to have suffered three hits. Twenty-eight buildings sustained a total of 700,000 square feet of roof damage.

In the same attack, 870,000 square feet of the roof area of the Hiro naval engine and turbine factory was damaged. Several buildings of the nearby Hiro arsenal were destroyed or damaged.

More than 400 giant Superforts packing an explosive wallop equal to the bomb tonnage of 1,000 Liberators spread wide destruction yesterday in the first heavy aerial attack on fuel, oil storage and manufacturing centers of Japan.

The record-breaking assault left smoke columns billowing more than 15,000 feet above ruins of fuel tanks and plants at Tokuyama and Otake, on southwestern Honshu island, main unit of the Nipponese homeland chain.

Flying through flak fields but meeting little fighter opposition, the B-29s also hit airfields on Shikoku and Kyushu islands, and Japan's biggest homeland oil storage center on Oshima island, off the northwest tip of Kyushu.

All the targets were in the western areas around the Japan inland sea, requiring a round trip flight of more than 3,000 miles for the Superforts.

Returning fliers said the Superforts in heading for one of the targets roared over a Japanese naval force which filled the sky with black ackack bursts, but none of the B-29s was seen to fall.

The raid was the first blast of the hurricane of bombing promised Japan by American war leaders, at the end of the German war.

The blow at Tokuyama took in the naval fueling station and a neighboring synthetic fuel factory.

In blasting Nippon's fuel storage and manufacturing facilities, the Superforts additionally damaged the efficiency of the Japanese war machine, already feeling the throttling effects of the Allied China sea blockade.

Fuel Situation Grave

Recent Tokyo broadcasts have admitted that Nippon no longer can depend on the petroleum resources of the Dutch East Indies and other southern conquered areas, and reported efforts to extract fuel oil from homeland pine tree roots.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, estimated that yesterday's raid was made by approximately 300 Superforts, but the enemy propagandists have consistently minimized the striking forces in the American raids. It made no claims of planes shot down.

The bomb bursts sent flames leaping 2,000 to 3,000 feet high through towering smoke pillars, said Lt. Col. Loran D. Briggs of Bountiful, Utah, who declared the strike the most successful of all his attacks on Japan.

Other fliers noted the timidity of Japanese fighter pilots, who made feeble passes at the B-29 squadrons but never pressed their attacks.

JAP OIL PLANTS ARE SET ABLAZE BY SUPERFORTS

Huge Petroleum Stores Go Up in Smoke in Foe's Home Islands.

Guam, May 10 (A. P.).—Japan's dwindling homeland oil supplies were blasted for the first time today by a record fleet of more than 400 B-29s. Smoke columns rose 15,000 feet from wreckage of oil storage and fuel manufacturing centers on Honshu, main Jap island, and returning Superfortress fliewmen reported results "excellent."

The big bombers also struck at airfields on Shikoku and Kyushu Islands, from where Japan sends suicide planes into the battle for Okinawa.

Fulfilling Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's promise of greater and greater air attacks on Japan, today's formation carried a total bomb tonnage equivalent to the maximum loads of more than 1,000 Liberator bombers. And the Superforts winged more than 3,000 miles to do it.

Disdain Jap Naval Forces.

First on the list of oil areas to be struck were the Tokuyama and Otake fuel storage and manufacturing centers on the Inland Sea, a major source of supply for the enemy. Bombs were dropped at the Tokuyama naval fueling station and a nearby synthetic fuel factory.

Japan's biggest homeland oil storage center on tiny Oshima Island, just off the northwest tip of Kyushu, was another top target. Bombs were dropped visually and accurately in daylight with but little fighter opposition.

A Highly Successful Strike.

It was a different story when the Superforts roared over a Jap naval force. There, said Second Lieut. Joseph E. Rogers of Wharton, N. J., the sky "turned black with flak." The big planes disdained the naval force to carry out the devastating blow at the enemy's valued oil centers.

No announcement was made of American losses, but returned flyers reported they saw no B-29s go down.

Lieut.-Col. Loran D. Briggs of Bountiful, Utah, termed the strike one of the most successful in which he has participated. Eighty Superforts were over a target ahead of him, "and when we arrived there was a column of smoke more than 15,000 feet high with scarlet bursts of flames through it," he said.

Crewmen of another plane said billows of smoke towered more than 20,000 feet from the Tokuyama fueling station, and Lieut. James Pratt of Wesleyville, Pa., reported flames leaped upward 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Although crewmen of Pratt's plane found the smoke a minor nuisance in sighting the target, Flight Officer Wayne Story of Rifle, Colo., said bomb's from the plane added new flames to the holocaust.

Even the usually reluctant Jap Domei news agency admitted the fleet, of attacking planes was huge, and reported by broadcast that "approximately 300" Superfortresses had participated. And contrary to its time-worn theme of minimizing attacks, the enemy news agency made no comment on damage nor of planes shot down.

Jap fighter pilots were timid, and in one instance, seven buzzed near a formation but never attacked.

At the Otake target more than 100 planes had showered their bombs before Lieut. Nelson McDowell of Philadelphia, and his Superfort arrived. By that time thick clouds of oil smoke had risen 20,000 feet.

How Lone Nazi Slowed Isle Fall Told

By Charles R. Bernard

[Representing the Combined American Press]

Off the Channel Islands, May 9 [AP—*Delayed*]—A skinny Nazi with his pants seat wet from the sea put in a last fling of German bullheadedness and delayed the surrender of the Channel Islands until 7.14 A.M. today.

He was German Navy Lieut. Arnim Zimmerman and his stiff way of doing things, along with that of his officers, spoiled the perfectly good British plan to rush things for the only bits of British territory ever occupied by the Germans.

Yesterday British forces, led by Brigadier A. E. Snow, steamed from Plymouth to call on the Germans and take their unconditional surrender. They knew the official end of hostilities was not until 12.01 A.M. today.

Message From Commander

They already had a message from the German commander saying he would be glad to arrange a rendezvous and receive the terms.

Aboard the British destroyer Bulldag at the rendezvous spot we waited for Zimmerman, who was the envoy sent by the German commander. And he came out in probably the world's dingiest, rustiest and dirtiest mine sweeper.

The British added to his undignified appearance by sending over a rubber boat to fetch him across one hundred yards of sea to the destroyer.

He was perched on the edge of the two-by-four rubber dinghy and his seat dragged in the water. But once he was aboard, with trousers dripping, a guar dof honor standing by and the bas'un sounding pipes, he stiffly hoisted the straight-armed Hitler salute.

Another Stiff-Arm

The British officers escorted him below to the conference table. As he entered the destroyer's wardroom he stiffarmed another salute. Some British replied with perfunctory gestures.

The German got it full in the face. The brigadier asked him if he understood this was no armistice but unconditional surrender and if he could sign such an instrument.

The Nazi was shocked. Finally he agreed to take the unconditional surrender notice back to his commander, an Admiral Huffmeier, but he put out a lot of talk about how the actual surrender negotiated by the German high command was still hours off.

Mind you, this was yesterday evening (Tuesday) when, according to our radios, London was celebrating V-E day.

"Ships Must Move"

And then the young Nazi, Adam's apple working and his forehead wet with sweat, said, "But I am instructed to inform you that your ships must move from these shores (we weren't far from the German guns and we could see the islands) or the Admiral will regard their presence as a breach of faith and a provocative act."

The British commander got that from the interpreter and he barked back that any action taken by the German commander would subsequently be treated as "outlaw." Zimmerman was advised to withdraw. He did, to his dinghy from which he nearly fell several times while flinging the Nazi salute around.

Another Rendezvous

But before he left, arrangements were made for another rendezvous at midnight. This task force had to steam out of sight of the islanders who for five years had been watching those Nazis strut.

A German Major General Heine came aboard at midnight from an eight-oared cutter after we steamed back. When we asked about whether the unconditional surrender was okay he said without hesitating, "*Ja.*"

Formalities took the rest of the night and at 7.45 A.M. today names went down on the document, and the Channel Islands were back home again.

More Gas Promised Britons, Conscription Will Continue

LONDON, May 10—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill on his fifth anniversary in office told Britons today they would have more gasoline but no letup in conscription at home, that peace had not ended diplomatic "difficulties" among the big three powers and that "statements will have to be made later" on Germany's future regime.

The 70-year-old prime minister, unwearied by his strenuous participation in V-E day celebrations in London, made the statements in Commons. He postponed until

Sunday night at 9 p. m. (3 p. m. E.W.T) the victory broadcast to the nation marking today's multiple war anniversaries, while his secretarial staff battled with anniversary congratulations from the earth's four corners.

Succeeded Chamberlain

Churchill succeeded the late Neville Chamberlain on the night of May 10, 1940, after the Germans opened their invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. Exactly one year later London was suffering its heaviest air attack of the war and the Nazi Leader Rudolf Hess landed by parachute in Scotland on a reported peace mission.

Churchill said he considered the European victory different from that of World War One because "Germany was not occupied in 1918 but it is now entirely overrun by troops of Allies" while the scenes of "frightful destruction of towns and cities and so on should be in themselves considerable arguments to German people in favor of the fact they have suffered some military reverse.

"As to the future regime, that is a matter on which statements will have to be made later," he said. Meanwhile, "the military authorities must be left for a while in full control."

Germany was one reason why Britain must continue compulsory male recruitment for "some years," he said.

"We have got to settle this matter with due consideration of our difficulties and dangers which are by no means entirely at an end. And also we have to consider the very important point of young men going out to relieve their fathers and elder brothers in the duty of garrisoning Germany and in regard to the war in Japan."

Asked if the conscripts were needed only as relief manpower he replied, "the future is inscrutable."

Apparently referring to the question of Poland, Churchill said:

Care, Judgment Needed

"Difficulties which were noticed before the end of the German war are in no way relieved and it therefore becomes a matter on which care and judgment must be used as to when and how the matters should be treated in the house

"I am hoping that next week the foreign secretary (Anthony Eden, now at the San Francisco conference) will be back. I shall have the advantage then of talking the whole matter over with him, he no doubt being fully informed of the views of the United States and having had the advantages of discussions with Mr. Molotov."

Churchill said he recognized the need for a delegate on foreign affairs but that he did not want to promise a date at this moment. He promised a debate on the question of what to do with Germany once the four-power Allied control commission was fully installed in Berlin.

The prime minister's best news of the day to Britons was that private motorists would be placed within 30 days on substantially the same basic gasoline ration as that in the United States.

Churchill appeared in buoyant spirits but was slightly hoarse after a number of speeches during Britain's just completed two-day V-E holiday. It was said his heavy schedule had given him little time to prepare his major victory address, which was postponed "owing to his many engagements at this time."

The broadcast is expected to review the war and his five years' stewardship.

Goering May Be First Big Nazi To Face International Justice

SINGLETON

LONDON, May 1 — (AP) Hermann Goering, whose air force once terrorized Europe, may be the first big Nazi to face the international bar of justice, a responsible source close to the War Crimes Commission said today.

His statement that Goering might be tried soon came as a vast manhunt was pressed for other top-flight members of the Nazi gang and a pooled dispatch from Berlin said the Russians held at least four charred bodies, one of which might be that of Adolf Hitler, war criminal No. 1.

Body Believed Goebbels

This dispatch said that the Russians had established to a fair degree of certainty that two other bodies found were those of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy and that a number of other Nazi big-wigs' bodies had been identified.

There remains the question of the whereabouts of Heinrich Himmler, infamous boss of the Gestapo, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, whose ruthless policy as foreign minister set the stage for war in Europe.

The Swedish foreign office denied rumors that Himmler had arrived in Sweden. There also have been unsubstantiated reports that he took refuge in Norway after his peace overtures to the Western powers failed.

Associated Press Correspondent Louis P. Lochner in a dispatch from Fuschl, Austria, said he had been informed by Von Ribbentrop's privy counsellor that the ousted foreign minister had left Berlin in April for an unannounced destination.

The privy counsellor, Werner von Schmieden, was under "protective custody" of the U. S. Seventh army.

(At San Francisco, the United States prposed to security conference representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France that organizations such as the Nazi party be tried for war crimes, which would subject all members to punishment upon conviction of the group. Thus many individuals who did not rank as major war criminals could be tried.)

Konrad Henlein, the gauleiter of the Sudetenland who plotted against Czechoslovakia and smoothed the way for Hitler's march into that country, was taken yesterday by the Seventh army along with Karl Frank, notorious Nazi military governor.

Many smaller fry also were being flushed as the armies of the victors began occupying the land once under Nazi rule.

Allied troops have captured Milan Nedic, former puppet premier of Serbia; his brother, Milutin Nedic, Serbian war minister; Bela Tuka, former premier of Slovakia's puppet government and a number of ministers in the Greek puppet government.

Mussert Is Jailed

Anton Mussert, leader of Holland's Nazis, was jailed at the Hague on treason charges for trial before Dutch jurists, and prisoner-of-war camps were being searched for other Dutch war criminals.

Armed patriots stalked the streets of Oslo, rounding up Norwegian Nazis and hauling them off to jail to join Vidkun Quisling, the puppet premier.

Representatives of the United Nations War Crimes commission have refused to comment on plans and procedure for trying the men accused as war criminals.

The source close to the commission said that Goering would be classed among those whom more than one nation wants to try.

It was been proposed that a high tribunal be formed to try such cases, and a decision was postponed until the next meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and Russia.

They since have come together at the San Francisco conference, but whether a decision was reached is not known here.

The status of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's old deputy who flew to Scotland four years ago today, remains in doubt. The War Office said only that he was a prisoner of war.

RUSSIANS FORCE ENEMY SOLDIERS INTO BIG POCKET

MAY 1 1945

Three Soviet Armies Launch Attack after Nazis Disregard Orders to Quit.

U-BOATS SURRENDER

British Navy Liberates Dunkerque, Small Channel Islands.

WHEELER

LONDON, Friday, May 11—(AP) Three Russian army groups launched powerful offensives in Czechoslovakia yesterday after fanatical Nazi troops refused to accept Germany's unconditional surrender. The Russians slashed out 57-mile gains and threatened to trap thousands of enemy soldiers in a giant pocket.

More than 48 hours after the official end of all hostilities in Europe, the Soviet high command announced that the First, Second and Fourth Ukrainian armies had "gone over to the attack" after German forces under Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner and Col. Gen. Woehler disregarded the surrender terms and fought on.

Ships Surrender

But elsewhere in Europe, the Germans were giving up to the Anglo-Americans. The miserable remnants of Germany's once-proud surface and underwater fleets surrendered while the British Navy liberated England's own tiny channel islands and Dunkerque—scene of the war's greatest Allied defeat—also was freed.

In most former battle areas of the Eastern front, the Germans appeared to be surrendering quietly to the Red army and the Soviet high command announced the capture of 209,060 German officers and men in preliminary checkups. The bag on all fronts facing the Russians included 26 generals, Moscow said.

In Czechoslovakia, the Red army was making Schoerner's group "come to its senses," as Marshal Stalin promised in his victory address. One German group threatened with encirclement by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army had begun to surrender. Another force had taken to its heels and was fleeing southwest through a 42-mile escape gap—presumably in hopes of surrendering to the American Third army.

But the Russians rapidly were closing this gap between Prague and Caslav, 42 miles to the East, and many thousand enemy troops faced entrapment in a 4,056-square mile pocket north, northeast and east of Prague, while south of the city the Germans kept open a corridor to American lines.

Under the onslaught of the three Soviet armies, the resisting Germans faced being slashed to pieces by the vengeful Russians who were forced to fight on long after their Allies in the west had ceased fire. Schoerner himself, wanted by the Russians as a war criminal, appeared to be personally responsible for the continued resistance.

Refuse to Lay Down Arms

Announcing the Russian offensives, the Soviet command said that "German troops commanded by Field Marshal Schoerner, infringing the act of capitulation, refused to remain on the spot and lay down their arms.

"Consequently," the Russian war bulletin added, "our troops have gone over to the attack."

The three armies were pressing into Bohemia from the northwest, east and southeast.

On the northwest, Konev's First Ukrainians, completely hurdling the mountains marking the German-Czechoslovak frontier, advanced up to 47 miles along a 155-mile front, extending from Dobris, 22 miles southwest of liberated Prague to Ceska Skalice, 70 miles northeast of the Czechoslovak capital. They seized 15 major towns.

It was in this area that one of Schoerner's groups, faced with the threat of encirclement in one of the Red army's feared "cauldrons" began to surrender in disorder and 35,000 enemy troops were taken prisoner Wednesday and Thursday.

Plunge Into Bohemia

At the same time, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian army, plunging into Bohemia from the east, advanced up to 57 miles in pursuit of retreating enemy troops, swept through 14 towns and captured Caslav. More than 20,000 enemy troops surrendered to Yeremenko. It was Yeremenko's powerful sweep to Caslav that threatened to trap enemy troops north and northeast of Prague.

The developing pocket was 52 miles deep north of Caslav and was 78 miles long from Hradec Kralove, 58 miles east of Prague, to Litomerice, 31 miles northwest of the capital.

Below Yeremenko's army, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian group attacked troops under German Gen. Woehler who Moscow said "also violated the terms of capitulation and refused to lay down arms."

Woehler's group apparently was attempting to keep open a corridor south of Prague for the escape of German troops to American lines. Compared with the big hauls taken by Konev and Yeremenko Malinovsky's troops took only 8,000 enemy troops.

Malinovsky's men, however, swept forward on an eight-mile front in a drive that carried them into Ceske-Budojovice, 74 miles south of Prague and 47 miles north of Linz.

In Austria, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army mop-up squads occupied the towns of Waidhofen, Loeben and St. Michael and linked up with British Eighth army troops west of Graz. More than 23,000 German troops of Woehler's army group surrendered, Moscow said.

Meanwhile, Moscow said that the prisoner bag in Latvia had risen to 68,578 men, 1,982 officers and 13 generals and the Baltic port of Ventspils (Windau) had been occupied following the Nazi capitulation in the Courland peninsula.

Sandspit Taken

In the Danzig area, the 2d and 3d White Russian armies also took 55,500 Nazi troops prisoner, including the commander of the 2d German Army. The Hel peninsula and the Putziger Nehrung sandspit northwest of Danzig also were occupied.

The Czechoslovak president, Eduard Benes, had returned to the free capital of Prague tonight and the total liberation of all Czechoslovakia, early victim of Hitler's plans for world conquest, was near.

In Germany, the changeover from military to administrative problems began and the Allies set about weeding out the Nazis.

The last remnants of the German surface fleet, including the cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernberg, which had shelled the Danish capital of Copenhagen over the week end, came under the guns of the Royal Navy in Copenhagen harbor.

With the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen and the 6,000-ton Nuernberg were two large destroyers, one small destroyer, two torpedo boats, ten mine sweepers, thirteen flak ships, nineteen armed trawlers and two armed merchant ships.

The German ships surrendered to two British cruisers and four destroyers which forced a passage through German mine fields in the Skagerrak and Kattegat to reach Copenhagen. "Not a Nazi flag was to be seen," a British naval reporter said. "The crews were leaning over the guard rails watching glumly. It was clear they were beaten as thoroughly as the rest of the *Herrenvolk*."

Guns In Wild Disorder

The Prinz Eugen's guns were in wild disorder—some pointed up, others down, some trained one way, the rest another.

Meanwhile, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz' submarine fleet which had taken a ruthless toll of Allied shipping, was surrendering and putting into British ports. The first surrender in a British port occured in southern England at Weymouth, where the submersible U-249, which had been at sea 40 days, surfaced and was escorted into port.

The London Evening News reported that two more U-boats had surrendered in Loch Eriboll on the extreme northern coast of Scotland and said the 10-mile long fjord hed been selected as the rendezvous point for submarines coming in from the North sea. The paper said 14 other U-boats had signalled they were on their way in.

Up to dawn, the RAF coastal command had sighted six German submarines in the act of surrendering at sea. While the U-boats are proceeding to port, the British are maintaining constant air patrols.

The French press agency meanwhile reported that Franch sailors in the large port of La Rochelle, which surrendered Wednesday, had officially taken over possession of the German Atlantic fleet that had been anchored in the harbor.

These ships were said to have been placed at France's disposal, but it was not announced how many vessels had been seized.

Swedes To Sweep Mines

Following the surrender of the fleet in Copenhagen, the Swedes announced that the Swedish Navy would begin sweeping German mines from the Skagerrak and Kattegat to open Sweden's door to the North Sea. The task is expected to take 100 ships two weeks.

Off France's northwestern coast, a British task force liberated the Channel islands, including Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou.

These tiny islands, on France's doorstep, have belonged to England since 1066. They are the only part of the United Kingdom to have been occupied by the Nazis. The islands were liberated at 7.15 A.M. (London time) Wednesday when the Nazis signed unconditional surrender papers on the quarter-deck of the British destroyer Bulldog lying at anchor off St. Peter, the port of Guernsey.

Show Of Obstinacy

The Nazis put on a show of obstinacy—at first attempting to sign an "armistice" instead of complete surrender—but finally were convinced that they were in no position to bargain. After the surrender, 30 British artillerymen went ashore on Guernsey and took over the island which had a garrison of 10,000 troops. Other British Marines landed on the other islands, to be greeted by islanders "delirious with joy."

The islands were occupied by

the Germans shortly after the fall of France. Britain had demilitarized them before this and made no attempt to defend them.

Dunkerque Liberated

The French port of Dunkerque, from which the battered British Army fell back to England after the fall of France in 1940, also was liberated, the French press agency reported.

Elsewhere in liberated Europe, there were these developments:

Germany—More than 10,000 liberated prisoners of war were flown back to England by 500 Allied bombers, making approximately 50,000 within the last week.

Some American divisions assigned as occupying forces in Germany were reported already on their way to their new jobs, while Allied authorities took on the task of evacuating displaced persons and appointing Nazi party members to control the civilian population.

And In Norway

Norway—The first Allied airborne troops arrived in Oslo, including Norwegians trained in Scotland. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower asked Norwegians to assist Allied forces "in speeding up the return to normal of conditions of order and decency."

Four divisions of a Norwegian police corps trained in Sweden also entered Norway.

Denmark—Some 1,500 Russian soldiers landed on the Danish island of Bornholm. It was announced that they would co-operate with Danish authorities. Approximately 20,000 Germans on the island will be removed to Germany.

The port of Copenhagen passed into Danish hands after five years of Nazi occupation. The last German left the administration building carrying an armchair and a lamp.

Holland—The disarming of some 120,000 Nazi troops began. In Amsterdam and other cities authorities began distributing extra food brought into Rotterdam by five mercy ships.

GOERING WILL BE PUT ON TRIAL SOON

London, May 10 (A. P.).—Marshal Herman Goering will be brought to trial soon, probably before a high tribunal made up of representaives of the western Allies and Russia, a responsible informant close to the United Nations War Crimes Commission said today. Goering's report of a split with Hitler would make no difference in his treatment, it was stated. His case would fall, it was added, into the category of those against whom more than one nation has a claim.

The final decision on the formation of a tribunal to try such cases as Goering's was laid aside before the San Francisco conference convened until the next meeting of the foreign ministers of Britain, the United States and Russia. Since then, however, Anthony Eden, Vyacheslav Molotov and Secretary of State Stettinius have had an opportunity to discuss the issue at San Francisco.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that the War Crimes Commission has been discussing the advisability of making public a list of those regarded as war criminals. No decision has been reached, and so far the commission has refused to say even how long the list is. The status of Rudolf Hess also remained uncertain. The War Office would say only that he was a prisoner of war.

CHURCHILL CALLS POLISH ISSUE TENSE

London, May 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill indicated today that there was still tenseness in diplomatic dealings among the "Big Three," but said he hoped to make a statement after Foreign Secretary Eden returns from the world security conference.

In an apparent reference to the Polish issue, Mr. Churchill told Commons:

"Difficulties which were noticed before the end of the German war are in no way relieved, and it therefore becomes a matter on which care and judgment must be used as to when and how the matter should be treated in the House.

"I am hoping that next week the Foreign Secretary will be back. I shall have the advantage then of talking the whole matter over with him, he no doubt being fully informed of the views of the United States and having had the advantages of discussions with Mr. Molotov."

LAST NAZI SURFACE SHIPS SURRENDER

London, May 10 (A. P.).—The last remnants of the German surface fleet came under the guns of the British Navy in final surrender yesterday morning—the cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernberg, which had been shelling Copenhagen over the week end; also two large destroyers, one small destroyer, two torpedo boats, ten minesweepers, thirteen flak ships, nineteen armed trawlers and two armed merchant ships.

Two British cruisers and four destroyers had been steaming for two days, forcing a passage through the German minefields in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat to reach Copenhagen after the German surrender.

On the other hand, the first post-war surrender of a German submarine in a British port occurred in Weymouth Bay today when U-249 was handed over to Commander N. J. Weir of the British Navy. Oberlieutenant Kock, commanding, surfaced his craft about fifty miles off the coast and two sloops were sent out to escort him to port. He had been at sea for about forty days when he received the surrender message.

Meanwhile today the Air Ministry announced that planes of the Coastal Command, Royal Air Force, had up to dawn today sighted six German submarines in the act of surrendering. Constant patrols are being maintained, the statement said, as the U-boats proceed to port in conformity with the German surrender.

NAZIS IN DUNKIRK FINALLY GIVE UP

London, May 10 (A. P.).—The Allied controlled Luxembourg radio declared today that the German holding garrison in the French channel port of Dunkirk has surrendered. Dunkirk was the last pocket of German resistance in France to surrender to the Allies.

Nazi forces at Lorient, La Rochelle and St. Nazaire had laid down their arms yesterday.

Allies Rounding Up Nazi Army Remnants

London, May 10 (AP)—The European war—most devastating in all history—bowed out last night to the deafening roar of 30 volleys from 1,000 Moscow guns, and all that was left of it today was a series of sporadic outbursts of fighting and the mopping up processing of endless streams of German prisoners.

Special Red Army mopup squads were rounding up thousands of Germans still hiding or wandering in areas from the Baltic Sea to the Tyrolean Alps.

The toll of 66,000 captured yesterday swelled the total to nearly 100,000 as the mopup operations moved into isolated spots.

The only fighting appeared in Bohemia, where some German units fleeing to the west and southwest offered occasional rear-guard resistance.

London, May 10 (A. P.).—In a blunt, six-minute victory broadcast from his study in the Kremlin, Marshal Stalin last night said that the Soviet Union would not destroy Germany or its people.

As a million happy Russians jammed the area around the Kremlin in a noisy holiday mood, their leader announced: "Hitler declared three years ago, 'we shall destroy Russia.' But Hitler's insane ideas were not destined to come true. . . . The Soviet Union is rejoicing in victories, although it does not intend to destroy Germany."

Declaring that the final German capitulation was signed in Berlin after a "preliminary act" at Reims, where the western Allies and a Russian representative accepted surrender, Stalin made no reference to Japan in his speech.

At Allied headquarters it was disclosed that Stalin had sought unsuccessfully to delay the victory announcement of Tuesday. Allied headquarters treated the Berlin signers as a ratification, but apparently Moscow regarded the Berlin act as the actual surrender. It ended for Soviet Russia nearly four years of unprecedented struggle and marked the climax of a two-year march from Stalingrad to Berlin—1,360 miles of fighting.

Czech President Back in Prague

Nazis Reported Bombing Concentration Camp for Jews Again Today.

London, May 10 (A. P.).—President Eduard Benes has returned to Prague, the Czecho-Slovak capital which he left in 1938 after Munich, the Prague radio announced today.

The Prague radio also said that German planes were again bombing the big concentration camp at Terezin (Theresienstadt), fifty-three miles northeast of Prague, where thousands of Jews were still held. The camp was among the places bombed yesterday, Czech broadcasts reported.

Ground Crewmen Get Ride Over Europe

London, May 10 (AP)—Ground crews of the United States 8th Air Force who stayed behind in British bases while their comrades flew big bombers over the Continent finally are getting a look at the devastation created by the planes they serviced.

More than 7,000 ground crewmen made an air tour of the Continent today, riding in more than 700 heavy bombers. When the bombers flew over Paris many people thought the aerial fleet was staging a victory parade.

Bracken Reduces His Staff

LONDON, May 10 (AP).—Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, told the House of Commons today his regional staff already had been reduced and that, with hostilities ended in Europe, he hoped to make "drastic reductions" in his department.

London, May 10 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that Premier Baron Kantaro Suzuki "had an audience with the Mikado and informed him of the decision of the Cabinet . . . to bring the war to a victorious conclusion."

Cargo War Risk Rates Plunge

LONDON, May 10 (AP).—Sharp reductions in war risk insurance rates for cargoes—in some instances to half of previous levels and in other cases only one-third and one-fifth of those prevailing before Germany's surrender—were announced today by the Institute of London Underwriters.

Anniversary Of 4 Notable War Events

London, May 10 (AP)—Today is the anniversary of four notable events in World War II.

Exactly five years ago Adolf Hitler's armies invaded the Lowlands and Winston Churchill took over as British Prime Minister, sueceeding Neville Chamberlain.

On May 10, 1941, Rudolf Hess parachuted into Scotland, and that night the German Air Force staged its heaviest raid on London, hitting the houses of Parliament and showering high explosives and incendiaries over wide sections of the British capital.

Britain To Train 40,000 Needed In Cotton Mills

London, May 10 (AP)—To aid in recruiting 40,000 workers estimated necessary to restaff 180 cotton mills closed by the war, operators plan a training program under which trainees will be paid $16 weekly while learning the trade, it was announced today.

The Government is expected to begin the training program in the near future in one or two mills with a basic wage of $16 weekly for men and $11 for women, and the Master Cotton Spinners Federation, representing employers, disclosed its intention to pay a similar amount where training arrangements are made by individual employers.

London Bureau Account

London, May 10 (AP)—The Associated Press London Bureau relayed Edward Kennedy's story of the German surrender Monday without alterations and with no prior knowledge that it was coming through here or how it was coming.

The news was received by telephone and handled through the censors just like any other copy. The censors raised no question.

Robert Bunnelle, managing executive, now under SHAEF suspension, was absent from the office when the story began coming in and it was as much news to him as to anyone else.

Stalin Congratulates Americans And British

London, Friday, May 11 (AP)—Marshal Stalin in messages to President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, today congratulated the American and British peoples and their armed forces in connection with the defeat of Germany.

"I heartily thank you for your friendly congratulations on the occasion of the unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany," his message to President Truman said. "Peoples of the Soviet Union highly value the participation of the friendly American peoples in the present war of liberation.

"The joint struggle of the Soviet, American and British armies against the German invaders, which has ended in their complete rout and defeat, will go down in history as an example of the fighting collaboration of our peoples.

"In the name of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government I beg of you to convey to the American people and the gallant American army the hearty greetings and wishes (two words inaudible) victory."

Message To Churchill

The message to Churchill said:

"I greet personally through you the gallant British armed forces and the whole of the British people and congratulate them on the great victory over our common foe, the German imperialists.

"This historic victory has been achieved in a joint struggle of the Soviet, British and American armies for the liberation of Europe.

"I express confidence in the further successful and happy development of friendly relations in the postwar period which were created between our two countries during the war. I have authorized our Ambassador in London to convey to all my congratulations on the victory we have achieved and my best wishes."

8TH AIR FORCE LISTS DEEDS

Dropped 4,628,687 Tons of Bombs and Bagged 15,439 Planes

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The United States Eighth Air Force dropped 4,628,687 bombs on the European Continent and destroyed 15,439 enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground in the great air war against Germany, a final tabulation showed today.

The final blow by the Eighth Air Force was struck April 25 in an attack on the Skoda munitions works at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, with Lieut. Early Fisher Jr. of Seattle, Wash., a Fortress bombardier, touching off the last bomb blast at 11:16 A. M.

The last German plane shot down by the Eighth Air Force was a

30.24 25667

twin-engined jet-propelled fighter engaged near Munich the same day by Lieut. Hilton Thompson of Bernice, La., a P-51 pilot.

DEFENSE REGULATIONS ARE EASED IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 10.—(AP) Britain dropped 84 defense regulations today and suspended 25 others imposed at the start of the war.

Among things Britons now can do is go on camping trips, except in northern Scotland, signal with handkerchief to ship at sea or an airplane, keep homing and racing pigeons and send messages by them.

Revocation of other orders will permit week-night greyhound racing and more horse racing.

SAYS GERMAN RUIN BARS 1918 ERROR

London, May 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the frightful destruction in Germany should be clear enough evidence to the German people that they had been beaten on the battle field. He expressed doubt that any German propagandist of the future would be able to convince any one differently.

"Germany was not occupied in 1918, but it is now entirely overrun by troops of the Allies," he continued. "As for the future regime, that is a matter on which statements will have to be made later."

Asked what was going to happen to all the discarded German uniforms, he replied: "I believe a certain amount of adaption will make a pair of trousers act either in a civil or a military capacity."

Ship Hit on V-E Day Beached Safely

Deal, England, May 10 (A. P.).—The American Liberty ship Horace Binney, which struck a German mine on V-E day thirty-six miles from the Netherlands port of Flushing, was beached here today after being towed in by two tugs. Fifteen men, including the captain, were injured when the mine exploded amidships.

NAZI POWS TO CLEAR ENGLISH BLITZ DAMAGE

LONDON, May 10—(AP) German prisoners of war in Britain will begin next week to clear blitzed areas in preparation for housing sites. In a few months it is expected more than 500,000 prisoners will be employed in the task.

Unions have agreed on rates of pay and hours of work and the ministry of work has said that not one British workman will be out of a job because of the plan.

Since most of the work is classified as unskilled, the majority of the prisoners will earn three shillings a week, approximately 60 cents. They will dig trenches for sewers, lay roads and prepare sites for the house builders to take over.

Churchill On Conscription

London, May 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that conscription probably would have to remain in effect in Britain for "some years."

"We have got to settle this matter with due consideration of our difficulties and dangers which are by no means entirely at an end," he said. "And also we have to consider the very important point of young men going out to relieve their fathers and elder brothers in the duty of garrisoning Germany and in regard to the war in Japan."

Churchill said it also would be necessary "to continue compulsory recruitment of men for the forces as an essential part of the reallocation of manpower during the interim period in order to bring relief to men who have served for a long period, to enable some of them to return to their homes."

RED GUNS BOOMED 1,600,000 TIMES

London, May 10 (A. P.).—Moscow's victory guns have boomed more than 1,600,000 times.

Last night's 30,000 rounds proclaiming the unconditional surrender of Germany—thirty artillery salvos by 1,000 guns—marked the climax of the war. Salutes ranging from twenty salvos from 124 guns up to twenty-four salvos from 324 guns began on August 5, 1943, with the capture of Orel and Belgorod. Exceptional victories and the liberation of German-held capitals rated twenty-four salvos from 324 guns.

Last night's tremendous barrage sifnifying the end of the war, was preceded by the firing of 324 guns for the capture of Prague.

U.S. Soldier Hanged In England For Murder

London, May 10 (AP)—Private George E. Smith, Jr., 28, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was convicted by a court-martial on a charge of fatally shooting Sir Eric Teichman, was hanged Tuesday at a United States Army desciplinary training center.

The court-martial heard testimony that Smith shot Sir Eric, a former British diplomat, when the Briton questioned him and a companion about walking on his estate, Honingham Hall, Norfolk, last December 3.

Smith was sentenced in January, and it was announced in March that General Eisenhower had taken no action to reprieve him.

New Censorship Applied In Europe

Paris, May 10 (AP)—Postwar censorship under direction of supreme headquarters has begun in the Eureopean theater. Indications are it will continue as long as supreme headquarters (SHAEF) is here—perhaps as long as there are forces of occupation in Europe.

Some insight into the character of the new censorship was given today. Press censors' guidance No. 1 — a new series — headed "the Level of Security After V-E Day," has been in the hands of censors here since May 5 and it is now the basis of censorship.

Three Points In Summary

This passage gives a summary:

"In accordance with operations memorandum No. 27, supreme headquarters, AEF, in general press material falling into the following categories will not be released:

"1. Reports likely to supply military information of value to the Japanese enemy to the detriment of the Allied war effort.

"2. Unauthenticated, inaccurate or false reports, misleading statements and rumors.

"3. Reports likely to injure the morale of the Allied forces or the relations between Allied nations."

The first of these points applies clearly and solely to military security, which, during the latter years of the war, the press and public had been given to understand was the sole basis of censorship at military headquarters.

Second On Books All Along

The second point, which, if applied to the extreme, would give censorship the right to stop anything but an official communiqué or statement, actually has been on the books all along.

Col. George Warden, chief of the SHAEF press censorship, said that in fairness it should be pointed out that in actual practice this "accuracy" censorship seldom has been applied, and when applied it was intended in the main to cover the third point dealing with injury to the morale of the Allied forces or Allied peoples.

The first part of the third point was, during the war, clearly linked with military security. But the last part, dealing with relationships between Allied nations, comes into the twilight zone of political security.

It is hard to tell in stories about international relations just where censorship is purely political and where there is the faintest possibility of military security in its broadest sense, while the Allies still are at war any place on the earth.

As an example, almost anything relating to Russia might in the broad definition be regarded as involving security, not only because she is at least a potential ally in the Pacific but because of the divided military occupational control of Germany.

Another, more extreme, possibility is that a censor might refuse to pass any story, however accurate, disclosing, for instance, specific points of a treaty being negotiated, say, between France and the United States, and involving no military security. It might be stopped on the grounds of possibly prejudicing final accord on the treaty.

Where the line will be drawn is not yet clear.

Divided Into Classes

How censorship for the western Allies and Russian censorship will be coordinated is not yet determined. In areas where Russian and Allied forces are adjacent Allied officers have consulted the Russian commanders before releasing the names of Russian units.

Warden said that in the new European peace there will be three classes of censorship:

1. Censorship for correspondents accredited to SHAEF.

2. Censorship in an advisory capacity to the domestic press, that is, the press of liberated nations.

3. Censorship in Germany, which will not, probably for years, be allowed a wholly free press.

German censorship will be handled entirely by separate personnel and based on different directives than those for either of the other two categories, Warden said.

The postwar plan calls for almost as large a censorship personnel as in the peak days of the war. There have been about 250 SHAEF officer censors.

ARMY SENDS 2 HOME FOR TRIP TO BERLIN

2 of Its Own Correspondents and 4 Civilians Are Put on SHAEF'S Suspended List

1 FILED FROM WRONG ZONE

Kennedy of AP Denies Breaking Pledge as He Told Allen's Aide He Would Send Story

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, May 10 (AP)—Two American correspondents charged with making unauthorized trips to Berlin were disaccredited and ordered returned to the United States as the number of war reporters on SHAEF's suspension list grew to nine today.

Most of the nine still are under investigation for alleged violations of Army regulations.

Those whose credentials were revoked were Virginia Irwin of The St. Louis Post Dispatch and Andrew Tully of The Boston Traveller. They wrote eyewitness accounts of their entrance into Berlin soon after the Russians captured the capital.

SHAEF said no correspondent accredited to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command was authorized to go to Berlin until Tuesday and then only a select group was taken to the fallen capital on a supervised tour.

The stories written by Mr. Tully and Miss Erwin and correspondents now under investigation were passed by censors, however.

SHAEF still had not announced any results of its investigation of The Associated Press men, Edward Kennedy, Morton Gudebrod and Robert Bunnelle, in connection with Mr. Kennedy's story of the surrender at Reims, sent twenty-four hours before the official announcement.

Mr. Bunnelle, managing executive for the United Kingdom for The Associated Press, was suspended after the investigation was under way because it was ascertained that the story in question was relayed to the United States through the London bureau, which he heads, it was learned.

Others Banned for Berlin Trip

Other correspondents suspended for what SHAEF called deliberate violation of instructions not to go to Berlin included Seymour Freidin of The New York Herald-Tribune, John Groth of the American Legion Magazine and Tom Downs of The London Evening News.

Mr. Downs said he never got to Berlin but merely flew over it with a British Mosquito pilot. He was suspended for one month. Mr. Freidin and Mr. Groth still were being investigated and are under indefinite suspension pending the outcome.

In addition, T/Sgt. Ernest Leiser of Stars and Stripes and Sgt. Mack Morris of Yank magazine are under investigation for trips to Berlin, but any action in their cases will be purely military, since they are in the Army.

Sam White of The Australian Consolidated Press has been placed under two months' suspension for writing a story in Seventh Army territory while accredited only to the Third Army.

The two disaccredited correspondents were bitter in their criticisms of SHAEF public relations officials.

"I think it has been the greatest exhibition of bungling I ever saw in my life," Miss Irwin declared. "They treat you as if you were a half-witted child."

Mr. Tully, who declared his newspaper was "very happy about this," said he was "going to raise hell when I get home."

SHAEF said both Mr. Tully and Miss Irwin were disaccredited partly at their own request since neither was willing to await completion of the investigation, but asked that they be either absolved or penalized immediately.

"The amazing thing about my case was that I received no notification of my suspension until after they had passed my story and it had been printed in New York and Paris," Mr. Freidin said.

WEYGAND SEIZED BY PARIS POLICE

PARIS, May 10. — (AP) Gen. Maxime Weygand, chief of staff to Marshal Foch in the First World War and last commander in chief in France before the republic's collapse in 1940, was arrested during the night on a warrant issued by the High Court of Justice, police disclosed today.

Jean Borotra, veteran tennis champion, also was taken into custody. The charges against the two have not been specified. Both recently were freed from German internment camps by American troops.

The 78-year-old Weygand, described as being in poor health, was being held in a military hospital. Borotra was placed under house arrest.

Weygand succeeded Gen. Maurice Gamelin in 1940 after the Nazi breakthrough, being summoned from his position as commander in the Levant. Later, during the Vichy regime, he commanded French troops in North Africa.

Borotra, one of the world's ten top ranking tennis players 15 years ago, was head of the department of sports under the Vichy government.

Allies Restore More Land to Italy

Rome, May 10 (A. P.).—The Allies today turned back a new slice of territory to the Italian Government—a transfer which brings three-fifths of the nation and 24,000,000 people under Italian rule.

The transfer, the fifth since the Allied invasion began, covered nine provinces in central Italy. Ancona, needed as a port for military supplies, will remain under the Allied Military Government.

Yugoslavs Arrest Bishop

Rome, May 10 (AP)—It was received here today by Allied authorities that Carlo Margotti, Archbishop of Gorizia, had been arrested by the Yugoslavs. No details were made known.

Duce's Widow Held.

Rome, May 10 (A. P.).—Mrs. Rachele Mussolini and her two younger children, Romano and Anna Maria, are being held at Montecantini near Florence, Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters said today.

The widow of the Italian dictator and the children were taken into custody five days ago by the American Fifth Army. The Swiss had previously forbidden them to cross the Swiss frontier.

Bomb Wrecks U.S. Post In Italy

Colle Isarco, Italy, May 8 [*AP—Delayed*]—An American command post in this Brenner Pass town was blown up last night by what appeared to be a German time-bomb. Twenty-three persons—including 21 Americans—were injured. No deaths were reported immediately.

The command post was located in the hotel which had been occupied by the German Gestapo and it appeared that the Nazi agents had left behind a time-bomb when they moved out after the surrender of the German armies in Italy.

Hotel Wrecked

The blast wrecked the hotel and the concussion damaged nearby buildings and shattered windows in practically every building in this highway town, 6 miles south of Brenner.

Investigating officers recommended that henceforth all buildings once occupied by the Germans should not be used by Allied troops for 21 days. They also suggested that several Germans be scattered around the premises as further insurance.

Commanded By Jersey Man

The Americans, under Lieut. Col. Ernest Quigley, of Nutley, N.J., moved into the building when the town was occupied on May 4, two days after the surrender became effective. At that time the last of the Gestapo and SS (Elite Guard) troops had just moved out.

The inference was that the Gestapo planted the explosive in what was the most logical place for Allied headquarters—and left it, despite the fact that hostilities were at an end.

Dutch Fuehrer Jailed.

The Hague, May 10 (A. P.).—Anton Mussert, leader of the Dutch Nazis, was locked up today on treason charges. He will be tried before Dutch jurists.

4 TOP QUISLINGS DEFY PATRIOTS IN OSLO SUBURB

OSLO, May 10.—(AP) Four top members of Vidkun Quisling's Norwegian Nazi party held out in a bunker redoubt in a suburb tonight while their jailed ex-leader tore up the furnishings of his Oslo cell in paroxysms of rage.

The forlorn figures holding out against patriots on the grounds of the mansion house at Stabekk were the puppet minister of police, Jonas Lie; Nazi Minister of Justice Sverre Riisnaese; K. Kannerud, justice of Quisling's high court, and the former chief of the Quisling state police, Henrik Rogstad.

Once a truce was called to milk some nearby cows.

Lie and the others were without hope of escape through a cordon of freedom fighters surrounding the redoubt and their capture was expected momentarily. The patriots, however, were just letting them starve. As one patriot put it: "We are not going to waste a single patriot's life on those rats."

Quisling himself was awaiting arraignment on treason charges—probably tomorrow. He was reported alternately weeping and tearing up his meager cell furnishings.

Authorities meanwhile arrested Olga Bjoner, leader of the women's division of Quisling's Nasjonal Samling party. German Consul General Hilditsch also was seized, together with several members of Quisling's clergy and his high court.

The siege of Lie and his fellow Quislings began Tuesday when the three barricaded themselves on the grounds of the suburban estate with a guard of 200 hired men armed with rifles and machine guns.

By last night all but 10 of the guards had faded away while the patriots calmly took up strategic positions around the fortress watching movements through binoculars.

The police and patriots have telephone communication with the bunker and from time to time they ring up to ask whether the three are ready to surrender. Early today, Lie replied they would give up only on "honorable terms," a phrase at which the patriots scoffed.

Late Wednesday the patriots spotted several cows on the ground in need of milking. A call was placed to the besieged trio and a truce was arranged while the cows were milked. This morning another truce was called while the patriots removed the cattle.

Meanwhile reports in informed quarters said that German Commissioner Josef Terboven had shot and killed himself in the residence of Crown Prince Olaf at Skaugum, 12 miles from Oslo.

3 Top Quisling Aides At Bay In Stabekk

Oslo, Norway, May 10 (AP)—Three top members of Vidkun Quisling's party held out today in a bunker redoubt on the grounds of the mansion house at Stabekk, a suburb of Oslo. A cordon of Patriots surrounded the grounds.

These men are Minister of Police Jonas Lie, Minister of Justice Sverre Rissnes and the former chief of the Quisling state police, Henrik Rogstad.

Police expected their capture momentarily, but as one Patriot explained, "We are not going to waste a single Patriot's life on those rats."

Copenhagen City Without Shortages

Copenhagen, May 10 (AP)—If you can't buy it in Copenhagen, it can't be bought in Eurpoe.

This liberated capital of Denmark has steaks and poultry, eggs and ice cream, strawberries and mouthwatering pastries.

Copenhagen has fashionable clothes aplenty and cosmetics. It has transportation. It has everything in fact, except tea, coffee, cigarettes and a black market.

No black market ever has existed because food reductions in this country were considerably lighter than in England or occupied Europe. Authorities here say this was because Germany expected some day to make this a final bastion of resistance and stored food here instead of removing it.

Rationing similar to the American system prevents hoarding, but does not seriously reduce the food allotment.

Schleswig Not Wanted

Copenhagen, May 10 (AP)—Denmark will not ask for the return of the Schleswig area ceded to Germany in 1920, Danish Foreign Minister J. Christmas Moeller said today.

Himmler Rumor Denied.

Stockholm, May 10 (A. P.).—The Swedish Foreign Office today denied rumors that the German Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, had arrived in Sweden.

Reds Land on Danish Isle.

Copenhagen, May 10 (A. P.).—Fifteen hundred Russian soldiers have landed on the Danish Island of Bornholm, off the southern tip of Sweden.

The commander, Col. Ivan Krepov, is collaborating with the Danish authorities, and it is expected that Foreign Minister Christian Moeller and a high British officer will fly to Bornholm today.

The Foreign Office refused to say whether the Russians could be regarded as an occupation force. The Bornholm military headquarters of the Freedom Fighters, the Danish Resistance group, issued a statement saying that the Russians had arrived in order to disarm the German garrison of some 20,000 men.

RUSSIANS CREDIT VICTORY TO ALL

Soviet Press Displays Allies' Statements On Jap War

Moscow, May 10 (AP)—The final capitulation of the Nazis was presented in Russian newspapers today as a triumph of all Allied arms—not just one—and President Truman's and Prime Minister Churchill's sharp words directed against Japan were given front-page display.

Newspapers also carried an unprecedented layout of the portraits of President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Churchill across the tops of their front pages, together with their addresses on the German surrender.

First For Millions

It was the first time millions of Russian leaders had seen in their newspapers a picture of the new American President.

Churchill's reference to the "disgusting misdeeds" and the "treachery and greediness" of Japan were printed on Page 1, along with the Prime Minister's statement that the United States and Britain must fight on.

Thus, by tonight virtually every one of Russia's 190,000,000 population, including her armed forces, had a chance to read the stinging words of the British statesman.

Stalin Speech Sets Tone

The tone of the German surrender stories followed Marshal Stalin's speech last night, in which he said Germany had been beaten by Soviet armies and the Allied command. News of the original surrender document at Reims, disclosed to the Russians in Stalin's speech was printed for the first time.

Americans and Britons in Moscow who had been apprehensive that the Russian people would get the impression the Soviet Government did not place much emphasis on the Reims capitulation said their anxiety had been dispelled by today's press treatment of the victory.

Russians read for the first time President Truman's address saying: "Our victory is but half won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese."

Allied Generals' Pictures

Red Star published pictures of General Eisenhower and Field Marshals Montgomery and Alexander along with principal marshals of the Soviet Union. Another picture showed Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, of the United States Strategic Air Forces, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, General Eisenhower's deputy, at the Berlin surrender ratification.

Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, published a full-length picture of Stalin on the front page, flanked by two-column portraits of Truman and Churchill and the addresses of all three. In the lower left corner of the page it republished the Tehran picture of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

Attitude On Germans

Meanwhile, Ilya Ehrenburg, whose recent strong views on what he thought should be done to Germany brought a sharp reply and correction from Georgi Alexandrov, chief of the propaganda section of the Central Communist Committee, declared today:

"We don't want to enslave the Germans. We want, on the other hand, to burn the terrible ulcer to save children from the return of the brown plague."

He added that "all peoples will find a place under the sun" and "the German people will live after they are cleansed of their fascist filth."

Red Press Prints Pictures, Texts Of Big Three

Moscow, May 10 (AP)—Russian newspapers, in an unprecedented display, published the portraits of President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill across the top of their front pages today, together with their addresses on the German capitulation.

It was the first time the millions of Russian readers had seen in their newspapers a picture of the American President.

Americans, Britons Praised

American and British mission authorities were praised in a clear-cut way in the press treatment of the end of the war. Neswpapers presented the final capitulation of the Nazis as a triumph of all Allied arms, not just of one.

The cue definitely was taken after Marshal Stalin's speech last night in which he said Germany had been beaten by the Soviet armies and the Allied command.

Tehran Photo Published

Red Star, the Army newspaper, published without comment a picture of President Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at Tehran.

The newspapers carried the Tuesday addresses of President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill for the first time. Americans and Britons in Moscow had some anxiety yesterday until the time Stalin spoke lest the people of Russia get the impression that the Soviets did not place much emphasis on the capitulation at Reims. These individuals said their anxiety had been dispelled by today's treatment of the victory.

Truman's Address Printed

Russians read for the first time President Truman's address saying:

"Our victory is but half won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese. When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, then only will our fighting job be done."

For the first time also, readers of Russian front pages saw sharp words directed against Japan by Churchill. His reference to "disgusting misdeeds," to Japan's "treachery and greediness" and the statement that the United States and Britain must fight on were found in the Briton's text.

Words Available To All

Virtually every one of the 190,000,000 Russians including the armed forces had a chance to read and digest these stinging words from Allies of the Soviet Union in a war which has come to an end against Germany.

Red Star published pictures of General Eisenhower and Field Marshals Montgomery and Alexander along with principal marshals of the Soviet Union. These appeared on inside pages. Another picture showed Gen. Carl A. Spaatz of the United States Strategic Air Forces and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, General Eisenhower's deputy, at Berlin at the ratification of the German capitulation.

Texts On Page 1

Not a single item appeared on the front page except the texts of the Big Three leaders' addresses, their portraits and a single quotation from Stalin, above the masthead.

The front page of *Pravda*, the official Communist party newspaper, contained a full-length picture of Stalin and two-column portraits of Truman and Churchill and the addresses of all three. In the lower left corner, it republished the Tehran picture of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

Reds Still Taking Prisoners.

Moscow, May 10 (A. P.).—Special Red Army mop-up squads today were rounding up thousands of Germans still hiding or wandering in areas from the Baltic Sea to the Tyrolean Alps. The toll of 66,000 captured yesterday swelled to nearly 100,000 as the mop-up operations moved into isolated spots in territory that was once behind the Russo-German front.

Foe Beaten, May Lose All Inner China

U. S. Flyers Help Smash Japan's Hunan Drive on American Air Base

U.S. Service Troops Arrive in Kunming

A 6,000-Mile Trip From Persia; Supplies Will Be Landed on the Coast

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, May 11 (Friday).—Chinese troops, with powerful American air support, smashed a major Japanese drive on the American air base at Chihkiang Wednesday and drove on for a nine-and-one-half-mile gain, killing more than a thousand invaders, the Chinese high command announced last night.

The victory, possibly the turning point in the campaign to oust the enemy from the interior of China, led to the encirclement of enemy units at Tungkow, on a main highway seventy miles east of Chihkiang, and at Shanmen,

seventy-five miles east of the air base, which is 250 miles southeast of the capital.

The Chinese said they had captured points twenty and twenty-five miles northwest of Shaoyang (Paoking), which is the main base for the enemy's now seemingly abortive drive on Chihkiang.

The high command said the entire Japanese line in western Hunan Province had crumpled at 4 a. m. Wednesday in the face of a general Chinese counter-offensive launched the day before with well equipped Chinese ground forces augmented by new air-borne units.

Battle for Chihkiang

Major General Claire Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force, declared in Kunming that aerial warfare coupled with the action of a "determined and well equipped Chinese Army" could defeat the Japanese forces now in China's interior provinces.

The battle for Chihkiang, more than any other in almost eight years of the Sino-Japanese war, apart from the Salween River offensive into Burma, represented on the Allied side a great American-Chinese co-ordinated effort.

The Chinese ground forces first held a Japanese outflanking thrust at Sinning and Wukang, southwest of the American air base, and then smashed the whole enemy attack. It was too early to assess the full part played by the new Chinese air-borne units, but the lightning success of the counter-stroke spoke for itself.

2,600 Enemy Dead Counted

More than 2,600 Japanese dead were reported counted in the area fifty-five miles east of Chihkiang, from which the 14th Air Force has been playing havoc with Japanese communications along the China-Indo-China corridor.

A Japanese force surrounded at a point seventy miles east of Chihkiang was eliminated by the Chinese, who took 120 enemy prisoners, an unusually large number.

Pointing to the success of air co-operation in the battle for Chihkiang, as well as the containment of the enemy on the Honan Province front after the fall of Laohokow, Chennault said the air force was in better position now to collaborate with the better-spirited and better-supplied Chinese troops.

Chennault made it clear that the supply situation is still not ideal, but declined to comment on what was being contributed by the trans-Burma pipe line completed a month ago. It was learned authoritatively that the new Stilwell supply road from India to China still was falling short of most of the advance tonnage estimates.

"We didn't receive, in fact, enough tonnage to operate the planes we had," he said.

Pointing to the success of air cooperation in the battle for Chihkiang, as well as the containment of the enemy on the Honan front after the fall of Laohokow, General Chennault said the Air Force was in better position now to collaborate with the better spirited and more adequately supplied Chinese troops.

Chinese Crumple Japs' Line In Hunan Province

Chungking, May 10 (AP)—The entire Japanese line in western Hunan province, where the enemy has aimed an offensive at the United States airbase of Chihkiang, has been crumbled by a general Chinese counteroffensive, the high command announced today.

The enemy's lines fell apart at 4 A.M. Wednesday, following the launching of the Chinese counter-offensive Tuesday morning, the Chinese said. Chihkiang is 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

More than 2,600 Japanese dead were reported counted in an area 55 miles east of Chihkiang, from which Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force has been playing havoc with Japanese communications along the China-Indo-China corridor.

A dozen places where the beaten enemy burned his dead in traditional Japanese fashion were discovered.

A Japanese force surrounded at a point 70 miles east of Chihkiang was wiped out. The Chinese took 120 prisoners—an unusual number in a war in which the Japanese prefer suicide to capture.

Pursuing the Japanese, the Chinese reached the vicinity of Shanmen, 75 miles east of the airbase and north of the main highway to Chihkiang.

Another Chinese column slashed southward in an attempt to cut the retreat line of the Japanese along the highway.

Chennault Stresses Needs

KUNMING, China, May 9 (Delayed) (AP)—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, declared today that aerial warfare coupled with the action of a "determined and well-equipped Chinese Army", could defeat the Japanese forces now in the interior of China.

Recalling his prediction last year that with sufficient reinforcements in aircraft and supplies the Japanese could be halted at Henyang, General Chennault declared that his prediction had miscarried because the air force didn't receive the necessary aircraft and tonnage allotments.

"We didn't receive, in fact, enough tonnage to operate the planes we had," he said.

Pointing to the success of air cooperation in the battle for Chihkiang, as well as the containment of the enemy on the Honan front after the fall of Laohokow, General Chennault said the Air Force was in better position now to collaborate with the better spirited and more adequately supplied Chinese troops.

General Chennault made it clear that the supply situation still was not ideal, but declined to comment on what was being contributed by the trans-Burma pipeline.

It has been reported that the pipeline, the completion of which was announced May 5, has failed thus far to carry any considerable quantity of fuel into China. The pipeline was completed about a month ago.

It was learned independently that the new Stilwell Road from India to China was still falling short of most advance tonnage estimates.

General Chennault announced that in April sixty Japanese planes, sixteen locomotives and 12,269 tons of enemy shipping, in addition to the large numbers of enemy troops on the Honan and Hunan fronts, had been destroyed by Fourteenth Air Force planes.

BRITISH IN BURMA ADVANCE STEADILY

CALCUTTA, May 10—(AP) British columns pushing down the Irrawaddy river from captured Prome in Burma continued their 20-mile-a-day pace and reached a point 75 miles north of Rangoon, where a pocket of cut-off Japanese was attempting to make a stand, Southeast Asia headquarters announced today.

Further progress in the Burma "house-cleaning" was reported with a link-up between the British 15th corps pushing east from Arakan on the west coast and Lushai scouts operating with the Irrawaddy column.

Japanese troops fleeing east of Thazi and Toungoo on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway have thrown up a rearguard screen and have planted thick minefields in the path of the pursuing British, considerably slowing the chase toward Thailand. These Japanese are remnants of the 31st and 33rd divisions.

Allied forces advancing along one of the enemy's main escape routes from the Irrawaddy river delta area near Pegu, northeast of Rangoon, captured an unnamed village against stiff resistance.

Japanese still in the area west of the Sittang river, which empties into the gulf of Martaban northeast of Rangoon, were showing an increased disposition to surrender, Allied advices said. A Japanese officer who gave himself up recently was reported to have expressed bitter dissatisfaction with conditions in Japan.

Use Of Captured Troops Revealed

Calcutta, May 10 (AP)—Indian Army authorities disclosed today that the Japanese and Germans had recruited surrendered Indian troops and used them against the Allies, usually without success. This had been an embarrassing official secret until now.

Some 3,000 or more Indian troops were captured in Burma and used by the Japanese against Empire troops. A large detachment surrendered in Italy recently.

UNITE IN BURMA

Calcutta, May 10 (A. P.).—Against stiff resistance Allied troops have captured a village on the main Japanese escape route from the Irrawaddy River delta area, twenty miles northeast of Pegu. Other British troops operating in the Arakan region of Burma have linked up with British forces west of the Irrawaddy. Troops advancing south down the railway from Prome have made contact with the enemy at a point seventy-five miles from Rangoon.

Eastern Air Command aircraft yesterday attacked Japanese positions on the escape road from Thazi to Siam.

MARINES BRIDGE RIVER NEAR NAHA AFTER HARD FIGHT

Bitter Hand-to-Hand Fighting Reported All Along Okinawa Front.

JAP CASUALTIES MOUNT

Enemy Planes Attack American Shipping off Coast, Bomb Airfield.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Friday, May 11 — (AP) Troops of the Sixth Marine division bridged the mouth of the Asa river near Okinawa's capital city, Naha, yesterday and forced a crossing despite attempts of two Japanese human bombs to thwart them.

Bitter hand to hand fighting was reported all along the southern Okinawa front and U. S. warships for the fifth straight day were called upon for support. They broke up enemy troop concentrations in rear areas.

Attempt to Blow Up Span

The Asa flows into the sea on western Okinawa between Machinao airfield, captured last week, and Naha. The two Japanese who tied heavy explosive charges to themselves, then plunged onto the span in attempts to blow it up, succeeded only in damaging it and delaying the crossing by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's Sixth Marine division.

The Asa had formed a natural barrier to the Americans' southward push.

Japanese casualties in the Okinawa fighting total 38,857 through Wednesday, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communique reported today.

This increased enemy casualties by 2,322 in two days. American 10th army casualties through Monday were 16,425, including 2,684 dead.

The Japanese made several attacks on American shipping off Okinawa Wednesday evening, damaging two fleet auxiliaries. They also bombed Yontan airfield, but "without success," Nimitz said.

Yesterday morning, the Japanese made a dawn attack on both shipping and ground installations but did "no damage," the communique reported.

These attacks cost the enemy six aircraft shot down.

Break Up Concentration

Supported by heavy naval bombardment and aerial bombing and strafing which broke up troop concentrations in rear areas and destroyed or damaged pillboxes, gun emplacements and motor transports, 10th Army troops made "limited gains" throughout the southern front yesterday.

The entire northern half of Okinawa, captured early in the campaign, has been so thoroughly cleared of Japanese that it was turned over to control of Maj. Gen. F. G. Wallace, as island commander, last Friday.

In that area, U. S. military government officials are caring for 135,000 civilians.

Navy search planes, continuing their almost daily sweeps into Korean waters, damaged two medium freighters and two small cargo ships Wednesday by bombing and strafing.

Army Liberators heavily bombed airfields on Truk and Marcus islands and Mustangs attacked radio installations on Chici Jima in the Bonins. Marine Helldivers and Corsairs continued neutralizing raids on the Marshalls, Yap and the Palaus.

a train wrecked and a number of small craft damaged.

Nimitz's communiqué today reported American 10th Army casualties through Monday totaled 16,425 in these categories: 2,16 soldiers and 577 Marines killed; 10,402 soldiers and 2,800 Marines wounded, and 501 soldiers and 38 Marines missing. This was an increase of 2,142 casualties, of whom 347 were killed in four days.

14 Japs To 1 Yank

The Yanks have killed 36,535 Japanese through Monday—a ratio of fourteen enemy lives for each American slain.

Carrier planes of the British Pacific Fleet attacked airfields on Miyaka and Ishigaki islands in the Sakishima group, southernmost of the Ryukyu chain—at a cost of two ships suffering minor damage from enemy airplanes. British pilots destroyed three enemy aircraft.

United States battleships and cruisers, for a fourth consecutive day, bombarded Japanese fortifications on Okinawa and both carrier and Okinawa-based Marine planes bombed and strafed in support of ground troops.

Elsewhere in the western Pacific, army and navy planes attacked Truk, Marcus and the Palaus. Two bombers were lost to intense anti-aircraft fire over Marcus. Survivors of one were rescued.

Rain And Mud Slow Progress On Okinawa

Guam, May 10 (AP)—Their ranks reduced by 16,425 casualties, doughboys and Marines of the United States 10th Army slogged through mud and rain today in their weary battle on the southern Okinawa front.

Rain filled even their foxholes as the troops fought over rugged terrain where the Japanese, holed up in tunnels and elaborate caves, are making a death stand. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the Yanks "continued to move south" but gave no details.

Their only respite was from Japanese aerial attack, enemy planes being grounded, presumably by bad weather, the past two days.

Mustangs Raid On Japan

Army Mustangs, however, made 1,500-mile round trips from Iwo Jima bases to attack Kisarazu airfield and Tateyama naval air station, southeast of Tokyo, Tuesday and Wednesday. They found hunting so poor—only two Japanese planes destroyed and five probably wrecked—that they turned to other targets. These netted a small cargo vessel sunk, a locomotive destroyed,

494 Natives of Marshalls Rescued Under Foe's Fire

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, Friday, May 11—An American naval force made a daring rescue of 494 Marshall Island natives from Jaluit Atoll on Sunday under a Japanese counter-attack, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed today.

This was the first reported evacuation from any of the Japanese-held Marshall group. The natives were evacuated from several islands of the atoll despite the resistance of Japanese garrison troops on those still enemy-held rocks. The Japanese resisted with light weapons, probably machine guns, rifles and grenades, on all islands. The American losses were one killed and one wounded.

MINDANAO BATTLE MOUNTS IN FURY

Battle-Tested Yank Infantry in Stiff Fight Northwest of Davao.

MANILA, May 11 — (AP) Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's battle-tested 24th infantry division was definitely at grips today with Japan's garrison on Mindanao island. A battle of fair proportions was mounting just northwest of captured Davao City, between the Talomo and Davao rivers.

Doughboys who established a bridgehead across the Talmo on Tuesday settled down to the tough job of rooting the Japanese out of their typical elaborate cave defenses. They were making steady gains against stiff resistance.

Dive Bombers Aid Troops

Eighty-five Marine dive bombers closely supported the ground operation.

There still was no word on the American infantry battalion which was reported virtually isolated Monday by a Japanese counter-attack.

A headquarters spokesman said the huge Japanese civilian population of Davao, an estimated 18,000 persons, apparently had evacuated inland and up the Kibawe-Talomo trail toward a high plateau in the Davao hinterland.

American and Allied fliers blockading all of Japan's shipping lanes to the south have sunk or severely damaged 1,892,082 tons of ships in the first four months of this year, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

He said the enemy's "organized commerce in these lanes has practically disappeared and only scattered and sporadic traffic is now attempted."

American doughboys, meantime, were reported making steady gains against stubborn resistance in the Davao sector of Mindanao islands in the Philippines.

Yanks of Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th division was systematically reducing Japanese strongpoints and penetrating enemy positions in the Talomo river area. They established a bridgehead across the river Tuesday.

Inland on Mindanao Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's division was reported "rapidly consolidating its advances."

On Tarakan island, off Borneo, Australian troops penetrated the southern edge of the big Djoeata oil field. Other elements with air support, were applying pressure from the south and west on the enemy defenses in the center of the island.

Targets on nearby Borneo were hit by medium bombers and fighters. These included Jesselton, Brunei bay, Kuching and Tawao. Shipyards were wrecked, warehouses set ablaze and shipping offshore harassed.

On Luzon island in the Philippines the 43rd infantry division east of Manila was rapidly closing in on Ipo dam from the north and south. The dam is the source of at least one-third of Manila's water.

MacArthur reported "remarkably few" American casualties were being suffered in the battle which he said "had seriously depleted the enemy's irreplaceable stocks of ammunition, food and medical supplies and cost him heavy losses in personnel."

Supported By Planes

Warplanes dropped 300 tons of bombs in support of Luzon ground operations. A number of grounded planes were destroyed in the Cagayan Valley, objective of the Yank campaign for the Balete Pass.

Formosa was bombed anew despite adverse flying weather. The French Indo-China coast was hit by 120 tons of bombs concentrated on railroad and highway bridges.

A patrol boat and two freighters were sunk in the China Sea. Direct hits were scored on five freighters in East Indies waters.

paign.

Landing Protects Flank.

Elements of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Dvision invaded Samal Island Tuesday to protect the American flank in the drive up the Davao Gulf coast. There were few, if any, Japs believed to be on the island, which is twenty-two miles long and ten wide.

Other units of the Twenty-fourth Division established a bridgehead across the Talomo River, west of Davao city, in a flanking move to liquidate the Jap force which, in a counter-attack Monday, almost ringed a United States battalion. There was no further word on how this battalion was faring.

The Thirty-first Division advanced seven miles eastward from Kibawe, in central Mindanao, while another column moved northward and engaged a Jap force near the southern airstrip of the Maramag airdrome.

Balete Pass Battle Fierce.

Elsewhere in the Philippines the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-seventh divisions on northern Luzon fought fiercely as they approached the important Balete Pass in an encircling move. The Thirty-second Division advanced 700 yards along the Villa Verde trail near by. East of Manila the Forty-third Division speared to within three miles of Ipo Dam, source of least one-third of the capital's water.

In the air war, Australian and American flyers pounded harbor targets on Borneo, including the old Jap fleet anchorage at Labuan Island.

Two Fifth Air Force Mitchells sank a destroyer off the mouth of the Yangtze River. A 500-ton subchaser was sent to the bottom by a Navy Liberator off Swatow, and two other subchasers were damaged. Two freighters were sunk and several others damaged.

Yanks Invade Isle Off Davao

Conquest of Tarakan Nears End—Fierce Battle Rages in Northern Luzon.

Manila, May 10 (A. P.).—Unopposed American invasion of Samal Island, just off captured Davao city, was announced today as bitter fighting raged on the Mindanao mainland, where doughboys sought to outflank a Jap force which has virtually isolated a Yank battalion.

Meanwhile, the Australian-Dutch campaign on Tarakan Island, off Borneo, neared completion. The Allies held all of Tarakan city, seized strategic [illegible] Hill, and closed in on the Djoeata oil field. They already have the big Pamoesian oil field.

Tokyo radio reported American Negro troops were fighting on Tarakan. There has been no indication from Allied sources that Americans are in the cam-

TINY SPOTTER PLANES PET HATE OF JAPS

U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, May 8—(AP) (delayed) Tiny artillery spotter planes are high on the Japanese list of hates.

A Nipponese soldier demonstrated this near Davao, on Mindanao island. He strapped explosives to his body, penetrated the American lines and ignoring supply dumps, tanks and guns, kept going until he reached a spotter plane strip and ran into the nearest plane.

The enemy soldier and the plane blew up together.

Jap Plane Torn Apart In Air When Yank Rams It 3 Times

Okinawa, May 10 (AP)—United States Marine Lieutenant Robert R. Klingman, of Binger, Okla., deliberately rammed his Corsair fighting plane into the rear of a Japanese fighter three times today to send it spinning to destruction.

The daring action, at 45,000 feet altitude, was acclaimed by Brig. Gen. William Wallace, commander of the Okinawa-based fighter command, as "one of the most remarkable achievements of the war."

Klingman then glided back most of the way to Okinawa. He had dumped his reserve gasoline in order to reach the Japanese plane at the great altitude. His guns had jammed.

Another Corsair pilot, Capt. Kenneth L. Reusser, 25, of Portland, Ore., flew alongside the Japanese plane, his ammunition exhausted, and watched the kill.

Expressions Despairing

From a distance of only 25 feet, he saw the despairing expressions of the Japanese pilot and rear gunner as Klingman rammed their plane apart.

Reusser said: "Our formation of Corsairs was at 10,000 feet at 8.30 A.M. today when we saw vapor trails where a Jap reconnaissance plane was leisurely photographing Okinawa, probably in preparation for another big raid tonight.

"The Corsairs Klingman and I were flying proved unusually powerful and we were able to get up where he was but had to jettison our gas tanks to do it. We were almost at his level and a mile away when he, having completed two wide circles, saw us and streaked north.

Over 400 Miles An Hour

"It was a 'Nick'—their newest and swiftest two-engine fighter.

"We were making over 400 miles an hour at an altitude of about 45,000. We chased him 125 or 150 miles.

"I fired all my wing ammunition into space in order to gain speed and finally closed. I set his engine afire and shot up his wing with the rest of my ammunition. It was enough to slow him.

"Then Klingman, whose guns had frozen, closed and told me over the radio he didn't think he had gas enough to get back to Okinawa, anyway. He said: 'We can't let that —— get away after that long chase. I'm going to hit him with my plane.'

Rear Gunner Having Fit

"When Klingman made his first pass," Reusser said, "I held close in, almost against the Nick's wingtip—not more than 25 feet away.

"The rear gunner gesticulated wildly and hammered his guns with his fists. He was out of ammunition or they had jammed. I could see the horrified expressions of both Japs when Klingman came in.

"The gunner ducked down double.

"Klingman knocked a couple of feet off the Nick's tail.

"Bob made another pass, knocking the Jap rudder off. That rear gunner was having a fit.

"On the third pass, Bob chewed the rest of the tail off, chopping the horizontal stabilizer and elevator away completely. He chopped his propeller clear into the Jap cockpit.

"The Nick spun downward about 15,000 feet; then went straight down."

Klingman said there was considerable jar each time he rammed the Japanese plane.

And each time, he added, he had to run the gantlet of flying parts from both his and the enemy fighters.

"I knew I couldn't bail out at that altitude," he said, "without dying from lack of oxygen or freezing. I planned to ride my plane down to a crash landing in the sea, in the hope of being picked up.

"But, I managed to glide back, losing 700 feet a minute much of the way. I made a dead-stick landing. My engine was ruined. But with a new engine and other repairs my plane will fly again."

Klingman brought the victorious Corsair back to base—gasless, damaged and its guns jammed, but still intact.

V-E TO AFFECT OKINAWA PUSH

Buckner Says Service Units Will Arrive First.

Okinawa, May 10 (A. P.).—Germany's defeat will be felt first on Okinawa not in combat units, but in service troops and increased munitions, Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., Tenth Army commander, said today. He said American troops from the European theater would be welcome, but that it is expected reserves from the United States woud reach this area first.

Meanwhile, the Tenth Army will "push harder and the Japs are growing weaker," the Tenth Army chief said. "We believe our original estmate of 60,000 to 80,000 Japs on Okinawa was too low, and estimate there are 45,000 to 50,000 yet to be killed. But we also believe that we have knocked out slightly less than half of their artillery.

"We will begin to feel the effect of the European victory soon in service troops and munitions, held in the United States as reserves," he said. "As to combat troops, the effect won't be felt for quite awhile."

"We feel that Japanese strength has been reduced far beyond the strength indicated by the 36,000 we have killed, and their losses are greater than that would indicate both in numbers and quality of troops."

Buckner said the 10th Army has two important assets which the Japanese lack—tremendous fire power and enough troops to "run relays and keep their forces awake while ours can sleep."

He explained that the Japanese have committed so many units and suffered such losses they no longer are able to provide rest and replacements on their former scale.

"Don't look for anything spectacular here," he counseled. "We are progressing steadily and killing lots of Japs. A lot of the enemy's fight has been taken out of him by heavy casualties and by the realization their recent counter-attack didn't do them much good."

Buckner said Jap artillery fire had decreased greatly.

Suicide Pilot's Plane Misses Admiral's Ship

OKINAWA, May 10—(AP) A Japanese suicide pilot's plane missed Rear Adm. Lawrence F. Reifsnider's flagship by only a few feet in this morning's attack on American forces off Okinawa.

(The dispatch did not identify Reifsnider's flagship. His last command of public record was of transports.)

The suicide pilot's plane fell harmlessly into the water.

Another crashed close aboard another ship but caused no damage or casualties.

The planes were in one of a series of attacks which damaged two fleet auxiliaries. Six of the Japanese aircraft were shot down.

Molotov Takes Plane For Return Home

Edmonton, Alberta, May 10 (Canadian Press).—Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov of the Soviet Union left Edmonton today for Russia en route home from the San Francisco United Nations World Security Conference.

Mr. Molotov gave no statement and had no comment to make. He stayed at the United States air base last night.

The Russian Foreign Minister and his party left early this morning aboard a United States Army Air Forces plane manned by an American crew.

Canada Relaxes Some War Levies

Ottawa, May 10 (AP)—Reduction of some special war taxes and elimination of others were announced tonight in a statement issued on behalf of Acting Prime Minister Ilsley, outlining the general Canadian policy for the removal of controls and preparation for the conversion from a war to a peace economy.

One of the changes Ilsley announced included plans for relaxation of restrictions on travel by Canadians to the United States.

Excise Tax Removed

Other main points in Ilsley's statement:

Removal of the 25 per cent special excise tax on household electric and gas appliances.

Reduction of the special excise tax on radios, phonographs and cameras from 25 to 10 per cent.

Repeal of the eight per cent sales tax on building materials.

Changes in the special excise tax

on passenger automobiles from a graduated scale running from three to 80 per cent to a flat ten per cent.

Rescinds Machinery Levy

Rescinding of the ten per cent war exchange tax for imported manufacturing and producing machinery and equipment and building materials.

Removal of controls prohibiting the manufacture of a number of household articles.

Ilsley warned against the dangers of inflation and said the tax changes would assist the prices board in achieving its objective of having consumer goods reappear on the market at 1941 prices.

5 VICTORY RIOTERS JAILED IN HALIFAX

Halifax, May 10 (A. P.).—Strong patrols of military and civilian police today guarded against further outbreaks of victory riots which flared in four Nova Scotia towns, causing two deaths and damage estimated at more than $5,000,000.

Five persons were sentenced to prison terms of up to two years, eight others were fined as high as $100 and several thousand service personnel were confined to barracks while military and civil authorities disagreed over where to place the blame for the disturbances.

Rear Admiral L. W. Murray, officer commanding the Canadian Northwest Atlantic area declared: "Civilians led the assault and encouraged service personnel to take part." Mayor Alan Butler of Halifax laid the blame at the door of the Royal Canadian Navy, saying the trouble arose because 8,000 sailors were given leave Monday and Tuesday and allowed to be at large on the streets.

Dead were Lieut.-Commander John George Smith of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was said to have suffered a skull fracture, and an unidentified sailor whose death was attributed to acute alcoholism.

Riots broke out in Halifax, Dartmouth, New Waterford and Whitney Pier, near Sydney. Numerous liquor stores were looted, along with other buildings, and the military command reported a vast amount of the liquor still was in the hands of lawless elements and further outbreaks might be expected.

Fines levied in Halifax were for vagrancy, assault and disorderly conduct. One civilian was convicted of possessing stolen jewelry.

EISENHOWER HAILS PATRIOT FORCES

By Associated Press.

Gen. Eisenhower thanked the resistance forces of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway today for their "inestimable service to the Allied cause and to the future of all freedom loving people."

In a broadcast order of the day to these forces, reported by the Office of War Information, the Supreme Allied Commander said:

"Inadequately armed and in the midst of a savage and ruthless enemy, you have fought on, month after month, year afer year, regardless of the disappointments you suffered and of the danger you have undergone.

"For most of you, your sole reward has been the knowledge that you have, by your efforts, helped to rid your homeland of the hated enemy."

List Of Fascists Held By Allies Grows Daily

[By the Associated Press]

The list of Axis leaders in Allied hands grows daily, but many others still are at large and hunted by the victorious Allies. Death has ended the question of what shall be done with some, notably Benito Mussolini.

The fate of others still poses riddles, chief among these being Adolf Hitler, who the Germans say is dead.

Many of those taken or to be taken undoubtedly will be tried as war criminals, but just who must face Allied tribunals will not be known until official lists are published.

Others Known Dead

Mussolini heads the list of known dead, which includes the son-in-law he ordered shot, Count Galeazzo Ciano; Marshal de Bono and Marshal Italo Balbo. Others known to be dead are Reinhardt Heydrich the hangman, Himmler's executioner in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere; Marshal Erwin Rommel and Philippe Henriot, Vichy Propaganda Minister.

Admiral Jean Darlan and Pierre Pucheu, whom the de Gaullists declared collaborationists, are dead.

Those reported dead include Hitler, Goebbels, Martin Bormann, Joseph Terboven, Field Marshal von Model, Gen. Ernst Udet, General Beck and scores of Russian militarists executed by Hitler after the July 20 attempt on his life.

More Held By Allies

The list in Allied custody is growing. It includes Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Hjalmar Schacht, Vidkun Quisling, Gen. Ritter von Epp, Dr. Hans Frank, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Col. Gen. Franz Halder, Field Marshals Kesselring, von Weichs, von Paulus, Rundstedt, Graziani, Leeb and Speerle; Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, Admiral Nicholas Horthy of Hungary, Puppet Premier Ferenc Szalasi of Hungary, August Thyssen, Milan Nedic of Serbia, Anton Mussert of Holland, Konrad Henlein and Karl Frank of Czechoslovakia, Gen. Kurt Manteuffel, Maj. Gen. Walther von Seydlitz, Konstantin von Neurtah, Franz von Papen, Prince August Wilhelm and Ezra Pound, the American poet.

Under arrest in France are Marshal Pétain, Gen. Maxime Weygand, Jean Borotra and hundreds of others.

Pierre Laval, of France, and Leon Degrelle, of Belgium, are in custody in Spain.

Many Still At Large

Many wanted for crimes and questioning still are at large. Himmler and Ribbentrop head this group.

Also hunted are Julius Streicher, Arthur Rosenburg, Dr. Robert Ley, Lord Haw Haw, Joseph Darnand of France, Gen. Roatta of Italy, Marcel Deat, Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Anton Pavelic, Premier Tiso of Slovakia, Otto Abetz, plus scores of other Germans, collaborationists and Allied ex-patriots. Some may be under arrest already.

A number of prominent militarists cannot be fitted just now into the shadowy jigsaw. Among these, apparently most of them at large, are such men as Field Marshals Keitel, von Brauchitch, Busch and Blaskowitz; Grand Admirals Karl Doenitz and Erich Rader, and Generals Stumpf, Christiansen, Lindemann, Hauser, Guderian, Rendulic, Milch and von Blomberg, Hitler's first chief of staff. Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi radio voice, probably falls in this list. Most of them, including the marshals who signed capitulation agreements, apparently are under Allied control.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry—Invaded Samal Island, Davao Gulf; fights stubborn Jap units on Mindanao mainland.

25th Infantry—Made small advance along Villa Verde Trail, northern Luzon.

31st Infantry—Moved ahead seven miles on central Mindanao.

32d Infantry—Made small advance along Villa Verde Trail, Luzon.

43d Infantry—Opened drive to seize Ipo Dam east of Manila.

RYUKYUS.

7th and 77th Infantry—Gain slowly on east portion of Okinawa line in mud and rain.

1st and 6th Marines—Advance on west flank of Okinawa line.

BIG THREE HEADS SEEN SOLE HOPE IN POLISH TANGLE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—(AP) British Foreign Secretary Eden revealed today that only the direct efforts of Truman, Churchill, and Stalin can break the Big Three deadlock resulting from Russia's arrest of 16 Polish underground leaders.

Emphasizing the seriousness with which Britain views the arrests for reasons which Russia has not yet explained, Eden declared the Poles included "the leading figures of the Polish underground," "officials of Poland's exile government at London and "many persons we thought should be included in a new government at Warsaw."

Progress Impossible

As the situation now stands, he told a news conference, the arrests have "made further progress impossible" in efforts to resolve the whole Polish situation. He added:

"It will now be for the governments themselves to take stock of the situation and to determine what the next step shall be."

With this statement Eden disclosed what had been apparent here for several days—that only intervention of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin offers a way out of the deadlock.

Eden discussed Poland with about 400 reporters jammed into an oak-paneled rrom of his hotel.

His conference covered the whole range of United Nations problems as they have developed in San Francisco. He made these main points:

1—Foresaw a possibility of settling basic problems such as regional arrangements and trusteeships in the next two or three days. Despite heavy pressure to return home, Eden is remaining a little longer in the hope of resolving these issues.

2—At the moment, no formula, is in sight on how to fit regional arrangements into the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world organization. Eden advanced the principle that "regional pacts are extremely valuable in strengthening the world organization, but regional pacts cannot replace it."

Vital Step Forward

3—Described as "an important step forward" and agreement of the big powers that when the proposed world security council recommends settlements of international disputes, a great power which may be a party to a dispute cannot veto the recommendation.

4—The British government intends to let nothing stand in the way of immediately redeploying its military strength against Japan. This is true despite an enormous need for manpower at home.

5—In response to questions on Palestine, Eden said "we will go along and do the best we can" so long as Britain retains a mandate over that territory. He said it is Britain's policy to free India.

Eden's original comment on the Dumbarton Oaks amendment which would allow the security council to recommend settlement of a dispute, included the words: "No great power can by its veto prevent such a recommendation from being made."

This led to an impression among his hearers that he meant a change had been made in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. But the British Information Service issued a clarifying statement. It said that what he actually meant was that no great power which was party to a dispute could veto a recommendation for settling that dispute.

Small-Nation Vote On Voice Slated

San Francisco, May 10 (AP)—The United Nations Conference faced its first big test today on a small-nation bid for greater voice in the proposed peace-enforcing Security Council.

A Cuban proposal to enlarge the council from 11 to 14 or 15 nations was put forward in the conference committee charged with working out council membership, and some who attended last night's session said a vote probably would be taken today.

The committee spent most of its three-hour night session discussing the proposition. As the council plan now stands, it would include the Big Five, plus six smaller powers.

Five Representatives Apiece

A committee on structures and procedures of the general assembly decided last night to let each country have as many as five representatives in the assembly, but only one vote.

Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.), an American delegate, said there was discussion of having one, three and an unlimited number of representatives and that he proposed the figure finally approved.

"That would let various parties and factions within a nation be represented," he said.

Put over temporarily was the question of making countries other than the United Nations eligible for eventual membership in the assembly.

Top Developments

These other developments attracted top interest:

1. A Big Five committee on internationl trusteeships, of which Commander Harold Stassen is the American member, is reported to have reached agreement "in principle" on what sort of machinery to set up for governing the ex-enemy territories of this World War and the previous one. Chief differences had been between Britain and the United States over American insistence on special treatment for areas with strategic value, such as Pacific Island bases.

2. Senators Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Connally (D., Texas) made clear in public statements that they and other American delegates are constantly concerned with what the United States Senate may or may not be willing to accept, by two thirds vote, in the way of a security league. Vandenberg emphasized to reporters that he is keeping his own position mobile but hopes that the charter will be one he can support and help get the Senate to ratify. Connally said in a broadcast that the American delegates are "exerting every effort" for an organization "which will meet with Senate approval."

Partial Russ Victory

3. The Russians finally won a partial victory in their fight to get a World Trade Union Congress spokesman to the conference, even thought Foreign Minister Molotov left yesterday. The conference committee on a World Economic and Social Council, accepted 25 to 3, a Russian proposal that such a representative be consulted by it. Molotov had failed in similar moves previously.

4. Secretary of State Stettinius continued his series of meetings with other Big Five power representatives, including Foreign Minister Eden, of Britain. They are trying to get together on amendments proposed by the smaller nations.

Russian Labor Proposal Rejected at Conference

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—(AP) The United Nations conference turned down a Russian labor proposal today as it whisked through a round of decision-making committee meetings, then came to a dead stop on one big issue.

A committee considering the structure of a World Security council found a suggestion for enlarging the council's membership too hot to handle right now. It debated the question briskly, but put off a showdown vote.

The council is the core of proposed world mechanism for keeping peace, and small nations want to expand its membership from 11 to 14 or 15, so they will have a bigger hand in maintaining international security. Present plans are to have five big power members, six smaller ones.

The Russians lost out on their proposition when the Conference Steering committee rejected the idea of letting world trade union leaders into deliberations of a committee working on economic and social problems.

Moves were under way toward compromises on two major issues—trusteeships for strategic or dependent areas of the world and letting Pan-America solve its own peace-keeping problems without slicing a new world league into rival blocs.

An American delegate, Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), was report-

ed to have promised a committee that the United States would bring forward as soon as possible a plan for solving the riddle of managing regional security systems. The American delegation will tackle the matter again tomorrow.

Russia and China produced proposals on international trusteeships today which were described as fairly close to an American plan. That put Britain in a somewhat isolated position among the big-four countries sponsoring the conference, with its proposals considerably different from the others.

The committee which failed to vote on expanding the security council did accept a big-four amendment under which the smaller nations would be picked for membership on it according to geographical position and their ability to contribute to a world police force.

The conference accomplishments so far brought from British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden a news conference declaration that he was "thoroughly convinced that we will leave here with a better charter than the one that was outlined at Dumbarton Oaks."

Eden laid particular emphasis on a change backed by the sponsoring powers—China, Russia, Britain and the United States—which he said would give a world security council authority to make definite recommendations for peaceful settlements of disputes without letting any of the Big Five powers veto such a recommendation against itself.

Eden used the meeting with reporters as a form to criticize sharply Russia's arrest of 16 Polish underground leaders. He said it was "unhappy news," that many of the men had excellent records, that many were the types Britain wanted in a broadened, Democratic government in Warsaw.

Now, Eden said, it is up to British, Russian and American chiefs of state to adjust the three-nation dispute over the make-up of a Polish government.

Britain and America lined up against Russia to overturn an earlier decision by the conference committee for social and economic cooperation to let representatives of a World Trade Union Congress sit in on its meetings as observers.

It was on Russia's motion, that this committee voted 25 to 3 yesterday to admit the WTUC leaders.

Action Is Blocked

The American and British delegations quickly went to work to block this action. While there are dozens of other organizations with consultants at San Francisco, they cannot attend committee meetings. Some delegates objected to showing favoritism to labor leaders.

The result was that the opposition demanded, and got, a special meeting of the conference's policy-shaping steering committee. Sessions of three working committees were cancelled to make way for it.

Then, by a vote of 33 to 10, the steering agency overrode the economic and social committee.

Secretary of State Stettinius, steering committee chairman, put it less bluntly. He announced merely there had been reaffirmation of a policy that the only organizations which could have unofficial observers at any committee sessions were those with governmental connections.

There are five of these: The League of Nations, the International Labor Office, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Court.

EDEN SAYS SOVIET SEIZED MOST ABLE POLISH STATESMEN

He Thinks Many Arrested Should Be Included in New Warsaw Regime.

MAY 11 1945

San Francisco, May 10 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, said today that the sixteen Polish leaders arrested by Russia included "nearly all the leading figures of the Polish underground movement." Many arrested, he said, were persons the British thought should be included in a new, democratic Warsaw government.

Speaking to a jam-packed news conference, Mr. Eden also reviewed the work of the United Nations toward creating a world security organization and predicted that the problem of fitting in regional arrangements would be worked out, though "I don't yet see a solution." He said that the solution should be built upon the principle that "regional pacts are extremely valuable in strengthening a world organization, but regional pacts cannot replace it."

Among the big-power amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, on which conference committees are moving forward, Mr. Eden stressed especially one which he said would give the proposed world security council authority to "definitely recommend how a dispute threatening the peace can be settled and no great Power can by its veto prevent such a recommendation being made." Dapper and smiling, Mr. Eden opened the conference at noon here by saying that the British delegation sometimes had wished very much in the last day or two to be at home, especially in London, because of what that battered capital has experienced in the way of war destruction.

NAZI PARTY TRIAL ASKED

United States Proposal Held Means Of Catching Small Fry

MAY 11 1945

San Francisco, May 10 (AP)—The United States has proposed that organizations such as the Nazi party, as well as individuals, be tried for atrocities and war crimes.

In an official announcement, the State Department disclosed today that Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, personal representative of President Truman, has completed conferences here with representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France on the prosecution of war criminals.

The department said it was the purpose of proposals laid before the group by Rosenman "to organize machinery and set up a procedure which will assure a just and expeditious trial to the major individuals and to the organizations accused of atrocities and war crimes in Europe—but one which will permit no evasion, undue delay or dilatory tactics."

Mass Prosecution Seen

In connection with this, it was explained by a State Department official that if an enemy political organization is placed on trial and convicted of war crimes, all members of the organization would be subject to punishment.

This would make possible the mass prosecution of individuals who otherwise might escape being charged because they did not rank as major war criminals.

Rosenman sought in his conferences with the Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Viachislaw Molotov, and the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, to lay the groundwork for organization of an international military tribunal to try the European war criminals.

Procedure Discussed

The leaders also discussed procedure for such a trial.

The State Department said that formation of this tribunal "would not affect the principle stated in the Moscow declaration of November 1, 1943, that those criminals guilty of specific atrocities in any of the occupied countries would be returned to those countries for trial according to their own laws."

Rosenman has maintained close consultation in the negotiations with Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court, designated by President Truman as chief American counsel in prosecuting war criminals. Jackson, however, did not come to San Francisco with Rosenman, who expects to return to Washington tomorrow.

There have yet been no official indications from the other governments as to possible acceptance of the American proposals.

Labor Representatives Barred

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP).—Britain and America lined up against Russia today to overturn an earlier decision by the conference committee for social and economic co-operation to let representatives of a world trade union congress sit in on its meetings as observers.

It was on Russia's motion that this committee voted 25 to 3 yesterday to admit the W. T. U. C. leaders.

The American and British delegations quickly went to work to block this action. While there are dozens of other organizations with consultants at San Francisco, they cannot attend committee meetings. Some delegates objected to showing favoritism to labor leaders.

The result was that the opposition demanded, and got, a special meeting of the conference's policy-shaping steering committee. Sessions of three working committees were canceled to make way for it.

Then, by a vote of 33 to 10, the steering agency overrode the economic and social committee.

Secretary of State Stettinius, steering committee chairman, put it less bluntly. He announced merely there had been reaffirmation of a policy that the only organizations which could have unofficial observers at any committee sessions were those with governmental connections.

There are five of these: the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a United Nations food and agriculture organization and the World Court.

Some Latin-American delegates reported that Mexico and Guatemala supported Russia on the steering committee. They weren't altogether pleased that the Pan-American countries had failed to ballot solidly.

Conference Bartenders Are Pretty Busy

MAY 11 1945

San Francisco, May 10 (AP).—Bartenders along San Francisco's swanky bistro circuit, patronized by delegates to the United Nations conference, are emptying collectively approximately 1,000 bottles of spirits daily.

How much was consumed at private parties and in hotel rooms is something else. Liquor stores have reported a brisk trade. There have been some parties where as much as three cases of whisky and an equal amount of champagne have gone down the hatch.

For the most part, the bartenders are tight-lipped about how much they serve. Their bosses, they say, wouldn't like for them to give out that information. But they do admit there has been "a slight increase" since the conference started.

The delegates make no excuses for taking a nip now and then. Most of them come from countries where drink is considered a necessity.

But the thing that has thrown a damper on the spirit of San Francisco's cocktail hour is the scarcity of Scotch and bonded whisky, not to mention the absence of national drinks.

The bars have a quota of between seven and ten bottles of Scotch daily. It's a matter of being on hand early if you prefer Scotch, and most of the Europeans do. But they are beginning to acquire a taste for Bourbon and rye, although they prefer the mixed drinks, particularly Martinis.

When V-E day came, many of the European delegations wanted to celebrate with toasts in their national drink. But in all San Francisco there was no aquavit for the Norwegians, no slivovitch for the Yugoslavs, no real bols gin for the Dutch.

But there was champagne and a few bottles of imported French wines. The Europeans haven't acquired a taste yet for our domestic wines.

"In another ten years," said a Frenchman, "the taste will be better."

There's some vodka in the bars, but it isn't what the Russians drink.

E. J. Iversen, liquor controller of one of San Francisco's biggest hotels, said that his wine sales had more than tripled since the conference opened.

Delegates from Europe were surprised to find men in uniform, under military regulations, cannot be served any hard liquor until after 4 P. M.

A Dutchman who arrived at the conference in uniform was forced to drink beer while his companion, in civilian clothes, knocked back a couple of old-fashioneds.

Stettinius Buys First War Bond

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP).—Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, bought today the first Eisenhower series bond to be sold in this country. He purchased the $500 bond, which is being sold in the Seventh War Loan drive opening Monday, from Miss Patricia Mulpeters, of San Francisco. The sale took place in the hallway of the Veterans Building as Mr. Stettinius was leaving a United

Russian Delegates' Ship Flies Her Victory Flags

Officers in Civilian Clothes So They Can Tipple

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP).—The M. S. Smolnie is all decked out in her signal flags today in celebration of Russia's two-day victory holiday. Most of her officers are in civilian clothes, because, they explained, they intend to pour on the vodka. They wouldn't think of getting tipsy in uniform, so, off with the uniform.

The Smolnie, a diesel-engined ship, is tied up at one of San Francisco's docks. She will carry back home, across the Pacific, part of the staff of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations Conference.

Neat and unpretentious, the Smolnie has been represented as a floating warehouse of vodka and caviar. But on board there are no signs of huge amounts of such delicacies, although the vodka flowed freely last night—from water pitchers.

The victory celebration was a jolly, although modest, affair.

Japan's Spirit Will Avenge German Defeat, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, May 10 (AP)—"To avenge fallen Germany and to smash the enemy," said Radio Tokyo, is the "true picture of the Japanese spirit today."

Paying tribute to the late Axis partner, Tokyo added: "The fight put up by the German people in defending their fatherland and, moreover, Führer Hitler's fighting to his death, have left a deep impression in the minds of the Japanese people.

"Now We Are Alone"

"Our feeling of sympathy and admiration toward the Germans is far stronger than that of contempt or scorn, and the determined feeling of 'now we are alone' arises in the mind of each and every Japanese."

Acknowledging that peace in Europe has made "our future tremendously difficult," Radio Tokyo declared that "when it comes to fighting alone, the Japanese are able to manifest a tenfold strength."

Began War On Own Accord

The broadcast recorded here, admitted that Japan "started the war on her own accord for her own reasons" and not with the "idea that Germany would take sides with us."

Observing that some Japanese statesmen had called Germany "unfaithful for negotiating a separate surrender in violations of the tripartite pact," the broadcast said that this is "not the feeling of the Japanese people."

Motoki Yamazaki, newly appointed president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, asserted that "greater efforts" would be made to establish "self-sufficiency" in Manchuria and to boost the production of all products that have a direct bearing on Japan's fighting strength.

Warns Of Propaganda

Apparently fearful of the effects of American propaganda, Radio Tokyo cautioned the Japanese people that "as long as we maintain our correct composure we have no cause to be frightened."

The American radio warned that Allied psychological warfare had been used successfully against Italy, "and even more successfully against Germany."

It is "an absolute certainty," the broadcast said, that America "will launch an even more persistent campaign of propaganda warfare," now that the European war is ended.

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ASKS LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP OVER EUROPE

Arizona Senator Demands Speedy Removal of Controls.

MAY 11 1945

BACKS STAND OF A. P. HEAD

Assails V-E Day Confusion and Calls Free Flow of News Essential to Peace.

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—Senator McFarland (D.-Ariz.) called today for the lifting of censorship controls in Europe as "quickly and completely as possible."

He expressed agreement in a statement with the stand taken by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, against continued censorship, and criticized the military censors' handling of news of the German surrender.

"It seems to me that whether or not an Associated Press reporter violated an understanding with respect to the timing of his story is of relatively minor consequence in comparison with the larger aspects here involved of censorship and the freedom of news," Senator McFarland said.

"I am inclined to agree with Mr. Kent Cooper of the Associated Press that what we must be concerned with now is the lifting of rigid censorship controls as quickly and as completely as possible. I am well aware of the requirements of security but common sense and good judgment and not artificial censorship regulations should govern. The plain fact is that the war is over in Europe; the war was over when Allied and German representatives signed the unconditional surrender in Reims. The best proof that this most important story of the past decade was badly mishandled by censorship officials lies in the fact that the Germans themselves knew most of the facts long before we in America were permitted to know the official story.

'Confused Reports.'

"It must be perfectly obvious that the jubilation of V-E day in this country was dampened by a series of confused, indirect and belabored reports from Europe during the last week all hinting at the end of hostilities. The American people—and free peoples everywhere—are entitled to better treatment than that. One of the things that we fought this war for is freedom of speech and freedom of press.

"It is imperative to the better understanding of world affairs and the bringing about of friendly co-operation between and among the peoples of the world that in the days ahead there be no artificial restrictions upon any news from or to Europe. I hope that our military authorities will remember that the highest civilian authorities in this nation have gone on record and are even now ardently working for a free press throughout the world.

"President Truman is to be commended in withholding the official announcement of V-E day on account of the agreement which our Government had that it would be made simultaneously by the three Powers. But an official announcement is one thing and the free flow of news is another. It is my opinion that the free flow of news among nations where the security of a nation or nations is not involved is absolutely essential to the kind of understanding which will bring about peace for the world."

ALLIES TO BAR OUTSIDE PRESS FROM GERMANY

The OWI Will Supervise Publication of Its Own Newspapers.

FOREIGN BUSINESS IS BANNED

Non-German Enterprise Will Not Be Permitted for an Indefinite Period.

MAY 1 1945

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said today that Allied newspapers and magazines will be barred from circulating in Germany for an indefinite period during military occupation and that a similar ban will be placed on all foreign business enterprise.

A few German newspapers will be published under Allied military control, the head of the Office of War Information told reporters.

"The reason is very simple—Germany is a sick man," he said. "He now can have only what the doctors prescribe. Later on, he will have a more ample diet."

Davis asserted that the policy he announced was necessary to insure maintenance of order in the potentially chaotic conditions attending restoration of German life. When a reporter asked "why are Allied officials afraid of giving entry to American newspapers?" he replied:

"I think the Germans would get too much impression of divided policies. For twelve years their papers have expressed one policy, and they are out of the habit of understanding what a free press means.

"Those who adopted this policy all believe in a free press and in democracy, but the Germans are a peculiar case—a type of case unknown in world history—and they have got to undergo peculiar treatment."

The policy, he said, was arranged by the psychological warfare division of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied headquarters, when the unified command dissolves and separate American, British, French and Russian zones are set up, the occupying nations will control information and propaganda matters. Their efforts are to be co-ordinated by the top control council to be set up in Berlin.

Allied Army officials are starting the German press to functioning, using OWI staffs for the most part.

Davis said soldiers of the American occupying forces may subscribe to American newspapers and periodicals, since they are United States citizens and "entitled to read the newspapers of their own country."

The ban on any foreign business enterprise in Germany for an indefinite period is a policy "agreed on by the governments involved," the OWI chief said. He did not amplify the statement.

ALLIES TO EDIT READING MATTER, FILMS FOR REICH

WASHINGTON May 10.—(AP) All publications, films and business enterprises from the United States and other countries will be barred from Germany indefinitely during military occupation, OWI Director Davis said today.

Allied armies of occupation will control all newspapers, other publications, films and radio enterprises which are permitted, he told a news conference.

Information sections of each occupying military government—U. S., British, Russian and French—will publish a few newspapers, perhaps magazines and books, and will operate what remains of the German radio system.

In reply to a question, Davis said he believed the Russians had concurred in this policy.

The restricted news media policy was decided by the Allied military governments, Davis said, with OWI concurring.

Better Diet Later

He explained that "Germany is a sick man. He now can have only what the doctors prescribe. Later on, he will have a more ample diet."

The policy is necessary, Davis asserted, to maintain order now and to bring the Germans back to "sanity and order."

The news the Germans get now will be the beginning of their re-education, Davis said.

In an earlier interview a reporter asked him why Allied officials were "afraid of giving entry to American newspapers."

"I think the Germans would get too much impression of divided policies," Davis replied. "For 12 years their papers have expressed one policy, and they are out of the habit of understanding what a free press means."

However members of the armies of occupation still may receive publications from their own countries to which they subscribe.

Davis disclosed in his news conference that the first booklet which OWI will distribute to the Germans will describe and picture the horrors of German concentration camps.

The booklet will be given a "test distribution," said Edward Barrett, OWI overseas director, to determine whether later it will be distributed free of charge or sold to the Germans.

RECONVERSION PLAN OUTLINED

73 Orders That Curbed Civilian Goods Are Revoked.

MAY 11 1945

Washington, May 10 (AP)—J. A. Krug today outlined his program for "orderly" removal of industrial controls and asked manufacturers not to "jump the gun" on the reconversion time table.

The War Production Board chairman announced that 73 orders prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of civilian products have been revoked, as of today. About half the 420 orders on WPB's books will have been removed "within the next few months," he said.

Those already dropped include most of the curbs on "hard goods" except for those using large quantities of metal, such as automobiles, furniture, refrigerators and stoves.

Break For Business July 1

Krug set July 1 as the date on which business will be given unrestricted access to such steel, copper and aluminum as is not taken up by priority orders for war and war-supporting activities.

Until that is done, the revocation of individual controls means little in terms of building up civilian supplies, for WPB's machinery for the allocation of metals will continue to channel them to war and essential uses only.

Ordinary manufacturers resuming or increasing civilian goods output will have to depend on idle, surplus or second-hand materials until this machinery—the familiar "controlled materials plan" is opened up to let them receive the three basic metals.

Wants Orders Followed

However, such nonpriority orders may be placed at once, Krug said, to become valid on the books of steel, aluminum and copper mills when the July 1 relaxation occurs. Thereafter mills will make deliveries, subject to the rule that they do not interfere with WPB-authorized orders.

Krug warned that industry "is expected to continue compliance with all WPB orders and regulations as long as they remain in effect."

"Industry has co-operated magnificently," he said. "I have complete confidence that industry will continue this co-operation and will not try to jump the gun on reconversion."

Two Additional Actions

Two additional actions preparatory to partial reconversion were announced by the production chief. They were:

1. The granting of an AA-4 priority rating—a rating lower than that accorded most essential civilian production, but sufficient to assure favored treatment—to all manufacturers who produce less than $50,000 worth of goods a quarter. This help will start July 1 and end December 31.

2. The removal of most "rating floors"—rules which prescribe that orders must carry a specified rating or be ignored—to permit the placing of nonpriority orders in cases where production and delivery will not interfere with rated orders.

Simplified System Planned

The WPB chairman said he would announce shortly a simplified priority system having only two ratings, "MM" for military goods and "CC" for needed civilian products. This will come into use gradually, it was indicated.

Strict controls over factories' inventory supplies of materials will be maintained, he added, until the danger of hoarding or pre-empting of supplies is past. The release of materials and manpower for civilian production will "not be sudden or drastic," Krug said; much of these resources in the next few months must be channeled into critically needed production for the war against Japan.

Krug said also that WPB's control system is flexible and if emergency shortages arise curbs will be tightened again.

Ban On Civilian Goods Metals To Come Off

MAY 11 1945

Washington, May 10 (AP)—War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug, unveiling a pattern for reconversion, announced today that three essential metals will be released for consumer goods July 1.

Manufacturers of civilian products will be able to obtain steel, copper and aluminum after that date without allotment orders, where delivery does not interfere with war production or priority consumer requirements.

Krug also announced special provisions to aid small manufacturers in acquiring supplies of the three metals. Applicable to those who produce less than $50,000 in any quarter of the year, they also cover the needs of veterans and new enterprises in that category.

"Hard Goods" Outlook

Limitations on the production of a small number of "hard goods" using large quantities of materials, such as automobiles, furniture, books, refrigerators and stoves, "will have to be retained until supplies free up a great deal more," Krug said in a statement.

"These orders generally will be amended to permit some production," he added.

The WPB chief said that of 420 control orders in effect April 1, 73 already have been revoked, "and it is expected that about half will have been revoked within the next few months."

"Downward revisions of war production schedules cannot all be made instantly," Krug said. "Contract cutbacks and the resulting release of productive resources will be spread over a period of months."

Only If Materials Available

He emphasized that pentup demands for such programs as farm machinery, transportation and utilities will consume "a great deal of the material freed by cutbacks."

He stressed also that revocation of particular orders will not necessarily mean immediate resumption of the affected production, will, he said, clear the way for such manufacture as facilities, materials and manpower become available.

Krug authorized manufacturers to place orders now for steel, copper and aluminum for delivery after July 1.

He said the special aids for small

manufacturers were designed to help them "get their fair share of production materials."

"WPB wants and encourages the small business man to get going as fast as he can," Krug said.

These manufacturers will get an AA-4 preference rating for materials, exclusive of textiles and related products. This lines them up for materials immediately after the priority civilian requirements have been met.

WAR MATERIEL TO BE STUDIED

Senate Committee Inquiry To Be Made On Battlefield

Washington, May 10 (AP)—The Senate's War Investigating Committee decided today to conduct its next big inquiry on the now silent battlefields of Europe.

A group of six was named to tour the continent with army help and determine:

1. What war materiel can be salvaged.

2. What should be junked there on the spot.

The trip may be undertaken in the next several weeks. The members have been processed through the War Department's channels for passports, inoculations and other preliminaries to the trip.

Those To Make Inquiry

Appointed to make the investigation were Senators Kilgore (D., W.Va.), Tunnell (D., Del.), Mitchell (D., Wash.), Brewster (R., Maine), Ball (R., Minn.) and Ferguson (R., Mich.).

They conferred today with Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, on the technical details of what the United States holds in Europe, and what was sent there on lend lease.

A survey of American funds abroad also will be made. Senators said they were interested primarily in the "quality, quantity and character" of the holdings and the inquiry would be extensive.

The task is part of the entire committee's plan to gather the information on United States holdings in all theaters to formulate policy for Congress. A subcommittee is working now on a report of a survey in the Caribbean which will be submitted when Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) recovers from his recent illness.

Plane Expansion In Reverse Due For Industry

Washington, May 10 (AP)—A Senate subcommittee said today the aircraft industry is in for "a spectacular expansion in reverse."

Civilian and commercial demand for planes after the war, the group declared, depends upon preparation and execution of a broad program for the development of aviation, including the building of landing fields and making aeronautical training and research readily available.

Chairman O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) of a Senate Military subcommittee working on the problem, added in a report that the Government's decision to halt operations at Henry Ford's Willow Run factory after July demonstrates "the staggering proportion of the problems" to be faced in using or disposing of the vast plane-building facilities developed during the war.

No Civilian Market

"In five years an industry which had been producing 3,000 planes annually was transformed into an industry producing more than 9,000 planes a month," the report said. "With less than 100,000 workers in 1939, it was employing more than 2,100,000 at the peak. . . .

"All this is now being thrown into reverse. There is no civilian market for this vast system.

"One month's current production of transport planes . . . would provide a whole year's replacements for the equipment operated by all of the airlines of the whole world before the war. . . .

"The Government which brought this mammoth industry into existence should not be satisfied with a narrow program of mere storage or scrapping.

Change In Planes Indicated

"We have not only the physical plants and equipment as well as the aircraft and aircraft parts, we have the managerial organization and the human skills that made the achievement possible.

"The commercial airplane of the postwar world must be a different instrument from that which we have used for war. If the army of workers who have built the air fleets that destroyed German industry and transport and are now performing the same service to Japan is demobilized with the coming cut-backs, we may have to start from scratch again."

TAX REDUCTION OPPOSED UNTIL JAP SURRENDER

Morgenthau, in Press Talk, Says Administration's Position Is Same.

MAY 1 1 1945

GEORGE DEMANDS REDUCTION

Senate Finance Committee Head Calls for Downward Revision as Aid to Business.

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau indicated today that the administration is opposed to any reduction of taxes until Japan is defeated.

"The administration position has not changed with regard to the need for all revenues we can get during the war," he said at a news conference when asked what he thought about the recommendation of Senator George (D.-Ga.) for reduction of taxes on 1946 incomes regardless of the status of the war.

Mr. Morgenthau would not elaborate his comment. Reporters noted that he carefully used the phrase "administration position" rather than "Treasury position."

Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said he favors "substantial" reductions in both individual and corporation income taxes.

Such reductions should be made even if the war with Japan shows signs of continuing another year or two, Mr. George told a news conference yesterday, his first since his return from a European atrocity inspection tour.

"It is perfectly clear to me that we cannot hope for a restoration of peacetime business at high levels without a revision of the tax laws," he said. "That applies especially to individuals."

Mr. George did not go into details of the cuts he had in mind, but said that he hoped a proper bill could be worked out to take effect early next year.

He added that his conversations with servicemen abroad had about convinced him the Government should cancel all Federal tax obligations that have accumulated against them during the war. Some of the officers, he said, are going to face staggering tax bills when they come home.

Mr. George also asserted that two important provisions of the so-called G. I. Bill of Rights need immediate revision.

The business loan provision, he said, won't work because of the restriction that the Government can guarantee but 50 per cent of the loan and not to exceed $2,000. That's too small a sum on which to establish a business, Mr. George asserted.

BUSINESS TAXES REVISIONS URGED

Program to Aid Reconversion Recommended by Senate-House Group.

WASHINGTON, May 10 — (AP) Immediate sweeping revisions of business taxes, designed to aid in reconversion from war to peace production, was recommended jointly today by the Senate-House Postwar Tax committee and the Treasury department.

The program does not call for any reduction in tax rates, but includes other provisions easing the burden on many businesses.

Five specific recommendations for revisions were made as follows:

1—Increase the excess-profits-tax specific exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective beginning with the tax year 1946.

2—Provide that the postwar credit of 10 per cent of the excess-profits tax be taken currently with respect to tax liabilities of 1944 and subsequent years.

3—Advance to Jan. 1, 1946, the maturity date of outstanding excess profits tax postwar refund bonds.

4—Provide for speed-up of refunds resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and of unused excess-profits credits.

5—Provide for speed-up of refunds resulting from the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities.

GERMANS COST ARMY 800,000

American Casualties Include About 150,000 Dead

MAY 1 1 1945

Washington, May 10 (AP)—American Army casualties in the war against Germany total about 800,000, including about 150,000 dead, Secretary of War Stimson estimated today.

The figures are for all army forces, but do not include the 14,894 casualties, 8,887 of them dead, listed by the Navy, Marine Corus and Coast Guard for the European phase of the war.

None of those totals takes into account any losses in campaigns against Japan.

Nearing Million Mark

The over-all figures for all services and all theaters since Pearl Harbor, meanwhile, approached the million mark, with a total of 972,654 reported through April 30. That number, announced today, was up 22,182 in the last week. Army casualties have reached 867,709 and those of the Navy 104,945.

Secretary Stimson, in a breakdown of the figures, said fighting in Germany during April cost American ground forces 34,598 casualties, including 5,324 killed, 25,407 wounded and 3,867 missing.

He listed these ground forces losses on the Western front from D-day last June through April: Total 512,113, including 88,225 killed, 365,320 wounded and 58,568 missing and captured.

"Limited" Additions Seen

About half of the wounded in the campaigns against Germany have returned to duty, he said, and those taken prisoner are being returned rapidly. Between 70,000 and 80,000 captured Americans have been freed from prison camps, the Secretary said, and more than 8,000 have been brought back to the United States.

Stimson said it is "inevitable," in view of the magnitude of operations and the time involved in making careful investigations, that individual casualty notices from the war against Germany will continue to be received by next of kin for several weeks. But he said the additions "should be limited in number."

U. S. TROOPS MOVED FROM IRAN TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Service troops already have been shifted to China from the Persian Gulf area where they helped supply the Soviet Army, the Army disclosed today.

A huge truck convoy, commanded by Col. Paul R. Guthrie of Denver, Col., made the 6,000-mile trek from the Iranian desert to the Kunming, China, supply center in what was described as "record time."

The convoy traveled by sea, rail and highway. The first leg of the journey from the Iranian desert to Calcutta, India, was made aboard ship. From Calcutta the convoy was carried on railroad cars to the Ledo terminus of the Stilwell highway. From there it rolled under its own power over the highway to Kunming. Every vehicle arrived intact.

The movement, it was revealed, was planned long in advance—even before the Japanese were driven from north Burma and before the Stilwell Road was opened.

The dates for the journey and the time it required were not given. The force already is at work transferring munitions and supplies to Chinese forces.

Among the officers who helped set up time table and work out details for the trip were Maj. M. R. Price of Los Angeles, Calif.; Capt. P. A. Vandenbosch of Fairlawn, N. J.; Maj. J. B. Lightburn of New York City, and Lieut. Col. C. E. Stilson of Detroit.

Service Troops Moved From Persia To China

Washington, May 10 (AP)—A big shift of American service troops and transports to China was disclosed today 24 hours after the Army revealed that it expects to unload supplies on the China coast.

The latest development was a War Department report that service troops, in a huge truck convoy, already have been moved to China from the Persian Gulf area where they helped supply the Soviet Army.

Gen. Brehon Somervell injected a reference to China into news-conference discussion yesterday of problems confronting the service forces, which he commands, in getting equipment into the Pacific theater.

Journey In 'Record Time'

Unlike the European theater when there were excellent docks and sufficient manpower in Britain to handle the supplies, he said facilities and qualified men are extremely limited in the Orient.

Significantly, Somervell also observed that more bases must be secured to carry the air war to Japan. They must be large enough, he emphasized, so that "our numerical strength can be deployed."

The convoy, commanded by Col. Paul R. Guthrie, of Denver, made the 6,000-mile journey from the Persian Desert to Kunming, China, in what was called "record time."

FRENCH OFFER TWO DIVISIONS FOR EAST

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—Rene Pleven, French Minister of Finance, said at the White House today that France is ready to furnish two divisions, with more to follow, to fight Japan. He said that he gave President Truman this assurance during a conference at which he called to pay his respects and to thank the United States for all this country is doing to help rehabilitate the French railways.

To French divisions would be approximately 30,000 men, nearly the same size as two American divisions. These are ready now, M. Pleven said, and there will be others to follow.

U.S. To Land In China

Washington, May 10 (AP) — The Army intends to land on the China coast.

This was confirmed officially by Gen. Brehon Somervell at a news conference in discussing the scarcity of qualified civilians in the Pacific to unload supplies for the war against Japan. This is the way Somervell phrased it:

"Although some help is available in the Philippines and can be expected along the coast of China, soldiers will have to be used to handle the large proportion of the thousands of tons of cargo unloaded daily."

U.S. Keeping Convoy System On Supplies

New York, May 10 (AP)—Despite the end of the war in Europe there has been no change in the convoy system of sending supplies abroad, Navy and shipping officials said today.

Officials are working on the theory that some submarines may not have received the surrender

order and that some U-boat officers who are fanatical Nazis might prey on Allied shipping until their torpedoes are exhausted.

War Shipping Administration officials said no tapering off of supplies from this harbor was expected in the near future. Lend-lease supplies, food and other cargoes are expected to keep the harbor as busy as ever.

Two Small Craft Lost In Philippines Action

Washington, May 10 (AP)—The Navy announced today the loss of a support landing craft and a motor mine sweeper in the Philippine area from enemy action.

The landing craft, LCS (L) (3) 26, was sunk in Mariveles Bay while participating in the recapture of Bataan and Corregidor, with 35 casualties, including killed, wounded and missing. The normal complement of such a ship is about 50. Her skipper, Lieut. Herbert Chernin, Brooklyn, N.Y., was wounded in the action.

The motor mine sweeper YMS 71 was lost in the recent Tawi Tawi action. Her skipper, Lieut. Ernest O. Saltmarsh, Pensacola, Fla., and five crew members were wounded. Two others were listed as missing. The normal complement of a vessel of that type is about 30 men.

BIG FIGHT LOOMS ON PRICE, WAGE CONTROL PLANS

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) Administration plans for control of prices and wages during the reconversion period ran head-on into opposition from Senator Taft (R-Ohio) today with strong indications of a big fight brewing.

Simultaneous with release of the War Labor board's plan to hold wages stable as war industries turn to civilian consumption, Taft introduced legislation to lift wage controls Jan. 1 and to ease price controls after this year.

Would Release Luxuries

Specifically Taft wanted price curbs taken off "all luxury and other commodities the price of which in the opinion of" the price administrator "does not substantially affect the cost of living." He also proposed a requirement that any price ceilings after Jan. 1 allow "the same margin over cost" as was realized in the average of the years 1938 and 1940. He wanted no maximum rents fixed on any housing on which construction is begun after July 1, 1945.

Taft conceded that some price control—but less than exists now—may be needed for two more years.

The pricing aspects of the Taft proposal collided with control plans often urged by the Administration, and reemphasized yesterday by War Mobilization Director Fred M Vinson. Administrative agencies have urged close controls, on the ground they are necessary to prevent an inflationary boom followed by a disastrous collapse.

Vinson urged maintenance of both wage and price controls until Japan is beaten and others have said they will be needed still longer.

The WLB said today it will be just as alert against a general drop in pay levels as it has been against increases. The program was stated at a news conference by Chairman George W. Taylor, who said some basic pay changes may be approved for reconverting plants, but they will not be retroactive as in the past

Plants shifting from war to civilian production must submit their new pay schedulues to WLB for approval, Taylor said, but those continuing in war work without change in job classifications may continue as at present.

The no-strike pledge by labor and the no-lockout agreement by management will be continued, Taylor said, with assent from Van Bittner, C.I.O. member, and James Brownlow, A.F.L. member of the board.

Expect Same Compliance

Taylor said he expected the same compliance as in the past with WLB orders and emphasized that "as long as there is a no-strike pledge, there must be a War Labor board to decide finally any disputes not settled by the parties."

The pledge was for the duration, he said, "and of course that means at least until victory over Japan."

Taft's measure was introduced as an amendment to a pending resolution which would continue the price and stabilization act unchanged for a year from June 30, the present expiration date. This resolution is before a Senate Banking subcommittee of which Taft is a member. He urged in a Senate speech that hearings on it be reopened for consideration of his amendment

Taft told the Senate that Vinson had been quoted as saying that reconversion prices for such things as automobiles, refrigerators and other consumer durable goods will be based on pre-war prices.

"In my opinion, this policy proposed by Mr. Vinson will be destructive to reconversion and to employment," Taft said. "Costs have risen at least 30 per cent and it is idiotic to suppose that men will rush into production in large business or in small business, or expand their prewar activities, if the government is going to undertake to control profits."

Taft expressed the opinion that present price control policy "is far too strict, even for war time."

COAL CONFEREES LOOK TO ICKES TO END DISPUTE

MAY 1 1945

WASHINGTON, May 10 — (AP) John L. Lewis and anthracite operators, deadlocked today over underground traveltime for hard coal miners, looked to Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes for a solution.

A conference between the United Mine Workers and producer negotiating committees and Ickes and his staff broke up late today with no further meetings scheduled and without a word of comment from any of the parties.

One official close to the situation said the negotiators were "hopelessly deadlocked."

Ickes had called in Lewis and the operators, interrupting New York discussions for a new contract for the 72,000 anthracite miners in Pennsylvania, to replace the contract which expired April 30. Lewis has not complied with a War Labor board directive to extend the old agreement, and the mines are shut down.

Ickes met with the conferees this morning and again briefly this afternoon but retired leaving his staff of coal experts, together with Justice department lawyers and others, to collect as much information on the reasons underlying the deadlock as could be.

While no meeting is scheduled, the miners and operators planned to remain in Washington, apparently believing that Ickes will make some offer of a new contract over the week end.

Lewis has asked the operators for $1.50 a day as compensation for underground travel, which the bituminous miners already are receiving and which the Supreme court last week upheld as a proper wage item.

Treasury Open To Revision on Bretton Woods

Morgenthau Agrees to House Bill Changes if Original Intent Is Intact

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, opened the door today for a possible change in the Bretton Woods agreement but only the kind that would not have to be submitted to other nations for approval.

Mr. Morgenthau refused to express an opinion on a widely discussed recommendation made by the Committee for Economic Development, a business group, but he did say at a news conference that the C. E. D. suggestion could be adopted without amending the basic monetary agreements signed by the representatives of forty-four countries last summer. He repeated the Treasury's opposition to any amendments in the agreements themselves.

However, he said the Treasury might be willing to approve some changes in the enabling legislation, the Bretton Woods bill which has been before the House Banking Committee for two months, provided the changes were not of the type that would have to be approved by the other forty-three countries.

The C. E. D. suggestion has been widely mentioned as a possible compromise between the Treasury and The American Bankers' Association, which has been critical of the Bretton Woods plan. Briefly, this suggestion is:

1. That the proposed international bank for reconstruction and development be specifically authorized to make long-term loans for currency stabilization purposes, as well as for reconstruction projects.

2. That the proposed international monetary fund, thus freed of long-term loans, make only short-term transfers of currency to governments which are in temporary emergencies in connection with foreign exchange.

The Tile Council of America today asked Congress to reject an Administration request for further authority to cut tariffs through operation of the reciprocal trade act.

Norris E. Phillips, council chairman, told the House Ways and Means Committee, studying extension of the act, that further reductions on the duty on foreign-made floor and wall tile would seriously injure the domestic industry and prevent it from providing post-war employment. He said the industry employs directly 30,000 persons.

The industry operates principally in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and California.

WLB WILL MOVE TO KEEP PAY UP

MAY 1 1945

During Conversion It Will Hold Present Levels.

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board today announced that it will follow a policy of keeping wage rates at present levels during the shift from war to peacetime production. The board said it will be just as alert to guard against a drop in general pay levels as it has been against increases.

George W. Taylor, the chairman, told a news conference that some changes in basic scales may be approved, but that they will not be retroactive, as at present. The board must approve the pay schedules of converting plants, but those continuing to produce for war against Japan without a turnover of job classifications need not apply for approval of their scales beyond the normal procedures which have been in effect in the past.

Plants making a shift over will be required to submit their new schedules to the board before or just as soon as they are put into effect.

Labor's no-strike pledge and management's pledge against lockouts will be continued, Taylor said. This sentiment was echoed by Van Bittner, C. I. O. member of the board, and James Brownlow, A. F. of L. member.

"As long as there is a no-strike pledge, there must be a war labor board to decide finally any disputes not settled by the parties," said Taylor. The no-strike pledge was given for the duration, he said, "and of course that means at least until victory over Japan."

Taylor said he expects the same compliance with War Labor Board orders as in the past.

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STREAMLINED RFC IS AIM OF SNYDER

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) John W. Snyder in his first news conference as Federal Loan administrator called today for streamlining of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help speed conversion of industry.

He announced a program under which the RFC expects to help industry through financing, clearing of plants for a return to peacetime production, and disposal of surplus property.

He said he has asked Congress for permission to absorb five RFC subsidiary corporations into the RFC itself. They are: Rubber Reserve company, Metal Reserve company, Defense Plant corporation, Defense Supplies corporation, and Disaster Loan corporation.

"This action," he told reporters in a statement, "does not mean that their important war work is done, but it does mean that they are now so well established and organized that the whole structure can be simplified from an organizational point of view."

Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Senate Banking committee, introduced a bill today to bring about the merger.

Snyder said it is hoped the change will result in considerable operating economies. He said substantially the same personnel now administering the subsidiary corporations will continue in that capasity.

COASTAL CITIES PETITION RETURN OF SHIP TRAFFIC

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP) Representatives of port cities throughout the country urged government authorities today to reestablish coastwise shipping halted since the beginning of the war.

A meeting of North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Florida, Gulf, Texas and Pacific coast port conferences also called upon the government to consider aiding coastwise shippers temporary in getting reestablished.

The resolution containing the recommendations was adopted as a substitute for one offered by the South Atlantic and Florida port conference asking that the government take over coastwise and intercoastal shipping for two years.

The South Atlantic-Florida group suggested yesterday that coastwise and intercoastal shipping be reestablished immediately and that the government turn over the services to steamship operators to act as agents for the government.

F. M. Darr, director of traffic for the War Shipping Administration, told the conferees that the date for the resumption of coastwise and intercoastal shipping is "very indefinite," much depending upon progress of the war with Japan.

Darr could not say how soon the government will be able to return to owners the ships which were taken over by the government for war purposes.

The conference, which concluded tonight, was presided over jointly by Charles R. Seals of Baltimore, chairman of the North Atlantic Port Conference; H. O. Shaw of Miami, president of the South Atlantic and Florida Port Conference, and E. O. Jewell of New Orleans, president of the Gulf Ports association.

Adverse Weather Lessens the Hope Of Food Production Equal to 1944.

Record Winter Wheat Crop Is Predicted, With Less Meat Scheduled—Rise in Milk Expected—Fewer Chickens Foreseen

By T. s Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 10—Unfavorable weather during April and early May, coupled with a

prospective smaller production of livestock products, has toned down official hopes of a 1945 food output matching last year's record.

In its May crop report, the Agriculture Department said today that freezing temperatures, excessive rains and floods during the last five weeks had caused some deterioration in crop prospects. A record winter wheat crop was forecast, however.

The Department said that a prospective near record acreage of food, feed and fiber crops should provide the country with a total output which would compare "rather favorably with the excellent showings of the past three years," providing, of course, farmers get a reasonable break from now on in the weather.

MAY 1 1945

Meat Output 9 Per cent Less

In another report, the Department said that the meat output this year is expected to total 22,500,000,000 pounds, or 9 per cent less than last year's record production of 24,600,000,000 pounds. Egg and poultry production will be smaller. Milk is the only livestock product likely to equal or surpass last year's output.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 835,186,000 bushels, compared with 764,073,000 produced last year and 858,994,000 for the ten-year (1934-43) average. The acreage remaining for harvest—46,768,000—is 15 per cent larger than last year and the largest since 1938.

No estimate was given on the spring wheat crop inasmuch as it has not all been planted yet.

Rye production was forecast at 28,872,000 bushels, which would be the smallest since 1936 with the exception of last year's very small crop of 25,872,000 bushels. The ten-year average is 41,434,000 bushels.

An acre yield of 17.9 bushels of winter wheat is indicated by the May canvass, compared with 17.4 bushels a month ago, 19.0 bushels for the record crop of 1931, 18.8 bushels last year and 15.3 bushels the 1934-43 ten-year average.

The area seeded to winter wheat last fall was 49,589,000 acres, compared with 46,349,000 acres a year ago, and 46,757,000 acres the 1934-43 average. Acreage for harvest is placed at 46,768,000, compared with 40,714,000 a year ago, and 38,526,000 the ten-year average.

The acreage of winter wheat not to be harvested for grain is estimated at 5.7 per cent, compared with 12.2 of the 1944 seeded acreage and 17.2 per cent of the average acreage in the ten years, 1934-43.

The area seeded to rye last fall was 4,726,000 acres, compared with 4,701,000 for the 1944 crop, and 6,291,000 acres, the 1934-43 ten-year average. The area for harvest is placed at 2,246,000 acres, compared with 2,254,000 acres a year ago, and 3,379,000 acres, the 1934-43 ten-year average.

Bright Side to Rainfall

There was one bright side to the heavy rainfall, the department said, and that was the accumulation of moisture reserves for the coming growing season. Rain was said to be badly needed in limited areas of the Southwest.

Fruit, early commercial vegetables, gardens, and some other early spring planting crops were said to have been dealt severe blows by the unseasonably cool weather.

Crop prospects would be much darker, the report said, except for the fact that an unseasonably warm March permitted farmers to make considerable progress on plowing. Even so, some intended acreage will not be planted, the report said, because of the lateness of the season and shortages of manpower and machinery.

The production of all fruits will probably be moderately less than last season's below normal crop, the report said, because of considerable damage caused by April frost.

Orange and Lemon Production

Orange production this season was estimated today at 108,380,000 boxes as against 103,056,000 last season.

Early and mid-season varieties are harvested, except for a few navel oranges in Southern California. Production by States this season and last, respectively, were: California 59,300,000 and 51,966,000; Florida, 43,500,000 and 46,200,000; Texas, 4,000,000 and 3,550,000; Arizona, 1,220,000 and 1,100,000; and Louisiana, 360,000 and 240,000.

Grapefruit production was estimated at 51,991,000 boxes as compared with 55,979,000 last season. Production by States this season and last were: Florida, 23,100,000 and 31,000,000; Texas, 21,800,000 and 17,710,000; Arizona, 3,800,000 and 4,080,000; and California, 3,291,000 and 3,189,000.

The California lemon crop was set at 13,321,000 boxes as compared with 11,038,000 last season.

UNRRA To Give No Aid To Germans

New York, May 10 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, says that the UNRRA is not authorized to assist Germans and is not planning to supply food to Germany.

Lehman sent a telegram clarifying the UNRRA's position in operations in enemy or former enemy areas as a result of publication of an Associated Press dispatch from Paris May 5 which he felt implied that it was planned to supply food to Germany.

This is not the case.

Would Have To Be Voted

"If and when the UNRRA feeds Germany it will do so only upon the decision of the majority of the members of its council, each of which has one unit of voting power," he said.

The UNRRA has approved no measures which would provide relief to other than United Nations nationals, stateless persons, or victims of political or racial persecution in Germany, Lehman said.

A dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press states also that the UNRRA is supplying no food to Germany and there are no known intentions to do so.

Listed Calories

The story of May 5 had said "the ratio planned by UNRRA is 1,150 calories for Germans and 2,000 for liberated countries."

Actually, Allied Military Government officials have charge of the rationing. The Germans must supply their own food, out of stocks on hand or from crops to be gathered.

In Paris, a spokesman for the AMG said that the 1,150 calories per person per day died for the Germans was only a maximum. Germany is being required to feed from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 displaced persons plus hundreds of thousands of Allied prisoners of war, and the German died is coming out of what is left after these people are fed.

The UNRRA provides only the medium through which the supply of food can be arranged. It does not actually provide the food, nor is there any guarantee to what extent the food can be provided.

French Seen Repaying Debt To U.S. By Deeds

Washington, May 10 (AP)—France will repay her debt to America "not by words but by deeds," Rene Pleven, French Finance Minister, said today.

Stopping off in Washington on his way back to Paris from the San Francisco conference, he saw President Truman this morning.

Later he issued a public statement expressing the gratitude of the French people to America, saying:

"Our first service will be to replace as soon as possible and as many as possible of the men of your armed forces in Europe so that they may come home to you or accelerate the defeat of our enemy in the Pacific," declared Pleven.

He had said that two French divisions are available now for the Pacific war, with more to come. He said he had so advised the President.

WAR COSTS DROP EXPECTED IN FALL

WASHINGTON, May 10 — (AP) The Treasury predicted today that victory over Germany won't cause any cut in war expenditures before fall at the earliest.

Secretary Morgenthau at a news conference said he thought it would be at least four or five months before production cutbacks are reflected in expenditure figures.

Ted Gamble, director of the War Finance division, told State War Finance chairmen in a telegram, "despite all that has and probably will be said about expenditures there is no indication whatever that expenditures for war will fall below their present level for a period of at least 90 days following conclusion of the Seventh War Loan drive."

The drive opens Monday and ends June 30.

Gamble said "the task ahead of us in terms of financial needs remains gigantic."

Americans as individuals are being asked to invest seven billion dollars in the drive. This is the highest individual quota yet, and Treasury officials back the fixing of the record allotment with two principal arguments:

1—Cost of war will continue heavy.

2—The largest possible proportion of this money should come from individuals in order to combat inflation, since consumer goods are scarcer and cash more plentiful than ever.

HOUSE MEMBERS VOTE $2,500 EXPENSE FUND

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) The House of Representatives voted itself a $2,500 annual tax-free expense allowance today.

The provision must be approved by the Senate to become effective. It was written by the House into a regular congressional appropriation bill approved 179 to 83 on a voice vote.

Before it completed action on the measure the House voted pay boost for some of its clerks and the pages. It turned down pay raises for the capitol police and some other employes.

FLOOD RELIEF BILL PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 10 — (AP) A three-pronged, $27,000,000 program for relief and reconstruction in areas swept by floods during 1944 and 1945 passed the Senate today and went to the House.

The measure, by Senator Overton (D.-La.), was passed by voice vote after it was amended to include 1944 flood areas.

A $12,000,000 appropriation would be authorized for repair and restoration of levees and flood-control works, destroyed by flood waters; the Agriculture department could make loans and grants to farmers whose property suffered flood damage, using an unexpended balance of $15,000,000, apropriated for 1943 flood restoration loans; the War Production board would be directed to allocate farm machinery to flooded areas and grant priorities for its purchase to farmers.

The $12,000,000 authorization for levee repair would be subject to further approval by Congress in a separate, appropriation bill. The Overton bill provides, however, that Army engineers may begin repair work immediately, using existing flood-control appropriations until the new fund has final approval.

Army Plans PWs' Return To Europe

Washington, May 10 (AP)—No additional German war prisoners will be brought to the United States, and the War Department has asked General Eisenhower to arrange for the return of those now here.

Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of Army Service Forces, announced yesterday that the movement of German war prisoners to this country stopped Monday.

Somervell said the Army wanted to return Axis prisoners to Europe as quickly as possible. Italian service units, composed of former Italian war prisoners who volunteered for non-combat work to aid the Allied war effort, will be given priority in the transfer, he said.

Wants Americans First

Noting that a number of Axis prisoners are employed on farms, Somervell said some arrangement would have to be made in this connection. He added that "we don't want to keep any Germans on any jobs that American workmen want."

Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.) of the House Food Investigating Committee said earlier this week that the War Department plans to retain German prisoners here for use as farm laborers through the fall harvesting season.

Congress Out To Block Scuttling Of Navy Ships

Washington, May 10 (AP)—A bill designed to give Congress the right to reject any proposed disposal of Navy vessels and facilities in peacetime won unanimous approval today of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

The measure, authored by Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.), would require the Secretary of the Navy to report to Congress reasons why the ship or facility was not needed. Should the Congress deem otherwise it could block the proposed disposal by passing a concurrent resolution.

"In effect," one committee member said privately, "the measure would prevent peacetime scuttling of the Navy such as took place after World War I.

Urges U. S. to Keep Islands

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—A demand that such Japanese islands as Okinawa and Iwo Jima be recognized as American possessions after the war was made today by Senator Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska. He suggested to the Senate that the United States delegation to the San Francisco conference advance this principle. "When victory over Japan comes, we want every island that is essential for our defense," he said.

V-E Hour: 12:01 A. M. West Front Time May 9

Stalin's Report Off 1 Minute From U. S. Records

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Historians probably will fixe the time at which the European war ended at one minute after midnight, Western Front time, May 9, or 6:01 p. m., Eastern war time, May 8. That is the time used so far in War Department records and probably will be recorded for the department's historical files. It appears to be, except for one minute, the time used by the Russians.

The cease-fire order, stipulated in the articles of capitulation signed by Germany to the Allies, became effective at 6:01 p. m. Eastern war time.

While records here designate the precise time at one minute after midnight, Marshal Stalin, in his recent address announcing victory, referred to the order as being effective at "2400 hours." This would be precisely midnight, European time.

Truman At Luncheon In Wallgren's Honor

Washington, May 10 (AP)—President Truman went to the Capitol again today to have lunch with a group of Senators honoring Gov. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington.

Wallgren, a former member of the Senate War Investigating Committee once headed by Mr. Truman, arrived here last night.

The luncheon was held in the office of Leslie Biffle, secretary of the Senate.

Guests at the luncheon included Edwin S. Pauley, American representative on the Allied reparations commission; Dr. Isador Lubin, Pauley's associate on the commission; James F. Byrnes, former war mobilizer; Robert E. Hannegan, Postmaster General-designate, and the following Senators: Barkley (D., Ky.), George (D., Ga.), Wagner (D., N.Y.), Green (D., R.I.), Guffey (D., Pa.), Tunnell (D., Del.), Hill (D., Ala.), Lucas (D., Ill.), Mitchell (D., Wash.), Capper (R., Kan.), White (R., Maine), Shipstead (R., Minn.), Wiley (R., Wis.), Austin (R., Vt.), Magnuson (D., Wash.) and La Follette (Prog., Wisconsin).

Army Ready to Sell Its Imitation Rifles

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Those wooden training rifles used by the Army early in the war will be sold as surplus property.

The Office of Price Administration, announcing a retail price ceiling of $4.50 each, said today it expects a market will be found among state and home guard organizations and schools. None of the 15,000 will be sold to individuals.

Patton's Son-in-Law, Shot By Nazis, Is Recovering

Lt. Col. J. K. Waters, Wounded as Captive, Now in U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Lieutenant John K. Waters, son-in-law of General George S. Patton jr., is being treated at Walter Reed Hospital for wounds suffered while a prisoner of the Germans.

Colonel Waters was captured at Faid Pass, in Tunisia, Feb. 14, 1943. From Oflag 64, in Poland, he was moved west into Germany when the Russians advanced. He was found desperately wounded in a prison camp southeast of Hammelburg when American infantry reached there April 6.

Ten days before the liberation,

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according to information received by the Waters family, he was directed by the Germans to proceed to the American lines and negotiate for surrender of the camp. The colonel and two companions, equipped with an American flag and a white flag, had proceeded only a short distance when they were fired upon by the Germans.

Colonel Waters's companions were killed and he was seriously wounded. The Americans later took him to a Paris hospital. He reached Walter Reed Hospital here Saturday, underwent an abdominal operation yesterday, and was reported in good condition today.

The Waters home is in Washington. The colonel is a Baltimore native.

Eisenhower Praises Resistance Forces

New York, May 10 (AP)—General Eisenhower thanked the resistance forces of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway today for their "inestimable service to the Allied cause and to the future of all freedom-loving people."

In a broadcast order of the day to these forces, reported by the Office of War Information, the supreme Allied commander said:

"Inadequately armed and in the midst of a savage and ruthless enemy, you have fought on, month after month, year after year, regardless of the disappointments you suffered and of the danger you have undergone. . . .

"For most of you, your sole reward has been the knowledge that you have, by your efforts, helped to rid your homeland of the hated enemy."

Associated P... Regret Expre...

Philadelphia, May 10 (AP)—...ert McLean, president of the ...ociated Press, issued the following statement today:

"The Associated Press profoundly regrets the distribution on Monday of the report of the total surrender in Europe which investigation now clearly discloses was distributed in advance of authorization by supreme Allied headquarters.

"The whole, long, honorable record of the Associated Press is based on its high sense of responsibility as to the integrity and authenticity of the news and the observance of obligations voluntarily assumed, as appropriately reaffirmed by Executive Director Cooper in his statement of yesterday."

Kent Cooper's statement yesterday said, in part, "The observance of all obligations voluntarily assumed is, always has been, and will continue to be a cardinal principle of the Associated Press and its employés."

Tito's Congratulations

New York, May 10 (AP)—The Belgrade radio said today that Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had sent congratulations to President Harry S. Truman, Premier Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill on the victory over Germany.

Welles Sees Prejudice on Reds

MILTON, Mass., May 10 (AP).—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said today that Americans should keep in mind that the fostering of suspicion against Russia would be the "German policy for years to come." Mr. Welles said in an interview that there is a "lot of blind, dark prejudice which is wholly unjustified" with regard to Russia, "and a lot of misunderstanding on both sides."

GUARD AGAINST INSECTS FOUND

Bugs Repelled Chemically By Suits Of Clothing

Chapel Hill, N.C., May 10 (AP)—A new kind of protection against insects, suits of clothing that repel the bugs chemically, was reported to the University of North Carolina sesquicentennial meeting here today by Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, chief of preventive medicine in the United States Army.

The new clothing was made to protect troops in the Pacific theater against the tiny mites which give them scrub typhus fever, a disease whose mortality runs up to 30 per cent. The cloth is impregnated with dimethyl phthalate and the mites stay away.

The General said the Army has a dysentery vaccine which looks promising and is now under test among troops in the field.

Would Curb Defects

He proposed a plan for preventing in future the widespread physical defects which have caused the rejection of so many men in this war. Each state, he said, could largely do its own prevention by forming nonpolitical health and welfare councils, headed by laymen but with representation from all the organizations concerned with improved health.

Southern States, he added, are fitted to take a leading role because they have been among the most progressive in preventive medicine, and already some of them have lay health councils.

Dr. Russell M. Wilder, of the Mayo Clinic, told of many newly found signs of nutritional troubles, ranging from minor ill feelings to mysterious chronic diseases which disappear with adequate food.

Wounded B-29 Hero Returned To U.S.

Hamilton Field, Cal., May 10 (AP). Grinning bravely through a swath of bandages, S/Sgt. Henry Eugene Erwin, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, was hoisted out of a Pacific hospital plane yesterday.

The Bessemer (Ala.) youth who was gravely burned while barehandedly tossing a burning incendiary from his B-29 over Koriyama, Japan, was given medical attention and transferred to another plane which will take him to Tuscaloosa (Ala.) army hospital.

LIBERATED PRISONERS

ARMY

Freed From German Prison Camps

New York

CANTOR, S/Sgt. JOSEPH; Mrs. Muriel Cantor, 5025 Broadway, New York.
ELBY, Pfc. ALBERT R.; Mrs. Vartooni Tenekejian, 550 Audubon Ave., New York.
FAGAN, Pfc. CHARLES J.; Mrs. Mary Fagan, 135 9th Ave., New York.
FERRARI, Sgt. THOMAS; Mrs. Rachel Brusatti, 22-15 36th St., Astoria.
FRIED, Pvt. PHILIP K.; David Fried, 3132 86th St., Jackson Heights.
GALATI, Pvt. ANTHONY L.; Mrs. Josephine Galati, 409 E. 63d St., New York.
GUNDERSEN, Sgt. WILLIAM; Mrs. Anne Gundersen, 88 Constant Ave., Staten Island.
LADA, Pfc. STANLEY; Mrs. Eleanor Lada, 253 Hamilton Ave., Staten Island.
LEWICKI, Pfc. FRANK J.; Charles Lewicki, 372 College Ave., New York.
LOCASCIO, 2d Lt. GEORGE P.; Ferdinand J. Locascio, 170 Vermilyea Ave., New York.
MacINTYRE, Pfc. JOHN; Mrs. Mary MacIntyre, 574 5th St., Brooklyn.
MALESKY, Pfc. JOHN; John Malesky, Roslyn Heights.
MAURICE, Pvt. WILLIAM; Miss Rae Maurice, 1692 Grand Concourse, New York.
MICCICHE, Pfc. ANTHONY JR.; Mrs. Mary Micciche, 1021 Crescent St., Brooklyn.
MITCHELL, Pfc. KENNETH G.; Mrs. Katherine E. Mitchell, 447 7th Ave., Brooklyn.
MOANE, Pvt. PATRICK J.; Mrs. Ann Moane, 612 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn.
MONGIOVETTO, Pfc. SERAFINO; Mrs. Maria Mongiovetto, 6913 19th Ave., Brooklyn.
MURPHY, T/5 CHESTER J.; Mrs. Cecelia M. Murphy, 729 69th St., Brooklyn.
SREBNIK, Pfc. EDWIN; Mrs. Sadie Srebnik, 632 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
VENEZIA, Pfc. WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Viola J. Venezia, Rockland Lake.
WARREN, T/Sgt. MILTON; Mrs. Pearl Korman, 8311 21st Ave., Brooklyn.
WOLINSKY, Pfc HARRY; Mrs. Bertha Wolinsky, 1810 Longfellow Ave., Bronx, New York.
WUJCIK, T/5 WALTER J.; Mrs. Mary Wujcik, Yonkers.

New Jersey

FISCHER, Pfc. ROBERT G.; Mrs. Louise Fischer, Roselle.
GORMAN, S/Sgt. JOHN J.; Mrs. Eva E. Gorman, Plainfield.
LAVELLE, Pvt. JOSEPH; Mrs. Wilma Lavelle, Union City.
LEVINE, Pfc. BERNARD M.; Louis Levine, 190 Lexington Ave., Jersey City.
LUKAS, Pfc. ANDY; Mrs. Mary Lukas, Perth Amboy.
MADEN, Pvt. FRED; Mrs. Helen M. Maden, Clifton.
McALOON, Pvt. CHARLES E.; Thomas G. McAloon, Nutley.
MEDILL, Sgt. GEORGE M.; Andrew Medill, Linden.
MESSINA, Pvt. CALOGERO V.; Mrs. Josephine V. Messina, Linden.
SUTERA, Pvt. CHARLES J.; Mrs. Edith Sutera, Passaic.
WESTON, 1st/Sgt. DONALD T.; Mrs. Alice B. Weston, Hillside.

Connecticut

FINNEGAN, S/Sgt. WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Mary T. Finnegan, Bridgeport.

MAY 11 1945

LONDON, FRIDAY MAY 10-(AP)-ALEXANDER U.SHCHERBAVKOV, HEAD OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF THE RED ARMY AND SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL AND MOSCOW COMMITTEES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, DIED AFTER A HEART ATTACK WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

M1214AEW

ADD London and Criminals XXX HITLER

THE RUSSIANS, THE DISPATCH ADDED, BELIEVE HITLER MIGHT HAVE BEEN KILLED BEFOREHAND BY THE PEOPLE AROUND HIM, BUT THE FLAMES OF BATTLE THAT SWEPT THE UNDERGROUND FORTRESS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY WHICH HITLER MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS PROBABLY DESTROYED ALL DEFINITE EVIDENCE FOREVER.

OTHER NAZIS STILL HUNTED INCLUDE DR.ROBERT LEY, THE LABOR FRONT LEADER; JULIUS STREICHER, THE JEW-BAITER; DR.WALTHER FUNK, ONCE HITLER'S ECONOMIC EXPERT, AND OTTO ABETZ, SECRET AGENT AND AMBASSADOR TO VICHY.

RW322PEW MAY 11 1945

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMINALS X X X TO VICHY.

THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION DISCLOSED TONIGHT IT HAD CONFERRED RECENTLY WITH TEN AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN WHO VISITED NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND ANNOUNCED A "RECENT INFLUX OF CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS HAS NECESSITATED" ENLARGING ITS LEGAL STAFF. THE CONGRESSMEN NOW HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

AFTER THE CONGRESSMEN SAW EVIDENCE OF NAZI ATROCITIES AT BUCHENWALD, NORDHAUSEN AND DACHAU THEY "CAME TO LONDON FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING WITH THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION GENERAL MATTERS AFFECTING THE INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES," THE COMMISSION STATEMENT SAID.

IN ADDITION TO THE CONGRESSMEN MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ALSO CONFERRED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES ENGAGED IN THE ARREST AND IDENTIFICATION OF WAR CRIMINALS IN EUROPE.

MK101

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-A TRIBUTE TO THE "GALLANTRY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER" AND THE "MIRACLE OF ORGANIZATION" OF UNITED STATES WAR-TIME PRODUCTION WAS PAID TODAY BY THE BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON.

A SIMILAR MESSAGE WAS SENT TO THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND, IN WHICH THE BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS PRAISED THE "TENACITY AND SELFLESS COURAGE" OF THEIR "SOVIET COMRADES-IN-ARMS."

THE COUNCIL TOLD STIMSON THAT IT "RESOLVED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN IN THE SAME SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION UNTIL FINAL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED."

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(150)

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE CHANNEL ISLANDS WERE FREED FROM THE RULE OF THEIR GERMAN GARRISON YESTERDAY BY A BRITISH TASK FORCE AFTER THE NAZIS FIRST BALKED AT SIGNING AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

A YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER, CAPT. LT. ARNIM ZIMMERMAN, CAME ABOARD THE BRITISH COMMANDER'S SHIP AND PRESENTED CREDENTIALS EMPOWERING HIM TO RECEIVE "ARMISTICE" TERMS FOR VICE ADMIRAL HUFFMEIER, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE ISLANDS.

TOLD BY A BRITISH BRIGADIER THAT THIS WAS "AN IMMEDIATE SURRENDER AND NOT AN ARMISTICE", THE GERMAN OFFICER REPLIED THAT HE HAD ONLY COME TO RECEIVE TERMS OF AN ARMISTICE.

TOLD TO DELIVER A COPY OF THE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER, THE GERMAN OFFICER SAID "BUT I AM INSTRUCTED TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SHIPS MUST MOVE AWAY IMMEDIATELY FROM THESE SHORES."

THE BRITISH DESTROYERS PATROLLED FOR SIX HOURS BEFORE MAJ. GEN. HEINE OF THE GERMAN ARMY FINALLY CAME ABOARD AND SIGNED.

MJ1238PEW

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS TODAY THAT MORE LIBERAL GASOLINE RATIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN BRITAIN WITHIN 30 DAYS.

HE SAID THE BASIC RATION WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE IS NO PROVISION IN BRITAIN AT PRESENT FOR PRIVATE CARS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE OWNED BY TAXI FIRMS, DOCTORS OR BUSINESSMEN WHO NEED THEM.

"THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY POSITION," CHURCHILL SAID, "REMAINS DIFFICULT OWING TO THE HUGE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PACIFIC WAR AND THE PROSPECT THAT MILITARY NEEDS IN EUROPE WILL CONTINUE AT A HIGH LEVEL FOR SOME MONTHS. BUT I AM GLAD TO BE ABLE TO INFORM THE HOUSE OF AN EASEMENT IN THE DRASTIC PETROL RATIONING SYSTEM TO WHICH HITHERTO WE HAVE HAD TO SUBJECT OURSELVES."

MJ1047AEW

MAY 11 1945

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-RAF COASTAL COMMAND PLANES UP TO DAWN TODAY HAD SIGHTED SIX GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE ACT OF SURRENDERING, AN AIR MINISTRY STATEMENT SAID. CONSTANT PATROLS WERE BEING MAINTAINED, THE STATEMENT SAID, AS THE U-BOATS PROCEEDED TO PORTS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF GERMANY.

JP714AEW

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-CHEERING, LAUGHING, CRYING PEOPLE GREETED THE BRITISH FORCE WHICH LIBERATED THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TODAY -- ISLANDS WHERE "THERE ISN'T A SINGLE DOG OR CAT" BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN EATEN.

DOUGLAS WILLIS, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS AND RADIO, TOLD OF THE LANDING AT PORT ST. PETER ON THE ISLE OF GUERNSEY:

"PEOPLE STANDING SPEECHLESS WITH TEARS RUNNING DOWN THEIR CHEEKS, SURROUNDING OUR LITTLE FORCE, TEARING AT OUR CLOTHES, EMBRACING US, PUMPING OUR HANDS. THEY COULDN'T SAY MUCH: 'WE'VE WAITED SO LONG FOR THIS. WE'RE SO GLAD YOU'VE COME.'

"THE GERMANS HAVE SMASHED THE ONCE PROSPEROUS ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND. THEY HAVE DEBASED THE CURRENCY SO THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE OFFERING 200 MARKS FOR AN ENGLISH POUND NOTE. THE REAL RATE IS 9 1/2. UNTIL YESTERDAY A SINGLE CIGARETTE COST TEN MARKS.

"UNTIL THE RED CROSS BEGAN TO LAND SUPPLIES -- ONE PARCEL PER HEAD PER MONTH -- A QUARTER OF THE POPULATION WAS STARVING. MANY OF THEM ARE LITTLE SHORT OF THAT NOW. OFTEN THERE WAS NO BREAD. THERE WERE NO POTATOES.

"BUT HERE IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, UNLIKE DEVASTATED FRANCE AND WAR RAVAGED ITALY OR GREECE, WE HAVE FIRM FOUNDATIONS TO BUILD ON. DOCKS ARE UNDAMAGED, BRIDGES AND COMMUNICATIONS ARE INTACT AND THE PEOPLE WILL WORK. SHIPS ARE STANDING READY IN BRITISH PORTS TO CARRY CARGOES OF FOOD, COAL, OIL AND CLOTHING ACROSS THE NARROW SEA."

CHARLES BERNARD, ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT FOR THE COMBINED PRESS AND RADIO, SAID 24 GRINNING BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE THE FIRST LIBERATING FORCE SETTING FOOT ON GUERNSEY TODAY.

TA1111PEW

MAY 11 1945

BY EDWARD J. DENNEHY

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN TOPPED THE TASKS FACING BRITAIN AS THIS NATION SETTLED DOWN TODAY AFTER A JOYOUS CELEBRATION OF V-E DAY AND SHOULDERED ITS SHARE OF THE TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF LIBERATED CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES AND THE OCCUPATION OF VANQUISHED GERMANY.

WITH THE WAR IN EUROPE FINISHED, IT IS EXPECTED THAT BRITISH FIGHTING MEN AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE TO THE FAR EAST, WHERE OTHER BRITISH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES ALREADY ARE IN ACTION.

MEANWHILE THE GOVERNMENT IS RUSHING TO COMPLETION PLANS FOR SUPPORT OF UNRRA WORK IN FEEDING AND SHELTERING THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT'S WAR-STRICKEN MILLIONS. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION WHICH WILL CONTROL THE BRITISH-OCCUPIED PORTION OF GERMANY IS ALREADY NEARLY COMPLETE, WITH MANY OF THE STAFF TRAINED AND READY FOR DEPARTURE. IT HAS BEEN SPECULATED IN LONDON THAT EITHER FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER OR FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY MAY HEAD THE BRITISH COMMISSION.

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A27

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30.24 25677

according to information received by the Waters family, he was directed by the Germans to proceed to the American lines and negotiate for surrender of the camp. The colonel and two companions, equipped with an American flag and a white flag, had proceeded only a short distance when they were fired upon by the Germans.

Colonel Waters's companions were killed and he was seriously wounded. The Americans later took him to a Paris hospital. He reached Walter Reed Hospital here Saturday, underwent an abdominal operation yesterday, and was reported in good condition today.

The Waters home is in Washington. The colonel is a Baltimore native.

Eisenhower Praises Resistance Forces

New York, May 10 (AP)—General Eisenhower thanked the resistance forces of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway today for their "inestimable service to the Allied cause and to the future of all freedom-loving people."

In a broadcast order of the day to these forces, reported by the Office of War Information, the supreme Allied commander said:

"Inadequately armed and in the midst of a savage and ruthless enemy, you have fought on, month after month, year after year, regardless of the disappointments you suffered and of the danger you have undergone. . . .

"For most of you, your sole reward has been the knowledge that you have, by your efforts, helped to rid your homeland of the hated enemy."

Associated P... Regret Expre...

Philadelphia, May 10 (AP)—...ert McLean, president of the ...ociated Press, issued the following statement today:

"The Associated Press profoundly regrets the distribution on Monday of the report of the total surrender in Europe which investigation now clearly discloses was distributed in advance of authorization by supreme Allied headquarters.

"The whole, long, honorable record of the Associated Press is based on its high sense of responsibility as to the integrity and authenticity of the news and the observance of obligations voluntarily assumed, as appropriately reaffirmed by Executive Director Cooper in his statement of yesterday."

Kent Cooper's statement yesterday said, in part, "The observance of all obligations voluntarily assumed is, always has been, and will continue to be a cardinal principle of the Associated Press and its employés."

Tito's Congratulations

New York, May 10 (AP)—The Belgrade radio said today that Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had sent congratulations to President Harry S. Truman, Premier Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill on the victory over Germany.

Welles Sees Prejudice on Reds

MILTON, Mass., May 10 (AP).—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said today that Americans should keep in mind that the fostering of suspicion against Russia would be the "German policy for years to come." Mr. Welles said in an interview that there is a "lot of blind, dark prejudice which is wholly unjustified" with regard to Russia, "and a lot of misunderstanding on both sides."

GUARD AGAINST INSECTS FOUND

Bugs Repelled Chemically By Suits Of Clothing

Chapel Hill, N.C., May 10 (AP)—A new kind of protection against insects, suits of clothing that repel the bugs chemically, was reported to the University of North Carolina sesquicentennial meeting here today by Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, chief of preventive medicine in the United States Army.

The new clothing was made to protect troops in the Pacific theater against the tiny mites which give them scrub typhus fever, a disease whose mortality runs up to 30 per cent. The cloth is impregnated with dimethyl phthalate and the mites stay away.

The General said the Army has a dysentery vaccine which looks promising and is now under test among troops in the field.

Would Curb Defects

He proposed a plan for preventing in future the widespread physical defects which have caused the rejection of so many men in this war. Each state, he said, could largely do its own prevention by forming nonpolitical health and welfare councils, headed by laymen but with representation from all the organizations concerned with improved health.

Southern States, he added, are fitted to take a leading role because they have been among the most progressive in preventive medicine, and already some of them have lay health councils.

Dr. Russell M. Wilder, of the Mayo Clinic, told of many newly found signs of nutritional troubles, ranging from minor ill feelings to mysterious chronic diseases which disappear with adequate food.

Wounded B-29 Hero Returned To U.S.

Hamilton Field, Cal., May 10 (AP). Grinning bravely through a swath of bandages, S/Sgt. Henry Eugene Erwin, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, was hoisted out of a Pacific hospital plane yesterday.

The Bessemer (Ala.) youth who was gravely burned while barehandedly tossing a burning incendiary from his B-29 over Koriyama, Japan, was given medical attention and transferred to another plane which will take him to Tuscaloosa (Ala.) army hospital.

LIBERATED PRISONERS

ARMY

Freed From German Prison Camps

New York

CANTOR, S/Sgt. JOSEPH; Mrs. Muriel Cantor, 5025 Broadway, New York.
ELBEY, Pfc. ALBERT R.; Mrs. Vartooni Tenekejian, 590 Audubon Ave., New York.
FAGAN, Pfc. CHARLES J.; Mrs. Mary Fagan, 735 9th Ave., New York.
FERRARI, Sgt. THOMAS; Mrs. Rachel Brunatti, 22-15 36th St., Astoria.
FRIED, Pvt. PHILIP K.; David Fried, 3132 86th St., Jackson Heights.
GALATI, Pvt. ANTHONY L.; Mrs. Josephine Galati, 409 E. 63d St., New York.
GUNDERSEN, Sgt. WILLIAM; Mrs. Anne Gundersen, 85 Constant Ave., Staten Island.
LADA, Pfc. STANLEY; Mrs. Eleanor Lada, 253 Hamilton Ave., Staten Island.
LEWICKI, Pfc. FRANK J.; Charles Lewicki, 372 College Ave., New York.
LOCASCIO, 2d Lt. GEORGE P.; Ferdinand J. Locascio, 170 Vermilyea Ave., New York.
MacINTYRE, Pfc. JOHN; Mrs. Mary MacIntyre, 574 5th St., Brooklyn.
MALESKY, Pfc. JOHN; John Malesky, Roslyn Heights.
MAURICE, Pvt. WILLIAM; Miss Rae Maurice, 1692 Grand Concourse, New York.
MICCICHE, Pfc. ANTHONY JR.; Mrs. Mary Micciche, 1021 Crescent St., Brooklyn.
MITCHELL, Pfc. KENNETH G.; Mrs. Katherine E. Mitchell, 447 7th Ave., Brooklyn.
MOANE, Pvt. PATRICK J.; Mrs. Ann Moane, 612 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn.
MONGIOVETTO, Pfc. SERAFINO; Mrs. Maria Mongiovetto, 6913 19th Ave., Brooklyn.
MURPHY, T/5 CHESTER J.; Mrs. Cecelia M. Murphy, 729 69th St., Brooklyn.
SREBNIK, Pfc. EDWIN; Mrs. Sadie Srebnik, 632 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
VENEZIA, Pfc. WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Viola A. Venezia, Rockland Lake.
WARREN, T/Sgt. MILTON; Mrs. Pearl Korsun, 8311 21st Ave., Brooklyn.
WOLINSKY, Pfc HARRY; Mrs. Bertha Wolinsky, 1310 Longfellow Ave., Bronx, New York.
WUJCIK, T/5 WALTER J.; Mrs. Mary Wujcik, Yonkers.

New Jersey

FISCHER, Pfc. ROBERT G.; Mrs. Louisa Fischer, Roselle.
GORMAN, S/Sgt. JOHN J.; Mrs. Eva E. Gorman, Plainfield.
LAVELLE, Pvt. JOSEPH; Mrs. Wilma Lavelle, Union City.
LEVINE, Pfc. BERNARD M.; Louis Levine, 180 Lexington Ave., Jersey City.
LUKAS, Pfc. ANDY; Mrs. Mary Lukas, Perth Amboy.
MADEN, Pvt. FRED; Mrs. Helen M. Maden, Clifton.
McALOON, Pvt. CHARLES E.; Thomas G. McAloon, Nutley.
MEDILL, Sgt. GEORGE M.; Andrew Medill, Linden.
MESSINA, Pvt. CALOGERO V.; Mrs. Josephine V. Messina, Linden.
SUTERA, Pvt. CHARLES J.; Mrs. Edith Sutera, Passaic.
WESTON, 1st/Sgt. DONALD T.; Mrs. Alice B. Weston, Hillside.

Connecticut

FINNEGAN, S/Sgt. WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Mary T. Finnegan, Bridgeport.

MAY 11 1945

LONDON, FRIDAY MAY 10-(AP)-ALEXANDER U.SHCHERBAVKOV, HEAD OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF THE RED ARMY AND SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL AND MOSCOW COMMITTEES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, DIED AFTER A HEART ATTACK WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

M1214AEW

Add London and Criminals XXX HITLER

THE RUSSIANS, THE DISPATCH ADDED, BELIEVE HITLER MIGHT HAVE BEEN KILLED BEFOREHAND BY THE PEOPLE AROUND HIM, BUT THE FLAMES OF BATTLE THAT SWEPT THE UNDERGROUND FORTRESS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY WHICH HITLER MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS PROBABLY DESTROYED ALL DEFINITE EVIDENCE FOREVER.

OTHER NAZIS STILL HUNTED INCLUDE DR.ROBERT LEY, THE LABOR FRONT LEADER; JULIUS STREICHER, THE JEW-BAITER; DR.WALTHER FUNK, ONCE HITLER'S ECONOMIC EXPERT, AND OTTO ABETZ, SECRET AGENT AND AMBASSADOR TO VICHY.

RW322PEW MAY 11 1945

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMINALS X X X TO VICHY.

THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION DISCLOSED TONIGHT IT HAD CONFERRED RECENTLY WITH TEN AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN WHO VISITED NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND ANNOUNCED A "RECENT INFLUX OF CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS HAS NECESSITATED" ENLARGING ITS LEGAL STAFF. THE CONGRESSMEN NOW HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

AFTER THE CONGRESSMEN SAW EVIDENCE OF NAZI ATROCITIES AT BUCHENWALD, NORDHAUSEN AND DACHAU THEY "CAME TO LONDON FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING WITH THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION GENERAL MATTERS AFFECTING THE INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES," THE COMMISSION STATEMENT SAID.

IN ADDITION TO THE CONGRESSMEN MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ALSO CONFERRED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES ENGAGED IN THE ARREST AND IDENTIFICATION OF WAR CRIMINALS IN EUROPE.

MK101...

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-A TRIBUTE TO THE "GALLANTRY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER" AND THE "MIRACLE OF ORGANIZATION" OF UNITED STATES WAR-TIME PRODUCTION WAS PAID TODAY BY THE BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON.

A SIMILAR MESSAGE WAS SENT TO THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND, IN WHICH THE BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS PRAISED THE "TENACITY AND SELFLESS COURAGE" OF THEIR "SOVIET COMRADES-IN-ARMS."

THE COUNCIL TOLD STIMSON THAT IT "RESOLVED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN IN THE SAME SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION UNTIL FINAL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED."

TA1117PEW

A163
(150)

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE CHANNEL ISLANDS WERE FREED FROM THE RULE OF THEIR GERMAN GARRISON YESTERDAY BY A BRITISH TASK FORCE AFTER THE NAZIS FIRST BALKED AT SIGNING AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

A YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER, CAPT. LT. ARNIM ZIMMERMAN, CAME ABOARD THE BRITISH COMMANDER'S SHIP AND PRESENTED CREDENTIALS EMPOWERING HIM TO RECEIVE "ARMISTICE" TERMS FOR VICE ADMIRAL HUFFMEIER, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE ISLANDS.

TOLD BY A BRITISH BRIGADIER THAT THIS WAS "AN IMMEDIATE SURRENDER AND NOT AN ARMISTICE", THE GERMAN OFFICER REPLIED THAT HE HAD ONLY COME TO RECEIVE TERMS OF AN ARMISTICE.

TOLD TO DELIVER A COPY OF THE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER, THE GERMAN OFFICER SAID "BUT I AM INSTRUCTED TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SHIPS MUST MOVE AWAY IMMEDIATELY FROM THESE SHORES."

THE BRITISH DESTROYERS PATROLLED FOR SIX HOURS BEFORE MAJ. GEN. HEINE OF THE GERMAN ARMY FINALLY CAME ABOARD AND SIGNED.

MJ1238PEW

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS TODAY THAT MORE LIBERAL GASOLINE RATIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN BRITAIN WITHIN 30 DAYS.

HE SAID THE BASIC RATION WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE IS NO PROVISION IN BRITAIN AT PRESENT FOR PRIVATE CARS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE OWNED BY TAXI FIRMS, DOCTORS OR BUSINESSMEN WHO NEED THEM.

"THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY POSITION," CHURCHILL SAID, "REMAINS DIFFICULT OWING TO THE HUGE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PACIFIC WAR AND THE PROSPECT THAT MILITARY NEEDS IN EUROPE WILL CONTINUE AT A HIGH LEVEL FOR SOME MONTHS. BUT I AM GLAD TO BE ABLE TO INFORM THE HOUSE OF AN EASEMENT IN THE DRASTIC PETROL RATIONING SYSTEM TO WHICH HITHERTO WE HAVE HAD TO SUBJECT OURSELVES."

MJ1047AEW

MAY 11 1945

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-RAF COASTAL COMMAND PLANES UP TO DAWN TODAY HAD SIGHTED SIX GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE ACT OF SURRENDERING, AN AIR MINISTRY STATEMENT SAID. CONSTANT PATROLS WERE BEING MAINTAINED, THE STATEMENT SAID, AS THE U-BOATS PROCEEDED TO PORTS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF GERMANY.

JP714AEW

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-CHEERING, LAUGHING, CRYING PEOPLE GREETED THE BRITISH FORCE WHICH LIBERATED THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TODAY -- ISLANDS WHERE "THERE ISN'T A SINGLE DOG OR CAT" BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN EATEN.

DOUGLAS WILLIS, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS AND RADIO, TOLD OF THE LANDING AT PORT ST. PETER ON THE ISLE OF GUERNSEY:

"PEOPLE STANDING SPEECHLESS WITH TEARS RUNNING DOWN THEIR CHEEKS, SURROUNDING OUR LITTLE FORCE, TEARING AT OUR CLOTHES, EMBRACING US, PUMPING OUR HANDS. THEY COULDN'T SAY MUCH: 'WE'VE WAITED SO LONG FOR THIS. WE'RE SO GLAD YOU'VE COME.'

"THE GERMANS HAVE SMASHED THE ONCE PROSPEROUS ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND. THEY HAVE DEBASED THE CURRENCY SO THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE OFFERING 200 MARKS FOR AN ENGLISH POUND NOTE. THE REAL RATE IS 9 1/2. UNTIL YESTERDAY A SINGLE CIGARETTE COST TEN MARKS.

"UNTIL THE RED CROSS BEGAN TO LAND SUPPLIES -- ONE PARCEL PER HEAD PER MONTH -- A QUARTER OF THE POPULATION WAS STARVING. MANY OF THEM ARE LITTLE SHORT OF THAT NOW. OFTEN THERE WAS NO BREAD. THERE WERE NO POTATOES.

"BUT HERE IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, UNLIKE DEVASTATED FRANCE AND WAR RAVAGED ITALY OR GREECE, WE HAVE FIRM FOUNDATIONS TO BUILD ON. DOCKS ARE UNDAMAGED, BRIDGES AND COMMUNICATIONS ARE INTACT AND THE PEOPLE WILL WORK. SHIPS ARE STANDING READY IN BRITISH PORTS TO CARRY CARGOES OF FOOD, COAL, OIL AND CLOTHING ACROSS THE NARROW SEA."

CHARLES BERNARD, ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT FOR THE COMBINED PRESS AND RADIO, SAID 24 GRINNING BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE THE FIRST LIBERATING FORCE SETTING FOOT ON GUERNSEY TODAY.

TA1111PEW

MAY 11 1945

BY EDWARD J. DENNEHY

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN TOPPED THE TASKS FACING BRITAIN AS THIS NATION SETTLED DOWN TODAY AFTER A JOYOUS CELEBRATION OF V-E DAY AND SHOULDERED ITS SHARE OF THE TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF LIBERATED CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES AND THE OCCUPATION OF VANQUISHED GERMANY.

WITH THE WAR IN EUROPE FINISHED, IT IS EXPECTED THAT BRITISH FIGHTING MEN AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE TO THE FAR EAST, WHERE OTHER BRITISH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES ALREADY ARE IN ACTION.

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A27

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WAVED TO THE MILLING THOUSANDS. AS THEY HAD ON PREVIOUS NIGHTS, THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET SLIPPED OUT OF THE PALACE AND MINGLED WITH THE CROWDS.

EARLIER THE KING AND QUEEN MADE A 22-MILE TOUR OF SOME OF THE WORST BOMBED SECTIONS OF LONDON'S EAST END.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, SITTING ON THE FOLDED TOP OF AN OPEN AUTOMOBILE, MADE A TRIUMPHANT TRIP THROUGH WHITEHALL STREET AS A CHEERING CROWD SWEPT THROUGH POLICE LINES AND CROWDED AROUND BRITAIN'S SMILING WAR LEADER.

MK428AEW

MAY 11 1945

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-MOSCOW SAID IN A MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE THAT MARSHAL SCHOERNER'S GERMAN FORCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD REFUSED TO SURRENDER AND THE RUSSIANS ARE ATTACKING.

WM613PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD SOVIET MILITARY X X X ATTACKING.

THE WAR BULLETIN SAID MARSHAL IVAN KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY HAD BEEN ASSIGNED THE JOB OF LIQUIDATING THIS LAST NAZI RESISTANCE.

WM614PEW

LONDON--SECOND ADD SOVIET MILITARY X X X RESISTANCE.

"GERMAN TROOPS COMMANDED BY FIELD MARSHAL SCHOERNER, INFRINGING THE ACT OF CAPITULATION, REFUSED TO REMAIN ON THE SPOT AND LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS," THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"CONSEQUENTLY TROOPS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT HAVE GONE OVER TO THE ATTACK.

"FORGING AHEAD, OUR TROOPS OCCUPIED THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN TOWNS OF PODBORZANY, NOVE-TRASECI, BEROUN, GORZOWICE, KRALUOPE, LITOMERZYCE AND CESKA-LIPA.

"THREATENED WITH ENCIRCLEMENT BY OUR TROOPS, ONE GROUP OF SCHOERNER'S FORCES BEGAN TO SURRENDER IN DISORDER."

WM622PEW

LONDON MAY 9-(AP)-ALTHOUGH HE ALREADY HAS FLOWN 25 MISSIONS AS A LIBERATOR NAVIGATOR, CAPT.WHITNEY I.GREGORY OF 606 WEST ORMSBY AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY., STILL IS LOOKING FOR ACTION.

MAY 11 1945

GREGORY RETURNED TO BRITAIN RECENTLY AFTER A BRIEF HOME FURLOUGH TO VOLUNTEER FOR A NEW TOUR OF DUTY. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD SEEN SERVICE BOTH IN THIS THEATER AND IN THE MEDITERRACEAN.

KK403AEW

30.24 25 CT9

LONDON MAY 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.KENNETH L.GILBERT, 21-YEAR OLD LIBERATOR PILOT WHO DEFIED THE LAW OF AVERAGES IN FLYING 75 COMBAT MISSIONS LAST YEAR, HAS RETURNED TO THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FOR ACTION, BUT HE GOT HERE TOO LATE FOR THIS WAR.

GILBERT, OF PROSPECT AVE., NEWPORT, R.I., ARRIVED UNDAUNTED IN THE MIDDLE OF V-E DAY.

MAY 11 1945

"I WANT TO KEEP ON FLYING," HE SAID, "SO IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHETHER I DO IT HERE OR GO ON TO THE FAR EAST. YOU SEE, I WANT TO STAY IN THE AIR FORCES AFTER THE WAR, AND I WANT TO GET UP AS FAR AS I CAN GO WHILE THE SHOOTING IS STILL GOING ON."

GILBERT, A RUDDY-FACED, STOCKY BLOND, IS BETTER KNOWN AS "THE KID" TO HIS FLIER FRIENDS. HE DID NOT LOSE A CREW MEMBER ON ANY OF HIS FLIGHTS. IN ADDITION TO HIS 75 COMBAT MISSIONS HE FLEW 17 SUPPLY MISSIONS AND PARTICIPATED IN SIX AIR-SEA RESCUES.

HE HOLDS FOUR DFC'S AND 12 AIR MEDALS. HE SURPRISED THE EXPERTS BY ASKING TO CONTINUE FLYING.

"I CAN FLY 75 MORE MISSIONS WITHOUT BLINKING AN EYE," HE DECLARED.

WHILE HE WAS AT HOME FROM NOVEMBER UNTIL APRIL HE DISCLOSED, HE BECAME ENGAGED TO MISS BONNIE KIRBY OF MARION, N.C. HE CARRIES AT LEAST A DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF HER AT ALL TIMES.

KK401AEW

WALTHAMSTOW, ENGLAND, MAY 10-(AP)- SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, AUTHOR OF THE "CRADLE TO THE GRAVE" SECURITY PLAN, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE LIBERAL PARTY DOES NOT WANT TO RUSH THE GENERAL ELECTION.

HE TOLD A MEETING THAT THE PARTY WANTED A "REAL ELECTION" X X X

WITH EVERY CHANCE FOR OUR CITIZENS AND THE FORCES OF LAND, SEA AND AIR

TO JUDGE ALL THE ISSUES AND TO VOTE AFTER JUDGMENT."

MAY 11 1945

APR FONDAS 02002/KIW/ 3P

DUBLIN, MAY 10-(AP)-KEYS TO THE FORMER GERMAN LEGATION HERE WERE TURNED OVER TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER BY THE EIRE GOVERNMENT, THE EIRE INFORMATION SERVICE SAID TODAY. THE PROPERTY WAS ENTRUSTED TO THE U.S. MINISTER AFTER EIRE WAS NOTIFIED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAD "ASSUMED THE POWERS AND PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY."
TA1142PEW

A85 ADD PARIS WEYGAND XXX GOVT

BOROTRA WAS ONE OF THE WORLD'S TEN TOP RANKING TENNIS PLAYERS 15 YEARS AGO. TEAMED WITH RENE LACOSTE, JACQUES BRUGNON AND HENRI COCHET, HE APPEARED IN MANY AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH TOURNAMENTS AND DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

WEYGAND AND BOROTRA WERE BOTH ARRESTED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE HIG COURT OF JUSTICE, WHICH HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE MOST IMPORTANT CASES OF COLLABORATION AND WILL SOON BRING MARSHAL PETAIN TO TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.

WEYGAND, IN POOR HEALTH, IS BEING HELD IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL. BOROTRA IS UNDER HOUSE ARREST.

JP843AEW

PARIS, MAY 10-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD INSIST ON PRIORITY RIGHTS EQUAL TO THOSE OF ANY OTHER NATION IN THE ALLOCATION OF GERMAN REPARATIONS.

THEY NOTED AN ASSERTION BY THE RUSSIAN WRITER, ANTO LEONTIEV, THAT THE SOVIET UNION, BEING THE "MOST DAMAGED COUNTRY IN EUROPE," MUST RECEIVE REPARATIONS BEFORE ALL OTHERS. WHILE NOT CONTESTING THE DAMAGE STATEMENT THE INFORMANTS SAID THAT FRANCE WOULD DEMAND EQUAL PRIORITY IF THEIR OWN PROGRAM CONFLICTS WITH SOVIET REQUIREMENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS DEMANDED 1,000,000 GERMAN PRISONERS TO ASSIST IN RECONSTRUCTION. FRANCE WANTS CONTROL OF THE SAAR COAL MINES, AND A FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION RECENTLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT ASK FOR A LARGE AMOUNT OF GERMAN LABOR TO WORK THEM.

IN ADDITION THE FRENCH FAVOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE GREAT RUHR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS. LARGE PORPORTION OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED THERE SHOULD COME TO FRANCE AS PART OF REPARATIONS, IN THE OFFICIAL VIEW.
MJ217PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, MAY 10-(AP)-THE GREATEST ATHLETIC PROGRAM EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THE HISTORY OF SPORTS--INVOLVING MOUNTAINS OF EQUIPMENT AND MILLIONS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS LEFT IN EUROPE--IS GETTING UNDER WAY.

ALONG WITH A THOROUGH EDUCATION PROGRAM, ATHLETICS WILL LARGELY REPLACE MILITARY TRAINING FOR TROOPS AWAITING SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TRANSFER TO THE PACIFIC OR DEMOBILIZATION. AND FOR THOSE IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION ATHLETICS WILL BECOME PART OF A REGULATORY PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY.

THE PROGRAM, WHICH WAS PLANNED LONG BEFORE V-E DAY, CALLS FOR COMPETITION IN 22 DIFFERENT SPORTS. THERE WILL BE TOURS BY FAMOUS SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN ATHLETES, INTER-ALLIED CONTESTS AND PERHAPS A "VICTORY GAMES" COMPETITION IN SOME EUROPEAN CAPITAL.

LT.COL.F.G.MCCORMICK, FORMER DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, WHO IS SUPERVISING THE PROGRAM, SAID HUNDREDS OF TONS OF EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR THE VARIOUS SPORTS ALREADY HAD ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND MORE IS ON THE WAY.

SOFTBALL, VOLLEYBALL AND TOUCH FOOTBALL ARE EXPECTED TO BE THE MOST POPULAR SPORTS, WITH AN ESTIMATED 1,200,000 MEN PARTICIPATING IN EACH. VIRTUALLY THAT MANY ARE EXPECTED TO PLAY TABLE TENNIS AND SOME 600,000 ARE EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN BASKETBALL, BASEBALL AND HORSESHOE PITCHING. THESE FIGURES, WHICH ARE ANNOUNCED AT HEADQUARTERS, OBVIOUSLY ARE BASED ON THE THEORY THAT EACH SOLDIER WILL PARTICIPATE IN SEVERAL SPORTS.

OTHER SPORTS FOR WHICH THE ARMY HAS GATHERED EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES ARE FOOTBALL, SPEEDBALL, BOXING, TRACK, SOCCER, WRESTLING, SWIMMING, HANDBALL, BADMINTON, GOLF, FENCING, ARCHERY AND RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP.

SN558PEW

PARIS, MAY 10-(AP)-MILITARY SOURCES HERE ARE INCLINED TO DISC UN REPORTS THAT HITLER TURNED OVER TO THE JAPANESE THE V-WEAPON SECRETS AFTER THE ALLIES HAD CROSSED THE RHINE.

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IT IS KNOWN THAT THE JAPANESE WERE GIVEN GERMAN PLANS FOR JET-PROPELLED PLANES AND PERHAPS FOR THE ORIGINAL V-1 FLYING BOMB, BUT LATER MODELS WERE AMONG THE MOST CLOSELY GUARDED GERMAN WAR SECRETS.

AFTER THE RHINE CROSSING ALMOST ALL OF GERMANY'S SECRET EXPERIMENTAL PLANTS WERE OVERRUN SO SWIFTLY THAT THE GERMANS HAD NO TIME TO DESTROY OR HIDE THEIR MODELS, LET ALONE FURNISH THEM TO THE JAPANESE.

IT ALSO IS KNOWN THAT ALMOST ALL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY'S MILITARY STAFF HAD ESCAPED TO SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND SOME WEEKS BEFORE

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THE GERMAN COLLAPSE.

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WPM PW GALLAGHERS 02000 JB 545PEW

PARIS, MAY 10-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD KENNEDY MAINTAINED TODAY THAT OFFICIAL ATTEMPTS TO HOLD UP RELEASE OF THE REIMS SURRENDER STORY LAST MONDAY REPRESENTED "PURELY POLITICAL CENSORSHIP" AND THAT NO QUESTION OF MILITARY SECURITY WAS INVOLVED.

KENNEDY EMPHASIZED THAT HE HAD TRANSMITTED HIS STORY OF THE SURRENDER--WHICH PRECEDED THE OFFICIAL ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT BY A DAY--ONLY AFTER THE FACTS HAD BEEN DISCLOSED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

HE EXPLAINED HIS STAND IN A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT REPLYING TO BRIG. GEN. FRANK A. ALLEN, JR., DIRECTOR OF THE SHAEF PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD ISSUED AN 800-WORD STATEMENT DETAILING THE REASONS WHY KENNEDY'S ACCREDITATION AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT HAD BEEN SUSPENDED FOR FILING THE DISPATCH.

"GENERAL ALLEN AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS OF SHAEF PUBLIC RELATIONS MADE IT CLEAR TO ME AT REIMS," KENNEDY SAID, "THAT NO QUESTION OF MILITARY SECURITY WAS INVOLVED IN RELEASE OF THIS NEWS. GEN. ALLEN TOLD ME, IN FACT, THAT GEN. EISENHOWER WAS DESIROUS OF HAVING THE NEWS PUBLISHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT FIGHTING MIGHT HALT AND LIVES POSSIBLY BE SAVED. GEN. ALLEN TOLD ME THAT GEN. EISENHOWER'S HANDS WERE TIED BY A DECISION COMING FROM 'HIGH POLITICAL LEVELS.'"

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ALLEN, IN HIS PUBLIC STATEMENT, ASSERTED THAT "TO SAVE ALLIED LIVES ON BOTH FRONTS" GEN. EISENHOWER HAD OBTAINED AUTHORITY FROM THE RUSSIANS TO NEGOTIATE FOR A GERMAN CAPITULATION, ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE GREATEST SECRECY WOULD BE MAINTAINED UNTIL LATER. MORE FORMAL CONTACT WITH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

HIS STATEMENT CONTENDED THESE CONSIDERATIONS "CLEARLY INVOLVED SECURITY AND THE SAVING OF AMERICAN LIVES." HE SAID KENNEDY'S STORY WAS "NOT ONE OBTAINED BY PRESS REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES WITH THIS THEATER," BUT BY THE COURTESY OF SHAEF AND THROUGH ALLEN'S PROMISE OF SECRECY.

ALLEN ADDED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE STORY, GEN. EISENHOWER HAD FEARED "THE ENTIRE CHAIN OF NEGOTIATIONS INVOLVING AN AGREED-UPON LATER MEETING BETWEEN THE GERMAN, RUSSIAN AND ALLIED HIGH COMMANDS MIGHT BREAK DOWN AND THEREFORE PROLONG THE WAR."

KENNEDY, COMMENTING UPON THIS LATTER STATEMENT, SAID:

"THE CONTENTION THAT NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT BREAK DOWN IS NOT BORNE OUT BY THE SUPREME COMMAND'S ACTIONS, IN THAT HOURS BEFORE MY STORY WAS SENT OUT GEN. EISENHOWER OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED ALL TROOPS THAT THE SURRENDER WAS SIGNED AND THAT THE WAR WAS OVER AT 12:01 A.M. MAY 9."

THE TEXT OF KENNEDY'S STATEMENT:

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"GEN. ALLEN AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS OF SHAEF PUBLIC RELATIONS MADE IT CLEAR TO ME AT REIMS THAT NO QUESTION OF MILITARY SECURITY WAS INVOLVED IN THE RELEASE OF THIS NEWS. GEN. ALLEN TOLD ME, IN FACT, THAT GEN. EISENHOWER WAS DESIROUS OF HAVING THE NEWS PUBLISHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT FIGHTING MIGHT HALT AND LIVES POSSIBLY BE SAVED. GEN. ALLEN TOLD ME THAT GEN. EISENHOWER'S HANDS WERE TIED BY A DECISION COMING FROM 'HIGH POLITICAL LEVELS.'

"GENERAL ALLEN'S STATEMENT NOW THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO HOLD UP NEWS UNTIL RUSSIA WAS SATISFIED THAT THE SURRENDER WAS GENUINE IS ASTONISHING TO ME. AS THE SOVIET UNION WAS SIGNATORY TO THE REIMS AGREEMENT AND I ASSUME THE GENERAL REPRESENTING THE SOVIET UNION

ACCEPTED IT AS A SURRENDER OR ELSE HE WOULD NOT HAVE SIGNED RUSSIA'S ACCEPTANCE OF IT.

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"AS REGARDS GENERAL ALLEN'S STATEMENT THAT THE SURRENDER STORY WAS NOT OBTAINED BY THE PRESS IN THE 'ORDINARY COURSE' OF THEIR ACTIVITIES, CERTAINLY GENERAL ALLEN MUST KNOW THAT THE PURPOSE OF CORRESPONDENTS IN THIS THEATER IS TO REPORT NEWS AND CERTAINLY AS HEAD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS HE SHOULD REALIZE THAT THE SIGNING OF THE END OF THE WAR WAS NEWS AND, SINCE HE HIMSELF CONCEDED THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF MILITARY SECURITY INVOLVED, WAS LEGITIMATE NEWS.

"IT IS TRUE THAT GENERAL ALLEN AT ONE POINT DURING THE VISIT TO REIMS SAID THE STORY COULD NOT BE PUBLISHED UNTIL THE RESPECTIVE HEADS OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ANNOUNCED IT. IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT AT ANOTHER POINT HE SAID ANNOUNCEMENT WAS EXPECTED TO BE MADE AT SHAEF EVEN BEFORE WE COULD REACH PARIS. PLANS WERE CHANGED A NUMBER OF TIMES AND GENERAL ALLEN MADE MANY CONFLICTING STATEMENTS CONCERNING HOW THE NEWS WOULD BE RELEASED.

"CENSORS APPROVED MY DISPATCHES FROM REIMS AND MARKED THEM 'PASSED' AND SIGNED THEM, BUT LATER WHEN IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS WOULD MAKE THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENTS THEY INFORMED ME VERBALLY THAT THEIR PASSING OF THE DISPATCH WAS RESCINDED. THEY MADE IT CLEAR THEIR DECISION WAS NOT DUE TO ANY MATTER OF MILITARY SECURITY BUT TO A DECISION AS TO WHAT CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH THE NEWS WOULD BE ANNOUNCED.

"I HAVE ENOUGH CONFIDENCE IN THE CENSORS TO BELIEVE THAT IF ANY MILITARY SECURITY HAD BEEN INVOLVED THEY WOULD NOT HAVE MARKED MY DISPATCH 'PASSED' AND AFFIXED THEIR SIGNATURES TO THAT STATEMENT."

"AFTER MY RETURN TO PARIS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT IT HAD SURRENDERED AND I WAS INFORMED THAT BBC LIKEWISE HAD ANNOUNCED THE CAPITULATION. I THEREFORE WENT TO LT. COL. RICHARD MERRICK, CHIEF AMERICAN PRESS CENSOR, AND TOLD HIM THAT SINCE IT WAS CONCEDED THAT NO MILITARY SECURITY WAS INVOLVED, AND THAT I REGARDED HE SUPPRESSION AS PURELY POLITICAL CENSORSHIP, THAT I COULD NOT BE BOUND BY IT, I INTENDED TO SEND THE NEWS. I BASED THIS STATEMENT ON ASSURANCES GIVEN BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN OFFICIALS THAT THE SOLE PURPOSE OF CENSORSHIP WAS MILITARY SECURITY IN EUROPE, EXCEPT INSOFAR AS IT MIGHT AFFECT THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC. I ALSO TELEPHONED TO GENERAL ALLEN TO TELL HIM OF MY INTENTION OF PASSING THIS DISPATCH BUT WAS TOLD BY HIS SECRETARY THAT HE WAS TOO BUSY TO SPEAK TO ME.

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"GENERAL ALLEN'S NEXT POINT IS THAT BREAKING OF THE STORY BEFORE THE RUSSIANS HAD THEIR OWN FORMAL SIGNING MIGHT BREAK DOWN NEGOTIATIONS.

"IF THIS WERE TRUE THEN IT MUST BE ASSUMED THAT THE REIMS AGREEMENT AS AN EMPTY GESTURE, ALTHOUGH IT WAS SIGNED BY THE RUSSIANS AND AGREED TO BY THE GERMANS.

"THE CONTENTION THAT NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT BREAK DOWN IS NOT BORNE OUT BY THE SUPREME COMMAND'S ACTION IN THAT HOURS BEFORE MY STORY WAS SENT OUT GENERAL EISENHOWER OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED ALL TROOPS THAT THE SURRENDER WAS SIGNED AND THAT THE WAR WAS OVER AT 12:01 A.M. MAY 9. THIS SHOWED THAT HE HAD NO DOUBTS THAT THE REIMS AGREEMENT OFFICIALLY ENDED THE WAR.

"I HAVE BEEN REPORTING THIS WAR SINCE ITS START AND I HAVE FOUND THAT DESPITE ASSURANCES GIVEN THAT THE SOLE PURPOSE OF MILITARY CENSORSHIP WAS MILITARY SECURITY. IN MANY INSTANCES CENSORSHIP HAS

GONE FAR BEYOND THIS POINT. I HAVE ALWAYS MADE IT PERFECTLY CLEAR TO GENERAL ALLEN AND TO PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICIALS GENERALLY BOTH HERE AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS THAT I TOOK THE GUARANTEE THAT CENSORSHIP WAS CONFINED TO MILITARY SECURITY VERY SERIOUSLY, AND AT ITS FACE VALUE, AND WOULD NOT VOLUNTARILY SUBMIT TO POLITICAL CENSORSHIP AS THIS WOULD MEAN THE END OF A FREE PRESS AND OF ALL FREEDOM IN THE WORLD."

DURING KENNEDY'S SUSPENSION, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO HIM, WES GALLAGHER HAS BEEN APPOINTED ACTING CHIEF OF THE PARIS BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SO THAT THE NORMAL OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU MAY BE MAINTAINED IN THE INTERIM. GALLAGHER HAS BEEN CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FIELD CORRESPONDENTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

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HKss2AEW

BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

NAMUR, BELGIUMAN MAY 9 (DELAYED)-(AP)-SOME 2,300 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN NAMUR COULD NOT CELEBRATE THE END OF EUROPE'S WAR HILARIOUSLY TODAY, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD DOUBLE CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

THEY WERE LIBERATED PRISONERS OF WAR. THEY ARRIVED LAST NIGHT BY TRUCKS AND ARE SCHEDULED TO BE SHIPPED OUT TO LE HAVRE AND OTHER PORTS AS SOON AS TRANSPORTATION CAN BE ARRANGED.

MALNUTRITION HAD PUT THEM ON A SPECIAL DIET WHICH OUTLAWED THE DUBIOUS COGNAC, CHAMPAGNE AND WATERY BEER FLOWING AROUND THEM. MALNUTRITION HAD MADE MOST OF THEM TOO WEAK FOR ANY SNAKE DANCING. MALNUTRITION CAUSED THEM TO BE QUARANTINED IN THE TRANSIT CENTER BECAUSE THEY WERE IN NO SHAPE TO STAND TYPHUS, TYPHOID AND SMALLPOX SHOTS AT THIS TIME.

THEY HAD THEIR NON-ALCOHOLIC BUT HEARTFELT V-E CELEBRATION BY THEMSELVES, BEFORE TABLES LOADED WITH PERMISSABLE FOODS.

"I WAS HELD FOR 10 MONTHS," SAID LT.EARL J.SANDERS OF TOCCOA, GA. "THE GOONS DIDN'T FEED US MUCH: NO BREAKFAST, A THIN SOUP AT NOON AND SOMETIMES POTATOES AND A HUNK OF BREAD LATER IN THE DAY. ALMOST ALL OF US WOULD BLACK OUT OCCASIONALLY THOSE LAST FEW MONTHS. WE WOULD JUST PASS OUT COMPLETELY FOR ABOUT FIVE SECONDS AND THEN BE ALL RIGHT."

SGT.HAROLD BAILEY OF CHURCH STREET, PORTLAND, CONN., SPORTING A RED BEARD, SAID V-E DAY CAME FOR HIM WHEN HIS CAMP IN POMERANIA WAS LIBERATED. "I SAT DOWN AND ATE 11 EGGS," HE SAID. "NOT THAT POWDERED BOY,

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LIBERATED.

"I SAT DOWN AND ATE 11 EGGS," HE SAID. "NOT THAT POWDERED STUFF. BOY, WAS I SICK. I COULDN'T TAKE IT. BUT AFTER EATING BROWN BREAD-- IT'S AWFUL, LIKE DEHYDRATED SAUERKRAUT-- IT WAS WONDERFUL."

SGT.CHARLES COLLAM, OF 5218 SKILLMAN AVE., WOODSIDE, N.Y., WAS LIKE ALL THE OTHERS. HE WANTED TO TALK ABOUT FOOD, NOT VICTORY.

B44

"THAT'S FUNNY, TOO," HE SAID, "BECAUSE THAT WAS ALL WE USED TO TALK ABOUT AT THE CAMP FROM MORNING TO NIGHT."

"FOOD, FOOD, FOOD," EXCLAIMED CAPT.OTTO S.DOWLEN, OF 2374 NORTH BAY RD., MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CENTER SAID HE FOUND MOST OF THE MEN IN BASICALLY GOOD CONDITION AND ESTIMATED THEY WOULD GET BACK THEIR WEIGHT AND GET OVER THE EFFECTS OF FOOD DEFICIENCY IN TWO OR THREE MONTHS.

BUT LT.NORMAN J.PETITTI, OF 281 PORTMAN AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, SUMMED UP THE MEN'S REACTION AS HE WATCHED A PLATOON OF GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, A WORK CREW, ASSEMBLE IN THE CENTER'S COURTYARD.

"I'M TIRED AND I FEEL DIZZY SOMETIMES," HE SAID, BUT "THERE'S NOTHING THE MATTER WITH ME THAT A LITTLE FOOD WON'T CURE. I THINK WATCHING THOSE SQUAREHEADS LINE UP UNDER AMERICAN GUNS MAKES ME FEEL BETTER THAN ANYTHING ELSE-- EXCEPT ROAST BEEF."

B1202PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

AMSTERDAM, MAY 10-(AP)-THE DUTCH CELEBRATED THIS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN INVASION BY PUTTING INTO FULL SWING A ROUNDUP OF THE TRAITORS AND COLLABORATORS WHO BETRAYED THEIR HOMELAND.

AS THE CANADIAN ARMY'S FIRST CORPS BEGAN DISARMING FIELD MARSHAL JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ'S ARMIES AT 15 ASSEMBLY AREAS, FIVE-MAN TEAMS OF DUTCH INTERIOR TROOPS WERE BRINGING IN MEN AND WOMEN ON THEIR BLACKLIST. ON THAT LIST ARE GERMAN OFFICIALS, AS WELL AS GERMAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, BUT 75 PER CENT ARE DUTCH, INCLUDING SOME JEWS.

THESE WERE BEING BROUGHT IN TO VARIOUS ASSEMBLY POINTS--AMSTERDAM ALONE HAS 35 SCHOOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS SET ASIDE FOR THE PURPOSE--TO BE SORTED.

THE MAJOR CRIMINALS WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIES. THE SMALLER FRY WILL BE DEALT WITH BY THE DUTCH THEMSELVES.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATED THE BLACKLIST CONTAINS PERHAPS 3,000 NAMES, ONE-HALF OF WHOM HAVE ALREADY BEEN ARRESTED.

TA1116PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

ROTTERDAM, MAY 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HOLLAND'S NEWSPAPERS, PRIMARILY THOSE IN AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM, FACE AN ACUTE PAPER SHORTAGE WHICH IS LIKELY TO BRING RATIONING QUICKLY, A SHORTAGE OF EXPERIENCED JOURNALISTS, TOTAL LACK OF ELECTRIC POWER AND A GENERAL CONFUSION GROWING OUT OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL PAPERS OPERATED DURING THE OCCUPATION UNDER NAZI AUSPICES ARE NOW FORBIDDEN TO APPEAR, WHILE FORMER UNDERGROUND PAPERS--NOW LEGAL--ARE USING FACILITIES TO GET A HEAD START IN THE RACE FOR PEACETIME CIRCULATION.

THE ALGEMEEN HANDELSBLAD, WHICH PUBLISHES IN AMSTERDAM AS WELL AS ROTTERDAM, AND TWO OF THE LARGEST PAPERS--THE POLITICALLY INFLUENTIAL NIEWE ROTTERDAMSCHE COURANT AND THE POPULAIRE ROTTERDAMSCHE NEIWESBLAD --HAVE ALL BEEN SUSPENDED BECUASE THEY CONTINUED PUBLICATION WITH NAZI CONSENT DURING THE OCCUPATION AND FOLLOWED, TO SOME DEGREE, THE NAZI PARTY LINE IN NEWS AND PROPAGANDA.

LIKELY TO EMERGE AS THE STRONGEST OF THE NEW DAILIES IS HET PAROOL (THE WORD), WHICH PUBLISHED IN AMSTERDAM, THE HAGUE, ROTTERDAM AND THE PROVINCIAL CAPITALS. IN ROTTERDAM TODAY IT PRINTED 80,000 COPIES, THE MAJORITY OF WHICH WENT TO WARTIME PATRONS WHO WERE BESIEGING THE TEMPORARY OFFICE OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THIS NEWSPAPER, LIKE THE MAJORITY OF UNDERGROUND JOURNALS, LEANS TO THE LEFT. THE AMSTERDAM EDITOR, F.J.GOEDHARDT, SAYS:

"WHAT WE WANT FOR A NEW HOLLAND IS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY-- NOT MERELY A POLITICAL DEMOCRACY."

JP806AEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

UTRECHT, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOME OF THE 120,000 SURRENDERED GERMANS IN HOLLAND WERE BEING DISARMED TODAY, BUT THE LIBERATED DUTCH ARE PUZZLED AND SOMEWHAT ANNOYED AT THE SIGHT OF ENEMY TROOPS STILL STRIDING THE COUNTRYSIDE WITH THEIR WEAPONS.

THEY WERE PROVOKED, MOREOVER, BY THE SIGHT OF GERMAN TROOPS RETAINING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES INCLUDING BICYCLES AND HORSES "REQUISITIONED" DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS FROM THE DUTCH.

TECHNICALLY, THE GERMANS ARE CAPITULATED TROOPS AND NOT PRISONERS OF WAR. THEY RETAIN THEIR OFFICERS, WHO PASS ON THE ORDERS ISSUED BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY AUTHORITIES. FOR MOVEMENT TO GERMANY, THEY MUST CONTINUE TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT. THUS THEIR TRANSPORT, FOOD AND SUPPLIES NECESSARILY MUST BE KEPT INTACT AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

WHILE THE GERMANS WERE BEING DISARMED FOLLOWING THEIR CAPITULATION MAY 4, DUTCH AUTHORITIES IN AMSTERDAM AND OTHER CITIES BEGAN THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF EXTRA FOOD WHICH HAS BEEN DROPPED BY ALLIED PLANES INTO ROTTERDAM. FIVE FOOD SHIPS HAVE DOCKED IN AMSTERDAM AND OTHER EDIBLES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT IN FROM EASTERN HOLLAND BY TRUCK.

FOOD SHOPS WERE ABSOLUTELY BARE. POTATOES WERE MISSING AND MANY OF THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN EXISTING FOR A LONG TIME ON SUGAR BEETS MIXED WITH TWO POTATOES A WEEK--WHEN THEY COULD GET THEM.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF EMERGENCY RATIONS IS SMALL. NO ONE KNOWS HOW LONG THE SUPPLIES WILL HAVE TO LAST. THE RATION FOR AMSTERDAM RESIDEN CONSISTS OF 50 GRAMS (1.90TH OF A POUND) OF CHOCOLATE, 100 GRAMS OF BUTTER AND ONE OF THESE ITEMS: ONE TIN OF BACON, 225 GRAMS, FOR ONE COUPON, ONE TIN OF CHEESE, 400 GRAMS, FOR TWO COUPONS, ONE PACKAGE OF POWDERED EGGS WHICH IS THE EQUIVALENT OF A DOZEN EGGS, A TIN OF LUNCH-EON MEAT OR AN ARMY STYLE SINGLE MEAL RATION.

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JP830AEW

BY MATTHEW HALTON
CANADIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS AND RADIO.

BERLIN, MAY 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-I HEARD TODAY FROM A SOURCE WHO CERTAINLY SHOULD KNOW AN ESTIMATE OF WHAT IT COST THE RUSSIANS TO SAVE THEIR COUNTRY AND COME AT LAST TO THIS TRIUMPH IN BERLIN--BETWEEN 12,000,000 AND 15,000,000 DEAD, OF WHOM ABOUT HALF WERE SOLDIE AND HALF CIVILIANS.

"THERE WERE TIMES," SAID A RUSSIAN GENERAL, "WHEN WE HAD TO LOSE HALF A MILLION MEN AT A TIME TO SAVE THE ARMY ITSELF."

--DASH--

THESE FIGURES GREATLY EXCEED ANY PREVIOUS ESTIMATE OF RUSSIAN CASUALTIES. IN JUNE, 1944, THE RUSSIANS GAVE THEIR LAST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON SOVIET CASUALTIES--5,300,000 KILLED, MISSING AND CAPTURED. NO FIGURES ON WOUNDED WERE GIVEN.

IN JUNE, 1943, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DECLARED 20,000,000 CASUALTIES HAD BEEN INFLICTED ON THE RUSSIANS. THIS FIGURE PRESUMABLY INCLUDED DEAD, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE GIVEN NO FIGURE ON CIVILIAN LOSSES.

JP844AEW

MUNICH, MAY 10-(AP)-HANS RITTER VON SEISSER, CHIEF OF POLICE OF MUNICH FROM 1919 TO 1930, WHO PUT DOWN THE BUERGERBRAU REVOLT LED BY ADOLF HITLER IN 1923, WAS NAMED MUNICH'S COMMISSIONER OF POLICE TODAY BY THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THAT CITY HEADED BY LT. COL. RALPH HUBBARD, JR., OF 1126 AVOCA ST., PASADENA, CALIF.

HE IS THE SEVENTH ANTI-NAZI APPOINTED TO A HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE POST IN MUNICH SINCE ITS OCCUPATION BY THE ALLIED ARMIES. HE HAS OPERATED A PAPER FACTORY SINCE 1935.

TA1141PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

SAALFELDEN, AUSTRIA, MAY 10-(AP)-A STAUNCH AND UNREPENTANT NAZI TO THE END, FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING REFUSED TO ADMIT TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS ANYTHING LESS THAN AN ABSOLUTE GENIUS IN THE MILITARY ARTS.

THE LAST GERMAN COMMANDER ON THE WESTERN FRONT, A HEAVY-SET MAN OF 58, TALKED WITH APPARENT RELISH TO CORRESPONDENTS IN HIS SPECIAL TRAIN IN THE TYROLEAN ALPS, WHERE HE WAS CAPTURED BY AMERICAN TROOPS YESTERDAY.

KESSELRING, LIKE FORMER REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WHOSE SURRENDER ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, EXPRESSED "ABSOLUTE CONVICTION" THAT HITLER WAS DEAD.

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"TO GIVE JUSTICE TO DER FUEHRER, I MUST SAY HE WAS A GENIUS IN OPERATIONS SENSE AND CONCEPTION," HE SAID STOUTLY WHEN HITLER'S "INTUITIVE" LEADERSHIP WAS QUESTIONED.

"SOMETIMES, HOWEVER, THE IDEAS OF GENIUS ARE MISUNDERSTOOD," HE ADDED. "I ONLY REGRET THAT DER FUEHRER HAD TO DIRECT GERMANY'S MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE. HE WAS OVERTAXED BY THE WEIGHT OF HIS BURDENS."

KESSELRING, WHO WON THE OUTSPOKEN RESPECT OF ALLIED OFFICERS FOR HIS TENACIOUS DEFENSE OF ITALY BEFORE HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE WESTERN FRONT LATE IN MARCH, SAID HE LAST SAW HITLER IN BERLIN IN MID-APRIL, SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE RUSSIANS ATTACKED THE CAPITAL, AND THAT THE FUEHRER "APPEARED IN EXCELLENT HEALTH."

"I HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SIXTH (GERMAN) AIR ARMY TODAY, AND HE WAS AT THE CHANCELLERY UNTIL TWO DAYS BEFORE BERLIN FELL," KESSELRING ADDED. "HE SAID HITLER WAS DEAD."

THE FIELD MARSHAL SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW HITLER DIED, BUT DECLARED HE HAD AN "ABSOLUTE CONVICTION DER FUEHRER WAS UNWILLING TO FALL INTO RUSSIAN HANDS ALIVE."

HE ADMITTED HE WAS "MOST SURPRISED" THAT HITLER REMAINED IN BERLIN INSTEAD OF WITHDRAWING WITH PICKED FORCES INTO THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED SOUTHERN REDOUBT, WHERE KESSELRING MADE HIS FINAL STAND.

AS FORMER NO. 2 MAN OF THE NAZI AIR FORCES UNDER GOERING AND LATER THE LUFTWAFFE COMMANDER IN NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY BEFORE ASSUMING THE OVER-ALL GERMAN COMMAND IN ITALY, KESSELRING UNGRUDGINGLY CREDITED ALLIED AIR POWER WITH PLAYING A BIG PART IN THE GERMAN DEBACLE.

"DIVE-BOMBINGS AND TERROR ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS AND HEAVY BOMBARDMENT WERE OUR UNDOING," HE SAID.

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THE NAZI COMMANDER WHO HAD THE HOPELESS TASK OF TRYING TO HALT THE FINAL GREAT ALLIED SURGE INTO GERMANY, CONCEDED HE HAD SEEN AN "EXTREME INCREASE" IN THE FIGHTING ABILITY OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE LATTER STAGES OF THE WAR.

OF THE ALLIED COMMANDERS, HE SINGLED OUT GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY AND THE TWO BRITONS, FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY AND AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, AS HAVING WON HIS PARTICULAR RESPECT.

HE SAID THE NAZIS MADE A MISTAKE IN NOT INVADING ENGLAND AFTER DUNKERQUE AND DECLARED HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND WHY HITLER'S LEGIONS HAD NOT CROSSED THE CHANNEL. FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT, HIS PREDECESSOR IN COMMAND ON THE WESTERN FRONT, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS LAST WEEK INVASION PLANS WERE ABANDONED BECAUSE IT WAS DISCOVERED GERMANY HAD NEITHER SUFFICIENT SHIPPING NOR PROTECTIVE WARSHIPS TO MAKE THE CROSSING PRACTICABLE.

DISCUSSING ALLIED CHARGES THAT SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS WEARING AMERICAN UNIFORMS PARTICIPATED IN VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARDENNES COUNTER-OFFENSIVE LAST DECEMBER, KESSELRING EXPOSTULATED THAT IT WAS "IMPOSSIBLE--THERE

ARE UNWRITTEN LAWS WE ALL OBSERVE."

HE DECLARED GERMANY NEVER HAD THOUGHT OF USING POISON GAS, ADDING "WE ARE NOT AS BAD AS YOU BELIEVE US TO BE."

ASKED IF HE THOUGHT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE UNDER ANY CONDITIONS TO HAVE HELD THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSE LINE AGAINST THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT, KESSELRING REPLIED:

"WITH ENOUGH GERMAN SOLDIERS IN IT--YES, WE COULD HAVE HELD THE SIEGFRIED LINE. BUT IN SIX YEARS THEIR QUALITY AND NUMBER DECLINED."

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BY A.I.GOLDBERG

IN SOUTHERN BAVARIA, MAY 10-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER, WIDELY SOUGHT AS THE GESTAPO CHIEF OF NAZI GERMANY, MAY BE HIDING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF BAVARIA OR AUSTRIA'S TYROL, I WAS INFORMED TODAY.

MY INFORMANT TOLD ME THAT HIMMLER HELD WHAT APPARENTLY WAS THE LAST MEETING WITH HIS PRINCIPAL AIDES AT HIS HOME NEAR TEGERN SEE, SOUTH OF MUNICH, ON APRIL 27.

(THIS WOULD BE THREE DAYS AFTER HE TRIED TO ARRANGE A SEPARATE PEACE WITH THE WESTERN POWERS AT LUEBECK, IN NORTHERN GERMANY. HIMMLER, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED IN DENMARK STILL TRYING TO SUE FOR PEACE AS LATE AS MAY 1, AND ALSO HAS BEEN RUMORED HIDING OUT IN NORWAY.)

AT THAT TIME AMERICANS WERE SPEARING SOUTHWARD AND FOUR DAYS LATE REACHED BAD TOLZ, NEAR THE ALMOST MIDDLE-CLASS BAVARIAN CHALET WHEREBY HIMMLER AND HIS WIFE LIVED.

MY INFORMANT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HIMMLER WAS ABLE TO GET AWAY TOWARD THE SOUTHEAST AND MIGHT BE HIDDEN IN THOSE MOUNTAINS, WHERE SS TROOPS STILL HIDE IN THE HUTS AND CABINS OF THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS WITH NO SIGN THAT THEY INTEND TO COME DOWN AND SURRENDER.

TA910PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WEST OF GRAZ, AUSTRIA, MAY 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY LINKED UP WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF VOITSBURG TODAY AS THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS FROM THE SOUTHEAST EUROPE COMMAND STREAMED WESTWARD TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS.

GERMAN COLUMNS, INCLUDING MANY SS TROOPS, CLEARLY SHOWED PANIC AS THEY SOUGHT TO REACH A POINT BEYOND THE RUSSIAN LINES.

MILE AFTER MILE ALONG THE TWISTING MOUNTAIN ROAD BETWEEN KLAGENFURTH AND VOITSBURG LIES THE WRECKAGE OF THE GERMAN ARMY CAUGHT IN THE ILL-FATED BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

ABANDONED TRUCKS LINE THE ROADS. SOME OF THE SOLDIERS ARE BAREFOOTED. MANY RIDE IN HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES.

THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN IN TOWN ONLY A FEW HOURS WHEN THEY WERE INVITED BY MAJ. JOHN MEDDLICOTT OF THE LANCERS AND OTHER OFFICERS TO BREAKFAST, AT WHICH A RUSSIAN BAND PLAYED.

OUTSIDE THE INN, RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND BRITISH TOMMIES GREETED ONE ANOTHER AND EXAMINED EQUIPMENT.

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THE RUSSIANS IMMEDIATELY PUT UP A POLE ACROSS THE ROAD, AND STOPPED EVERYONE, INCLUDING BRITISH, TRYING TO MOVE INTO THE RED ARMY LINES.

THE RUSSIANS WERE IN A HAPPY MOOD. ONE SOLDIER CONFIDED HE EXPECTED TO GO HOME SOON.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD COME 120 MILES TO VOITSBURG WITHOUT A FIGHT FROM THE GERMANS.

THE EXACT BOUNDARY OF THE OCCUPATION BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES IS NOT YET DEFINITELY SETTLED AND CONFERENCES CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE DAY BETWEEN BRITISH AND RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

CORRESPONDENTS WHO ATTEMPTED TO GET THROUGH THE RUSSIAN LINES TO DRIVE TO VIENNA MADE LITTLE PROGRESS.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS SAID THE MATTER WOULD HAVE TO BE TAKEN UP WITH HIGHER OFFICIALS. AFTER HOURS OF WAITING, APPROVAL HAD NOT COME THROUGH.

TA1106PEW

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

U.S.THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, MAY 10-(AP)-THE FORMAL END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR FOUND POSSIBLY 10,000,000 EUROPEAN CIVILIANS AWAY FROM HOME, AND ONE OF THE CONTINENT'S MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS IS TO SEE THAT THEY GET BACK HOME TO PRODUCE FOOD FOR NEXT WINTER.

THEIR RETURN IS EXPECTED TO BE A THREE MONTHS' JOB.

MOST OF THE DISPLACED MILLIONS ARE VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES AND ON GERMAN FARMS, BUT THERE ALSO ARE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF THESE MEN AND WOMEN--HOW MANY, NOBODY KNOWS--LEAD A VAGABOND LIFE. THEIR CAMP FIRES GLEAM IN FIELDS. MANY TRUDGE ALONG CENTRAL EUROPE'S ROADS. THERE ARE INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE WITHIN GERMANY AS PERSONS WITH OLD GRIEVANCES ARE FREED.

THE DISPLACED PERSONS ARE BEING ROUNDED UP INTO CAMPS COMPARATIVELY SWIFTLY, AND THE JOB OF TRANSPORTING THESE MILLIONS IS WELL UNDER WAY DESPITE THE CONTINENT'S BATTERED RAIL SYSTEMS AND SHORTAGES OF MOTOR FUEL.

LT.COL.WILLIAM A.BREWER OF LOS ANGELES, CHIEF OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP'S DISPLACED PERSONS SECTION, HAD 250 CAMPS OPERATING AND SAID HE EXPECTED HE WOULD NEED MORE. THE PRESENT CAMP POPULATIONS MAY BE ANYWHERE FROM 3,000 TO 25,000.

CARING FOR THESE PEOPLES CALLS FOR PRODIGIOUS FEATS OF INGENUITY BY THE AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN WHO TAKE WHAT IS NEEDED FROM THE GERMANS, POINTING OUT THAT THE GERMANS BROUGHT THEM AND HAVE A RSPONSIBILITY TO CARE FOR THEM.

JP724AEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 10-(AP)-AT LEAST FOUR PERSONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES TODAY WHEN A FOUR-MOTORED BRITISH PLANE CARRYING 20 PASSENGERS CRASHED IN SWEDEN NEAR THE NORWEGIAN BORDER.

IT WAS BELIEVED POSSIBLE HERE THAT SOME OF THE PASSENGERS MAY HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL MISSION TO NORWAY, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT.

JP709AEW

COPENHAGEN, MAY 10-(AP)-DR.WERNER BEST, FORMER NAZI COMMISSIONER IN DENMARK, STILL IS HELD IN CUSTODY OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS AT HIS VILLA OUTSIDE COPENHAGEN.

HE IS ALLOWED TO MOVE ABOUT UNDER HEAVY GUARD. PATRIOTS SHOW HIM MILITARY RESPECT, BUT NOTHING ELSE. HE IS PERMITTED ONE CIGARET DAILY.

TA1113PEW

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BY JOHN GROVER

EASTERN AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, MAY 10-(AP)-LIAISON PLANES OF THE FIRST AIR COMMANDO GROUP HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE NICKNAME OF THE "SHEEP HERDER SQUADRON" SINCE THEY BEGAN ROUNDING UP JAPANESE TROOPS IN RECAPTURED BURMA.

TWICE RECENTLY THESE LITTLE UNARMED AIRCRAFT, USED NORMALLY TO EVACUATE WOUNDED AND CARRY IN MEDICAL SUPPLIES, HAVE HERDED LARGE PARTIES OF JAPANESE INTO THE HANDS OF BRITISH GROUND FORCES.

STAFF SGT.CLAUDE LACY OF 1737 HICKS ST., AUGUSTA, GA., THE PILOT OF ONE PLANE, AND LT.ALLEN PFANDER OF CLARINDA, IA., AN OBSERVER, SPOTTED 50 JAPANESE SOUTHEAST OF PEGU FLEEING FROM BRITISH TANKS. WHILE PFANDER FIRED A CARBINE, LACY DIVED LOW AND DROVE THE JAPANESE PARTY TO THE BRITISH TANKMEN.

THREE OTHER PILOTS ROUNDED UP A WHOLE COLUMN OF ENEMY TROOPS A SHORT TIME LATER. THEY WERE TECH SGT.GALLAGHER (EDS: NO FIRST NAME GIVEN) OF DOWNEY, CALIF.; STAFF SGT.GEORGE MCLAIN OF DEL MAR, CALIF., AND STAFF SGT.JOHN WHITAKER OF OSAGE, IA.

DROPPING GRENADES AND FIRING SMALL ARMS THEY FORCED SEVERAL HUNDRED JAPANESE INTO A FRIGHTENED GROUP AND HELD THEM IMMOBILE UNTIL GALLAGHER FLEW TO BRITISH FORCES AND ASKED THEM TO TAKE OVER.

B1117AEW

JAPANESE ALSO BOMBED YONTAN AIRFIELD, BLASTING LARGE HOLES IN A RUNWAY. THE STRIP WAS OUT OF USE ONLY TWO HOURS.ADD OKINAWA-SHOOT PLANE DOWN
CORSAIRS OF THE SECOND MARINE AIRWING DESTROYED FOUR ENEMY PLANES. SECOND LT.JAMES BENDER, 22, DENVER, PA., SHOT DOWN TWO AND CAPT. FLOYD C.KIRKPATRICK, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., GOT ONE. THE PILOT WHO KNOCKED DOWN THE FOURTH FAILED TO RETURN FROM THE FLIGHT.
QD1010PPW

ADD GUAM-OKINAWA (ERICKSON) ××× PALAUS
LT. GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR, COMMANDER OF THE 10TH ARMY, ASSERTED EARLIER TODAY "WE WILL TAKE OUR TIME AND KILL THE JAPANESE (ON OKINAWA) GRADUALLY."
BUCKNER IN AN INTERVIEW ETC., FOURTH GRAF NIGHT LEAD.
DV707PCW

BUCKNER IN AN INTERVIEW REPORTED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT VERN HAUGLAND, ESTIMATED THE ORIGINAL OKINAWA GARRISON NUMBERED 60,000 TO 80,000--INSTEAD OF THE PREVIOUS MAXIMUM 60,000 ESTIMATE.
HE DECLARED THAT THE JAPANESE STRENGTH HAD BEEN REDUCED, HOWEVER, "FAR BEYOND" THE 36,535 OFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED THROUGH

1945

MONDAY.
FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN HIS THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE HERE THAT TENTH ARMY CASUALTIES THROUGH MONDAY WERE: KILLED, 2,684; MISSING, 539; WOUNDED, 13,202--TOTAL 16,425.
BUCKNER SAID THE TENTH ARMY HAD THE GREAT ADVANTAGES OF SUPERIOR FIREPOWER AND SUFFICIENT TROOPS TO "RUN RELAYS AND KEEP THEIR FORCES AWAKE WHILE OURS CAN SLEEP."
BUT, HE ADDED, "DON'T LOOK FOR ANYTHING SPECTACULAR HERE. WE ARE PROGRESSING STEADILY AND KILLING LOTS OF JAPS."
THE TENTH ARMY COMMANDER SAID HE EXPECTED THE FIRST REINFORCEMENTS AT OKINAWA, AS A RESULT OF GERMANY'S DEFEAT, WOULD BE IN SUPPLY SERVICES AND MUNITIONS.
ADVERSE WEATHER CONDINTUED TO CURTAIL AIR ACTIVITY IN THE OKINAWA AREA THROUGH TUESDAY, NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT DIDN'T PREVENT MARINE LT.ROBERT R.KLINGMAN OF BINGER, OKLA., FROM RAMMING A JAPANESE RECONNAISSANCE PLANE WITH HIS CORSAIR FIGHTER AFTER THE GUNS HAD JAMMED. KLINGMAN GLIDED HIS DAMAGED FIGHTER BACK TO BASE WHILE HIS FOE FELL INTO THE SEA.

A205KX
ARMY MUSTANG FIGHTERS FROM IWO JIMA ATTACKED KISARAZU AIRFIELD AND TATEYAMA NAVAL AIR STATION SOUTH OF TOKYO TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
BUCKNER SAID MANY OF THE REMAINING JAPANESE ON OKINAWA WERE SERVICE TROOPS "WHO GET IN A FOXHOLE AND FIGHT," BUT NOT VERY WELL." HE ADDED THAT HE EXPECTED AN INCREASE IN JAPANESE SURRENDERING WHEN THEIR LINES ARE BROKEN. "IT TAKES CONSIDERABLE INGENUITY FOR A JAP TO SURRENDER NOW," HE REMARKED.
A GOOD MANY OF THE REMAINING ENEMY GARRISON, HE ASSERTED, ARE APPARENTLY OKINAWANS--"SOME WITHOUT MUCH TRAINING, ALTHOUGH HODGE (MAJ.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, 24TH CORPS COMMANDER ON OKINAWA) FOUND ON GUADALCANAL AND BOUGAINVILLE THAT OKINAWANS COULD FIGHT AS WELL AND FANATICALLY AS JAPANESE."
BUCKNER SAID THE ILL-FATED JAPANESE OUNTERATTACK ON OKINAWA LAST WEEK WAS WELLMCOORDINATED "WITH WHAT THEY HAD--ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND AIR--BUT THEY DIDN'T HAVE WHAT IT TOOK."
JQ208PCW

BY AL DOPKING
GUAM, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF 100 TO 150 SUPERFORTRESSES TODAY BOMBED THE KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT PLANT AT FUKAE ON THE MAIN JAPANESE ISLAND OF HONSHU WHILE A SMALLER B-29 FLEET HIT TWO AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST IN THE MAINLAND CHAIN.
THE STRIKE, FOLLOWING YESTERDAY'S POWERFUL SMASH BY MORE THAN 400 SUPERFORTRESSES, STRONGLY INDICATED THAT THE ONLY REMAINING AXIS PARTNER IS IN FOR MORE FREQUENT AND MORE DESTRUCTIVE POUNDING OF HIS HOMELAND.
THE KAWANISHI PLANT, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SEAPLANE FACTORIES IN JAPAN, IS BETWEEN KOBE AND OSAKA ON SOUTH-CENTRAL HONSHU. BOMBING WAS VISUAL. RESULTS WERE NOT YET MADE KNOWN.
TWO IMPORTANT XXX ETC., PICKING UP SECOND NIGHT LEAD AT FIRST PGH.
JP1035PPW

BY LEIF ERICKSON
GUAM, MAY 10-(AP)-HINTING OF POWER BLOWS TO COME, THE LARGEST SUPERFORTRESS FLEET EVER TO ATTACK JAPAN BOMBED VITAL TARGETS TODAY ON THE MAINLAND ISLANDS OF HONSHU, KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU.
MORE THAN 400 OF THE HUGE B-29S POUNDED VITAL NAVAL OIL STORAGE AREAS ON HONSHU, THE MAIN HOME ISLAND, AND AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU. THESE ARE SOUTHERNMOST OF THE HOME CHAIN.
BOMBS WERE DROPPED VISUALLY AND ACCURATELY IN A DAYLIGHT STRIKE AT THE TOKUYAMA AND OTAKE FUEL STORAGE AND MANUFACTURING CENTERS ON THE INLAND SEA, A MAJOR SOURCE OF JAPAN'S AVIATION FUEL.
THIS LATEST STRIKE GAVE WEIGHT TO LT. GEN. BARNEY GILES' THREAT YESTERDAY OF A STEADILY-INCREASING AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN.
GILES, NEW COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, SAID THE TIME IS NOT TOO DISTANT WHEN MORE BOMBS WILL BE SHOWERED ON JAPAN THAN WERE USED IN ATTACKS WHICH DEVASTATED GERMAN CITIES. THUNDEROUS SOFTENING ATTACKS BY AIR BOMBARDMENT, HE PREDICTED, WOULD PRECEDE ANY INVASION OF JAPAN.
THE BIG TOKUYAMA NAVAL FUELING STATION AND A NEARBY SYNTHETIC FUEL FACTORY WHICH IS THE LEADING FUELING CENTER FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY WERE PLASTERED AS A SINGLE TARGET.
TOKUYAMA IS 48 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KURE ON THE INLAND SEA.
THE OTAKE OIL REFINERY--ONE OF JAPAN'S LARGEST--27 MILES NORTHEAST OF TOKUYAMA, WAS HIT. ANOTHER TARGET WAS THE OSHIMA OIL STORAGE AREA, LARGEST IN JAPAN PROPER.
OSHIMA IS A SMALL ISLAND JUST WEST OF THE NORTH TIP OF KYUSHU.
GOOD WEATHER PERMITTED VISUAL BOMBING FOR THE SUPERFORT CREWS IN A CONTINUATION OF THEIR STRATEGY TO NEUTRALIZE KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU BASES FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE ATTACKED AMERICAN FORCES ON OKINAWA, 325 MILES SOUTH.
WW1229APW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER'S GORDON COBBLEDICK, FORMER SPORTS WRITER NOW WAR CORRESPONDENT.)
- - -
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OKINAWA--(BY MAIL)--(AP)-THE MEN OF E COMPANY, 381ST REGIMENT, HADN'T MUCH MORE THAN TAKEN THE HILLTOP WHEN THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKED BEHIND KNEE-MORTAR FIRE FROM TWO JAPS DEEPLY DUG IN HOLES HALFWAY DOWN THE SLOPE.
THEY COULDN'T BE REACHED BY SMALL ARMS FIRE AND NOBODY COULD POSSIBLY THROW FAR ENOUGH TO BOUNCE THEM OUT OF THERE WITH HAND GRENADES.
NOBODY, THAT IS, EXCEPT MAYBE REEDER.
SO PFC.BILL REEDER OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., WHO WAS PITCHING FOR SHREVEPORT IN THE TAXES LEAGUE WHEN THE ARMY SUMMONED HIM AND HOPED SOME DAY TO COME UP TO THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX, WAS CONSULTED.
HE UNCOILED HIS SIX FOOT. FOUR INCH LENGTH AND STOOD UP IN HIS

30.24 25687

FOXHOLE TO CASE THE SITUATION.

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"GIMME A GRENADE," HE ORDERED.

REEDER WOUND UP AND LET'ER GO. HIS COMPANY COMMANDER, CAPT. GEORGE WILCOX, SAID THE TARGET WAS A GOOD 300 FEET AWAY, BUT THE GRENADE EXPLODED AT THE VERY EDGE OF THE FURTHEST HOLE.

THE BOYS LUGGED A BOX OF 50 GRENADES UP THE HILL AND PLACED THEM AT BILL REEDER'S FEET. THEN THEY BROUGHT ANOTHER BOX. AND THE LANKY TEXAN STOOD ON THE HILL AND PITCHED. BETWEEN INNINGS, AS YOU MIGHT SAY, HE WOULD FALL TO THE GROUND, GRAB HIS BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE AND BLAZE AWAY AT THE ADVANCING JAP INFANTRYMEN. THEN HE WOULD JUMP UP AND GO TO WORK AGAIN ON THE KNEE-MORTAR BOYS.

HE HAD PITCHED ALL BUT ABOUT A DOZEN GRENADES IN THE SECOND BOX WHEN HE NOTICED THERE HADN'T BEEN ANY FIRE FROM THOSE TWO HOLES FOR QUITE A WHILE. RID OF THE MENACE OF THE MORTARS, THE DOUGH-FEET GOT UP AND BEAT OFF THE ATTACK, AND THEN THEY FOUND THE HOLES ON THE GREEN HILLSIDE CONTAINED TWO OF THE DEADEST JAPS IN HISTORY.

REEDER DOESN'T KN 2&-5 5&3 3!!3:5 9! :9,58,73$ &43,-$3 5&492-ING WILL BE ON HIS PITCHING ARM.

"WHY I LOOK AT IT," HE DRAWLED, "IT'S BETTER TO HAVE A DEAD ARM ON A LIVE BODY THAN VICE VERSA."

(EDS: IN 4TH PGH READ X X X IN THE TEXAS LEAGUE X X X)

F1220AEW NM

GUAM, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-JAPANESE STILL ARE BEING DUG OUT OF THEIR HIDEOUTS IN THE MARIANAS AND ON IOW JIMA.

DURING THE WEEK APRIL 29 TO MAY 5, INCLUSIVE, 69 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED AND 57 CAPTURED ON IWO, INCREASING ENEMY CASUALTIES THERE FROM THE FEB.19 INVASION TO 23,244 KILLED AND 1,038 CAPTURED.

TWENTY-THREE NIPPONESE WERE KILLED AND 98 CAPTURED IN THE MARIANAS IN THE SAME WEEK.

JQ10PCW NM

MANILA, MAY 10-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.CARL E. NATHORST, RETIRED CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, HIS WIFE LILLIAN AND HIS DAUGHTER CHARLOTTE WERE AMONG HUNDREDS KILLED IN THE GROUNDS OF THE GERMAN CLUB DURING THE BATTLE FOR MANILA.

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IT WAS BELIEVED THEY SOUGHT REFUGE THERE THINKING THE SWASTIKA FLAG MIGHT AFFORD PROTECTION.

NATHORST, SON OF A SWEDISH EDUCATOR, WAS NATURALIZED AT LIVINGSTON, MONT., IN 1892, AND SERVED WITH THE 13TH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS DURING THE SPANISH WAR. HIS DAUGHTER WAS A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, AND WAS ENGAGED TO A NAVAL OFFICER SHE WAS TO HAVE MARRIED IN DECEMBER, 1941. THE WEDDING, TO BE ONE OF MANILA'S BIGGEST, WAS PREVENTED BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

DETAILS OF THE NATHORST DEATHS WERE VAGUE, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WERE KILLED BY A GRENADE TOSSED INTO THE DUGOUT THEY HAD ENTERED FOR PROTECTION.

THE VERY REV. PATRICK KELLY, S.S.C., PRIEST AT MALATE, FASHIONABLE MANILA PARISH, WAS MISSING FOLLOWING THE FIGHT FOR MANILA, BUT HIS BODY WAS NEVER RECOVERED. FRIENDS WERE CERTAIN HE HAD BEEN KILLED, BUT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COULD FIND NO BASIS FOR THE WIDELY CIRCULATED STORY THE JAPANESE HAD TIED HIM TO A CHURCH CRUCIFIX AND BAYONETED HIM.

XZ1044ACW

MANILA, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-SIX AMERICAN DIVISIONS CHOPPED INTO THE ONLY REMAINING JAPANESE RESISTANCE CENTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES TODAY, ON LUZON AND MINDANAO ISLANDS, WHILE AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH FORCES PRESSED THEIR CONQUEST OF TARAKAN ISLAND, OFF NETHERLANDS BORNEO.

THE 25TH AND 37TH DIVISIONS ON NORTHERN LUZON CLOSED ON BALETE PASS IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, WHILE TO THE WEST THE 32ND DIVISION PUSHED FORWARD ON THE VILLA VERDE TRAIL. THE NIPPONESE BITTERLY CONTESTED EVERY YARD OF THE JUNGLE BATTLEFIELD.

DOUGHBOYS OF THE 43RD DIVISION FIGHTING TO CLEAR THE JAPANESE FROM THE WATERSHED EAST OF MANILA WERE NEARING THE IPO DAM, WHICH SUPPLIES A THIRD OF THE WAR-DEVASTATED CAPITAL CITY'S WATER.

IN THE FIGHTING ON MINDANAO ISLAND ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH DIVISION PUT A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE TALOMO RIVER, WEST OF CAPTURED DAVAO CITY, IN A THRUST TO RELIEVE A YANK BATTALION ISOLATED MONDAY IN A SURPRISE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK.

OTHER UNITS OF THE 24TH DIVISION CONSOLIDATED THEIR EASILY WON HOLD ON SAMAL ISLAND, IN THE DAVAO GULF OFF DAVAO CITY. THE AMERICANS INVADED SAMAL TUESDAY TO PROTECT THE FLANK OF THEIR DRIVE ON MINDANAO.

INLAND ON MINDANAO THE 31ST DIVISION IN TWO-PRONGED THRUSTS MOVED NORTHWARD AND EASTWARD FROM KIBAWE, THE NORTHERN UNITS MEETING JAPANESE OPPOSITION NEAR THE SOUTHERN STRIP OF THE MARAMAG AIRDROME.

ON TARAKAN ISLAND THE AUSTRALIANS AND DUTCH CENTERED THEIR ATTACK ON JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF THE DJOETA OIL FIELD. THE NIPPONESE HAVE BEEN CLEANED OUT OF TARAKAN CITY BY THE ALLIED FORCE, WHICH ALSO HAS TAKEN THE PAMOESIAN OIL FIELD.

TOKYO RADIO SAID CASUALTIES ON TARKAN INCLUDED AMERICAN NEGRO TROOPS, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICANS PARTICIPATING IN THE GROUND FIGHTING THERE.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT MELBOURNE SAID THE AUSSIES HOLD ABOUT SIX SQUARE MILES OF TARAKAN, INCLUDING THE AIR FIELD AND A FIVE MILE LONG COASTAL STRIP.

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

JQ222&PCW -

WITH THE U.S. 38TH DIVISION ON THE SHIMBU LINE, PHILIPPINES, MAY 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE WHO ARE BLOODILY RESISTING AMERICAN TROOPS ON THIS MOUNTAIN FRONT NORTHEAST OF MANILA HAVE ABANDONED BANZAI CHARGE TACTICS.

"WE HAVEN'T HAD A BANZAI ATTACK IN SEVERAL WEEKS," SAID BRIG.GEN. ROBERT H.SOULE, ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE'S 38TH DIVISION.

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"THE NIPS MUST HAVE DECIDED THAT THE CHARGES WERE TOO COSTLY. WE WERE ALWAYS GLAD TO HAVE THEM BECAUSE IT WAS THE EASIEST WAY TO MOW THEM DOWN. NOW WE HAVE TO DIG THEM OUT OR BLAST THEM FROM THEIR HOLES."

SOULE'S HOME IS AT 1914 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

DIGGING THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR CAVE DEFENSES IS A TOUGH JOB AND THIS DIVISION, WHICH DROVE THE NIPPONESE FROM HISTORIC BATAAN PENINSULA, IS PROGRESSING SLOWLY.

THE YANKS HAVE TAKEN AND THEN LOST ONE HILL EIGHT TIMES THIS WEEK. NEITHER THE JAPANESE NOR THE AMERICANS ARE ON IT NOW, BUT BOTH SIDES HAVE GUNS TRAINED ON THE HILL TO BLAST THE OTHER OFF IF EITHER TRIES TO TAKE THE HEIGHT.

A LARGE SCALE BATTLE IS BEING WAGED IN THE SCENIC MOUNTAINS WHERE THE SLOPES AFFORD NO PROTECTION FOR THE ADVANCING AMERICANS, WHILE THE NIPPONESE ARE DUG IN DEEPLY IN THE PROTECTION OF HEAVILY WOODED RAVINES.

CAPT.ORIAN J.HENDERSON, 122 SOUTH 3RD ST., LAFAYETTE, IND., MANS ONE FRESHLY DUG OBSERVATION POST OVERLOOKING THE AREA. HE SAID JAPANESE ARTILLERY BLASTED HIS PREVIOUS POSITION TWO DAYS AGO.

FORCING TO MOVE.

STAFF SGT.OWEN H.MCKINNEY. 145 SPRING ST., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., SAID ONE OF THE ENEMY'S 150 MM. MORTAR SHELLS WHICH LANDED AMID A GROUP OF YANKS YESTERDAY, CONTAINED METAL BALLS RESEMBLING FISHLINE WEIGHTS.

AMERICAN TANKS ARE HANDICAPPED BY THE TERRAIN. LT.COL. [illegible] ARNDT, IRONWOOD, MICH., TANK BATTALION COMMANDER, WANTED BUT ONE GROUP OF HILLS WHICH HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO TAKE FOR FIVE WEEKS.

ARNDT SAID HE THOUGHT THE ATTRITION AGAINST THE JAPANESE IS SHOWING IN THE ENEMY'S TACTICS. THE NIPPONESE ARE FIRING THEIR ARTILLERY LESS FREQUENTLY THAN SIX WEEKS AGO, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THEY WANT TO CONSERVE THEIR AMMUNITION FOR EMERGENCIES.

JO954PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, MAY 10-(AP)-PREDICTING THAT THE JAPANESE WILL PUT OUT A STRONG PEACE FEELER IN THE NEAR FUTURE, ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY TODAY SAID: "IT WOULD BE CRIMINAL NOT TO FIGHT THIS WAR THROUGH TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION."

IN A SPEECH BEFORE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CHAPLAINS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA, THE COLORFUL ADMIRAL SAID:

"THERE WILL BE PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR TO ACCEPT THIS PEACE FROM PARENTS AT HOME WHO WANT TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THEIR SONS AND OTHER LOVED ONES, BUT WE MUST THINK ALSO OF OUR GRANDCHILDREN AS WELL AS OF OUR CHILDREN.

"IT WOULD BE CRIMINAL NOT TO FIGHT THIS WAR THROUGH TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION THAT WILL LEAVE THE JAPANESE NATION TOO WEAK TO WAGE ANOTHER WAR."

HE TOLD THE CHAPLAINS THAT THE JOB OF COMBATING PACIFICISM, IN THE SENSE OF DISARMAMENT AFTER THE WAR, IS LARGELY UP TO THE CLERGY.

"THE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY MAN IS PERHAPS THE GREATEST OF ALL PACIFISTS IN THE SENSE OF NOT WANTING WAR. THE PROFESSIONAL KNOWS ALL OF THE HORRORS OF PAST WARS AND CAN FORESEE ONES TO COME. HOWEVER, HE ALSO KNOWS THE VALUE OF BEING FOREARMED."

CONTENDING THAT THE PACIFIST ATTITUDE WHICH CAUSED DISARMAMENT AFTER THE LAST WAR WAS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT CONFLICT, HE ASSERTED:

"THE JAPS WOULDN'T HAVE DARED ATTACK US IF WE'D BEEN AS STRONG THEN AS WE ARE NOW."

HE CONGRATULATED THE CHAPLAINS FOR THE WORK THEY HAVE DONE ON THE BATTLEFIELDS AND WARSHIPS OF THE PACIFIC AND FOR THEIR EFFORTS AT KEEPING THE MEN'S MORALE HIGH.

JR1040PPW NM

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 10-(AP)-USE OF UNITED STATES AVY MAILS BY AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND CIVILIANS LARGELY BY WIVES AND FIANCES OF SERVICEMEN, SENDING MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN PROHIBITED BY THE ARMY.

ROY DULAK, FIELD DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, SAID BY USING THE ARMY POSTAL SERVICE CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REDUCE DELIVERY TIME FROM ABOUT TWO MONTHS TO 16 DAYS.

FJ546ACW

MELBOURNE, MAY 10-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AUSTRALIAN FORCES NOW HOLD ABOUT SIX SQUARE MILES OF TARAKAN, INCLUDING THE ENTIRE TOWN AREA, THE AIR FIELD AND A COASTAL STRIP ABOUT FIVE MILES LONG.

PENETRATION OF THE ISLAND, OFF THE EAST COAST OF BORNEO, WAS ESTIMATED TO BE THREE MILES.

BEYOND THE PAMOESIAN OIL FIELDS, A PIONEER BATTALION WAS CUTTING A TRACK TO THE SOUTH, TO GET BEHIND ENEMY POSITIONS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JP710AEW

CANBERRA, MAY 10-(AP)-ACTING PRIME MINISTER J.B.CHIFLEY QUOTED GEN. MAC ARTHUR TODAY AS SAYING THE TARAKAN INVASION HAD BEEN "SUCCESSFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT A HITCH," AND THAT HE WAS "ENTIRELY AT A LOSS TO ACCOUNT FOR ANY CRITICISM" OF IT.

CHIFLEY TOLD THE HOUSE THAT MAC ARTHUR WAS REPLYING TO CERTAIN CRITICISMS BY WAR CORRESPONDENTS, ATTRIBUTED TO AMERICAN NAVAL OBSERVERS, OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION IN THE BORNEO OPERATIONS.

HE SAID MAC ARTHUR HAD REPLIED:

"AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES TO THE MORNING OF MAY 8 WERE REPORTED AS 76 KILLED AND 271 WOUNDED IN ACTION--LIGHT FIGURES IN VIEW OF THE GREAT OBJECTIVES ATTAINED.

"IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY FINER OPERATION OF THIS SIZE IN THE WAR I DO NOT KNOW IT. THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES PERFORMED AS THEY ALWAYS HAVE UNDER MY COMMAND--WITH SPLENDID EFFICIENCY. I HAVE NOTHING BUT PRAISE FOR THEM AND FOR THE OPERATION."

CHIFLEY SAID HE DEPLORED THESE "IRRESPONSIBLE CRITICICISMS."

JP750AEW

OTTAWA, MAY 10-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING WITH NEXT-OF-KIN RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES WERE INCLUDED TODAY IN CASUALTY LISTS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE:

SEVERELY WOUNDED: LT. DONALD JOHN COWLEY, CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 618 3RD AVE., S., SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

WOUNDED: SGT. FRANK ELLSWORTH FREER, M44865, RECONNAISSANCE UNITS WHOSE FATHER, GEORGE E. FREER, LIVES AT 515 EMERSON ST., HOQUIAM, WASH.

SGT. MARTIN RAY THOMPSON, L53404, RECONNAISSANCE UNITS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. HELGA THOMPSON, LIVES AT 7820 S.E. CRYSTAL SPRING BLVD., PORTLAND, ORE., AND; PVT. JOSEPH HERBERT CRITCHLOW, A61609, WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3784 MANISTIQUE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

SLIGHTLY INJURED: TPR. RUSSELL ROBERT MARSHALL, [illegible], CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. LOTTIE E. MARSHALL, LIVES AT 5577 HILLSBORO AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AND NOW REPORTED SAFE: RCAF PILOT OFFICER JAMES ARTHUR HORWOOD, J86862, WHOSE FATHER, ARTHUR HORWOOD, LIVES AT 500 WEST WILLIS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD: WO. GEORGE HENRY BENTINCK, R137457, WHOSE FATHER, G.C. BENTINCK, LIVES AT 2206 33RD ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS;

FLT. LT. HAROLD EARL BROWN, J8965, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT ROLLA, NORTH DAKOTA;

FO. THEODORE GOREK J26415, WHOSE FATHER, JOSEPH GORAK, LIVES AT 727 N. PARK ST., ALLIANCE, OHIO;

SGT. VERNE ALEXANDER MCPHEE R252818, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. R. MURROW, LIVES AT 107 1ST AVE. N., SEATTLE, WASH.;

FO. WILLIAM ROSS, J26796, WHOSE FATHER, WILLIAM ROSS, LIVES AT 101 ELM AVE., MOUNT VERNON, N.Y.

RP250EW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ARE "REPEATING THE MISTAKE" OF VERSAILLES, JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY, IN IMPOSING A "HARSH PEACE" ON NAZI GERMANY.

DIVISION OF GERMANY INTO OCCUPATION ZONES, THE FCC RECORDED TOKYO BROADCAST SAID, IS PART OF THE PLAN TO SET UP SOVIET AND ANGLO-AMERICAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE THROUGH EUROPE AND "IGNORES THE REALITY" THAT GERMANY WAS A "SINGLE RACIAL UNIT."

THE DOMEI DISPATCH, INTENDED FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION, CONTENDED IT IS "IMPOSSIBLE TO SPLIT" GERMANY INTO TWO PEOPLES AND ASSERTED "THE TREND OF HISTORY IS TOWARD THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE SAME PEOPLE INTO A SINGLE NATION AND FURTHER EXPANSION INTO

LARGER REGIONAL UNITS."
DOMEI'S SOLUTION FOR STABILIZATION OF EUROPE WAS A FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN PEOPLES PRESUMABLY UNDER GERMAN LEADERSHIP.
JQ'1217PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS WROTE "THE FRIENDS OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC" TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION "DOES NOT EXPECT TO BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THE REQUEST FOR THE ADMISSION OF SPAIN" TO UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP.
"SUCH A REQUEST MIGHT PROPERLY BE ENTERTAINED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFTER ITS FORMATION," THE SECRETARY SAID.
THE ORGANIZATION HAD URGED CONFERENCE ACTION TO BAR FRANCO SPAIN FROM THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION.
JQ758PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-CANADA WILL ASK THAT ANY COUNTRY WHOSE TROOPS MIGHT BE USED BY A WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE TO SUPPRESS AGGRESSION BE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO VOTE ON THE APPLICATION OF FORCE.
THIS PROPOSAL WILL BE SUBMITTED SHORTLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CANADIAN DELEGATION SAID TONIGHT.
"WE WANT MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION," HE EXPLAINED. "WE THINK IT WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE WITH SUCH A PROVISIONS."
HE SAID THAT UNDER THIS PROPOSAL A COUNTRY, REGARDLESS OF ITS SIZE OR POSITION IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, WOULD BE CONSULTED IN ADVANCE ON ANY DECISION INVOLVING THE POSSIBLE USE OF ITS FORCES. THEN, HE SAID, THE COUNTRY WOULD BE OBLIGED TO GO ALONG WITH THE FINAL DECISION, WHETHER THIS FOLLOWED ITS DESIRES OR NOT.
MM1223APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS PROPOSED THAT ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE NAZI PARTY, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, BE TRIED FOR ATROCITIES AND WAR CRIMES.
JQ402PCW

MAY 11 1945

A16KX
BULLETIN MATTER
SAN FRANCISCO--FIRST ADD WAR CRIMINAL PROPOSALS X X X CRIMES.
IN AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT JUDGE SAMUEL I.ROSENMAN, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, HAS COMPLETED CONFERENCES HERE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE ON THE PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS.

A17KX
THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT WAS THE PURPOSE OF PROPOSALS LAID BEFORE THE GROUP BY ROSENMAN "TO ORGANIZE MACHINERY AND SET UP A PROCEDURE WHICH WILL ASSURE A JUST AND EXPEDITIOUS TRIAL TO THE MAJOR INDIVIDUALS AND TO THE ORGANIZATIONS ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES AND WAR CRIMES IN EUROPE--BUT ONE WHICH WILL PERMIT NO EVASION, UNDUE DELAY OR DILATORY TACTICS."
IN CONNECTION WITH THIS, IT WAS EXPLAINED BY A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL THAT IF AN ENEMY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IS PLACED ON TRIAL AND CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES, ALL MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION WOULD BE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT.

A18KX
THIS WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE THE MASS PROSECUTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO OTHERWISE MIGHT ESCAPE BEING CHARGED BECAUSE THEY DID NOT RANK AS MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS.
JQ407PCW NM

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-A WOUNDED VETERAN OF IWO JIMA BELIEVES JAPANESE ATROCITIES HE SAW ON SAIPAN WERE "JUST AS BAD IF NOT WORSE THAN THE GERMANS'."
THE SOLDIER, MARINE PFC EDWARD A.JOHNSTON OF THE BRONX SAID HE HAD FOUND A MARINE LIEUTENANT HUNG IN THE FORM OF A CROSS AND LEFT TO DIE ON SAIPAN.
"HIS EYES WERE CUT OUT, HIS FINGERS CHOPPED OFF AND HIS BELLY SLIT OPEN AND THEN FILLED WITH SAND.
"HE WAS STILL ALIVE WHEN WE GOT TO HIM."
A VETERAN OF THREE INVASIONS, 21-YEAR-OLD JOHNSTON WAS ONE OF 97 MARINE CASUALTIES AT IWO WHO ARE IN ST.ALBANS NAVAL HOSPITAL HERE.
JP705AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-THE BELGRADE RADIO SAID TODAY PREMIER MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA HAD SENT CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ON THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY.
MAY 11 1945
AS REPORTED BY THE FCC, THE MESSAGES SAID:
"TO MARSHAL STALIN: "AT THIS MOST MAGNIFICENT MOMENT OF VICTORY OVER HITLER'S GERMANY, THE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA SEND WARM GREETINGS AND EXPRESS THEIR DEEP AND LOVING GRATITUDE TO THE RED ARMY AND TO THE PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION FOR ALL THEIR ENORMOUS VICTORIES AND EFFORTS WHICH THEY HAVE MADE FOR THE SALVATION AND BETTERMENT OF ALL HUMANITY."
TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL: "I AM EXTENDING WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND YOUR PEOPLE IN THESE HISTORIC DAYS OF VICTORY OVER HITLER'S GERMANY AND EXPRESS GRATITUDE FOR ALL THAT YOU AND YOUR PEOPLE HAVE DONE FOR OUR PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST OUR COMMONY ENEMY."
TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN: "IN THE DAYS OF VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS OVER FASCIST GERMANY I AM SENDING YOU AND THE PEOPLES OF YOUR COUNTRY WARM GREETINGS AND I EXPRESS GRATITUDE FOR THE HELP THAT YOU HAVE SHOWN US IN THIS COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE SAME ENEMY. I AM CONVINCED THE UNITED NATIONS, AFTER THIS SANGUINARY WAR, WILL ENSURE THE PEACE AND SECURITY THAT IS NECESSARY TO ALL OF US."
JP810AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-MILITARY DEFENSE MEASURES ALONG THE EASTERN SEABOARD, THE GULF COAST AND MEXICAN BORDER WERE RELAXED TODAY ON THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND.
RESTRICTED ZONES WERE ABOLISHED, THUS ELIMINATING ALL MILITARY RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO BEACHES, AND MILITARY ENFORCEMENT OF AIR RAID PROTECTION REGULATIONS WAS TERMINATED.
THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND SAID, HOWEVER, THAT CERTAIN MINIMUM PASSIVE PROTECTIVE MEASURES MUST BE CONTINUED AS LONG AS THE PACIFIC WAR CONTINUES.
EXCEPT FOR THE COASTAL RESTRICTED ZONES, THE ZONING SYSTEM WILL BE CONTINUED, AS WILL CONTROL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND FLYING IN THE EASTERN VITAL AIR DEFENSE ZONE.
MK7AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-MRS. HARRY S.TRUMAN, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT, NOW IS HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE GIRL SCOUTS.
SHE SUCCEEDED MRS. FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT TO THE POST, TRADITIONALLY HELD BY THE COUNTRY'S FIRST LADY. MRS. ROOSEVELT HAS BEEN MADE HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF MRS. TRUMAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRESIDENCY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
MAY 11 1945
TA1107PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-THE SUPER DESTROYER CONE, NAMED FOR THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL HUTCHISON INGHAM CONE, WAS LAUNCHED TONIGHT AT THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S STATEN ISLAND YARD AS A BAND PLAYED THE SONG "REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR."

MRS.JULIA M.CONE OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., WIDOW OF THE ADMIRAL, SPONSORED THE CRAFT WHICH WAS DESIGNED FOR PACIFIC WARFARE.

CHARLES N.BOYLAN, YARD MANAGER, TOLD MORE THAN 1,000 OFFICIAL GUESTS AND YARD WORKERS THAT "WE MUST KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK UNTIL FINAL VICTORY IS WON. AND UNTIL THAT HOPED FOR MOMENT, REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR."

CONE, A VETERAN OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN, MEXICAN AND WORLD WARS, DIED IN ORLANDO, FLA., IN 1941. HE WAS A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SN854PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES, IN A PARIS DISPATCH BY GLADWIN HILL, [redacted] QUOTED ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD KENNEDY TODAY AS SAYING HE [redacted] CONSIDERED THAT IN INFORMING SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF HIS INTENTION [redacted] TO FILE THE REIMS SURRENDER STORY, "I HAD FULFILLED ALL THE OBLIGATIONS I HAD."

MAY 11 1945

HILL, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH KENNEDY ON THE LATTER'S FILING OF THE SURRENDER STORY A DAY BEFORE ITS ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ALLIED GOVERNME QUOTED THE CORRESPONDENT AS SAYING HE DID NOT FEEL IMPELLED TO NOTIFY OTHER CORRESPONDENTS THAT HE WAS [redacted] BREAKING THE SHAEF RELEASE TIME., ANY MORE [redacted] THAN I WOULD TELL THEM ABOUT ANY OTHER STORY I INTENDED TO FILE."

"THE PAPERS HAVE REFERRED TO THIS AS A 'SCOOP,'" KENNEDY WAS QUOTED. "AS A MATTER OF FACT I WASN'T AFTER ANY SCOOP. I WAS SIMPLY OUT TO COVER THE NEWS AND REPORT IT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SECURITY. I WAS TOLD BY THE SHAEF OFFICIALS THAT THIS WAS NOT A QUESTION OF SECURITY AND SO I SENT THE STORY."

HILL WROTE THAT HE ASKED KENNEDY IF HE DID NOT CONSIDER THAT THE TRIP TO REIMS WAS NOT AN ORDINARY COMPETITIVE REPORTING JOB, SINCE ONLY 17 OUT OF 100 CORRESPONDENTS HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO GO, AND HE QUOTED THIS REPLY:

MAY 11 1945

MARE ISLAND,CALIF.,MMAY 10-(AP)-A NAVAL PHYSICIAN TESTIFIED TODAY THAT MARINE CORPS PVT.MORTON A.CARABEL, BOSTON WRITER, POSED AS A CIVILIAN WAR CORRESPONDENT AND WAS PLACED IN A WARD WITH OFFICERS WHEN HE REPORTED FOR TREATMENT AT OAK KNOLL HOSPITAL IN OAKLAND.

PVT.CARABEL, WHO SAYS HE HAS BEEN CONFINED FOR TEN MONTHS WITHOUT A TRIAL, IS BEING COURT MARTIALED ON SIX CHARGES OF VIOLATION OF MILITARY REGULATIONS. HE IS BEING DEFENDED BY THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU).

CAPT.ARTHUR H.DEARING OF OAK KNOLL SAID THAT CARABEL'S ACTION AND DRESS AS A COMBAT WRITER RESULTED IN HIS ASSIGNMENT TO THE OFFICERS' WARD FOR BATTLE FATIGUE ON JULY 10, 1944.

CAPT.NORMAN H.WHITE, MARINE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, ASSERTED CARABEL APPEARED AT HIS OFFICE IN A CORRESPONDENT'S UNIFORM AND TOLD HIM HE HAD A MEDICAL DISCHARGE OBTAINED IN HAWAII.

NO EVIDENCE WILL BE INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECTUION TO EXPLAIN WHY SUCH A TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN CARABEL'S DETENTIO AND FILING OF CHARGES.

ERNEST BESIG, ACLU ATTORNEY, TOLD THE COURT THERE WAS NO PRECEDENT FOR SUCH A DELAY IN MILITARY RECORDS. A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN ASKED.

MAJ.GEN.A.H.TURNAGE OF THE MARINE CORPS TOLD THE ACLU "THE NECESSITY FOR A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CARABEL'S OFFENSES MADE IT IMPRACTICABLE TO BRING HIM TO TRIAL AT AN EARLIER DATE."

FJ1138PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-ANOTHER [redacted] TRANSPORT DOCKED HERE TODAY AND BEGAN DISCHARGING [redacted] LOAD OF 164 CIVILIANS LIBERATED FROM JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS IN [redacted] PHILIPPINES. SOME WERE SO WEAKENED BY MALNUTRITION THEY HAD TO [redacted] AKEN ASHORE IN LITTERS.

'0759PCW

30.24 25691

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-JOSE DEL CASTANO, SPANISH CONSUL AT MANILA, SAID TODAY HE HAD CONFIRMED THAT JAPANESE HAD KILLED AND TORTURED SPANISH NATIONALS IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR AIDING ALLIED INTERNEES.

DEL CASTANO'S REPORT ON THE OUTRAGES LED TO SPAIN'S SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

HE AND HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN, LOLITA, 11, AND JOSE, 18, ARE RETURNING TO SPAIN AFTER FOUR YEARS IN MANILA. THEYARRIVED ABOARD A U.S.TRANSPORT RETURNING 164 CIVILIANS LIBERATED FROM PHILIPPINE PRISON CAMPS.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE PROFESSOR AND MRS.ROY S.SWINTON OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., WHO WERE HANDED A LETTER BY THE RED CROSS FROM THEIR SON, STAN SWINTON, A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MEMBER SERVING WITH THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, IN ITALY. THE LETTER SAID BOLOGNA HAD "JUST FALLEN."

THE SWINTONS WERE INTERNED AT SANTO TOMAS WHILE THE PROFESSOR WAS ON SABBATICAL LEAVE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, WHERE HE TAUGHT ENGINEERING.

JO923PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-THE MANILA SYMPHONY SOCIETY OPENED ITS 1945 SEASON LAST NIGHT IN THE RUINS OF THE ROOFLESS SANTA CRUZ CHURCH WITH BEETHOVEN'S "EROICA", THEME SONG OF THE EUROPEAN UNDERGROUND, AN OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION DISPATCH FROM THE PHILIPPINES REPORTED TODAY.

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THE AUDIENCE OF 1,200, INCLUDING MRS. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS, DIDN'T SEEM TO MIND THE CACAPHONOUS UNDERTONE SUPPLIED BY BULLDOZERS BUSY OUTSIDE CLEARING DEBRIS IN THE WAR-WRECKED CITY.

SIX AMERICAN MILITARY MEN PLAYED IN THE ORCHESTRA OF 79 MEMBERS.

WW638APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY MADE AN UNCONFIRMED CLAIM TODAY THAT PLANES, INCLUDING SOME OF JAPAN'S SUICIDE CORPS, HAD SUNK A BATTLESHIP AND SET TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AFIRE OFF OKINAWA YESTERDAY.

DOMEI'S BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THE BATTLESHIP WAS ONE OF A NUMBER WHICH "HAVE BEEN POUNDING OUR SHORE POSITIONS NEAR KATENA BAY," OFF OKINAWA'S WEST COAST. THE CARRIERS MENTIONED PURPORTEDLY WERE PART OF A TASK FORCE OF SOME 15 SHIPS.

WW505APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THE JAPANESE DO EI NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES YESTERDAY "HEAVILY DAMAGED" A U.S. AUXILIARY AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF "LARGE SIZE" OFF OKINAWA. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JR1036PPW

VSAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TAKETORA OGATA, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND PRIDENT OF THE INFORMATION BOARD IN THE FALLEN KOISO CABINET, HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS ADVISOR TO THE CABINET OF PREMIER BARON ADM. KANTARO SUZUKI.

OGATA'S APPOINTMENT WAS THE FOURTEENTH TO SUZUKI'S ADVISORY BOARD. THREE OTHRE MEMBERS ARE HOLDOVERS FROM THE KOISO ADMINISTRATION.

DOMEI'S BROADCAST DISPATCH WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

MAY 11 1945

WW503APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-INCREASING EVIDENCE THAT JAPAN IS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY CAME FROM THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY.

ONE BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC REPORTED A SIGNIFICANT MEETING OF PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI AND FOREIGN MINISTER TOGO WITH THE NATION'S ELDER STATESMEN--MOSTLY FORMER PREMIERS--TO DISCUSS THE EUROPEAN SITUATION AS REPORTED ON BY TOGO.

THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION AN APPEAL, IN EFFECT, FOR A SOFT PEACE FOR THE FALLEN AXIS PARTNER.

THE UNITED NATIONS ARE IMPOSING A "HARSH PEACE" ON GERMANY, SAID DOMEI, AND THEREBY "REPEATING THE MISTAKE" OF VERSAILLES. INSTEAD OF DIVIDING THE COUNTRY INTO OCCUPATION ZONES, WHICH DOMEI SAID IGNORED THE "REALITY X X X THAT GERMANY IS A SINGLE RACIAL UNIT," IT WAS SUGGESTED THERE SHOULD BE A FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN PEOPLES PRESUMABLY UNDER GERMAN LEADERSHIP.

TAKING UP THE CUDGEL, THE NIPPON TIMES WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "GERMANY MUST EVENTUALLY RISE AGAIN AND PREVAIL, FOR IT IS THE ONLY MEANS WHEREBY THE PROPER DESTINY OF EUROPE CAN BE FULFILLED."

THE OSAKA MAINICHI, ANOTHER INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER, WAS QUOTED BY DOMEI AS FORESEEING A "PERIOD OF FRUSTRATION AND RETROGRESSION" IN EUROPE WITH WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO COPE. MAINICHI CONTNUED:

"THEIR ADMISSION OF DESPAIRING OF THIS JOB IS SEEN IN RECENT REPORTS THAT BOTH WASHINGTON AND LONDON PLAN TO MAINTAIN A STATE OF ARMISTICE, FOR HOW LONG NOBODY KNOWS."

THEN IT FORECAST MORAL AND MATERIAL "BANKRAPTCY" OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, WHICH IT SAID WOULD BE "MANIFEST" IN THE "HOPELESS CHAOS THAT IS BOUND TO ENSUE" IN EUROPE.

IF THEY WISHED TO SAVE THEMSELVES AND ASIA FROM A SIMILAR FATE, THE NIPPON TIMES DECLARED, "THE JAPANESE HAD "NO ALTERNATIVE" TO CONTINUING THE WAR, "EVEN SINGLE-HANDEDLY," UNTIL THE "IDEALS OF IMPERIAL JAPA PREVAILED.

THE FORMER PR ERS WHO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE WITH SUZUKI WERE PRINCE FUM O KONOYE, KOCHI HIROTA, GEN.HIDEKI TOJO, GEN.HUNIAKI KOI AND BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA.

MAY 11 1945

JO649PCW

THE MOSCOW RADIO S D LAST (THURS) NIGHT IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DIRECTED T THE GERMAN YOUTH THAT THE FIRST DUTY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IS TO "MAKE GOOD THE DAMAGE THEY HAVE INFLICTED UPON CONQUERED PEOPLES" AND NEXT IS "THE UPROOTING OF ALL TRACES OF FASCISM IN THEIR HOMELAND."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN HAD STATED WITH "UNAMBIGUOUS CLARITY" THE PLANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS -- "THE DESTRUCTION OF FASCISM AND GERMAN MILITARISM, THE SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS, AND THE RENEWAL AND REBUILDING OF DESTROYED, BURNED DOWN AND LOOTED EUROPE."

"DURING THE SIX YEARS OF WAR THE GERMANS HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONVINCE THEMSELVES OF THE NAZI'S MENDACITY AND TREACHERY," THE BROADCAST SAID, AND ADDED:

"IF THE GERMANS MEAN TO RESTORE THEIR GOOD NAME AND OBTAIN EQUAL RIGHTS WITH THE OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS, THEY MUST AT ONCE AND FOR ALL TIME BREAK WITH THE IDEOLOGY AND PRACTICES OF THE HITLER FASCISTS, WITH THE NAZI IDEA OF THE ONENESS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, WITH THE NAZI CLIQUE. NOT NATIONAL UNITY WITH THE NAZI CLIQUE, WITH THE HANGMEN OF NATIONS, BUT NATIONAL HATRED FOR THESE CRIMINALS WHO UNLEASHED THE WAR AND DISGRACED THE GERMAN NAME THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THIS IS WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS EXPECT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

TA1140PEW

30.24 25691

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-JOSE DEL CASTANO, SPANISH CONSUL AT MANILA, SAID TODAY HE HAD CONFIRMED THAT JAPANESE HAD KILLED AND TORTURED SPANISH NATIONALS IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR AIDING ALLIED INTERNEES.

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DOMEI'S BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THE BATTLESHIP WAS ONE OF A NUMBER WHICH "HAVE BEEN POUNDING OUR SHORE POSITIONS NEAR KATENA BAY," OFF OKINAWA'S WEST COAST. THE CARRIERS MENTIONED PURPORTEDLY WERE PART OF A TASK FORCE OF SOME 15 SHIPS.

WW505APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THE JAPANESE DO EI NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES YESTERDAY "HEAVILY DAMAGED" A U.S. AUXILIARY AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF "LARGE SIZE" OFF OKINAWA. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JR1036PPW

VSAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TAKETORA OGATA, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND PRIDENT OF THE INFORMATION BOARD IN THE FALLEN KOISO CABINET, HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS ADVISOR TO THE CABINET OF PREMIER BARON ADM. KANTARO SUZUKI.

OGATA'S APPOINTMENT WAS THE FOURTEENTH TO SUZUKI'S ADVISORY BOARD. THREE OTHRE MEMBERS ARE HOLDOVERS FROM THE KOISO ADMINISTRATION.

DOMEI'S BROADCAST DISPATCH WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

MAY 11 1945

WW503APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-INCREASING EVIDENCE THAT JAPAN IS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY CAME FROM THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY.

ONE BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC REPORTED A SIGNIFICANT MEETING OF PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI AND FOREIGN MINISTER TOGO WITH THE NATION'S ELDER STATESMEN--MOSTLY FORMER PREMIERS--TO DISCUSS THE EUROPEAN SITUATION AS REPORTED ON BY TOGO.

THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION AN APPEAL, IN EFFECT, FOR A SOFT PEACE FOR THE FALLEN AXIS PARTNER.

THE UNITED NATIONS ARE IMPOSING A "HARSH PEACE" ON GERMANY, SAID DOMEI, AND THEREBY "REPEATING THE MISTAKE" OF VERSAILLES. INSTEAD OF DIVIDING THE COUNTRY INTO OCCUPATION ZONES, WHICH DOMEI SAID IGNORED THE "REALITY X X X THAT GERMANY IS A SINGLE RACIAL UNIT," IT WAS SUGGESTED THERE SHOULD BE A FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN PEOPLES PRESUMABLY UNDER GERMAN LEADERSHIP.

TAKING UP THE CUDGEL, THE NIPPON TIMES WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "GERMANY MUST EVENTUALLY RISE AGAIN AND PREVAIL, FOR IT IS THE ONLY MEANS WHEREBY THE PROPER DESTINY OF EUROPE CAN BE FULFILLED."

THE OSAKA MAINICHI, ANOTHER INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER, WAS QUOTED BY DOMEI AS FORESEEING A "PERIOD OF FRUSTRATION AND RETROGRESSION" IN EUROPE WITH WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO COPE. MAINICHI CONTNUED:

"THEIR ADMISSION OF DESPAIRING OF THIS JOB IS SEEN IN RECENT REPORTS THAT BOTH WASHINGTON AND LONDON PLAN TO MAINTAIN A STATE OF ARMISTICE, FOR HOW LONG NOBODY KNOWS."

THEN IT FORECAST MORAL AND MATERIAL "BANKRAPTCY" OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, WHICH IT SAID WOULD BE "MANIFEST" IN THE "HOPELESS CHAOS THAT IS BOUND TO ENSUE" IN EUROPE.

IF THEY WISHED TO SAVE THEMSELVES AND ASIA FROM A SIMILAR FATE, THE NIPPON TIMES DECLARED, "THE JAPANESE HAD "NO ALTERNATIVE" TO CONTINUING THE WAR, "EVEN SINGLE-HANDEDLY," UNTIL THE "IDEALS OF IMPERIAL JAPA PREVAILED.

THE FORMER PR ERS WHO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE WITH SUZUKI WERE PRINCE FUM O KONOYE, KOCHI HIROTA, GEN.HIDEKI TOJO, GEN.HUNIAKI KOI ND BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA.

MAY 11 1945

00649PCW

THE MOSCOW RADIO S D LAST (THURS) NIGHT IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DIRECTED T THE GERMAN YOUTH THAT THE FIRST DUTY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IS TO "MAKE GOOD THE DAMAGE THEY HAVE INFLICTED UPON CONQUERED PEOPLES" AND NEXT IS "THE UPROOTING OF ALL TRACES OF FASCISM IN THEIR HOMELAND."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN HAD STATED WITH "UNAMBIGUOUS CLARITY" THE PLANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS -- "THE DESTRUCTION OF FASCISM AND GERMAN MILITARISM, THE SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS, AND THE RENEWAL AND REBUILDING OF DESTROYED, BURNED DOWN AND LOOTED EUROPE."

"DURING THE SIX YEARS OF WAR THE GERMANS HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONVINCE THEMSELVES OF THE NAZI'S MENDACITY AND TREACHERY," THE BROADCAST SAID, AND ADDED:

"IF THE GERMANS MEAN TO RESTORE THEIR GOOD NAME AND OBTAIN EQUAL RIGHTS WITH THE OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS, THEY MUST AT ONCE AND FOR ALL TIME BREAK WITH THE IDEOLOGY AND PRACTICES OF THE HITLER FASCISTS, WITH THE NAZI IDEA OF THE ONENESS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, WITH THE NAZI CLIQUE. NOT NATIONAL UNITY WITH THE NAZI CLIQUE, WITH THE HANGMEN OF NATIONS, BUT NATIONAL HATRED FOR THESE CRIMINALS WHO UNLEASHED THE WAR AND DISGRACED THE GERMAN NAME THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THIS IS WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS EXPECT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

TA1140PEW

THE FRONTS LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT:

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY FOUGHT BITTERLY TO LIQUIDATE JAPANESE FORCE NEAR DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO; SIXTH ARMY RAPIDLY CLOSED IN ON IPO DAM NEAR MANILA, INCHED TOWARD BALETE PASS IN NORTHERN LUZON.

BORNEO--AUSTRALIANS AND DUTCH REACHED SOUTHERN EDGE OF DJOETA OIL FIELD.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY CROSSED MOUTH OF ASA RIVER ON WEST COAST OF OKINAWA; 38,857 JAPANESE DEAD IN OKINAWA CAMPAIGN.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

MAY 11 1945

24TH INFANTRY: BATTLED MINDANAO GARRISON NEAR DAVAO CITY.

31ST INFANTRY: CONSOLIDATED ITS ADVANCE IN CENTRAL MINDANAO.

43RD INFANTRY: CLOSED IN ON IPO DAM, PART OF MANILA'S WATER SUPPLY.

32ND, 37TH AND 25TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT STIFF BATTLE ON APPROACHES TO BALETE PASS.

SIXTH MARINE: FORCED CROSSING OF ASA RIVER MOUTH ON WEST COAST OF OKINAWA.

FIRST MARINE: MADE SMALL ADVANCE ON WEST FLANK OF OKINAWA LINE.

77TH AND SEVENTH INFANTRY: PUSHED SLIGHTLY AHEAD ON OKINAWA EAST FLANK.

10904PCW

GERMAN U-BOATS SANK THREE AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC DURING THE CLOSING WEEKS OF THE WAR, WHILE A FOURTH SHIP WAS DAMAGED AND A FIFTH WENT DOWN OFF CAPE ELIZABETH, ME., AFTER MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

THE DISASTERS CLAIMED AN ESTIMATED 112 VICTIMS--DEAD AND MISSING.

THE STRICKEN VESSELS:

THE NAVY PATROL SHIP PE-56 WHICH SANK OFF MAINE APRIL 26 AFTER A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION. FORTY-NINE LIVES WERE LOST IN THE WORST NEW ENGLAND NAVAL DISASTER OF THE WAR.

A "LARGE UNITED STATES TANKER," LOADED WITH HIGH OCTANE GAS AND KEROSENE, SUNK OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA LATE IN MARCH. DEAD AND MISSING--APPROXIMATELY 50.

THE TANKER SWIFTSCOUT, TORPEDOED 150 MILES OFF MARYLAND APRIL 18. ONE LIFE LOST.

COLLIER BLACK POINT, TORPEDOED OFF POINT JUDITH, R.I., MAY 5. TWELVE CREWMEN MISSING.

THE TANKER ATLANTIC STATES, WHICH MADE PORT DESPITE AN "UNDERWATER EXPLOSION" OFF PROVINCETOWN, MASS. NO LIVES LOST.

KK530AEW

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MEN OF AFRICA-EUROPE CAMPAIGN FREED FROM FURTHER FIGHTING;

Eisenhower to Rule U.S. German Zone, Rigorous Plan Aims at 'De-Nazification';

Afro-European Vets Not To Fight Japs

Eisenhower Issues Order—Will Keep Men On Continent As Occupation Army—Some Yanks Already Pacific Bound

By Austin Bealmear

PARIS, Saturday, May 12 (AP)—Gen. Eisenhower has ordered that American combat soldiers who have fought in both Europe and North Africa are not to be sent to the Pacific war zone, Supreme Headquarters revealed last night.

States In

In a letter to generals of his command, Eisenhower said yesterday: "We must be sure that no soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe. It may be that some soldiers in this category will not have sufficient points to be eligible for discharge.

"However, these men should be retained in the European theatre for occupation as they should not be required to fight another campaign."

Meanwhile, America's war effort in the European theatre slipped into reverse today when the Army put into effect its vast redeployment plan to switch the bulk of fighting men in this theatre to the Pacific.

Already some American service troops were moving toward French ports, beginning the long trip which will carry them to the Pacific. Combat troops will begin moving in about six months.

Doesn't Mean Demobilization

"For the first time in history," said a Supreme Headquarters statement, "victory does not mean demobilization of the temporary citizen army.

"With another war still to be ny units which saw ac-

tion here are preparing to [illegible] again half way around the world."

"R" Day will make the beginning of tabulation of individual adjusted rating cards, which will determine who shall fight and who shall go home. Soldiers who have done enough toward conquering Germany to rate 85 points on their cards will just about have a ticket home, and units will immediately begin training men to replace them.

Gen. Eisenhower sent a letter today to all field commanders saying:

Apply Established Policies

"We must not follow blueprint designs rigidly, but must apply established policies with human understanding. This requires the personal attention of the commanders in all echelons. The pattern of redeployment must be followed with the utmost concern."

"When the bell rings," he said, "we must be prepared to release the high-point men in each combat division who are eligible for discharge even though it results in an immediate reduction of divisional strength below the authorized figures."

Bgi. Gen. G. S. Eyster, acting deputy chief of staff, said that in general troops going direct to the Pacific would sail from Marseille.

Combat troops, which are expected to begin moving off to another war in six months, will sail for the United States from the northern ports of Antwerp, Le Havre and Cherbourg.

But immediately ahead of them is an eight-week training campaign on Japanese tactics, euipment and uniforms.

Under Experienced General

Drilling in both France and Germany, these troops will be under a senior experienced battle general already in the theatre whose name cannot now be revealed.

He is expected to have the assistance of a number of Gen. MacArthur's junior officers brought in from the Pacific theatre. Japanese euipment also will be brought here.

"We've seen here what the application of overwhelming force did in defeating Germany in a short time," said Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor of the U. S. Group Control Council.

"Now we face the problem of applying overwhelming force to bring war against Japan to a uick end."

That, he added, was the reason why in the whole vast redeployment program the war in the Pacific came first.

This program, which also must deal with redeployment for the occupation of Germany and the return home of troops released through the point system, will take probably the next 12 months.

210,000 Was Maximum

"The maximum troop lift coming over here was 210,000 by water to England in any one month," Eyster said, "and we expect to exceed that in shipments by water out of France."

But it was pointed out that it is 14,500 miles from here to Manila—two months by convoy—and there are the further delays for retraining, staging, furloughs and re-equipping.

Under present plans, the vicinity of Reims will be the main staging area for the flow of troops out of France.

Allied headquarters in Rome estimated that possibly 11,000 American soldiers would be returned from the Mediterranean theatre this month.

MAY 15

U. S. Units in France Heading for Pacific—Service Troops Are First to Leave for War Against Japanese.

Paris, May 11 (A. P.).—Some American troop units already are on their way to French ports and headed for the Pacific war under the redeployment program, it was disclosed at Supreme Allied Headquarters today.

The first combat troops from Europe, however, are not likely to reach the Pacific theater in much under six months. The first to go are service troops for they are needed to prepare the way for the flow of combat veterans who helped defeat Germany.

Beside the service units already on the move, others have been alerted, Brig.-Gen. G. S. Syster, acting deputy chief of staff, said.

Prepared for Long Time.

Preparations for the shift began last August, he said.

Service troops already are trained and mostly will go to the Pacific direct, but combat troops will need to be retrained and most will go through the United States.

A readaption training command, which will be in charge of a senior experienced battle general, already is in this theater. The name of the general cannot yet be disclosed. This readaption training will take eight weeks.

Some of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's junior officers are expected to come to Europe to help in the readaption work.

Japanese equipment will be brought here for the training program both in France and Germany and American soldiers who already know a lot about fighting will learn about Japanese uniforms, equipment and tactics.

In the meantime American troops in Paris—and probably all over Europe—were busy with pencils today, figuring out their individual standings in the new going-home point system announced yesterday by the War Department.

Under the system for troops in the European theater, men scheduled to go home first—unless special abilities prevent their being immediately replaced—are those who have amassed a total of 85 points based on length of service, months overseas, number of dependent children, battle stars and decorations.

Scorecards Distributed.

It will be up to forty-five days before the Army knows the names of all the men in the European theater of operations who are to be discharged and those who are to be retained for service in Europe or in the Pacific under the point system, it was disclosed here today. Brig.-Gen. R. B. Lovett, E. T. O. Adjutant-General, said that scorecards for each person in the theater would be delivered to machine records units assigned to each corps, air force and base section within ten days.

Communications zone headquarters said that the Army would be able to announce the final score necessary for discharge within forty-five days.

When the scores are tabulated, they will be sent to the War Department.

On the basis of these reports from all theaters, the War Department will be able to determine what score will be low enough to release more than 1,000,000 men while retaining the 6,968,000 necessary to occupy Germany and fight Japan. It will require 250 officers and 2,000 enlisted men of machine records units and approximately 17,000 machine-hours of work to handle the approximately 4,000,000 forms in this theater.

In a random survey on soldier opinion in Paris, two main objections to the system were encountered: That a man's age and the number of his dependents other than children do not count.

In most cases it will be the younger men who will go home first, because their combat ratings are generally higher than men who were kept in supply areas or headquarters jobs because of age.

When the bell rings we must be prepared to release the high-point men in each combat division who are eligible for discharge, even though it results in an immediate reduction of divisional strength below the authorized figures.

We must prepare now so that we can release these promptly when the time comes and all factors relating thereto have been announced. It is not a subject to gossip or talk about. It does require thinking ahead in determining how approved factors can be applied so that the release of those found eligible under the system can be effected with a minimum loss of efficiency to the command but with maximum dispatch.

We must not follow blueprint designs rigidly but must apply the established policies with human understanding. This requires the personal attention of the commander in all command echelons. The pattern of redeployment must be followed with utmost concern.

We must be sure that no combat soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe. It may be that some soldiers in this category will not have sufficient points for discharge. However, these men should be retained in the European theatre for the Army of Occupation, as they should not be required to fight another campaign.

Eisenhower's Letter on Redeployment

MAY 12 1945

PARIS, Saturday, May 12 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters released last night the text of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's letter on the redeployment program for United States troops, sent to all senior commanders of ground and air forces and also to divisional commanders in the European Theatre of Operations. It said:

Dear General—:

I have received a personal letter from General Marshall [General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff] pointing out his concern in the human problem which will arise in redeployment. I share his concern.

I have not discussed redeployment up to the present time as its open discussion might adversely affect operational efficiency. However, I believe that the time has arrived when our best thoughts must be given to the problems which are certain to arise.

I am forming a small control group in my headquarters to coordinate the efforts of all commands concerned with redeployment. Policies and procedures will be announced from time to time. Commanding officers must inform themselves of these policies and procedures. They must know that they are thoroughly understood throughout their command, not only by those responsible for their execution but at the appropriate time by the soldiers affected by the policies.

You will have no more difficult command task than you will face in the redeployment of your command. I expect you to give to it the same zealous personal attention which you have given to your combat assignments.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General of the Army, U. S. A.

EISENHOWER GIVEN ROLE IN RULING REICH

To Head U.S. Part Of Military Government; Gen. Clay Chief Aide

MAY 12 1945

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay were named today to head the American part of a "stern" military government in Germany.

Eisenhower will be top man in the setup and Clay, officially described as "tough-minded," will be chief deputy handling actual operations. Among other things Clay will supervise "the entire de-Nazification program" and the "ruthless" suppression of underground activity.

In an outline of organizational plans for the occupation, the Army announced that Eisenhower will be American member of the over-all control council on which Russia, Britain and France will be represented. He will also be military commander of the American occupation zone, which is yet to be officially delineated. General Clay will be his deputy in both capacities.

Roosevelt Picked Clay

The army announcement said Clay was "hand-picked by President Roosevelt for the direction of the occupation of Germany." It described him as "a tough-minded soldier with thorough understanding and experience in the balance between military necessity and civilian requirements."

A former director of material for the Army Service Forces, Clay was director for war programs in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion before he went to Europe in April. In Washington he was generally credited with sponsorship of several of the tougher civilian crack-down orders which emanated from the office of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes during the period of heavy fighting in Europe.

Specifically assigned to Clay's direction are three administrative sections, separate from an even dozen regular Government divisions, which will supervise the direct purging of German life: A special intelligence agency, and sections controlling public relations and public information.

Nazis To Be Purged

"The all-important task of purging all public agencies and important German industries of Nazis will be shared by every division," the army announcement says, "each supervising this work in its own field.

"However, an over-all intelligence section, answerable directly to General Clay, will maintain general supervision over the entire de-Nazification program. This intelligence section will also maintain surveillance over all German agencies and provide assurance that activities by Nazi underground, 'Werewolves' and the like will be ruthlessly suppressed."

The public information section will control "all forms of public expression in Germany, including newspapers, radio, magazines and other publications and motion pictures. It will deal with the dissolution of the Propaganda Ministry of the notorious Goebbels and the establishment of an unbiased press and radio system."

To Handle Press Matters

Emphasizing that censorship in the American zone will be solely on the basis of military security," the Army said Clay's public relations section will handle all press matters including accreditation of correspondents.

It already has been announced that private American business and American publications will be barred from Germany for a time.

The Army said the setup was the product of many months of study and of work with the Allies on a co-ordinated program to carry out the policies agreed on at Yalta by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Armed Forces To Demobilize

The regular governing divisions in the American zone will parallel roughly the ministries of the German Government.

Actual demobilization of German armed forces will be handled by Army, Navy and Air divisions.

All traffic affairs will come under the transport division.

The political division will "deal with all foreign affairs, handle domestic political matters, protect American interests" and make reports on political intelligence and public relations.

"Tremendous tasks," the Army says, "lie ahead of the economic division . . . this division will see to it that the Germans are forced to exert all efforts to feed themselves and also to ensure that the liberated United Nations are given first consideration on essential commodities."

To End Secret Police

A special assignment of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, which will govern such matters as public services, education and religious affairs, is "elimination of the dreaded secret police."

The manpower division, the announcement said, will have a particular duty to dissolve the Nazi labor front and lay groundwork for normal democratic labor development.

A special division will handle reparations along with restitution of seized properties.

Other divisions will deal with finances, legal matters and prisoners of war and displaced persons.

Plan For Reich's Control In U.S. Area Outlined

Washington, May 11 (AP)—A special intelligence section to detect and "ruthlessly" suppress any Nazi underground activities will be part of the United States Military Government in the American occupation zone of Germany.

This was disclosed today in a War Department announcement of plans for the United States group which will form part of the Allied four-power control council for Germany. The American unit will be divided into twelve major divisions, corresponding generally to the ministries of the German central government.

Clay Named Deputy

General Eisenhower will be the United States representative on the council as agreed upon at the Yalta Big Three meeting.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay will serve as deputy to Eisenhower and also will be "deputy military governor for Germany," the department said, without amplifying this latter reference. Clay, a West Pointer, was attached to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion until last month, when he was transferred to supreme Allied headquarters.

The announcement said that United States Army, Navy and Air Forces had perfected over a period of many months, and in co-ordination with the British, Russians and French, a "co-ordinated program to impose a stern military government over all of Germany and to carry out the policies agreed upon at Yalta." It did not, however, officially define the area of American occupation.

To Share Responsibility

The creation of the intelligence section was a sample of this decision for stern control.

Each of the twelve divisions will share responsibility in purging all public agencies and industries of Nazis, but the over-all intelligence section, "answerable directly to General Clay, will maintain general supervision over the entire de-Nazification program," the department said. Then it added:

"This intelligence section will also maintain surveillance over all German agencies and provide assurance that activities by Nazi underground, 'Werewolves' and the like will be ruthlessly suppressed."

Censorship Planned

Also directly under Clay will be two other sections, public information and public relations. The former section, said the department, "will control all forms of public expression in Germany, including newspapers, radio, magazines and other publications and motion pictures." It likewise "will deal with the dissolution of the Propaganda Ministry of the notorious Goebbels and the establishment of an unbiased and truthful press and radio system."

OWI Director Elmer Davis yesterday announced that all foreign publications, films and business enterprises will be banned from Germany.

Public relations will be concerned with issuing communiqués, accreditation of correspondents and press censorship.

Based On Security

Regarding the latter, the Department said:

"Censorship in the American zone will be solely on the basis of military security."

The demobilization of German armed forces and disarmament will be attended to by three military divisions—army, naval and air.

A reparations, deliveries and restitution division will supervise carrying out in the American zone policies agreed upon in the control council dealing with activities "suggested by its title," said the Department.

To Spur Food Production

"Tremendous tasks lie ahead of the economic division, which will deal with such problems as food, agriculture and forestry, fuel and mining, price control and rationing," the department declared.

"This division will see to it that the Germans are forced to exert all efforts to feed themselves and also to insure that the liberated United Nations are given first consideration on essential commodities."

Other Divisions Listed

An internal affairs and communications division will include among other duties supervision of public safety and control of civil police forces. This unit, said the announcement, "will concern itself with elimination of the dreaded secret police."

Other divisions will include:

POLITICAL—Dealing with foreign affairs, domestic political matters, protection of American interests in Germany and reporting political intelligence.

TRANSPORT—Regulation of traffic movements, supervision of rail, highway and inland water transportation and port and coastal operations.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND DISPLACED PERSONS—"Millions of citizens of the United Nations have been held prisoner in Germany" and these must all be cared for and repatriated speedily.

MANPOWER—Charged with dissolving the "notorious Nazi labor front and laying the groundwork for the normal growth of democratic labor organizations and practices."

LEGAL—Jurisdiction over prosecution of war criminals and the exercise of "proper control over Allied military courts, German ordinary and military courts and prisons."

Army's Plans for Germany

MAY 12 1945

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The complete text of the War Department's announcement today of plans for the American occupation zone in Germany:

American organizational plans for the military government of Germany were disclosed today by the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

For many months the United States Army, Navy and Air Forces have been perfecting plans for the occupation of Germany and have been working with their British, Russian and French allies in putting together a co-ordinated program to impose a stern military government over all of Germany and to carry out the policies agreed upon at Yalta.

As was announced in the Yalta Declaration, Germany will be governed through a control council on which each of the four powers will be represented. General Eisenhower will be the representative of the United States on the control council for Germany. Each power will administer a zone of Germany under the control of a military commander. The United States zone will be controlled by General Eisenhower as commander in chief of the United States forces in Germany.

Lieutenant General Lucius Clay, United States Army, will serve at deputy to General Eisenhower, and as such will participate in the formulation of decisions affecting Germany as a whole. General Clay, as deputy military governor for Germany, will also act as General Eisenhower's deputy in carrying out the administration of military government in the United States zone.

General Clay, forty-eight-year-old West Point graduate, was deputy director for war programs of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion before he went to Europe in April to join General Eisenhower. Prior to joining War Mobilizer Byrnes, Clay was the director of material for Army Service Forces. He has been described as a tough-minded soldier with thorough understanding and experience in the balance between military necessity and civilian requirements. He was hand-picked by President Roosevelt for the direction of the occupation of Germany.

In planning its part of the control machinery for Germany, the United States has formed a group control council which will be fitted into the control council for Germany. The United States group has been divided into twelve major divisions, roughly corresponding to the ministries of the German central government.

The heads of these divisions, in addition to acting for the United States in control council matters affecting Germany as a whole, will also, under General Clay's supervision, carry out policies in the United States' zone.

Names of the twelve divisions in the United States group and a description of their functions follow:

Three military divisions — Army (ground), naval and air—will deal with the demobilization of the German armed forces, and the disarmament of Germany.

The transport division will regulate traffic movements, supervise railway, road and inland water transportation systems, and, with the naval division, handle port and coastal operations.

The political division will deal with all foreign affairs, handle domestic political matters, protect American interests in Germany, and advise other sections dealing with control of public information services in Germany, reporting of political intelligence, and public relations.

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Tremendous tasks lie ahead

of the economic division, which will deal with such problems as food, agriculture and forestry, fuel and mining, price control and rationing, public works and utilities, internal and foreign trade, industry, conversion and liquidation, and requirements and allocations. This division will see to it that the Germans are forced to exert all efforts to feed themselves, and also to insure that the liberated United Nations are given first consideration on essential commodities.

The finance division will control public finance and deal with financial institutions, foreign exchange, currency, and accounts and audits.

The Reparation, Deliveries and Restitution Division will supervise, so far as the American zone is concerned, the execution of the policies agreed upon in the control council, dealing with the vital activities suggested by its title, as well as handle property control and the supervision of monuments, fine arts and achives.

A most important division will be the Internal Affairs and Communications Division. This division will supervise public safety, including control of civil police forces, public health and welfare, post, telephone and telegraph, military communications, civil service and local government, education and religious affairs. The division will concern itself with elimination of the dreaded secret police.

The Legal Division will give legal advice to the commander and other divisions, will have jurisdiction over prosecution of war criminals, and exercise proper controls over Allied military courts, German ordinary and military courts, and prisons.

One of the most difficult tasks will be faced by the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division. Millions of citizens of United Nations have been held prisoner in Germany, either as military hostages or as slave laborers, and these must all be cared for and repatriated as speedily as possible.

The Man-Power Division will deal with problems of labor relations and allocations, wages and labor policies, housing and labor information. This division will be charged with dissolving the notorious Nazi Labor Front and laying the groundwork for the normal growth of democratic

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labor organizations and practices.

The all-important task of purging all public agencies and important German industries of Nazis will be shared by every division, each supervising this work in its own field. However, an over-all Intelligence Section, answerable directly to General Clay, will maintain general supervision over the entire de-Nazification program. This Intelligence Section will also maintain surveillance over all German agencies and provide assurance that activities by Nazi underground, "Werewolves" and the like will be ruthlessly suppressed.

Also answerable directly to General Clay are the two sections dealing with control of public information and public relations. The former section will control all forms of public expression in Germany, including newspapers, radio, magazines and other publications and motion pictures. It will deal with the dissolution of the Propaganda Ministry of the notorious Goebbels and the establishment of an unbiased and truthful press and radio system.

The Public Relations Section will deal with the issuance of press communiques, general relations with the world press, including the accreditation of correspondents, press censorship and press communications. Censorship in the American zone will be solely on the basis of military security.

Ar... Will Denazify Nation and Ruthlessly Suppress the Underground.

STERN MILITARY CONTROL DUE

American Section of Governing Commission Will Comprise 12 Major Divisions.

Washington, May 11 (A. P.). — American organizational plans for the military government of Germany were disclosed today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

A special intelligence section to detect and suppress "ruthlessly" any Nazi underground activities will be part of the United States setup in the American occupation zone.

DAY

The War Department's announcement of plans for the United States group, which will form ...rt of the Allied four-Power con... council for Germany, said ...t the American unit will be di...ed into twelve major divisions, ...responding generally to the ...inistries of the German central government.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be the United States representative on the council as agreed upon at the Yalta Big Three meeting. Lieut.-Gen. Lucius Clay will serve as deputy to Gen. Eisenhower and also will be "deputy military governor for Germany," the department said, without amplifying this latter reference. Gen. Clay, a West Pointer, was attached to the Office of War Mobilization and ...reconversion until last month, when he was transferred to Supreme Allied Headquarters.

Stern Military Rule Worked Out.

The announcement said that United States Army, Navy and Air Forces had perfected over a period of many months and in co-operation with the British, Russians and French a "co-ordinated program to impose a stern military government over all of Germany and to carry out the policies agreed upon at Yalta." It did not not, however, officially define the area of American occupation. The creation of the intelligence section was a sample of this decision for stern control.

Each of the twelve divisions will share responsibility in purging all public agencies and industries of Nazis, but the overall intelligence section, "answerable directly to Gen. Clay, will maintain general supervision over the entire de-Nazification program," the department said. Then it added:

"This intelligence section will also maintain surveilance over all German agencies and provide assurance that activities by Nazi underground, 'werewolves' and the like will be ruthlessly suppressed."

Also directly under Gen. Clay will be two other sections, public information and public relations. The former section, said the department, "will control all forms of public expression in Germany, including newspapers, radio, magazines and other publications and motion pictures." It likewise "will deal with the dissolution of the Propaganda Ministry of the notorious Goebbels and the establishment of an unbiased and truthful press and radio system."

Disarmament and Reparations.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, announced yesterday that all foreign publications, films and business enterprises will be barred from Germany. Public relations will be concerned with issuing communiques, accreditation of correspondents and press censorship. Regarding the latter, the department said:

"Censorship in the American zone will be solely on the basis of military security."

The demobilization of German armed forces and disarmament will be attended to by three military divisions—Army, naval and air.

A reparations, deliveries and restitution division will supervise carrying out in the American zone policies agreed upon in the Control Council dealing with activities "suggested by its title," said the department.

"Tremendous tasks lie ahead of the economic division, which will deal with such problems as food, agriculture and forestry, fuel and mining, price control and rationing," the department declared. "This division will see to it that the Germans are forced to exert all efforts to feed themselves and also to insure that the libearted United Nations are given first consideration on essential commodities."

To Wipe Out Secret Police.

An internal affairs and communications division will include among other duties supervision of public safety and control of civil police forces. This unit, said the announcement, "will concern itself with elimination of the dreaded secret police."

Other divisions will include:

Political—Dealing with foreign affairs, domestic political matters, protection of American interests in Germany and reporting political intelligence.

Transport—Regulation of traffice movements, supervision of rail, highway and inland water transportation and port and coastal operations.

Prisoners of war and displaced persons—"Millions of citizens of the United Nations have been held prisoner in Germany" and these must all be cared for and repatriated speedily.

Man power—charged with dissolving the "notorious Nazi Labor Front and laying the groundwork for the normal growth of democratic labor organizations and practices."

Legal—Jurisdiction over prosecution of war criminals and the exercise of "proper control over Allied military courts, German ordinary nad military courts, and prisons."

4 TO 6 MILLION TO BE PUNISHED

SINGLETON

Penalties May Be Imposed On Germans Personally.

MAY 12 1945

London, May 11 (AP)—Penalties for Germany's war atrocities—concentration camps, slave labor, enforced prostitution and planned starvation—may be imposed on 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 of the conquered Reich's population in the form of personal punishment, it was learned today.

This estimate came from a responsible source close to the War Crimes Commission.

He added that Rudolf Hess, one-time No. 2 Nazi who flew to England in 1941 on a reported peace mission, fugitive hangman Heinrich Himmler and Hermann Goering, captured *Luftwaffe* chief, all were definitely on the United Nations war criminals list.

Doenitz Chances Slim

The source said there was little chance that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded Adolf Hitler as German Führer, would escape a similar fate. He held the belief that Doenitz, chief of Nazi U-boat warfare, would be held accountable fo rthe machine-gunning of open, unarmed boats in violation of the international rules of war.

NIGHT

Meanwhile it was learned that the question of setting up a tribunal for the actual trial of war criminals and their organizations awaited the attention of the foreign ministers of Britain, France, Russia and the United States. The problem originally was referred to the Crimea conference, but was shunted aside in favor of other more immediate problems, such as Poland.

Trials To Be Public

Simultaneously, it was established that neutral countries would not be given the opportunity to sit in judgment upon those accused of war crimes and that the trials would be held in public to impress on the Germans the magnitude of their crimes.

Strong sentiment also exists for the trial of industrialists who used slave labor as well as those who formulated the policies which made it possible.

It was established that the War Crimes Commission, which has headquarters here, regards as war criminals all those who decreed, directed or participated in policies which resulted in planned undernourishment, slave labor, concentration camps and enforced prostitution.

Blanket Gestapo Trial

Out of this feeling, presumably was born the plan advanced at San Francisco by Samuel Rosenman, American presidential advisor, of the procedure which would permit the trial of organizations acused of atrocities as well as of major war criminals.

Adoption of this procedure would permit the blanket trial of the German Gestapo—a voluntary organization with a membership of approximately 200,000. If the organization itself was found guilty, then the next step, it was stated, would be to determine whether an individual was a member and subject to the blanket penalty—thus eliminating the tremendous task of trying each person separately.

2,000 Arrested So Far

Meanwhile, dispatches from the British 2d Army front said that the removal of active Nazis from the civil administration of Germany as expected to take about six months.

Military government officials announced that about 2,000 arrests had been made so far in the British 2d Army area, including Nazi political suspects, collaborationists and members of the German intelligence services.

A number of war criminals such as the commandant and 66 SS guards of Belsen concentration camp were in British hands, awaiting trial, by military government courts.

MAY 12 1945

...AIDS BY 2,000 BOMBERS SEEN

JAMESON

Doolittle Views Air And Land Teamwork Crushing Japan

Doolittle Honored

High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England, May 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle was invested by King George VI today with the insigne of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Bath.

The King and Queen called on Doolittle here at the headquarters of the 8th Air Force. The British monarch performed the ceremony in the Officers' Club in the presence of the Queen and a group of air force generals. Already a Commander of the Bath, the honor raised Doolittle, who led the first raid on Tokyo, a step in the order. If he were British he would have the title of sir.

London, May 11 (AP) — The same type of teamwork by Allied air and land forces that broke Germany's back will crush Japan, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle declared today in predicting that the Nipponese Empire would blaze before long under 2,000-bomber attacks.

Great fleets of Superfortresses, Liberators and Flying Fortresses—the latter two types opertaing as "medium bombers"—will be thrown into the assault on the Japanese homeland as speedily as planes, crews and supplies can be made available, asserted the fiery little commander of the 8th Air Force who led the first spectacular jab at Tokyo in 1942.

"So far as Japan is concerned, our basic strategy will be weakening the enemy from the air to enable occupation of the land by ground forces," he said in his final press conference in the European theater.

NIGHT

Main Burden On B-29's

He disclosed that the present operational bomber strength of the 8th Air Force in Britain exceeds 2,400 Liberators and Fortresses, with a personnel of 200,000 men and women. He said part of the huge force would be moved directly to the Pacific to augment the ever-increasing fleet of Superfortresses.

Both Doolittle and Maj. Gen. Orville Anderson, chief of operations of the 8th Air Force, made it clear that Superfortresses would continue to carry the main burden in the Pacific. For several months there has been a steady flow of combat crews from Britain to the United States for retraining in handling the big ships.

The Flying Fortresses and Liberators which did such terrible destruction in Germany carry only three or four tons of bombs, whereas the Superfortresses can lug up to ten tons over much greater distances. That was why Doolittle said the workhorses of the European war would be used as "medium bombers" in the Pacific.

Goering Impressed

Replying to a question, Doolittle refused to concede that the European war had proved that country could not be brought to its knees by air power alone.

"Under plans adopted by the Allied high commands, the European war could not have been won by air power alone," he said, "but this war did not prove whether a war could be won by air power alone if all the energy were turned in that direction."

He added that if there was anyone who still did not realize the effect of bombing on Germany, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering apparently was not among them. He quoted the captured leader of the Nazi air force as having warned his pilots on November 1, 1944:

"Unless you bring down at least 500 Flying Fortresses on the next big raid you will go to the trenches."

Grave Crisis Recalled

"The next day," said Doolittle happily, "we attacked the Leuna synthetic oil plant and destroyed 180 German fighters for a loss of 40 bombers and 13 fighters."

He disclosed, however, that at one time American bomber losses in Europe approached a "prohibitive rate" and that only the introduction of long-range fighter escorts saved the day.

"In the Fall and Winter of 1943-44," Doolittle recalled, "improved German tactics and more lethal armament increased the *Luftwaffe's* toll of our bombers until we faced a very grave crisis.

"Then early in 1944 long-range fighters, which had been continuously in development, came into the air battle of Germany in sufficient numbers to win for us in this period of our greatest crisis. The effect of all this was manifest on D-day, when the *Luftwaffe* did not seriously contest the invasion."

21 Attacks On Leuna

One of the high lights of the bombardment of Germany, Doolittle said, was the continuing contest between Allied bombardiers and Nazi reconstruction battalions trying to keep Hitler's oil plants in operation.

"At Leuna, west of Leipzig, the enemy's largest synthetic oil plant had to be attacked eighteen times by the 8th and three times by the RAF," the commander said. "It was the most heavily defended single industrial target in all Germany. Each attacking bomber was the target of at least 437 88-mm. gnns and larger rapid-fire and heavy anti-aircraft and artillery cannon. A smoke screen 30 miles in perimeter covered the area."

All production was halted five times, Doolittle said, but each time a special repair crew of 4,000 men managed to put the plant back into partial production.

A final tabulation showed that the 8th Air Force dropped 701,300 tons of bombs over Europe and destroyed 18,512 enemy aircraft. Bombers and fighters divided honors almost evenly in destroying enemy planes, the fighters getting 9,438 and the bombers 9,047. In all, the 8th burned up 1,044,202,950 gallons of gas.

Hundreds Perish In Sabotage

560,000 Prisoners Captured From Wednesday Through Friday.

MAY 12 1945

45 GENERALS TAKEN IN 3 DAYS

Russians Introduce New Tank Forces And Bicycle Corps In Round-up.

By Romney Wheeler

LONDON, Saturday, May 12 (AP)—Russian armies, slicing up Nazi troops resisting Germany's unconditional surrender in Czechoslovakia and northern Austria, made three junctions with American forces yesterday while the Red Army wrestled with Nazi sabotage in ruined Berlin.

NIGHT

Soviet forces in the German capital battled waves of fires set by Nazi "werewolves" and extricated the bodies of hundreds of German civilians from flooded subways where they were drowned in last-act Nazi terrorism.

560,000 Taken in Three Days

While fighting went on more than three days after Germany's official surrender, the Soviet high command announced that along the entire former eastern front 560,000 enemy prisoners had been seized Wednesday through Friday.

The nightly Soviet war bulletin revealed that the entire Courland peninsula of Latvia had been occupied following the total surrender of German forces in the Baltic states, while the Vistula river delta east of the port of Danzig also was freed of enemy forces.

Forty-five German generals were among the thousands of German prisoners captured o nall fronts in the past three days, Moscow said.

Reds and Yanks Link Again

In Czechoslovakia, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army ...st of liberated Prague linked ...th American troops near Rokycany, nine miles east of Pilsen, while Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army also made a linkup below Prague in the area northwest of Ceske Budejovice.

Malinovsky's troops also occupied Gmuend and Zwettl in Austria near the Austro-Bohemian frontier 45 miles northeast of Linz.

In this area, a third junction was effected with American forces, Moscow said.

The German resistance in Czechoslovakia was being offered by Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner's "middle army groups," but the Soviet command threw powerful armored and storm forces into the battle to wipe out the last Nazi pockets.

Battle to Close Corridor

East of Prague, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian Army battled to close an escape corridor for thousands of still-fighting German forces north and northeast of the Czechoslovak capital. Yeremenko's forces narrowed the gap to 32 miles by capturing Kolin, Kutna-Hora and Tabor.

In northern Austria, Malinovsky's troops force dthe major part of Col. Gen. Woehler's German army group, fighting under Schoerner's overall command, to surrender.

All German troops and civilians precaution measures remained in force in teh city.

Bending all efforts to liquidate the last resisters in Bohemia, the Red army dispatched two of its toughest tank commanders, Col. Gen. Dmitry D. Leliushenko, a hero of Moscow, Stalingrad and Berlin, and Col. Gen. Pavel S. Abyalko, a hero of the Silesian breakthrough, to deal with the stiff but scattered enemy resistance.

With Generals Leliushenko and abyalko leading the front field, the First, Second and Fourth Ukrainian armies closed in rapidly on the Germans and early today were within a few miles of Shutting the corridor through which the Germans have been pouring toward American lines sotuh of Prague.

Enemy Has No Line Or Front

The Germans had no line or front—but they possessed several hundred tanks as well as veteran troops.

Moscow dispatches reported that the Russians were employing stern measures with the Germans who had surrendered after fighting beyond the official end of hostilities at 12:01 a.m., May 9 (London time).

Dispatches said that the Germans were being informed hourly by radio broadcasts and leaflets that the Americans were refusing to take them captaive as they retreated westward. The broadcasts urged them to throw down tehir arms immediately.

A Pravda correspondent reported that the Russians had entered Prague Wednesday in a lightning overnight dash from the Dresden area in order to forestall an attempt by Schoerner's forces to enter the city, "which would have resulted in the destruction of the capital."

Dispatches from Berlin reported that Red army authorities, saddled with the problem of saving the German capital's population from starvation, were grapplying with two new obstacles—flooded subways in which lay hundreds of bodies, and waves of fires started by Werewolves and diehard Nazis.

Flooding Of Subways

A dispatch to the newspaper Trud said that the Nazi SS troops—in a final orgy of terrorism—loosed tons of water into Berlyin's subways on May 2 after learning of the capital's capitulation to the Red army.

Hundreds of Berlin civilians, huddling beneath ground to escape the shelling of the city, were drowned along with many wounded German soldiers.

The message reported that many mysterious fires had been tsarted in the city by defeated Nazis driven to arson in the bitterness of their defeat. Maany of them have been caught, the dispatch said, but every night new fires break out.

In adidtion to hundreds of persons lying in flooded subways, there remain hundreds of unburied soldiers above ground, the dispatch said. More than 8,000 were buried in the last five days. Soviet-appointed burgomeisters were reported pressing special groups of gravediggers into the work, while other spade teams set to work clearing the city streets.

Long columns of German prisoners continued to move east through the city while authorities wrestled with the food problem, opening many new field kitchens and bakeries.

130 Taken By Units Of U.S. A.

200 German Ministerial Personnel And Top Nazis Also Captured.

WALTHER FUNK AMONG THEM

Japs Arrested Include Gen. Oshima And Staffs From France, Italy.

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, May 11 (AP)—Japanese Ambassador to Germany Hiroshi Oshima and 130 Japanese diplomatic personnel have been arrested by Seventh Army troops.

With the Japanese at the time they were captured were nearly 200 German ministerial personnel, including top-ranking Nazis.

Dr. Funk Taken

In the latter group were Dr. Walther Funk, president of the Reichsbank and minister of economics; Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, chief of the Reichschancellery; and Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge, postmaster general.

The brief announcement did not say where the roundup took place.

The army's announcement said that besides Gen. Oshima, the Japanese arrested included members of the Berlin embassy staff, personnel detached from the staffs in France and Italy and the consulate general in Austria.

Gen. Oshima In Custody

With Gen. Oshima were his wife; Lt. Gen. Mitsuhiko Komatsu, military attache; Maj. Gen. Osamu Otani, member of the mixed commission under the Tri-Partite Pact; Rear Admiral Mideo Kojima, naval attache; Maj. Gen. Yoshisada Mishima, member of the foreign office staff; and four newspapermen representing the official news agency Domei and the newspaper Asahi Shimbun.

Unofficial sources in Washington said last night that the Japanese diplomats captured in Germany would be subject to interment.

It was indicated that the group would have special diplomatic status and would not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war.

These sources also explained that it might be possible later in the war to effect an exchange with Japan for Americans or other Allied prisoners held in that country.

Walther Funk, a dyed-in-the-wool Nazi economist, succeeded high-collared Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as minister of economics on Feb. 7, 1938, and took over the presidency of the Reichsbank Jan. 10, 1939.

Funk Close To Hitler

Funk, now 54, became closely associated with Adolf Hitler in 1931 when he was appointed head of the economic section of the Nazi party. Previously, as a writer on economics for German newspapers, he had been a bitter critic of reparations, foreign loans and subservience to foreign financial interests.

On the day Hitler assumed power—Jan. 30, 1933—Funk was appointed press chief of the German government. Soon after, Paul Joseph Goebbels took over and Funk became his state secretary.

Replaced Dr. Schacht

Funk replaced Dr. Schacht when the latter evidenced that he could not submerge himself sufficiently to Nazi economic doctrine to fit into Goering's four-year plan. After taking office in 1939, Funk urged closer trade relations between Germany and the United States, but when his efforts failed he embarked on a bold attempt to wean South America away from North America.

Funk was largely responsible for drawing the Balkans into the German economic sphere after Munich and through things went worse for the short, chubby bon vivant of the Nazi cabinet after the outbreak of war, he later drew Romania completely into Germany's orbit. Under his direction, all southeastern Europe came under Germany's sphere at the height of the Reich's successes in Europe.

JAP DIPLOMATS ARRESTED BY YANKS IN REICH

Ambassador and 130 Aids Are Seized by Troops of Seventh Army.

HIGH NAZIS LISTED FOR TRIAL

Hess, Himmler and Goering Face Capital Charges—Doenitz Too May Be Brought Up.

High Nazis Accused.

London, May 11 (A. P.).—A highly reliable informant said today that Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler and Hermann Goering have been listed by the United Nations as war criminals, and that there is a strong possibility that Grand Admiral Doenitz, the new German Fuehrer, will also have to face trial for his life.

Hess and Goering are both prisoners and both were Hitler deputies. Himmler, the hangman head of the Gestapo, is a fugitive.

The informant estimated that between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 Germans may be forced to atone for their nation's atrocities if the proposed plan of pool punishment is adopted by the victorious Powers.

The machinery for trying the top-ranking Nazis awaits creation by the United States, Russia, Britain and France. The issue was referred to their foreign secretaries to work out details.

Present Plans Revealed.

However, these facts were learned here today: 1. Trials under present plans will be public, on the theory that these will prove that best lesson possible to convince the German people of their errors. 2. Neutral nations will be denied a place on the bench. 3. Strong sentiment exists for the trial of industrialists who used slave labor, as well as those who formulated the policies which made such conscription of foreigners possible.

The War Crimes Commission has headquarters here and has sixteen members. Russia is not one of them. The commission has power only to make recommendations which must be submitted to the governments of the members for approval.

It was established definitely that the commission regards as war criminals all those who decreed, directed or participated in the policies which resulted in planned under-nourishment, slave labor, concentration camps and organized prostitution. Out of this strong feeling presumably was born the plan advanced at San Francisco by Samuel Rosenman, presidential adviser, to permit the trial of organizations accused of atrocities, as well as the major war criminals.

The adoption of this procedure would, for example, permit the blanket trial of the Gestapo—a voluntary organization with a membership of about 200,000. If the organization itself were found guilty, then the next step would be to determine whether an individual was a member and subject to a blanket penalty—thus eliminating the tremendous task of trying each person separately.

WARNS MOSCOW ON ALLIED UNITY

London Spectator Criticizes Arrest of 16 Poles.

MAY 12 1945

London, May 11 (A. P.).—The Spectator, influential Conservative weekly, today sharply criticized Russia's arrest of sixteen Polish Underground leaders and said that Moscow's suspicions of Britain and the United States threatened the unity of the Big Three.

"If these leaders who in good faith visited the Russians to discuss Polish politics were chargeable, as Mr. Molotov says, with sabotage and wrecking, it seems inconceivable that the whole facts should not have been placed at once before the British and American ambassadors," the Spectator said.

DAY

Foreign Secretary Eden and Secretary of State Stettinius took the only possible course in breaking off discussions of the Polish issue, the Spectator said, and added that it was even more serious that at "the moment when the United Nations were building a security system based on co-operation of the great powers, the Soviet Government should abandon the co-operation agreed upon in the particular case of Poland."

Meanwhile today a spokesman at No. 10 Downing Street dismissed as "rumors and speculation" reports that a meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin was impending. The spokesman said that Churchill would remain in London at least over the week end in order to deliver a radio address on Sunday night. A Foreign Office spokesman said he had no knowledge of any preparations for a meeting.

The London newspapers had speculated earlier that the Big Three would discuss European problems. The Evening News asserted that Churchill "believes that an early meeting of the Big Three is urgently required to deal with (1) Final plans for the Allied occupation and govern-

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ment of Germany; and (2) To settle many differences about European problems which, it must be frankly admitted, have come about between the Western Allies and Soviet Russia since Yalta."

"Whitehall takes the view that the meeting should be held in London," the story added, "both because London has not yet been a meeting place of the Big Three and because Mr. Churchill has undertaken many long journeys and it is not considered fair that he should be expected to undergo the strain of another. This view is shared in official Washington and it is hoped that Moscow will take a similar view, especially now that Stalin's presence in or near Russia to direct the war effort no longer is needed."

officially had taken over the German Atlantic fleet units anchored there. The number of vessels was not announced.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's submarine fleet—the wolf packs which for so long had preyed on Allied shipping—was surrendering and putting into British ports.

Dunkirk, scene of the British defeat in 1940, had surrendered. The Channel islands of Sark, Jersey and Guernsey, which had been taken by the Nazis shortly after the fall of France, capitulated to a British task force. They were the only part of the United Kingdom to have been occupied by the Germans.

The disarming of some 120,000 Germans in Holland was under way.

Premier Marshal Stalin, in messages to President Truman and

narrowing escape gap between Prague and Caslav, forty-two miles to the east.

Fanatical German pilots in Czecho-Slovakia were reported to have used their last fuel to bomb a concentration camp where Jews were interned.

In Austria, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian mopup squads linked with the British Eighth Army west of Graz. More than 23,000 Germans from Woehler's army group surrendered to him, Moscow said.

In Latvia the prisoner bag by early today rose to 68,578 men, 1,982 officers and thirteen generals as the Courland Peninsula Nazis capitulated. In the Danzig area the Second and Third White Russian armies took 55,000 Nazi prisoners, including the commander of the German Second Army.

Stalin Protest Reported

It has been reported that the 9th Army in its eastward drive was to have stopped at the Weser River rather than the Elbe and that when it approached Magdeburg, Marshal Stalin sent a note of protest to the late President Roosevelt.

Observers say the Hannover-Hildesheim line will create "two Germanies."

The Russians east of the Elbe have already set up a barrier which American and British troops are not allowed to pass.

A four-power European advisory commission is working secretly on the final determination of zones of occupation and the terms under which the Germans will live. These are to be announced simultaneously in Washington, London, Moscow and Paris.

LONDON HAS FUN, BUT STAYS SOBER

London, May 11 (A. P.).—Three rollicking days of hilarity and hi-jinks marked London's victory celebration—but there were only ten arrests for intoxication on the books of Bow Street station, London's principal police court, yesterday.

Norway Princess In London

London, May 11 (AP)—Crown Princess Martha of Norway arrived in London today from the United States. She was accompanied by Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie and the president of the Norwegian Parliament, C. J. Hambro, both of whom had attended the San Francisco world security conference.

man announcements, said Busch had been appointed by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz "with the agreement of British occupation authorities."

There was no immediate explanation as to why a German general should be named to command troops who are presumed to be prisoners of war, or why his authority would extend to the civilian population.

Die-hards in Czecho-Slovakia Strive to Escape Vast Russian Pincers

MAY 12 1945

London, May 11 (A. P.).—Die-hard Nazi fanatics were fought on in Czecho-Slovakia in defiance of German unconditional surrender were reported in headlong flight toward American lines today as a vast pincers by three Soviet armies threatened momentarily to envelop them.

The First, Second and Fourth Ukrainian armies opened the assault on broad fronts from the northwest, east and southeast when forces under Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner, himself wanted as a war criminal, and Col.-Gen. Woehler, ignored the surrender.

It was the only reported fighting by German troops in all Europe. Elsewhere the Germans were giving up docilely. The Soviet High Command announced capture of 209,060 German officers and men in preliminary checkups along the front. There were twenty-six Nazi generals in the bag.

British Take Ships.

Remnants of the beaten German surface and underwater fleet were in Allied hands, including the cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernberg, which had shelled Copenhagen over the week end. These were under the sentinel guns of the Royal Navy in Copenhagen harbor, along with three destroyers, two torpedo boats, ten minesweepers, thirteen flak ships, nineteen armed trawlers and two armed merchantmen.

A report from the French press agency said that French sailors in La Rochelle, Atlantic port which surrendered Wednesday,

Prime Minister Churchill, congratulated them on the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany, declaring that "the joint struggle of Soviet, American and British armies against the German invader will go down in history as an example of fighting collaboration of our peoples."

The Germans in Czecho-Slovakia still fighting, milled about in a great 4,000 square mile pocket. One German group, threatened with encirclement by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army, already had begun to surrender. Some 35,000 were taken Wednesday and Thursday.

Head for U. S. Lines.

Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainians, driving into Bohemia from the east against the fleeing enemy, captured more than 20,000 in the early stages of the offensive, threatening to snap shut the trap, and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainians attacked Woehler's troops, apparently trying to hold a corridor south of Prague for the escape of Germans toward American lines.

A large group of Germans was in flight, apparently trying to reach Third Army lines before giving up, scurrying through a

RUSS RULE IN MOST OF REICH IS SEEN

Yanks To Turn Over Vast Area To Soviets, Is Indication

Paris, May 11 (AP)—The next job facing the Western Allies and Russia is the division of conquered Germany for occupation and, although the boundaries as yet have not been set, the approximate lines give Russia the biggest share.

For theoretical borders, draw a north-south line through Hannover and Hersfeld. Then slice the western section of Germany with a line running from Hersfeld to near Aachen.

Everything, more or less, in the eastern sector will be under Russian control. Northwestern Germany will be occupied by Great Britain and the southwestern sector by the United States.

Turn Over To Russians

These approximate boundaries, if correct, would mean that American armies would have to withdraw from sectors they have conquered and turn over thousands of square miles to the Russians.

[A London dispatch said the French, according to unofficial speculation, would occupy the Saar and extreme southwestern Germany.

[Berlin is to be jointly occupied, and possibly Vienna as well, although a new Austrian Government has already been formed, this dispatch reported.]

The line separating the Russian zone from the western Allies' has been referred to for months on the front as the Hannover-Hildesheim line.

'Radio Atlantic' Station Was an Allied Trick

Broadcaster Supposedly in Germany Fooled His Hearers

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—Some of Germany's best pre-war actors entertained the enemy and chipped away at his morale over Radio Atlantic, one of the slickest Allied propaganda ruses of the war.

The Allied-operated transmitter was disguised as a clandestine station operating inside Germany, and sounded so genuine that frequently Allied and neutral monitors believed they were listening to genuine enemy broadcasts.

The mechanical technique still is a secret because "there's a war on the other side of the world," an Allied official said today.

Newscasters and entertainers frequently were refugees from Germany. These and the pre-war actors spoke fluently in all urban and provincial dialects and were masters of colloquialisms.

The German-language short-wave station was officially known as Deutsche Kurzwellensender Atlantik. Its companion medium wave transmitter was called Soldatensender West. There were at least two other such stations, but "Atlantic" became the most famous.

Atlantic told German civilians and soldiers of their country's military reverses and of trouble in the Nazi hierarchy. Soldatensender had special late news broadcasts and "announcements" for the German Army, Air Force and Fleet. Between news, the stations broadcast music designed to entertain troops, and skits and sketches in German.

CHURCHILL ASKS ELECTION OF TORY

London, May 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill has asked the voters at a Newport by-election for a vote of confidence by supporting a National Government candidate.

Indorsing Lieut.-Commander Ronald Bell, Conservative, Mr. Churchill wrote to him today: "I claim the right to ask the electors of Newport to register their confidence in me and in his Majesty's Government by returning you to Parliament." His National Government, the Prime Minister added, had "organized the victory" and had "given ample evidence of its zeal and ability to plan wisely for the future."

Bell is opposed by Robert Edwards, candidate of the International Labor party. Under a wartime agreement, all major parties are supporting Bell for a seat formerly held by a Conservative.

Air Wing Set 5-To-1 Record In Plane Kills

London, May 11 (AP)—P-51 Mustang pilots of the United States 8th Air Force, 86th Fighter Wing, destroyed five German planes for each American plane lost, it was disclosed today.

Final statistics showed the wing, commanded by Brig. Gen. Murray C. Woodbury, of Burlington, Vt., destroyed 3,363 enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground with a loss of 705 American fighters in twenty months' operations.

The wing includes the 55th, 78th, 339th, 257th and 353d fighter groups.

MAY 12 1945

YANKS ARE WARNED ON FRATERNIZING

London, May 11 (A. P.).—American troops in Germany were warned in an official broadcast over the Brussels radio today that the non-fraternization rules remain in effect.

"You were not invited into Germany," the broadcast said. "You came as conquerors. Stay faithful to the memory of your comrades fallen in the fight against Nazism. It is prohibited to go into German homes and to be friendly or to be on terms of intimacy with Germans."

German Occupation Terms To Be Revealed

London, May 11 (AP)—The four-power European Advisory Commission, which for months has been working secretly on occupation terms for Germany, will disclose within two or three days a number of its recommendations, it was learned today.

Plans will be released simultaneously in London, Moscow, Paris and Washington and are expected to give the first definite boundaries for the zones of occupation and the terms under which the Germans will be required to live. A number of points upon which there had been differences of opinion were resolved at the Big Three conference at Yalta.

Allies Give Busch Command, He Says

London, May 11 (AP)—Field Marshal Ernst Busch proclaimed over the Flensburg radio tonight that he had been placed in command of German forces in Schleswig-Holstein and northern Germany "to maintain order and discipline and assure supplies to the army and civilian population."

The broadcast by the Flensburg station, which presumably is under Allied control, although it has been used repeatedly for official Ger-

Speculation On Big 3

London, May 11 (AP)—London morning papers speculated today that Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Premier Marshal Stalin may meet soon to discuss European postwar problems. The papers disagreed, however, as to the place.

The *Daily Herald* said Churchill was taking the initiative in arranging the conference, which it said indicates that the meeting may possibly be held in London. The *Daily Mail*, on the other hand, said that if Stalin agreed to another Big Three meeting there was little likelihood it would be held in the British capital.

The *Daily Mail* said Churchill was personally trying to break the deadlock over the Polish Government, and added that there had been several exchanges between the Prime Minister and Stalin.

[In Washington, White House aides said they had no information today on any plans for a future meeting of the Big Three.]

King George Gets Laugh During Investiture

London, May 11 (AP)—King George VI had a laugh today during a solemn investiture in Buckingham Palace. A young RAF officer who approached the dais to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross had an arm in a plaster cast.

"Where were you wounded?" asked King George.

"In Trafalgar Square on V-E night," replied the officer, grinning.

8th Air Force Losses 43,742

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The United States 8th Air Force today listed 43,742 fighter pilots and bomber crewmen as killed or missing in action in the war in Europe. Seriously injured were 1,923. Bombers lost in action 4,456.

DENY NAZI PLOT TO SEIZE LONDON

MAY 12 1945

London, May 11 (A. P.).—The British War Office stated today there was no truth in a United Press story of an alleged plot by German prisoners of war to stage a mass break and seize control of London last Christmas eve.

"The story, which had been held for some time, was finally passed by censorship because there no longer was any security involved, but a note was attached in censorship advising the editor there was no truth in it," a War Office spokesman said.

There was an epidemic of breaks from prisoner of war camps in England during the winter, but "thorough investigation" proved there was no connection between camps, the War Office declared.

"Neither was there any truth in the implication that they had a master plan to take London by storm, nor that leaders were receiving any orders from inside London," it said.

"The entire story was a pure fabrication beyond what might be called a normal attempt by a few prisoners to make their way to an airdrome for the purpose of stealing a plane in which to escape."

The United Press distributed the following note to editors:

"The censor in London has advised the United Press that British Army authorities consider considerable portions of the John B. McDermott dispatch from Belgium, detailing a plot on the part of German prisoners of war in England, untrue. They said ten prisoners escaped and were recaptured.

"The McDermott dispatch is based on information supplied to the United Press correspondent by two American Army officers who have been decorated for their work in discovering the plot."

Eire Turns Over German Legation

Dublin, May 11 (A. P.).—Keys to the former German legation here have been turned over to the American Minister by the Eire Government, the Eire Information Service said today. The property was intrusted to the United States Minister after Eire was notified that the United Nations had "assumed the powers and property of the Government of Germany."

British May Get Laval

PARIS, May 11 (AP).—Foreign Office circles predicted today that Spain would grant Pierre Laval over to British authorities rather than return the former Vichy chief of government directly to France. Sources said the French government probably would not object to this arrangement.

The French government will probably insist on trying him in France. His delivery presumably will be to British authorities at Gibraltar, whence he will be taken to France on a British ship.

[The French Press Agency said that Fernand de Brinon, former Vichy Ambassador to the Nazi occupation forces in Paris and later "chairman" of the French government committee in Germany under Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, had been arrested in the area of thte French 1st Army and "immediately imprisoned." The dispatch to the French press was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.]

ALLIED SOLDIERS TO MARCH IN BERLIN

Paris, May 11 (A. P.).—An Allied token force of British and Americans is being prepared to go to Berlin as soon as arrangements with the Russians have been completed, it was disclosed today.

There was no indication when the force would leave. A public relations officer at Allied Headquarters said that a considerable group of American and British correspondents would go along. Supreme Allied Headquarters will select the correspondents.

The Americans in the token force will go from the United States Ninth Army.

SHAEF Censorship Code

PARIS, May 11 (AP)—Following is the text of the new censorship guidance as amended, and made public by Supreme Headquarters. [SHAEF made most of the text of the new censorship guidance available for publication. To do this it had to "declassify" the document from the "confidential" list, and in the process make seven or eight minor deletions, since it was held that merely to list these points might give information to the enemy.]:

The level of security after V-E Day:

1.—The following censorship rules implementing the security required by the Combined Chiefs of Staff will apply upon the official declaration of the cessation of hostilities in Germany, V-E-Day.

2.—After V-E Day all formations and units under SCAEF which have, at any time, been engaged in action, or which have, at any time, been released in this theatre may be identified in stories of their exploits giving the date and location in retrospect.

3.—From V-E Day, unless and until notified to the contrary by SHAEF, but in any event not after the complete occupation of German territory, Army group, Army zone and the equivalent Air Force and Naval commanders may continue to release the identity and location of the formations and units within their command following the system used since D-day.

Special Authorization Needed

4.—After the complete occupation of Germany and until the specific release of the occupation forces is made by the Government concerned, the following will not be released without special authorization by SHAEF or the Government concerned:

A.—The identity of any formation or unit under SCAEF. (Supreme Command, Allied Expeditionary Force.)

B.—The location and movement of any formation or unit under SHAEF.

C.—The names or photographs of any officers which would identify the units or formations under SCAEF.

Owing to the make-up of the British Army there will be no objection to the publication of the identity of the British regiments—deleting all battalion numbers—under SCAEF, with location; units of other nationalities may, however, not be identified more closely than simply United States, Canadian, French, Polish, etc., troops and units.

5.—As from V-E Day other censorship rules will be modified by the removal of all restrictions other than those stated below.

1.—Reports likely to supply military information of value to the Japanese enemy to the detriment of the Allied war effort.

2.—Unauthenticated, inaccurate or false reports, misleading statements and rumors.

3.—Reports likely to injure the morale of the Allied forces or the relations between the Allied nations.

7.—The following will be maintained:

A.—Allied secret equipment.

B.—Any indication of the total Allied strength or the detailed order of battle under SCAEF beyond that already released.

C.—The indication of the total strength or distribution of the occupying forces—or forces earmarked for any operational role—except as released by SCAEF or the Government concerned.

D.—Army, air or naval force movements into or out of the theatre of operations unless released by SCAEF or the Government concerned.

Camouflage Methods

E.—The deception and camouflage methods of the land, sea and air forces or any indication of the success or failure of such camouflage, deception and ruses.

F.—(This deals with technical military matters which cannot be specified.)

G.—The employment of special devices or unusual strategems by our troops.

H.—(Another technical military matter which cannot be specified.)

I.—Sabotage, counter-espionage or secret service organizations, their activities and methods or the name or photographs of any agent of the Secret Service or intelligence personnel beyond information already released.

J.—Any previously unrevealed battle tactics which might be employed against the Japanese.

K.—Codes and code names, unless officially released.

L.—Total casualties in the theatre or total casualties for any nationality or of any formation or unit except as officially released by SHAEF or the Government concerned.

Disposal of Mines

M.—Methods of deception and the disposal of mines, booby-traps and time bombs except as previously released.

N.—Methods of official prisoner-of-war interrogation or the results of such interrogation, where such results might be of value to the Japanese.

O.—Names of enemy spies or agents, or details of the search and capture of such persons, except as officially released by SHAEF or the Government concerned.

P.—The details of the effect of enemy action which might reveal weakness or vulnerability of any Allied equipment.

Q.—(Dealing with technical equipment which cannot be specified).

R.—(Dealing with troop movement technicalities which cannot be specified.)

S.—Any indication of a particularly successful demolition and port blocking used by the enemy.

T.—The dissolution of commands under SCAEF until something officially is announced.

U.—Any reference to embarkation leave for troops earmarked for the Pacific.

V.—The total strength of equipment—tanks, aircraft reserves, ships, etc.—in this theatre unless released by SHAEF or the Government concerned.

W.—(Technical supply matter which cannot be specified.)

X.—(Point dealing with surrender terms other than official which cannot be specified.)

Enemy's Radar Equipment

8.—Refer to SHAEF main for chief press censorship:

A.—The capture or details of secret or experimental German equipment of all types, including descriptions or photographs of German Radar equipment, except external manifestations of Radar on German aircraft, which must be described simply in the caption as Radar.

B.—The detailed description of minesweeping operations and any methods or equipment for minesweeping.

C.—Any reference to new naval vessels, contracts for the building of new ships, the transfer of vessels, the detail of released ships, or stories of operations by or against German submarines.

D.—Stories purporting to give official boundaries in the zones of occupation in Germany or purporting to define officially the organizations for the control and occupation of Germany, or of German information control services except as already released.

E.—Intelligence information.

1.—Material likely to compromise secret sources of information.

2.—Material taken from intelligence sources or secret documents.

3.—Reference to the interception of enemy wireless or radio telephone messages * * *.

F.—Stories of sabotage or guerrilla warfare deep within our territory, or stories which indicate lack of control or widespread organized resistance within our territory, including material which reveals the details of our security organization in Germany, or details of the methods taken by us to combat clandestine activities against the Allies, or stories purporting to describe any persons engaged in such activities unless officially released by SHAES.

Some Current Rules Apply

9.—Continue to apply current guidances with respect to the following:

A.—Enemy prisoners of war.

B.—Chemical warfare.

C.—Racial problems.

D.—Radar, radio-location and television.

E.—Neuroses and neuropsychiatry.

F.—Business and personal correspondence of war correspondents.

G.—Clearance of casualties.

H.—Atrocity stories.

I.—V-bombs.

J.—Military Government.

K.—Quotations by general officers.

L.—Looting and misbehavior.

M.—Fraternization.

N.—War criminals.

O.—Redeployment and demobilization.

P.—Very important personages.

New Guide in Effect

6.—The Press Censors Guidance No. 1—new series—headed "Level of Security After V-E Day" has been in the hands of censors here since May 5 and is now the basis of censorship.

It summarizes in these words:

"In accordance with operations Memorandum No. 27 Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, in general press material falling into the following categories will not be released.

German Generals To Aid Surrender

MAY 12 1945

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, May 11 (A. P.).—Four German generals, ten other officers and forty-three soldiers reached SHAEF yesterday to serve as a liaison staff in handling the details of surrendering shipping and war materiels. Their names were not disclosed.

Yanks Had Open Road Ball

With the United States Third Army, May 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The road to Prague was wide open for the Americans, but they pulled up short and failed to go in—despite pleading appeals from the Prague radio reporting the sacking of the Czech capital by die-hard Nazi SS troops.

The Yanks were halted by a "restraining line," apparently previously agreed upon by the Russian and American commands. It failed to make sense to the doughboys and tankmen, for Brig.-Gen. John Pierce's Sixteenth Armored Division, which had raced 100 miles from Nuernberg to Pilsen in twenty-four hours, was raring to go on to Prague.

While Pilsen was being liberated by the Americans May 6, Patriots who seized the Prague radio kept sending out appeals to the Americans. Patriots who came eighty miles from Prague to Pilsen—without being shot at—confirmed reports of Nazi carnage in the capital.

But the Sixteenth stayed at Pilsen—because it was told to stay—not because it could not get to Prague. It could have gone on just as easily as it got to Pilsen from Nuernberg.

The Russians finally announced the liberation of Prague on May 9.

The doughboys, mulling it over recalled that the 9th Army had pulled up along the Elbe River before Berlin, and stayed there, idle while the Russians went on to Berlin. Another case was that of the 11th Armored Disivion, which had galloped April 27 up to within 5 miles of the Austrian border, where they reached the "no-fire line."

Lest there be Russians around, they were told, they were not to use indirect fire at all and to use direct fire only when fired upon by troops positively identified as Germans.

Armor Stalls Again

The 11th found neither Germans nor Russians. Then our armor sat down for several days. Finally another "restraining line" was drawn, and they were permitted to go on 30 miles beyond the border and take Linz.

When the German surrender came there still had been no physical contact between the Americans and the Russians in this sector. All the time the 11th was cooling its heels it had no idea where the Russians were, although from radio signals it was evident they were near.

American Token Force Will Occupy Berlin

With U.S. 9th Army in Germany, May 11 (AP)—At least one American division, probably accompanied by a selected squad of war correspondents, will participate in the token occupation of Berlin in the near future, it was indicated here tonight.

Although there was no official comment, there seemed to be reason to believe the outfit selected would be the 2d Armored ("Hell on Wheels") Division—veterans of Tunisia, Sicily and the campaign across the European Continent.

Commanded by Maj. Gen. I. D. White, of Des Moines, Iowa, the 2d Armored seemed the likeliest outfit if for no other reason than its long service.

The choice probably would prove popular with Gen. George S. Patton, who used to command it, and who recently sent a message attributing his successful "start in military life in this war" to the division itself.

At first there were reports that correspondents would not be permitted to accompany the token occupying division, but it was later indicated that a special group, selected from the ranks of pre-war foreign correspondents with Berlin backgrounds, would be taken along.

MAY 12 1945

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2,000 Nazis Seized.

British Second Army, Germany, May 11 (A. P.).—The British Second Army has arrested some 2,000 leading or active Nazis in its territory and the clean-up will probably require six months more, Military Government officials said today. Some are war criminals, such as the commandant of the Belsen concentration camp and sixty-six SS guards.

They await trial in Military Government courts of three kinds: Summary courts which may imprison criminals for one year and fine them $1,000; Intermediate courts dealing with any legal punishment except death, and General courts which may impose sentence of death.

The courts have jurisdiction over all civilians of any nationality, but not over armed forces or prisoners of war. Those arrested so far include Nazi politicians, suspects, collaborationists and members of the German Intelligence.

'No Third World War For Germany'—Goering

MAY 12 1945

By Howard Cowan

AUGSBURG, Germany, May 11 (AP)—Shifty-eyed and perspiring, Hermann Goering, who faces the prospect of answering war crimes charges, declared today that for the Germans "there will be no third war in this century—everyone wants peace."

Faces Correspondents

His puffy cheeks reddening under a hot sun, Goering uneasily faced a battery of war correspondents and gave his version, at least, of what had occurred in the Nazi heirarchy during the war years.

The Japanese attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor came as a complete surprise to the German high command, the captured reichsmarshal said.

Declaring that he was satisfied that Adolf Hitler was dead, Goering claimed that Martin Bormann, deputy Nazi party leader, named Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as Hitler's successor and added: "Hitler did not leave a thing in writing saying that Doenitz was to take his place!"

The man who for years had been the No. 2 Nazi blamed all the dissension in the party on Bormann. With a note of jealousy, Goering said that Bormann had every chance to influence Hitler since "he was with him night and day."

Advised Against Russian War

Concerning the German attack on the Soviet Union, Goering said: "When Hitler decided to attack Russia, I myself referred him to his Mein Kampf, where he said that to fight a war on two fronts was dangerous. I was convinced that Russia was not going to attack—maybe Finland but not Germany."

Hitler ordered the attack on Russia, he said, because he thought he could knock her out quickly and leave only a small force to finish her off.

Goering answered with a powerful affirmative when asked if Hitler personally was responsible for the conduct of the SS and the Gestapo and the manner in which German concentration camps were run.

With a defiant "Yes" Goering admitted he had ordered the bombing of the English city of Coventry and defended the saturation raid as legitimate because of the concentration of aircraft and war industries there.

Revenge Bombing

"The order to bomb Canterbury," he said, "came from higher headquarters as revenge for the British bombing of a German cathedral city. "I don't remember which German city."

In his discussion of the war in the air Goering, former commander of the German air force, said he knew pretty well the capabilities of the Allied air forces with one great exception—the long range fighterbomber developed by the Americans.

"It was a complete surprise," the fat reichsmarshal said, "that you could develop a fighterbomber to fly from England to Berlin and return.

"The American air force made the Allied offensive successful," he volunteered.

Asserting that Hitler had tried his best to keep America out of the war, Goering said: "I myself pointed out to him after the Polish incident that never again must the United States enter the war. Hitler believed that the bad experiences of America after the last war—that that alone would keep America out of this war."

He continued: "Hitler tried to cooperate with England but took the wrong manner and the wrong means. If he had any regret over his actions in the light of the Munich pact with (prime minister) Chamberlain, I don't know about it."

Did Not Try Invasion

Goering denied that he gave the order "Up to England" in Paris in 1940, and declared that he would not have made such a statement because Germany did not have the planes nor the ships for such an adventure. The invasion of Britain was in preparation but the order never was given and no false starts were made, he added.

In explaining that the flight of Rudolf Hess to England was a complete surprise in Nazi circles Goering said: "Only three people know why he did it. They are close members of his family, and I cannot name them."

Goering repeated that Hitler was dead, but his ideas on the Fuehrer's end varied greatly from those expressed by fields marshal Von Rundstedt and Kesselring, also Allied captives.

"When I saw him (Hitler) last April 20 in Berlin, he was very sick—something wrong with his brain," Goering said, motioning with his hands and making an obvious effort to be convincing. "I've heard he killed himself."

The two marshals had asserted that Hitler died leading his troops.

Standing in the back yard of the two-story house where he was quartered, Goering's pale blue eyes swept over the crowd of newsmen as he said:

Dead Longer Than Believed

"Hitler has been dead longer than it is believed. The body has been disposed of so it wouldn't fall into the hands of the Russians." (Hitler's death was announced May 1 by Doenitz who said he died that afternoon.)

Goering said that on April 22 Hitler was convinced for the first time that the "war was lost and it was useless to continue the fight in the redoubt area." The reichsmarshal added that the pressure of Hitler's close friends in the army and the party made him realize that fact.

"When I heard this I wired Hitler from Berchtesgaden and told him as second in command I would take steps to go into consultation with enemy powers," Goering said. "I had my answer three hours later. The SS arrested me and my family at Berchtesgaden.

"The next day I was notified I had been condemned to die. It was only because of my earlier services that I was spared."

Switching to a discussion of the Nazi party's rise to power, Goering declared he thought Marinus Van Der Lubbe set the Reichstag on fire in 1933 and said the wholesale roundup of Communists that same night was only a coincidence as the Nazis had wind that the Communists were up to something.

"I Didn't Do It"

"I didn't do it," he said, laughing aloud and mopping his brow with a damp handkerchief.

Of Germany's future, Goering said: "If there are no ways and means given the German people to live then the future is black for them and the world."

He shrugged his shoulders when asked if the underground werewolf organization might become active and added: "There may be much hunger and much destitution. You cannot tell."

Goering Says Hitler Ordered Russian Attack

Declares Fuehrer Sentenced Him to Die Because He Wanted to Make Peace.

MAY 12 1945 COWAN

Augsburg, Germany, May 11 (A. P.).—Perspiring and uneasy, Hermann Goering spoke bitterly of Hitler today and asserted that he had advised his leader against attacking Russia.

He told war correspondents during an hour-long interview:

"When Hitler decided to attack Russia, I myself referred him to his "Mein Kampf," where he said that to fight a war on two fronts was dangerous. I was convinced that Russia was not going to attack—maybe Finland, but not Germany."

The shifty-eyed Reichsmarshal raised his voice as he spoke.

When he was captured he said that Hitler sentenced him to death for Goering's suggestion that he take over as Fuehrer. Today he asserted that he was doomed because he wanted "to go into consulation with enemy Powers."

The conferences took place in the backyard of a two-story house where he was quartered.

Asked if he had anything to say, other than in reply to questions, Goering asserted:

"Only this please remember that Germany can be helped. I am very thankful to the German people who have stood by their guns." His voice lowered and his eyes searched the ground as he added "even though it appears now that we've let them down."

Goering said that the flight of Rudolf Hess to England was a complete surprise in Nazi circles:

"Only three people know why he did it. They are close members of his family and I cannot name them."

Goering repeated that Hitler was dead, but his ideas on the Fuehrer's end varied greatly from those expressed by Field Marshals Rundstedt and Kesselring, also Allied captives.

"When I saw him last, on April 20 in Berlin, he was very sick—something wrong with his brain," Goering said, motioning with his hands and making an obvious effort to be convincing, "I've heard he killed himself." The marshals asserted that Hitler died leading his troops.

6,000 U.S. Flyers Are Freed From Nazi Camp By Russians

MAY 15

Luneburg, Germany, May 11 (AP). Six thousand American flyers have been liberated by the Russians at Barth on the Baltic, where the fleeing Germans left their prison camp in charge of the Missoula (Mont.) ace, Col. Hubert C. Zemke.

The flyers at Stalagluft 1 had awaited the arrival of the Russians. Their German guards had fled. Besides the Americans, 300 RAF flyers were liberated.

Zemke was commander of the top scoring 56th Thunderbolt group and had been missing since fall when his fighter plane was destroyed. Two weeks ago a German officer approached him and said:

"We are all leaving. The Russians are coming. The camp is in your hands."

Used Clubs As Weapons

Airmen, armed with clubs, were ordered by Zemke to guard the camp, which is directly north of Berlin. Another detachment went to a near-by airfield to dig out mines and prevent the Germans from wrecking it.

Guards were posted around the camp to keep panicked civilians from entering it in their flight from the Russians.

The story was pieced together today by Major W. P. Lightfoot, Des Moines, American contact officer for prisoners of war at this clearing center of Luneburg. Lightfoot questioned 200 American flyers who left Stalagluft 1 and made their way to Luneburg. They were flown from here to Le Havre for embarkation to the British Isles.

300 Left By 'Back Door'

These 100 officers and 200 enlisted men left the camp by a "back door" although Zemke was trying to enforce order and have men remain for evacuation by Russians, according to a supreme headquarters directive.

The men who sneaked out said they took the chance of getting back to British territory, rather than awaiting evacuation by the Russians through Odessa, a process that probably would take several months.

Some left camp on small boats and crossed 60 miles of open water to Sweden, the escaped men said.

Lieut. Col. Frank Eresch, of Topeka, Kan., is here waiting permission to go to the camp and help arrange details of the evacuation.

Was Sentenced To Death

A group of 30 American airmen arrived at Luneburg from Barth Prison today and within two hours were en route by plane on the first leg of their trip to the United Kingdom. They said the airfield near the camp was being put in condition to permit evacuation by plane in the near future.

They told the story of Col. H. R. Piecer, of San Antonio, Texas, a Mustang pilot shot down last fall, who gave a rousing pep talk to the prisoners and then was seized by the SS, charged with attempting to start a revolt, and sentenced to death.

He was waiting for the firing squad when the camp was liberated and now is helping run the camp.

The men said they were fairly well treated under a German colonel until the SS kicked him out for "fraternizing" with the prisoners. Thereafter life in the camp was "rugged."

YANKS GUARDING LINER EUROPA

Bremerhaven, May 11 (A. P.).—Germany's luxurious 60,000-ton liner Europa, her decks warped and her fixtures dirty and grimy, has been moored in Kaiserhaven Slip here during the entire war, serving as billets for Nazi troops.

Nearby is the sunken, fire-charred bulk of the slightly larger Bremen, launched in 1929, a year earlier than the Europa. Germans who live here say the Bremen was set afire and destroyed by a saboteur when she was fully loaded.

Both the liners won blue ribbons for Atlantic crossings in record time and in the lush 1930's the Germans tried to corner trans-Atlantic travel with the two ships.

Germans say the ships were to have been used in the invasion of Great Britain, but the Europa's chief steward, Gustav Pflueger, who has been with the 1,000-foot liner since 1936, denied this.

The Europa is guarded by Sergt. Richard Ramer of Rockford, Ill., and Private Stanley Martin of Ironwood, Mich.

Empty wine bottles are scattered about the liner's luxurious staterooms, evidence of times when Nazis were gay. The huge ballroom floor has been pitted by thousands of hob nails. A marksmanship target is nailed to one wall. The swimming pool is full of sand.

Of a normal crew of 980, about 150 are still aboard, including engineers, who have kept the giant turbines in working order. Crew members said the liner could be made seaworthy in about six months.

Germany's End As Power Seen By Falkenhorst

GOLDBERG

General, Taken by the 42d, Says Nazis Forced Army Into 'Most Insane War'

WITH UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY, May 11 (AP).—General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst surrendered to the 42d (Rainbow) Division yesterday, declaring that Germany had "fought the most insane war in history" and was "through as a world power."

The general, who was commander of German forces in Norway until last December, adopted a line similar to that of other high-ranking German soldiers captured or surrendered, venting his wrath on Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party.

"Germany is through now as a world power, and you need never fear she will rise again to wage another war," he told Major General Harry Collins, division commander. "It would take 100 years to repair this country to the point where it was in 1940.

"Never at any time could Germany have beaten the United States. The Army knew it. Your country can produce more in one day than Germany can in one month.

"Every one should have known, when war was declared on America, that Hitler had complete control of the army, for army leaders never would have done that."

Falkenhorst told Collins that the German general staff always knew it couldn't win the war, and declared the Allied forces "liberated" the German army from the Nazis.

"Nazi party members were put in command positions in the army and knew nothing about warfare," he said. "We fought the most insane war in history and there never was a chance that military operations would be successful under such mad leadership."

Falkenhorst said Norwegians did not resist the German army in Norway.

[The general apparently forgot that his broadcasts from Norway, warning patriots that they faced death unless they desisted from sniping and sabotage, had been heard in Allied countries. He was reputed, however, to have reprieved some snipers sentenced to death.]

"Not one (German soldier) was killed by a Norwegian," he said. "And because Norweigian girls fraternized so much with German German soldiers, I had to issue a rule limiting the number of marriages, because German women were complaining."

The general said he left Norway Dec. 18 after Colonel General Lothar Rendulic, who he said was a Nazi party member, came to Norway after the capitulation of Finland.

Hitler Safe Held Only 'Mein Kampf' 1 2 1945

By Louis P. Lochner

Munich, May 11 (AP)—There were disappointed faces in the United States 179th Infantry when one of its mechanics opened Hitler's safe in his private home on Aussere Prinz Regenten Strasse today.

Instead of the expected documents—possibly even the Führer's will—they found only twelve copies of the first edition of "Mein Kampf," most of them autographed. Otherwise there was not a scrap of paper in the safe.

But under the residence was found one of the most modern and bombproof cellars in all Germany. The shelter, according to the caretaker, was constructed only after the war began. Seven-inch steel plates, embedded in four-feet-thick concrete, made up the ceiling. Every room was separated from the next by steel doors. There was a modern little electric kitchen, a small but comfortable bedroom and several small underground living rooms.

Simple-Life Myth

The more one studies Hitler's various hideouts the more one realizes how deceitfully official propaganda built him up as a simple man of the people, whose personal wants were the most modest and whose every hour was so concentrated upon Germany's welfare that he had no time for private life.

Unknown to most residents of Munich, he had maintained his sumptuous private residence here since 1929 while pretending to live either at the Reichschancellery in Berlin, the mountain retreat on Obersalzberg, above Berchtesgaden, or in the pretentious so-called Führerbau on Munich's Koenigsplatz.

An example of the ignorance concerning Hitler's private home was given me when I searched for this hideout. I mistakenly went to a street within the confines of the old part of the city known as Prinz Regenten Strasse instead of the street by the same name beyond the Isar River, prefixed by the word *aussere*, meaning outer.

Nobody Knew Of It

Nobody in the old section to whom I spoke had even heard of the private Hitler dwelling. Everybody referred me to the Führerbau.

Like everything affecting Hitler, the private dwelling had costly furnishings, large rooms, modern gadgets and expensive paintings. A Dusseldorf painter named Friedrich Schuez seems to have been the favorite artist, for numerous landscapes bearing this signature adorned the walls.

I discovered none signed "Adolf Hitler." If there was any such it must have been removed since the capture of Munich.

The contents of the spacious library, I was told, had been removed by intelligence officers for study.

In this house there were both a painting and bust of his niece, Geli Rabaul.

Strangling Story

She was reported to have committed suicide in her bedroom in this dwelling soon after Hitler's accession to power because she was jilted by her uncle. However, the story that Hitler strangled her in a fit of passion never died.

Her bedroom appeared still to have the original furnishings. Two American soldiers are now living in it.

Hitler's bedroom struck me as effeminate, except that the couch-like bed was exceptionally hard. The upholstery of the couch and chairs had delicate, light colors such as the average man would not choose. The dresser, night table, stove and tiling were all white. On the linens the initials "A. H." were embroidered.

Only a few minutes from Hitler's retreat is the home of the much-discussed Eva Braun, at Wasserburger Strasse 12. After an inspection and a talk with the caretaker there I must revise my previous opinion on one phase of Hitler's life, namely, his relationship to women.

Bond Between Them

At Eva Braun's house I felt convinced there was some sort of bond between the Führer and the former photographer's assistant. Hitler had a passion for art and architecture. Her library has many books on the subjects.

She appears to have entertained many of Hitler's personal friends, who then sent her books with inscriptions saying how much they enjoyed her hospitality.

But Hitler apparently sometimes gave her books intended for himself. I found a volume on the life of the composer Eugen D. Albert, by Wilhelm Raupp, with the author's dedication to Hitler.

An oil painting of Eva Braun showed a blue-eyed, blond, Gretchen-type of Teutonic maiden.

The appointments of the house, which the housekeeper said Hitler had given to Eva, were in good taste. Nobody seems to know her present whereabouts.

Hermann Meyer

Augsburg, Germany, May 11 (AP). One question stumped Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering today.

A correspondent asked:

"What about the Reichsmarshal's statement that if the Allies ever bombed Berlin 'my name is Meyer'?"

Hermann mopped his brow, reddened and waited for the next question.

MAY 1 2 1945

Eisenhower Meets With Top Aides

Bad Wildungen, Germany, May 11 (AP) — General Eisenhower conferred today with commanders of the 12th Army Group and of the Air Forces on immediate problems confronting them and on plans for the future. The conference last two and one half hours.

Eisenhower was presented with an automatic pistol on which his name and the 90th Infantry Division insigna were engraved. It was a gift of the division.

General Bradley showed the group, who totaled 39 stars, the bay stallion given him by Marshal Ivan Konev, of the 1st Ukrainian Army.

Yanks Round Up German Hordes

By Alvin Steinkopf

Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, May 11 (AP)—On the main highway between Pilsen and Prague a great vagabond army of German troops and civilians, including women and children, is gathering today.

On the fields around a half dozen Czech villages some miles east of Pilsen at least 50,000 persons were in dejected clusters. More were streaming in from the east.

They are the ragtag end of everything the Germans had in Czechoslovakia and the Balkans and they are no wtrying desperately to get home.

Herded Into Large Area

They were herded into several areas of some thousands of acres by road patrols of the United States 2d Division. A division headquarters spokesman said the problem of feeding, transporting and keeping order among them was almost as great a task as D-day.

The worst traffic jam appeared to be near Pilsen.

Within the camp area the Germans were subjected only to the loosest control by a few GI's, but there was a strong guard around the general area so the crowds could not get any farther without orderly supervision.

In fields of new wheat the Germans were sleeping, bathing their aching feet in the drainage ditches and wondering what they would eat.

All Types Of Vehicles

Other Germans moved down the Prague road in every conceivable type of conveyance—one truck frequently towing two or three others which were gasless, without tires or knocked out mechanically.

Even tanks and motorized artillery to which dozens were clinging rumbled into the pocket formed by the American forces.

Many of the crowd were armed—but no immediate effort was made to take away the weapons.

Lieut. Col. Tom C. Morris, of Waxahachie, Texas, who was directing the mighty effort to establish order, said: "They are in no mood to use them, and we have more urgent things to do."

Injured Leave Hospitals

Numerous Germans arose from the beds in hospital field tents—some with arms upraised in splints, some wearing pajamas—and hobbled down the road. All seemed terrified by the prospect of being overtaken by the Russians' motor patrols or Czech Partisans.

A number of American ambulances were ranging out this morning to pick up the most seriously wounded, injured and sick.

At the camps, Colonel Morris was beginning the segregation of soldiers, civilians, families and women.

German soldiers were being processed as prisoners—civilians as displaced persons.

To Czechs' Satisfaction

Thousands of Czechs sitting on village curbs an deven in rocking chairs on the street pavements watched the broken German retreat with grim satisfaction.

Only a few of the Germans were arrogant—most were bewildered and crushed.

Czech Quisling Henlein Kills Self

With United States 3d Army in Czechoslovakia, May 11 (AP)—Konrad Henlein, who before the war delivered the Sudetenland to Hitler, committed suicide yesterday in a war prison camp cage.

It was reported at an American corps headquarters that Henlein slashed his wrists with a razor blade concealed under adhesive tape in a cigarette case.

By taking his own life Henlein escaped execution by the Czechoslovak Government. He had been sentenced to death *in absentia* by a Czechoslovak court in 1938.

Gave Indirect Service

Allied military authorities said Henlein gave Hitler an indirect service which enabled the German army to turn and break the French Maginot Line speedily.

The Maginot Line was built along specifications used in the Czechoslovak fortifications in the Sudeten mountains.

After annexation of the Sudetenland, German artillerymen and experts in specialized weapons practiced many months developing a casement-smashing technique.

Given Authority

Henlein, after the Munich settlement through which Hitler won control of 3,000,000 Sudetens, exercised wide authority under the Nazis in Czechoslovakia.

As soon as the German Army had moved in Hitler named Henlein *Statthalter*, or governor, and *Gauleiter*, or district party leader, and topped these honors with the more weighty job of Reichscommissioner for integration of the Sudetenland into the Reich.

The 47-year-old Henlein, a native of Reichenau, joined the Austrian Army as a volunteer before he was 18, to fight the Italians in the first World War. He was wounded and captured. He returned to his birthplace in 1919 and threw himself into the business of teaching sports with the conviction that men of muscle would be needed by the Germany of the future. He also schooled his trainees in intense "*Deutschland Ueber Alles*" nationalism.

Enters Politics In 1933

He plunged into Nazi politics in the fall of 1933, six months after Hitler became Chancellor. He launched a public manifesto calling upon all Germans to unite in a "Sudeten German home front." Germans in Czechoslovakia flocked into the movement.

In the general election in 1935, these Henlein followers mustered 1,249,497 votes, which secured for them 44 seats in the House of Deputies and 23 in the Senate. Alarmed, the Czechoslovak Government did everything it could to suppress the movement short of disbanding it by force.

British Reroute Traffic To Get Past Roadblock

With British 8th Army in Austria, May 11 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans moving into southern Carinthia and Styria in an apparent effort to claim parts of the two Austrian provinces for Marshal Tito, set up a block on a main road yesterday, forcing the 8th Army to reroute traffic temporarily as it sought speedy occupation of its zone.

Partisans, dressed mostly in civilian clothes, and wearing the Tito red star, cut the important highway between Klagenfurt and Graz just below Voelkermarkt by drawing up vehicles three abreast across the pavement.

30 Minutes To Leave

In Voelkermarkt itself the Partisians gave the town administration 30 minutes to leave, and announced they would administer the municipality.

At Klagenfurt, members of the new provisional government for Carinthia claimed that Partisans were attempting to participate in the occupation of the town. They said the Partisans had taken over control of the railroad station for a while, and later of the publishing house in which the official government organ is printed.

Eighth Army troops now are patrolling Klagenfurt, and an 11.30 P.M. curfew has been imposed.

Large Slovenian Groups

The areas into which the Partisans are moving have large Slovenian populations. In a plebiscite conducted by the Allies in 1920 the Carinthia Slovene population voted to remain in the Austrian Republic.

There is no way of judging their preference at present. Most of the flags displayed along the main road involved in the dispute showed the red, white and red of republican Austria and the red, white and gold of Carinthia.

The roads of lower Carinthia were filled with a hodge-podge of nationalities of armed and disarmed soldiers and refugees.

A whole division of Cossacks was camped with accompanying families in the Lienz area. A Ukrainian division which fought under German officers was moving to surrender points. Hungarian troops were moving slowly back in horse-drawn transport toward Hungary and passing through Russian lines.

Croats Disarmed

Croatian troops likewise are being disarmed there, and 20,000 Croatian refugees were reported drifting into the province to escape the Partisans.

In addition there are thousands of Allied prisoners still quartered in prison barracks in the province, anxiously awaiting transport to their home countries.

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To add to the confusion, a large German army of the southeast command was in dissolution throughout the southern part of Carinthia. The roads are lined with abandoned trucks, dead horses, rifles and all the impedimenta of war.

The Nazi *Gauleiter* of Carinthia, Friedrich Rainer, fled from his post as the 8th Army approached and a new provisional government was set up corresponding roughly to the provisional governments under the early republic after the last war.

10,000 Homeless

It is headed by Hans Piesch, a Social Democrat from Villach, and includes two other Social Democrats, two Christian Socialists (the party of former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg), two Peasant party members, two Communists and an Independent.

Silvester Leer, councilor for hygiene of the new Government, said 10,000 persons were homeless in Klagenfurt because of air-raid destruction and that there was only a fourteen-day food supply on hand. It was claimed one freight car of supplies had been confiscated by the Yugoslav Partisans, the councilor of public safety said.

"Blood Tyranny"

The British troops were received variously with warm welcome or quiet reserve by part of the population and with obvious distaste by others, but Austrian and Carinthian flags, some of them remade from old Nazi flags, fluttered from many windows.

The Carpathian *Press*, official organ of the provisional government, said editorially, "we know that the foreign blood tyranny of Hitler, supported by Gestapo concentration camps and armed party hordes, can be beaten down only by the sound arms of a real democracy."

Leopold Prepares For Return Home

Strobl, Austria, May 11 (AP)—King Leopold III of Belgium packed his belongings today preparatory to returning to his homeland under conditions not yet disclosed.

It was certain, however, that Leopold had rejected any demands for immediate abdication that may have been presented.

He has held long conferences with Paul Henri Spaak, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, who flew here yesterday from Belgium to outline the Belgian political situation.

The British Government and the United States Army have joined in barring correspondents from talking to the King—unless he indicates a desire to meet them.

Danes Won't Press Schleswig Claim

Copenhagen, May 10 (A. P.).—Denmark will not ask for the return of the Schleswig area ceded to Germany in 1920, the Danish Foreign Minister, J. Christmas Moeller, said today.

Schleswig was ceded to Prussia as a result of the Danish war in 1864 and was not wholly restored to Denmark after the German defeat in 1918. An international commission conducted separate plebiscites in 1920, as a result of which only that part of Schleswig that lies north of the Flensburg Fjord was restored to Denmark and the rest was, in keeping with the wishes of the inhabitants, ceded to Germany.

11,000 Coming Home Soon.

Rome, May 11 (A. P.).—Possibly 11,000 American soldiers will be returned home from the Mediterranean theater during May, headquarters announced today, and 30,000 more will follow in June and July if shipping is available. Soldiers will be chosen for immediate transportation home on the basis of allotments to major commands and their records of service.

Allies Arrest Italian Left-Wing Editor

Rome, May 11 (AP)—The Allied arrest of Carlo Andreoni, editor of the extreme left wing weekly *Partisan*, provoked protests today in some Italian newspapers.

Partisan was suspended several weeks ago for breaching military censorship. Allied authorities declined to state charges against Andreoni, except to say that "military security" was involved and that no political consideration entered into the arrest.

More Germans Surrender.

Rome, May 11 (A. P.).—The Allied Naval Command announced today that all German garrisons in the Dodecanese Islands, totaling about 20,000 men, have surrendered.

Involved in the surrender were Nazi forces on Crete, Rhodes, Milos, Leros and other smaller islands. Crete previously had been partly occupied by Allied forces and landing parties were put ashore on the other islands May 9.

MAY 12 1945

Umberto Warned

MAY 12 1945

Rome, May 11 (AP)—Prince Umberto of Italy has been warned by a Socialist member of the Committee of National Liberation that he might be executed if he returns to Milan.

Addressing a Socialist mass meeting, Sandro Pertini declared: "Let all men responsible for our ruin know that there is a Piazza Loreto in Milan." Piazza Loreto is where the bodies of Benito Mussolini and other Fascists were displayed.

Pertini also referred to shots fired by Italian Partisans at a villa at Milan in which Umberto was supposed to stay during a recent visit.

The Royal House had no immediate comment on the threat. Marquis Lucifero, minister of the Royal House, said Umberto had returned to Rome and added that during the Milan tour the Prince had lived outside the city and that no shots were fired at the building in which he actually stayed.

Baron von Kremeny Seized

MERANO, Italy, May 10 (Delayed) (AP)—Baron von Kremeny, Foreign Minister in the Hungarian Government that overthrew the Horthy regime and handed Hungary over to the Germans last October, was among a group of German agents rounded up today.

Greece To Restore Property To Jews

Athens, May 11 (AP)—The Greek Government announced today that properties belonging to German and Italian Jews would be released from sequestration and restored to their owners.

The Government will set up a special organization to administer abandoned Jewish properties until they are restored to owners or legitimate heirs.

RUSSIA BEGINS RECONVERSION

Industry Swinging To Making Of Consumer Goods

Moscow, May 11 (AP)—Partial reconversion of Russia's vast industry went into effect today after wartime operation under Marshal Stalin's slogan of "everything for the front."

Clothing output for the second quarter of 1945 would be more than 60 per cent above the first quarter, the People's Commissariat of Light Industry announced, as other plans for the swing to production of consumer goods were disclosed.

The newspaper *Vechernaya Moskva* said local industry in the Moscow district in the second quarter would turn out 334,000,000 rubles worth of consumer goods—an increase of 13,000,000 over the last quarter.

Concentrate On Shoes

The factories in this district were concentrating on the production of shoes, hats and knitted goods, but fresh production of much-needed alarm and electric wall clocks also was begun.

The big Khimki factories near Moscow were undergoing restoration for the early production of chairs, tables and wardrobes.

The swing to consumer goods even reached factories which used to turn out geographic globes for schools. It was announced that 10,000 of these would be produced shortly.

The Commissariat of Trade said 250 snack shops would be opened this summer in Moscow's parks.

Egg Prices Drop

Cafeterias will be installed in 2,300 stores and more than 1,100 restaurants will be opened before September.

New farmers' markets are being established to handle produce in the Moscow district. Currently these markets are in direct competition with state commercial food stores and prices in both have been dropping consistently since Easter, 1944, when the commercial stores opened with unrationed food.

The biggest development in this sphere was the cut by almost twenty per cent in prices of top-grade fresh eggs in the commercial stores just before victory day.

New Roads Planned

The executive committee of the Moscow District of Laborers announced a doubling in production of buildings goods, with special priorities given schools and hospitals.

Plans were disclosed for hundreds of miles of new road construction.

Production of samovars was resumed at Tula, center of samovar production.

The Council of People's Commissars decided 176,000 students would be accepted in higher educational institutions during the 1945-46 academic year. Classes will open on October 1.

4,000 Fleeing Nazis Land In Sweden

Stockholm, May 11 (AP)—Sweden experienced a German "invasion" yesterday when more than 4,000 German soldiers and civilians, fleeing from Russian forces in their homeland, landed at various points in south Sweden, Swedish press reports said.

All the Germans were sent on their way by Swedish authorities. Most of them set out for Denmark, although some were quoted as saying "we are headed for a British or American-occupied port."

Between 1,500 and 1,600 German soldiers landed at Kalmar last night. Another 1,000 arrived at Gotland. Four ships with 400 German troops from Hela Peninsula at Danzig reached Ystad yesterday morning and more trickled in throughout the day until about 800 had arrived.

Three small steamers landed another 200 soldiers at Simrishamn and 175 at another point, press reports said.

Sweden Sends Relief Supplies Into Norway

Stockholm, May 11 (AP)—Sweden, by previous agreement with the Norwegian Government, already is moving relief supplies into hungry Norway, it was disclosed today.

The Swedes promised to deliver the following after Norway's liberation:

Fifty-five thousand tons of grain, 5,000 tons of flour, 4,000 tons of fats, 10,000 tons of sugar, 3,000 tons of peas, 1,000 tons of meat, 2,000 tons of condensed milk and 10,000 tons of seed of all kinds.

A Swedish tanker was bringing 13,000 tons of wheat from Argentina to Norway. In addition, the Argentine Government is shipping Norway 40,000 tons of wheat, which the Swedish Government has agreed to transport.

3 Ships Reported Sunk In Baltic

Stockholm, May 11 (AP)—Three ships carrying between 300 and 400 German soldiers and Baltic refugees were sunk by a plane east of the Swedish Baltic Sea island of Gottland Wednesday and no survivors have been found, Swedish press dispatches said today. The soldiers and refugees were reported to have fled from the Latvian city of Wondau.

NAZIS DROWNED CIVILIANS IN SUBWAY

Moscow, May 11 (A. P.).—German SS troops turned tons of water into the Berlin subways when they learned of the German capitulation, the newspaper Trud said today, and hundreds of civilians as well as wounded soldiers were drowned.

Propaganda Chief Of Red Army Dies

Moscow, May 11 (AP)—Col. Gen. Alexander Scherbakov, 44, chief of the political department of the Red Army, died yesterday of a heart attack. He weighed nearly 300 pounds.

In addition to the army propaganda post, in which he was charged with directing the political education of all officers and men, Scherbakov was chief of the Soviet Information Bureau and secretary general of the Central Communist Party in the Moscow district.

400,000 Nazis In Norway Quit Posts in Cities

Go to Rural Concentration Areas; Oslo Has Flare-Up; Allied Sky Troops Arrive

OSLO, May 11 (AP).—Sporadic shooting between Nazi diehards and Norwegian patriots broke out in Oslo early today, but by midnight tonight approximately 400,000 Nazi troops, the German occupation force in Norway, will have withdrawn from all cities and towns, it was announced.

A sharp duel between home-front forces and a small group of German S. S. (Elite Guard) men and Norwegian "Hirdmen" took place in the downtown area of Oslo, where the Nazi group had hidden in a building. Patriots swarmed to the roof from adjoining buildings and killed an undetermined number of S. S. and "Hirdmen" in a four-hour battle.

British Brigadier General Richard Hilton, chief of the Allies Control Commission in Norway, announced that the 400,000 Nazi troops in Norway at the time of its capitulation are withdrawing from all towns to concentration points throughout the country, where they will await return to Germany.

Hilton told a press conference that a full air-borne division of British and Norwegian troops has arrived in Norway and taken posts at strategic points. More are expected, he said. A few American civil affairs officers also have arrived, principally to work out plans for relieving Norway's food situation.

Russian troops in Norway's far northern provinces have stopped their advance in Finmark, Hilton said, adding that a demarcation line has been fixed by the Soviet Union and the Western Allies.

ance Music In Utrecht

Utrecht, Holland, May 11 (AP)—Capt. Albert E. Van Andel, of North Post, Spokane, Wash., of Supreme Allied Headquarters' Psychological Warfare Division, has a truck equipped with a public-address system and every night he plays dance-music records in the town square here.

Quisling Rages in Jail.

Oslo, May 11 (A. P.). — The time of arraignment of Vidkun Quisling on treason charges remained indefinite today. He was reported alternately weeping and tearing apart the meager furnishings of his cell in a rage at his fate.

Josef Terbroven, German Commissioner in Norway, has committed suicide.

Swiss, Alsatians Riot, Demand Open Frontier

Basel, Switzerland, May 11 (AP)—Attacks by Swiss and Alsatians on frontier guards from both sides in demonstrations for the resumption of free movement across the border resulted in the closing of the frontier at Lysbuechel today after several of a crowd of 500 were crushed and injured.

Police, armored cars and troops restored order. The series of incidents was attributed to V-E holiday jubilance as well as the desire to see frontier relations fully restored.

The Swiss estimated there were 110,000 refugees in Switzerland. Including 9,500 Soviet citizens. They said 43,000 refugees arrived in the last weeks of the European war, among them a number of Nazi airmen who flew into Switzerland with their families. The Swiss said there were no notable fugitives among them.

B-29'S PUT MINES INTO JAP WATERS

Bombers Seek To Disorganize Nippon's Shipping

MAY 12 1945

Guam, Saturday, May 12 (AP)—American Superfortresses are sowing Japan's harbors and Inland Sea with mines in a gigantic operation to disorganize Nippon's shipping while fleets of B-29's hammer the enemy's homeland factories and airfields.

The big bombers spanned the sea from their Marianas Islands bases yesterday in three attacks on the empire islands, hitting a vital seaplane factory in the Kobe area on Honshu Island and airfields on Kyushu.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said the Superfortresses started on March 27 the first attempt in military history to lock a maritime nation in a complete aerial mine blockade.

Each Carries Ten Tons

The B-29's, each carrying around

ten tons of mines, in nearly a dozen missions have planted the explosives in the Inland Sea and the harbors of Tokyo, Nagoya and other major Japanese cities.

Operations to plant the mines and maintain a close reconnaissance, to replace explosives swept up by the Japanese, are directed by Brig. Gen. John H. Davies of Piedmont, Cal., with the co-operation of the Navy which supplies the mines.

Aside from attempting to lock Japanese naval units in their bases, the mining missions also are aimed at hamstringing commercial craft. American officials estimated that 75 per cent of all of Nippon's transportation is waterborne.

Seaplane Plant Bombed

Nearly 150 superfortresses yesterday pounded the Kawanishi seaplane plant near Kobe only a few hours after 400 B-29's had devastated Japan's oil reserves and fuel plants at Tokuyama and Otake, on Honshu, and at Oshima.

A smaller fleet of the giant bombers also attacked the Oita and Saeki airfields on Kyushu Island, and later another force of around 50 B-29's bombed the Kyushu industrial cities of Miyakanojo and Nittigahara, and the oft-hit Miyasaki airfield.

All Planes Return Safely

Miyamanoko and Nittigahara are important industrial areas in Japan's scheme of dispersed workshops in homes near big factories.

[In Washington, the 20th Air Force headquarters said yesterday's attack on the Kawanishi plane plant was by visual means as well as instrument, and that results were "good."

All planes from both the mission and from the attack by the smaller fleet on airfields on Kyushu Island returned safely, headquarters said. There was little opposition from enemy aircraft although considerable anti-aircraft fire was reported.]

Supplements Attacks

Tokyo radio reported without confirmation that the American planes also hit "military facilities" on the southwestern tip of Shikoku Island, another link in the Japanese home chain.

Le May said the aerial mine laying operations supplemented the Japanese homeland bombing attacks in destroying Nippon's productive facilities.

Superforts Blockade Japan By Dropping Aerial Mines

MAY 12 1945

Ten Tons of High Explosives Are Laid in Enemy Waters by Each B-29 of 21st Bomber Command.

ERICKSON

Guam, May 11 (A. P.).—Superfortresses carrying out the largest aerial mining blockade in history have polluted Japan's Inland Sea and the Tokyo and Nagoya harbors with high explosives, Major-Gen. Curtis E. Le May announced today.

The Twenty-first Bomber Command chief said that nearly a dozen aerial mining missions had been carried out by the Superforts each equipped with approximately ten tons of mines.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Davies of Piedmont, Cal., commands the Tinian-based B-29s mining the enemy waters. Operations have not been confined to the areas mentioned today. Mines have been dropped in all major ports of Japan, and particularly in Shimonoseki Strait between Kyushu and Honshu islands.

Gen. Davies personally led the first mission on March 27 in the opening of the first attempt in military history to impose a complete mine blockade on a maritime nation.

Objective of Campaign.

The objective of the mine-laying campaign is to supplement the thunderous step-up in bombing of Japan's homeland islands by other Superforts. Carrying out of both operations can aid in destruction of Japan's productive power.

It is estimated 75 per cent of all Japanese transportation is waterborne.

Mines also were strewn in strategic areas to support the invasion of Okinawa. All missions were flown at night, generally under 10,000 feet altitude.

Parachutes from six to nine feet in diameter were automatically released from the Navy-made mines on contact with the water. Gen. Le May explained that an aerial mining campaign must be maintained to be successful. Aerial mines used to sink to the bottom. They explode when a ship comes near enough to active firing mechanism, and contact is not necessary. The mine blockade, however, remains effective only as long as it takes for the Japanese to clear a channel through fields.

Must Be Kept Polluted.

"Thus, while the Inland Sea is polluted with mines and Tokyo and Nagoya harbors are filled with missiles, the Twenty-first Bomber Command must be constantly alert to keep them so," the General's announcement stated.

A constant check on minefields is maintained by aerial reconnaissance. Japan is depending more and more on sea transportation because railroad and motor facilities are strained to the maximum. The destruction of raw materials stockpiles by incendiary and demolition bombing raids requires transfer of raw materials, and sea travel is the enemy's alternative.

"In particular," said Gen. Le-may's statement, "the transfer of Japanese fuel supplies which are stored in a few regions will be greatly disorganized. This will have a great effect in view of the fact the Japanese sources of oil and aviation gasoline from the south is now nearly cut off."

One Tinian-based Superfort mining mission was flown at high altitude over the Kure naval base on the Inland Sea. High altitude was necessary to avoid possible anti-aircraft fire from Japanese navy ships, many of which were in port.

MAY 12 1945

JAPAN IS HIT AGAIN BY LARGE FLEET OF SUPERFORTRESSES

100 Blast Seaplane Plant and Five Other Targets Also Are Pounded.

ERICKSON

Guam, May 11 (A. P.).—Superfortresses attacked the Japanese homeland three times today, striking at three industrial centers and three airfields in a swift follow-up to yesterday's 400-plane blow.

In the heaviest assault today 100 to 140 Superfortresses attacked the big Kawanishi seaplane plant on Honshu, between Kobe and Osaka, while a smaller fleet blasted the Oita and Saiki air fields on Kyushu.

The latest attack was aimed at the important cities of Miyakanojo and Nittigahara, on Honshu and at the Miyakasaki airfield on Kyushu, Kyushu airfields, bases of the enemy planes used in Okinama, have been pounded time after time by Superfortresses.

No immediate reports of damage wrought by the third raid were made, and the bombing was done through undercast by precision instruments.

Japan's oil reserves were hammered for the first time in yesterday's 400-plane attack which included the Tokuyama, and Otake and Oshima oil storage areas. Not a plane was lost. The Japanese opposition was weak.

Describing the strike on oil targets, Col. Wiley D. Ganey of Andalusia, Ala., said: "The sky looked like a B-29 training school. Superfortresses were everywhere. I saw a column of smoke 15,000 feet high and a quarter of a mile wide rising over the target . . . and flames leaping into the air in a solid mass 300 to 1,000 feet high."

Capt. Phillip M. Greene of Larchmont, N. Y., a B-29 commander and veteran of twenty-five missions over Japan, reported: "We could see a huge field of oil storage tanks popping wide open and bursting into flames."

All B-29 commanders joined in general reports of excellent bombing results on the first big-scale raid on critical Japanese oil resources.

Reconnaissance photographs showed, meanwhile, that two important aircraft works, the Hiro Naval Airplane Factory and the Tachikawa Engine Plant, were damaged heavily in recent Superfortress raids on Honshu. A raid last Saturday damaged the Hiro factory 75 per cent. Superfortresses the same day caused 80 per cent roof area damage to the nearby Hiro naval engine and turbine factory. The Hiro works are five miles east of Kure. The Tachikawa engine factory in the Tokyo area was 80 per cent burned out in an attack of April 24, the photographs also showed.

Army Forces Smash Ahead On Okinawa

ERICKSON

10th Army Launches Strongest Drive Of 41-Day Campaign.

MAY 12 1945

GUAM, Saturday, May 12—(AP)—Four divisions of the 10th U. S. Army launched the strongest attack of the 41-day old Okinawa campaign shortly after dawn yesterday despite numerous Japanese counterattacks by land and air throughout the preceding night.

A series of enemy aerial attacks on American shore installations and ships lying off Okinawa damaged three small naval units, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique.

Shoot Down 40 Planes

More than 40 attacking planes were shot down.

On land, "practically all of the attacking Japanese were killed," Nimitz reported. The enemy made several night assaults on American front lines and a number of attempts at infiltration. All were frustrated.

Maj. Gen. Leonard C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Marine Division, which the previous day bridged the Asa river estuary, paced the ground offensive, advancing 800 yards to within 1,000 yards of Naha, Okinawa's bomb and shell-shattered capital.

In the center, these leathernecks and 77th Division Army troops gained heights dominating Shuri, medieval fortress city called the key to the Japanese defense system.

Fresh Outfits

All four of the assaulting divisions—the First and Sixth Marine and 77th and 96th Army—were fairly fresh outfits. The 96th had about a week's rest and the other three moved into the lines about a week ago.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Army Division presumably had been relieved from the east coast by the 96th Division after 40 days of tough fighting in the line.

Tactically, the most important gains were made in the center by tank-led troops of the First Marine and 77th Army Divisions. They fought the Japanese hand to hand in rough, high ground before Shuri. Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's first division leathernecks occupied the village of Dakeshi near Naha.

Nimitz also reported 612 Japanese were killed Thursday, increasing enemy dead on Okinawa to 39,469.

He disclosed navy casualties from start of the Ryukyus campaign March 18 through Wednesday totaled 6,853. These were 1,283 officers and men killed, 3,498 wounded and 2,072 missing.

His last report on navy casualties, May 2, listed 5,551 total casualties, including 1,131 killed.

All-Out Naha Drive Is Seen Shaping Up

PORT

Guam, May 11 (AP)—A determined United States offensive against Naha, Okinawa's capital city, was shaping up today after the 6th Marine Division, newly committed to the island's southern front, bridged the Asa River estuary despite efforts of two Japanese human bombs to blow up the span.

Still another wide, winding river—the Asato—stands before Naha as a natural barrier to American troops. Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division, the third fresh division thrown into the craggy, cave-infested southern front in a week, forced the crossing of the Asa in darkness early yesterday. The Marines are about a mile from Naha.

Two Japanese attempted to blow up the span by covering themselves with explosives and detonating the charges as they plunged onto the bridge. Their act served only to damage the span and delay the crossing.

Limited Gains Made

Elsewhere along the southern front, Marines and doughboys made "limited gains" yesterday, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué reported today. He announced these other developments:

Japanese casualties through Wednesday total 38,857 killed, an increase of 2,322 in two days' fighting. American casualties through Monday were 16,425, including 2,684 dead, in ground fighting.

Sixty-nine Japanese were killed on Iwo Jima in the week of April 29-May 5, and 57 captured for total casualties there of 23,244 killed and 1,038 captured. Iwo was invaded February 19 and secured March 16.

A light naval force evacuated 494 Marshallese natives from Jaluit Atoll in the Marshall Islands in a daring rescue effected while Japanese counterattacked with machine guns and other light weapons.

Japs Resume Attacks

Under clearing skies, Japanese aircraft resumed their attacks on America's Okinawa forces late Wednesday and early yesterday, damaging two fleet auxiliaries. Six attackers were destroyed.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from Okinawa that Rear Admiral Lawrence F. Reifsnider's flagship escaped a suicide pilot's attack by only a few feet and that another pilot narrowly missed another ship. Neither vessel was damaged. (Reifsnider's last announced command was of transports.)

Japanese also bombed Yontan airfield on Okinawa, but the holes they blasted in a runway were repaired in two hours. Marine pilots downed four attackers.

Northern Area Secured

The northern three fourths of Okinawa is considered so secure that control of that area was passed to Gen. Fred G. Wallace as island commander. United States military Government officials are caring for 135,000 Okinawa civilians in that secured area.

The Navy's heavy ships shelled Japanese fortifications a fifth successive day, knocking out pillboxes, gun emplacements, motor transports and breaking up troop concentrations in rear areas. Carrier and Marine planes also supported ground forces.

Formosa Battered.

San Francisco, May 11 (A. P.).—Seventy Allied bombers and more than forty fighters battered Formosa by daylight today, concentrating on the port of Tainan, the Tokyo radio declared in a broadcast recorded here today by the FCC. They came in several

waves from the Philippines, it was stated.

Tokyo also expressed concern over the mounting attacks from the Philippines, saying: "The enemy air force transferred to the Philippines from China bases has now completed preparations for air activities from bases in the archipelago."

Yanks In Third Landing To Trap Mindanao Japs

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By Dean Schedler

MANILA, Saturday, May 12 (AP)—American troops made a third landing on Mindanao island Thursday, surprising one of the principal Japanese forces remaining in the southern Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Go Ashore Unopposed

Yanks of the 40th Division, veterans of a half dozen Philippine campaigns, went ashore unopposed at Macajalar Bay, on the north Mindanao coast, after a destroyer bombardment which concentrated on Japanese positions along the Sayre highway. They quickly established a beachhead and pushed four miles inland.

Australian and Dutch elements on Tarakan island, Borneo, pushed ahead two miles, expanding their hold on that rich oil area. They reached to within a mile and a half of the southern end of the island but the Japanese were fighting fiercely in the central part.

The new Mindanao landing formed the northern jaw of a pincers on the Japanese Sukidnon garrison in the interior, which already was menaced from the south by the U. S. 31st Division. MacArthur said it caught the enemy out of position and left him "incapable of serious opposition." His local defenses already had been dislocated by guerrillas.

"Throughout Mindanao," MacArthur said, "the enemy's garrisons are now divided and isolated from each other and from all outside sources."

The Japanese force at Davao, southeastern Mindanao, was under attack by the Yank 24th Division and was fighting with increasing vigor, but was unable to retreat northward to the interior because of the position of the 31st.

An army spokesman disclosed also that guerrillas under Col. Wendell Fertig landed about two weeks ago at Butuan Bay on the north central Mindanao coast in the first amphibious guerrilla operation under cover of American naval guns, and had been harassing the Japanese positions in that area.

Other guerrillas were jabbing at the Nipponese in the Agusan valley, in far northeastern Mindanao. In the extreme southern part, MacArthur reported, a Nipponese force was pocketed in the Sarangani area. Only fleeing remnants of the enemy remained on Gamboanga peninsula, to the southwest.

Converge On Ipo Dam

Two American columns converging on Ipo dam on Luzon island were less than four miles apart after a long drawn out maneuver to clear the area of entrenched Japanese. Ipo dam supplies Manila with water.

Medium bombers and fighters supported the Tarakan advance and also bombed enemy positions near Brunei Bay, on the northeast coast of Borneo, starting many fires.

Heavy bombers dropped 180 tons of explosives on Tien Ho and White Cloud, satellite air bases outside enemy held Canton, on the South China coast. Patrol planes again harassed Formosa targets.

MacArthur reported yesterday that Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th Division was meeting stiff resistance around Davao and that the battle there was mounting in intensity.

The battle area was a triangular terrain bordered by the Talomo and Davao rivers.

Oil Field Penetrated

Some 600 miles to the southwest, on Tarakan island off the east coast of Borneo, Australian and Dutch troops had penetrated the Djoeata oil field, one of the objectives of their recent invasion. Enemy opposition was slight.

Meanwhile the drive for control of Manila's watershed area gained momentum, with the 43rd Infantry Division and guerrillas tightening their encirclement of the vital Ipo dam. It impounds water from the Angat river. A lengthy siege of that area, headquarters reported Friday, had cost the Japanese heavily in personnel, food and medical and war supplies.

Effectiveness of the air blockade of the South Seas was said by headquarters to have virtually ended organized Japanese commerce. In the first four months of this year nearly 2,000,000 tons of enemy shipping were reported sunk or severely damaged.

Yanks Make Gains On Mindanao

Manila, May 11 (AP)—Infantrymen of Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th Division were reported today making steady gains against stiff resistance in a mounting battle with Japan's Mindanao island garrison near the captured port city of Davao.

The battleground was a triangular area between the Talomo and Davao rivers, due northwest of Davao City. The Yanks, who crossed the Talomo Tuesday, were faced with the tough job of rooting the enemy out of elaborate cave defenses.

A strong force of Marine divebombers closely supported the ground fight.

Evacuation Of City

A headquarters spokesman said perhaps 18,000 Japanese civilians had evacuated Davao City.

Davao and newly invaded Samal Island offshore are firmly in American hands. The port is one of the best in the Philippines.

On Tarakan Island, off Borneo, Australian and Dutch troops reached the edge of the Djoeata oil field, second largest on the oil-rich little island, against slight opposition.

Strong Japanese positions were reported in depth, however, between captured Api Hill and another eminence named Hill 105.

All above-ground oil installations at Djoeata had been destroyed.

Near Dam On Luzon

On Luzon, the 43rd Infantry Division, aided by guerrillas, closed in from four directions on Ipo Dam, which diverts one third of the Angat River into Manila's water system. Opposition was light.

MacArthur reported that American and Allied pilots flying the tight blockade of Japanese sea lanes have sunk or seriously damaged 1,892,082 tons of shipping in the first four months of this year.

"Enemy organized commerce in these lanes has practically disappeared," he said, "and only scattered and sporadic traffic is now attempted."

Predicts Jap Surrender.

Manila, May 11 (A. P.).—A lieutenant-commander in the Japanese Navy who surrendered recently to United States Sixth Division troops said today that he believed Japan would surrender in the near future. The officer, whose name was withheld, expressed belief surrender would follow sustained saturation bombing of Japanese metropolitan areas and industrial centers.

27th Division Honors 3 War Correspondents

Okinawa, May 11 (AP)—The 27th Division, former New York National Guard outfit, has elected three war correspondents to honorary membership in the organization.

In a ceremony at headquarters, Maj. Gen. George W. Griner, of Chapel Hill, N.C., division commander, presented the honorary certificates to Corespondent James Lindsley, Los Angeles, and Photographer Charles P. Gorry, Hillis, Long Island, N.Y., both of the Associated Press, and Langdon (Don) Semick, Butte, Mont., and San Francisco, of Fox Movietone News.

The certificates said the "General imposed great confidence and trust" in the trio and recognized them as "comrades under fire to the soldiers."

12,600 U.S. Losses, Jap Okinawa Claim

San Francisco, May 11 (AP)—In a totally unconfirmed report, Japanese imperial headquarters today claimed to have inflicted 12,600 American casualties and sunk or damaged seventeen ships in the Okinawa battle between April 29 and May 7.

Claimed as sunk in an imperial communiqué, monitored here, were two auxiliary aircraft carriers, one battleship, two cruisers, one transport, one submarine, and a craft "of unidentified category." Listed as "heavily damaged" were three auxiliary aircraft carriers, one transport and five craft "of unidentified category."

In addition, said the communiqué, 134 tanks have been "destroyed or set ablaze" on Okinawa.

The sole admission of American activity said American forces on Okinawa are "repeatedly attacking our position."

Singapore Seen As Next Goal For Mountbatten Men

Calcutta, May 11 (AP)—With Rangoon captured and the campaign in Burma virtually ended, troops of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command turned their eyes toward Singapore today as their next likely objective.

While some of Mountbatten's men have been in the jungles for a year or more and are much in need of rest, others are comparatively fresh and could be quickly made ready for a new campaign.

The latter include the forces which took Rangoon in a combined sea and air operation—just such troops as would be needed for a landing on the Malay Peninsula north of Singapore or on the island of Sumatra, across Malacca Strait from Malaya.

Backed By Fleet

This special group of paratroopers and amphibious troops is backed by a fleet growing in size week by week and likely to increase now that the European campaign is ended.

A drive to oust the Japanese from Malaya would compare with other operations in the Pacific which have been launched from bases 400 to 600 miles away from the objectives.

Trincomalee, the British naval base in Ceylon, is 600 miles across the Bay of Bengal from Sumatra, which lies between India and Singapore. Yet Trincomalee is the only suitable harbor on the eastern coast of India where the major elements of an amphibious expedition could be assembled. Even Rangoon offers little help, for it is a port far up a badly silted river.

There is the genuine prospect, however, that operations elsewhere in the Pacific may advance so fast that British forces will be able to walk into Singapore unopposed. Certainly, Japanese forces facing the Southeast Asia Command have neither air force nor navy to aid them. It is estimated that there are between 200 and 300 Japanese planes to defend the entire Sumatra and Malaya area, while no portion of the Japanese surface fleet has dared to venture so far south of the Japanese home waters. A few Jap submarines continue to operate in the Bay of Bengal but their job is increasingly difficult, as their facilities are limited and they are under constant Allied air attack.

Japs Could Be Cut Off

Without naval support to provide escape by sea, Japanese forces in Singapore could be completely cut off by attack across the narrow neck of Malaya itself.

The pressure on the Japanese, from Burma on the west to the Philippines on the east, has been concerted during recent months to hit the enemy on all fronts. Already American and British efforts in this theater are being divided in a plan to get at Japan's soft spots.

With Burma captured and the China supply line safe, the general expectation here is that India soon will be merely a supply channel to China so far as American forces are concerned.

THAILAND NOW BRITISH GOAL

Attacks Also Made To Clear Way To Malaya

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Calcutta, May 11 (AP)—British forces operating from their newly captured Burmese supply base at Rangoon, 780 sea miles from here, launched air and land attacks today to clear the approaches for an invasion of Thailand and Malaya.

Lieutenant General Messervy's 4th British Corps headquarters disclosed that the British had counted 16,730 slain Japanese in their drive through Burma, and estimated the total number killed at 50 per cent more. Three hundred prisoners have been taken since April 1, and 256 artillery pieces.

Mopping Up Continues

Heavy fighting was reported as land forces cleared villages in the area of the Pegu-Moulmein railway running east around the top of Martaban Gulf. Eastern Air Command heavy bombers attacked a Japanese supply dump at Mergui, guard point well down the Malay peninsula. Other bombers attacked buildings along routes east of the Rangoon-Mandalay railway, the Pegu-Toungoo sector and boats at Moulmein.

Mopping up of Japanese forces trapped in the rear continued, with 14th Army men fighting their way into Padan, 25 miles southwest of Minbu on the Irrawaddy River. Troops from Taungup cleared the road to Prome in the interior and pushed down to Sandoway at the west end of the Rangoon peninsula.

Goad's 'A Happy Guy'—He Wins Back His Wife

Calcutta, May 11 (AP)—Lieut. Harold W. Goad says he is "a very happy guy." He has just learned that his wife, who remarried after he was reported killed in action, plans legal action to end her second marriage.

"The thought of getting back to my wife was the biggest thing that kept me going all the time I was imprisoned," said Goad, who was held for eighteen months in a Rangoon jail.

"I am still pretty confused about it all, but there's one thing for sure, and that's that nobody is to blame."

Big Offensive Will Follow Hunan Blows

Smashing Of Chihkiang Airbase Precedes New Heavier Assaults—Paoching In Ruins—Nipponese Throw In Reserves.

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, May 11 (AP)—The smashing of the Japanese drive on the U. S. airbase at Chihkiang and counter-attacks along the entire Hunan province front are but preludes "to a general Chinese counter offensive," an Army spokesman declared tonight.

Troops Near Paoching

Already, the High Command declared, Chinese troops are six miles northwest of Paoching, the big Hunan Province base 125 miles east of Chihkiang from which the Japanese launched their ill-fated drive.

Paoching itself was in ruins after 100 U. S. 14th Airforce bombers unloaded 100 tons of high explosives on the city Wednesday in one of the heaviest aerial blows of the war in China.

The north and south pincers of a broad Chinese movement closed on the main highway about 40 miles west of Paoching, trapping large numbers of the enemy, the spokesman declared.

The Japanese threw in reserves in an attempt to halt this counter-drive, trying to salvage something from the wreckage of their Chihkiang campaign. Chihkiang is 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

The Chinese estimated that one-third of the 80,000 enemy soldiers who began the march on Chihkiang April 9 had been killed or wounded, much higher figures than those from the front by Associated Press Correspondent Clyde Farnsworth.

Go Into Action

Simultaneously, it was disclosed that Chinese troops who long had been standing watch on Communist-controlled territory in Shensi Province had gone into action against the Japanese.

These troops, the spokesman said, were attacking from three sides in an attempt to retake the Hupeh Province air base city of Laohokow, 350 miles northeast of Chung-

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king.

These forces are under the command of Gen. Hu Tsung-Nan, one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted lieutenants.

Severe fighting was in progress west of the Japanese bastion of Hsihsiakow, north of Laohokow.

The spokesman asserted 20,000 Japanese troops had been shifted over the Tientsin-Pikow Railroad south of the Great Wall to bolster coastal defenses against a feared American invasion.

Pursue Retreating Columns

The victory-flushed Chinese were lashing out all along the 75-mile Hunan front in pursuit of the retreating Japanese columns.

Besieged Wukang, 80 miles southeast of Chihkiang, was relieved. Sinning, 100 miles southeast of Chihkiang and 50 miles southwest of Paoching, was recaptured.

Chinese troops filtering through enemy lines closest to Paoching were engaged in battle by Japanese reserves.

Japanese caught by the closing of the pincers were under attack at Kaosha, about 50 miles west of Paoching.

The spokesman declared that four Japanese divisions, the 13th, 34th, 68th and 116th, were "pretty well mauled".

He said the Chinese counteroffensive was "well co-ordinated and well-planned" with a small number of better-equipped Chinese troops making a substantial contribution to the victory.

Jap Troops Encircled By Chinese Forces

Chungking, May 11 (AP)—Chinese troops, supported by United States 14th Air Force planes, have surrounded a large number of Japanese troops 40 miles west of Paoching after smashing an enemy drive on the American airbase at Chihkiang, a Chinese Army spokesman said today.

In a pincers movement, Chinese forces from the north and from the south met on the main highway leading to Chihkiang from Paoching, main springboard of the Japanese offensive in Hunan.

The spokesman said the Japanese were throwing in reserves in an attempt to halt the Chinese counteroffensive, which resulted in 1,000 enemy troops killed when the main assault on Chihkiang was crushed.

Third Are Casualties

The spokesman asserted that one third of an estimated 80,000 enemy troops employed in the drive on the airbase had been killed or wounded since April 9.

A previous estimate from Chihkiang was much lower.

A dispatch from Chihkiang, by Associated Press Correspondent Clyde Farnsworth, stated that in less than one month between 4,500 and 6,000 Japanese had been killed as Chinese ground forces and United States air support combined to halt the enemy offensive aimed at the base.

"This slaughter was made possible," he wrote, "by vast improvement in air-ground collaboration, the details of which are secret, plus a new fighting spirit among Chinese troops with whom the United States Army's Chinese Combat Command is working closely, supplying tactical advice."

Jap Air Power Cut

At the same time, Farnsworth added, Japanese air power has become almost nonexistent.

"It is a significant commentary on the waning Japanese airpower that Japan should have committed between 20,000 and 25,000 troops to the task of knocking out Chihkiang without being able to allocate any air support," he said.

Crushing of the major drive on the air base, possibly the turning point in the campaign to oust the enemy from the Chinese interior, led to encirclement to Japanese units at Tungkow, 70 miles east of Chihkiang, and at Shammen, 75 miles to the east.

Chinese troops advanced 9½ miles after turning back the enemy push at 4 A.M. Wednesday, the high command announced.

CHINESE PREPARE FOR HUNAN DRIVE

Chungking, May 11 (A. P.).—Chinese troops pushing back the Japanese on the seventy-eight-mile Hunan province front are fighting a "prelude to a general Chinese counteroffensive," an Army spokesman said tonight.

An American Army communique described Paoching, the reinforcement and supply funnel for the Japanese on the Hunan front, as a burned out city following attacks made on it Wednesday by 100 United States Fourteenth Air Force bombers and fighters. The American planes dropped more than 100 tons of bombs.

Earlier a Chinese Army spokesman said that Chinese troops, supported by American planes, surrounded a large number of Japanese in the area forty miles west of Paoching. The now smashed Japanese drive had been directed at the American air base at Chihkiang.

HALSEY SAYS JAPS WILL TRY PEACE FEELER

Admiral Tells Chaplains War Must Be Fought to Successful End.

HE WANTS TOKYO WEAKENED

Declares Pressure Will Be Brought on Home Front to Bring Strife to Close.

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Somewhere in the Pacific, May 11 (A. P.).—Predicting that the Japanese will put out a strong peace feeler in the near future, Admiral William F. Halsey said: "It would be criminal not to fight this war through to a successful conclusion."

In a speech before Army, Navy and Marine chaplains of the Pacific Ocean area yesterday, the Admiral said:

"There will be pressure brought to bear to accept this peace from parents at home who want to save the lives of their sons and other loved ones, but we must think also of our grandchildren as well as of our children. It would be criminal not to fight this war through to a successful conclusion that will leave the Japanese nation too weak to wage another war."

He told the chaplains that the job of combating pacifism, in the sense of disarmament after the war, is largely up to the clergy.

"The professional military man is perhaps the greatest of all pacifists in the sense of not wanting war. The professional knows all of the horrors of past wars and can foresee ones to come. However, he also knows the value of being forearmed."

Contending that the pacifist attitude which caused disarmament after the last war was partly responsible for the present conflict, he asserted:

"The Japs wouldn't have dared attack us if we'd been as strong then as we are now."

He congratulated the chaplains for the work they have done on the battleships and warships of the Pacific

U-Boat Surrenders

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 11 (AP). A German submarine has surrendered to a Newfoundland-based RCAF Liberator in the North Atlantic—the first U-boat to give up to the Canadians since the cease-firing order in Europe, Eastern Air Command headquarters announced tonight.

2 Canadian Ships Hit In St. Lawrence Gulf

Ottawa, May 11 (AP) — German U-boats ventured far up the Gulf of St. Lawrence last Autumn and damaged the Canadian frigate Magog and a Canadian merchant vessel, Navy Minister Macdonald announced.

Three men were killed and three injured in the torpedoing of the Magog, but there was no loss of life on the merchant ship. Both ships remained afloat and were taken to port for repairs.

CANADA PLANS RELEASES

Volunteers for War in Pacific Will Be Brought Home First

OTTAWA, May 11 (AP)—The Government announced today that Canadian troops volunteering for service in the Pacific would be the first to be brought home from Europe.

On their return to Canada these men will receive thirty-day furloughs and then will be assigned to concentration areas for training and transport to the Pacific.

Men under 35 will receive preference for the Canadian Far East force, which will be composed entirely of volunteers.

The return of the remaining Canadian troops in Europe will be determined by a priority point score, based on length and type of service plus other factors, such as the number of dependents.

Those with high scores will be returned as soon as feasible and will receive thirty days leave with pay before discharge.

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WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry—Fought Japanese garrison force near Davao City.

25th Infantry—Battled fiercely on Balete Pass Approaches, Luzon.

31st Infantry—Consolidated advance on central Mindanao.

32d Infantry—In Balete Pass battle.

37th Infantry—Also fighting near Balete.

43d Infantry—Closed in on Ipo Dam, near Manila.

RYUKYUS.

1st Marines—Made short advance on west flank, Okinawa line.

6th Marines—Crossed Asa River on west coast, Okinawa.

7th and 77th Infantry—Made small gain on east flank, Okinawa.

1,000 Poles Are Transplanted To Govern Frankfurt am Oder

By The Associated Press

The Lublin radio announced yesterday that 1,000 Poles, the first group to be settled in Frankfurt am Oder in Germany, would arrive there from Lodz in a few days to assume posts in the local government, industry, commerce and communications.

The announcement, from a radio operated by the Soviet-recognized Polish regime and reported by the Office of War Information, recalled the Big Three's Yalta Conference decision to award some German territory to Poland in exchange for Poland's surrender of some of its eastern territory to Russia. The Yalta conferees said the final decision on Poland's new western frontier should await the peace conference.

Frankfurt am Oder, an industrial city of some 75,000, is fifty miles southeast of Berlin by rail, situated on the west bank of the Oder River in the province of Brandenburg.

Lublin said groups of Poles would be transferred there "in connection with the resettlement of people in ancient Slav land that now returns to the mother country." Frankfurt was in Polish hands before the thirteenth century, when it became Germanic in the spread of Teutonic influence. It withstood a siege by the Poles in 1450.

Other groups of Poles already have been resettled in German territory overrun by the Russians. A Polpress dispatch from Warsaw on April 20 said the first of several thousands of Polish peasants were moving to new homes in East Prussia, western Pomerania and Silesia.

On March 22 the Polish Press Agency in Moscow said Provisional President Bierut had told the first Polish troops to reach the Baltic that Poland would get the seaports of Danzig and Stettin, as well as her pre-war sea outlet of Gdynia.

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Army Discharges Begin Tomorrow

2500 To Be Released First Day From Camps in U. S. Under Point System.

ALL SERVED LONG OVERSEAS

Were Brought Back From Europe for Rest and Recuperation Under Rotation Plan.

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—Approximately 2,500 soldiers will be released from the Army tomorrow under the point-rating system announced by the War Department yesterday.

The discharges will take place at Army separation centers in various parts of the country, the department said. The men, the first to be released under the new discharge plan, will be drawn from soldiers with long overseas service who had been brought back to the United States under the rotation system before the end of the war in Europe for rest and recuperation. Soldiers from all theaters are in the group.

High Point Scores.

The Army said that all have high-point scores based upon the length of Army service, time spent overseas, parenthood, combat awards and battle participation stars. A minimum score of eighty-five points is required to make a soldier eligible for discharge.

Separation centers which will handle the discharges of the men are operating at Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Camp Beale, Cal.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Fort Bragg, N. C.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; Fort Devens, Mass.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Snelling, Minn.

Soldiers who are residents of the United States will receive overseas credit toward discharge for any service outside the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia. The War Department, announcing this today, said that soldiers who are residents of territories and possessions will not receive any credit for service in the area of their residence, but will receive credit for all service outside the territory or possession, including service in the United States.

Overseas service begins on the date of leaving a port of embarkation and ends on the date of return to a port in the United States or, in the case of soldiers who live outside the United States, to a port in the Territory or possession in which they reside. The credit will be computed for overseas service on and

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after September 16, 1940, and a fraction of fifteen days or more will count as a month.

In response to an inquiry today, the department made it clear that medical and ambulance corpsmen were on the same footing as all other enlisted personnel in figuring point credits for combat zone service and battle-participation stars.

Manpower Controls Will Be Revised

Move To Be Taken To Permit Plants In "Loose" Labor Markets To Resume Or Expand Civilian Production.

By Karl R. Bauman

MAY 12 1945

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Manpower regulations soon will be revised to permit small plants everywhere and larger plants in "loose" labor markets to resume or expand civilian production.

Disclosed By McNutt

This was disclosed today by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission in announcing what he called "a transitional post-V-E day program."

He emphasized, however, that WMC would maintain all its present regulations in areas where this is thought necessary to meet war production requirements.

He said details now are being worked out for clearing the way for plants employing 100 or fewer workers to resume or increase their present civilian output, and that a similar plan would be developed for larger plants where the labor supply is plentiful.

The "Post-V-E day program" will last until July 1, when there will be a compelte reclassification of all areas as regards the manpower situation.

McNutt predicted a "most difficult task in keeping war plants manned while recruiting new workers for expanding war and civilian production."

During the transitional phase, he said, it will be necessary to review all applications involving increases in civilian production, except for small firms in all areas, and larger firms in areas where the labor supply is adequate.

WMC Policy

Between now and July 1 WMC will follow this policy:

1. Manpower controls in group 3 and 4 areas (where labor is adequate or plentiful) may be lifted by area directors after consultation with local management-labor committees.

2. Manpower programs that include employment stabilization programs, employment ceiling programs, priority referral, and the 48 hour week will be maintained in group 1 and 2 areas, where the labor supply is short. In these areas, however, WMC directors will keep a close check on labor market conditions to "avoid allowing anything to interfere with the prompt re-employment of individuals being laid off from war production when other jobs are available." An area then may be shifted to a lower classification.

3. If unemployment appears in a group 1 or 2 area, the WMC director may, pending reclassification of the area, revise or lift employment ceilings to allow civilian producers to take on more workers.

After July 1

After July 1, this will be the situation:

In group 1 areas all manpower controls will be continued; in group 2 areas, manpower controls will be at the discretion of the area manpower director; all manpower controls will be eliminated in group 3 and 4 areas.

Because of cutbacks in war production, McNutt predicted a sharp decline in the number of group 1 areas within the next three months. As of May 1, 74 areas were in this classification and 111 in group 2.

The list of essential activities will be continued, but will be trimmed down until it includes only direct war and war-supporting production.

During the transitional period, workers, except in areas where unemployment might develop, must continue to obtain statements of availability in group 1 and group 2 areas in order to change jobs. After July 1, these certificates will be required only in group 1 areas, and in group 2 areas at the option of area directors.

To Free Workers

Elsewhere, after July 1, workers will be free to change jobs at will.

The 48-hour work week will be continued after July 1 for establishments in group 1 areas with, as now, exceptions for individual plants. In group 2 the 48-hour work week will be optional with area directors. The 48-hour week will be maintained on an industry-wide basis in some industries, but only as long as necessary to meet shortages. Such industries include textiles, logging and lumbering, and non-ferrous metal mining.

Thus the industry-wide 48-hour week will be eliminated in the steel industry, making steel plants subject to the same work week as other plants in the areas in which they are located.

OPA Plans To Hold Prices At '42 Level

However, Bowles Says Manufacturers Returning To Civilian Production Will Be Granted Increase Where Such Action Is Warranted.

By Marvin L. Arrowsmith

MAY 12 1945

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP) — The OPA announced plans today to hold prices on most newly produced consumer goods down to 1942 levels.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles made known, however, that manufacturers turning again to civilian production will be granted price increases when OPA considers such action warranted.

Few Increases

He said at a news conference that he believes there will be "few instances" of such increases being passed on at retail.

The keystone of OPA's reconversion policy, Bowles said, is to encourage business to produce in record volume at low prices and high wages.

There is no more certain way, he added, to "smother the fires of inflation than by an avalanche of civilian goods and services."

The OPA chief said that while the potential for lowered production costs is "enormous" because of wartime experience, these must be weighed against increased labor and materials cost.

"If substantial increases of this kind were to be disregarded, and reconverting manufacturers compelled to shoulder burdens they could not bear, the program for full employment and rapid reconversion would be hindered," Bowles stated.

Four-fold Goal

The agency's four-fold goal during reconversion, Bowles said, will be to prevent inflation, promate full production and full employment, and, finally, lift price and rent controls "as soon as the inflationary danger disappears."

Acknowledging that some industry-wide price increases for products returning to the market may be necessary, Bowles said that a formula has been prepared to determine their extent.

It takes into consideration wage and material cost hikes since 1941, and is based on 1936-39 profit margins.

Small manufacturers will not have to wait for determination of an industry-wife financial position. Applications may be filed direct to OPA by manufacturers whose annual business volume was less than $100,000 in 1941 and who anticipate less than that in the first year after reconversion.

At 1942 Ceilings and Go Ahead

Any manufacturre who elects to tag his product at 1942 ceilings need not bother getting a go-ahead from OPA.

Predicting that there will be a temporary "bulge" in production costs at the beginning of the reconversion period, Bowles said that most businessmen had advised OPA "not to base prices on these early artificial costs."

He added that on the other hand some have advised that there be no change in ceilings "until there is reliable operating experience and we can tell definitely what changes are necessary."

"In our judgment," Bowles continued, "it would be clearly wrong to take this (latter) rigorous position."

He said that OPA would confer soon with wholesalers and retailers to determine how much of any increase granted to manufacturers they could absorb.

"Our belief," Bowles said, "is that there will be few instances in which increases in retail prices above 1942 ceilings will be necessary, and that in such instances the size of the increases will be relatively small."

MAY 12 1945

WLB Announces Reconversion Pay Plans

Washington, May 11 (AP)—The War Labor Board today braced its "hold-the-line" policy against any wage shrinkage during reconversion, while OPA fitted its price lid to items about to return to the market.

As part of the Government's gradually unfolding "War Phase 2" policy, the WLB yesterday announced its wage program for the months of adjustment from a two-continent war to a one-front engagement. It calls for maintaining present high levels, with adjustments to be achieved through collective bargaining.

Today, Price Administrator Chester Bowles will disclose his plan at a news conference for pricing commodities which war forced to the side lines to make room for munitions.

Taft Plan Hits Snags

Meanwhile, a proposal by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) that Congress lift wage controls and ease price restrictions next January 1 met Democratic objections that it is too early to consider such steps.

In outlining WLB's wage program, Chairman George W. Taylor emphasized that the board's task is to avert a decline as well as a rise in wages.

Most of the tough work in revising pay schedules for plants shifting entirely or partially to civilian goods production, he said, will rest on employers and unions.

Up To Bargaining

The WLB "has put its chips on collective bargaining to do the job," said Taylor.

Employers will fix the schedules where there is no union to help, he said, adding that these schedules may be put into effect immediately, but must be submitted for board approval as early as possible.

"Until Victory Over Japan"

If the board changes the schedules they will not be made retroactive. This policy, Taylor said, should eliminate any delays in getting work started as a result of uncertainty over retroactivity.

"A comprehensive program for wage and price stabilization will be necessary until final victory over Japan," the WLB said in a unanimous statement.

Taft's proposal, portending a lively Congressional fight, was advanced as an amendment to legislation extending the Stabilization Act a year beyond June 30.

Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) of the Senate Banking committee, now considering the legislation, told reporters "certainly it ought to be an independent bill."

No Rush, Says Radcliffe

Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.) said it seemed to him to be "rushing things to try to decide one week after Germany's surrender what we should do next January." Wagner and Radcliffe are on a banking subcommittee with Taft which now has the extension measure.

Taft proposed that after December 31:

1. All wage controls be lifted. He said he believed that by the year's end there will be no tremendous labor shortage and that regulation of wages can be left to collective bargaining.

2. Price controls be removed from all "luxury" items. The price administrator would determine what is a luxury.

3. Maximum prices be required to allow a margin above cost equal to the average of the years 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Wage Policy Outlined

In its wage-policy statement, the War Labor Board listed these three methods for setting a wage structure during the reconversion period:

"1. In the case of a complete conversion of a plant, some or all of the key jobs following conversion will normally remain substantially the same in job content as before. Upon conversion, the rates for these common jobs may not be changed. They are to be used as guide rates for the establishment of wage rates for other jobs in the plant in such a manner as to result in a balanced wage-rate structure. This will preserve the general level of wage rates existing in the plant prior to conversion.

"Sweeping Nature" Changes

"2. The change in product or operations may be of such a sweeping nature that most of the jobs, including the key jobs, are substantially changed in job content. In such cases, or where civilian production is resumed in plants discontinued in wartime, the wage schedule should be fixed at the prevailing level of wages in the industry or area for comparable occupations. It is expected that this type of situation will be rare.

"3. There will be cases where only a portion of the facilities of a plant is being converted to the production of civilian goods. In such cases, where jobs on civilian production are substantially the same as those remaining on war production, no change in the rates for such jobs may be made incident to the present program. Where rates must be set for new or changed jobs on civilian production, the wage rates for the unchanged jobs shall be used as guides for the establishment of a balanced wage-rate structure. In those rare instances where all or most of the jobs on civilian production, including the key jobs, are substantially changed, the rates for the jobs on civilian production are to be fixed to provide a proper balanced relationship with the rates for the jobs remaining on war production."

TRUMAN IS SAID TO FAVOR PLAN OF TAX REVISION

Reviews Post-war Outlook With Authorities on Revenue Matters.

TAKES UP 5-POINT PROPOSAL

It is Estimated That It Would Help Business Cash Position by $5,700,000,000.

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—President Truman reviewed the post-war tax outlook today with top congressional revenue authorities.

He talked with Senator George (D.-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Doughton (D.-N. C.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, for thirty minutes.

Senator George said the President was in agreement with a five-point tax revision proposal put forward yesterday by the Treasury and by congressional experts.

"We gave the President the best information we had about the general tax program and policies under discussion," he said. "We discussed the five-point program in general terms, but not in detail. We didn't dis-

cuss individual taxes."

Small Firms Chief Gainers.

Congressional tax authorities estimated that the cash position of business will be improved by a potential $5,700,000,000 in the reconversion period under joint Congress-Treasury corporate tax revision proposals.

The five-point program proposes no changes in corporation or individual income rates, but is designed to accelerate the flow of the 10 per cent excess profits tax credit and tax refunds accruing to business under present law.

Small corporations would be the chief beneficiaries, through an increase in the specific exemption from excess profits taxes.

The Joint Congressional Committee today issued a statement explaining its position, as follows:

1. Federal expenditures can be expected to remain at a high level, although victory has been won in Europe, and thus the need for revenue will not be greatly lessened. With the war continuing on one front, it has been estimated that the Government will spend for war alone at the annual rate of about $70,000,000,000.

Employment Prospects.

2. It appears unlikely that there will be any serious general unemployment during the period of the Pacific war. This period can be expected to be one of reasonably full employment since the pent-up demand for goods and services is expected to offset the anticipated cut-back in war production.

3. Inflation will continue to be a danger during the period of the Pacific war. Tax reductions at this time might be an important factor in starting a runaway inflation, since they might increase the demand for civilian goods and services, which is already of excess of the limited production. Furthermore, tax reductions at this time might weaken our anti-inflationary controls.

4. The armed forces are still called upon to endure personal and economic hardships.

4-F ATHLETE RULE ENDED

Special Washington Exams For Rejectees Dropped

MAY 1 2 1945

Washington, May 11 (AP)—The Government's wartime crackdown on professional athletes ended today with a War Department announcement that special draft regulations affecting such cases are completely rescinded.

Leaders in professional sports quickly hailed the department's action as the "fair thing" to do in "clearing up the good name" of these athletes.

Professional athletes have been in a dubious position since James F. Byrnes, former war mobilizer, ordered the crackdown last December. Since then all cases in which such men were rejected for induction have been referred to the adjutant general for final determination. This led to complaints that some athletes were drafted when they were physically unfit and thus were victims of discrimination.

Action Explained

The War Department explained that by its latest action:

1. No more professional athletes "unable to meet the requirements of general (including combat) service" will be inducted into the Army.

2. Cases of men already inducted under the crackdown regulations will be reviewed individually and those found not rendering useful service due to physical condition will be discharged.

Baseball and football officials said: "This definitely puts us over the wartime manpower hump." Both sports have contended there are enough legitimate 4-F's to go around.

There now will be no danger of losing additional 4-F athletes to the services, they pointed out, and "quite a few top-flight players may be returned."

In addition, some athletes of major-league caliber will be among the 2,000,000 men that the army discharges as a result of Germany's surrender.

Number Not Available

The War Department did not have available today a list of professional athletes inducted under the provisions of the Byrnes order.

No new instructions have yet been received by the selective service to put into effect the War Department's latest changes, but that is considered merely a matter of procedure.

Under Secretary of War Patterson recently began an investigation of allegations of draft discrimination against 4-F professional athletes, brought to his attention by Representative Melvin Price (D., Illinois).

"We consider the War Department's inclusive action today to be the result of Patterson's probe," an aide to Price said. "It means that virtually all professional athletes who have been inducted under such conditions are to have their service status reviewed."

Local Boards To Take Over

The department later explained that all cases subject to review will revert to local boards since it would be contrary to policy to "handle them in a lump."

"The individual will be notified, of course, as well as his board," an officer said.

There are "less than 100 of these," he added.

Cases in which an athlete has been examined and rejected but not yet passed on by the War Department also will go back to the local boards.

Mrs. Truman Arrives For Mother's Day

Makes Trip To Washington In Army Transport Plane

WASHINGTON, May 11—(AP)—Mrs. Martha Truman, a smiling little lady in a blue coat on which a big orchid stirred in the breeze, stepped from a huge Army transport plane today to get an affectionate welcome from her President son.

Mrs. Truman, who came for a Mother's Day visit with the Chief Executive, looked pleased about everything but the fuss made over her first airplane ride and her first trip to Washington. She gazed at rows of cameramen and remarked to her son:

"Oh, fiddlesticks! If I had known that I wouldn't have come."

However, she graciously posed with President Truman and her daughter Mary, who flew here from Grandview, Mo., with her.

President Greets Her

President Truman's face was wreathed in smiles as he gazed down on his 92-year-old mother who looked so refreshed and gay in her gardenia-trimmed blue hat.

"And how are all at home?" the President asked when the first greetings were over.

"Oh, fine, just fine," she assured him.

Lt. Col. Henry T. Myers of Tifton, Ga., who flew the big C-54 here from Grandview, told reporters:

"She's certainly a grand lady."

Took Four Hours

Colonel Myers said the trip took four hours and 15 minutes and that "we had tail winds all the way."

"Mrs. Truman seemed to have enjoyed the trip very much," he said. "We averaged about 230 to 235 miles an hour."

The President shook hands with Colonel Myers, who piloted the same plane on the late President Roosevelt's trip to Yalta.

Long before the plane arrived at 3:20 p. m., Eastern War Time, the President and his daughter, Margaret, left the White House in their big, black limousine for the Washington National Airport.

Wanted Plane Ride

Mr. Truman told reporters his mother had often expressed the desire to ride in a plane and he was glad that facilities were available to carry her to Washington where she will participate in Sunday's day of prayers for the European victory.

The President in declaring the unconditional surrender of Germany last Tuesday issued a proclamation calling for a day of Thanksgiving on Mother's Day.

He told reporters that he had planned to fly to Missouri to be with his mother if she hadn't decided to make the trip.

After the picture taking at the airport the President drove his mother to the White House where she spent her first night tonight.

White House Being Readied For Truman's Mother

MAY 1 2 1945

Washington, May 11 (AP)—The White House bustled with preparation today for the arrival of President Truman's mother.

Mrs. Martha Truman, alert and cheerful for all her 92 years, plans to fly here from Independence, Mo., to spend Mother's Day with her son.

A Day Of Prayer

They will add their prayers to those of millions of other Americans Sunday in thanksgiving for victory in Europe and in hope for early peace in the Pacific.

By solemn proclamation, Mr. Truman set aside Sunday as a day of prayer when he announced the complete and unconditional surrender of Germany last Tuesday.

Her First Flight

He said it was appropriate that such an occasion fall on Mother's Day in honor of those who have given so much to the cause of freedom.

Subsequently, he arranged for his own mother to fly here for their first meeting since Mr. Truman took over the nation's leadership on the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt April 12.

The White House said today that the President would go to the airport to meet his mother when the plane arrives this afternoon.

Acting Press Secretary Edey Ayers told reporters that the trip is Mrs. Truman's first flight. She is being accompanied by her daughter Mary and Capt. James K. Vardaman, the President's naval aide.

Calls Her "Mamma"

Ayers said that no definite time had been set as to the length of Mrs. Truman's visit other than that she would remain over Mother's Day.

Mr. Truman calls his mother "mamma" and beams happily when she tells him to "be good" or reminds friends he once plowed the straightest row of any farmboy in Missouri.

Gas 'Surplus' In East Denied

Washington, May 11 (AP)—It is not true, the Petroleum Administration for War declared today, that gasoline and fuel oil storage tanks on the East Coast are "overflowing."

PAW said it had been hearing rumors to this effect, but reported that supplies on hand in the East are not sufficient to justify any easing of restrictions immediately."

"The fact is that storage tanks are not overflowing," said Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies. "As soon as it is possible to release additional gasoline supplies to civilians the Petroleum Administration for War will do so."

N. A. M. Favors Restrictions on Cutting Tariffs

Wants President's Powers Limited; Stand Opposes That of U. S. Chamber

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The National Association of Manufacturers asked Congress today to deny the President additional tariff-cutting powers in reciprocal trade agreements, thus taking a position opposite to that of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

F. L. Hopkinson, chairman of the International Trade Relations Subcommittee of the N. A. M.'s World Trade Policy Committee, filed a statement with the House Ways and Means Committee saying a grant of additional tariff reducing authority at this time is "unnecessary and perhaps unsafe."

He said the N. A. M. favors extension of the reciprocal trade act in its present form for one year.

James A. Farley, former Postmaster General and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sent the committee a statement urging passage of the pending Administration-requested legislation to extend the trade act for three years with an amendment giving the President authority to reduce tariffs up to 50 per cent of the rates prevailing Jan. 1, 1945.

The President now has authority to cut tariffs up to 50 per cent under the rates in the Hawley-Smoot act of 1930, in trade agreements with other nations.

Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., told the committee, "it would seem advisable that the powers granted in the present act be not extended and that the act itself be not renewed for more than one year pending further studies of the domestic objectives of the United States."

"The reciprocal trade doctrine which now prevails," he said, "would make it appear that our major objective is international trade and that our domestic economy should adjust itself thereto. No economic policy could be more dangerous than this."

Representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce appeared before the committee earlier this week indorsing the three-year extension and the added-duty-reducing power, saying such a program would mean larger production and more jobs in this country.

U. S. Will Aid in Repair Of European Transport

Signs Pact With 6 Nations on Military Traffic

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—A provisional agreement on the use and rehabilitation of western Europe's war-wrecked inland transportation has been signed by this country and six other nations, the State Department announced today.

The agreement, designed to coordinate traffic and help in rehabilitation of what is left of railways, highways and inland waterways in Europe, was signed in London May 8 by representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway.

It sets up a provisional advisory organization with temporary headquarters in London. The announcement stated that the western Allies have been discussing with Russia and other European countries a draft agreement for a more permanent organization.

Charles P. Taft, head of the State Department's Office of Transport and Communication Policy, explained that Russia has not entered the provisional agreement because it had not yet approved the draft.

The function of the provisional organization is purely advisory and consultative, and it has no authority to give orders to any government or occupying authority, Mr. Taft stated.

Under the agreement, he explained, member governments recognize that they had a moral obligation to help each other in their present plight.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to facilitate the movement of military forces and supplies. It is also expected to aid in the movement of civilian supplies and in the repatriation of the millions of displaced persons.

Brigadier General C. D. Young, deputy director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has been named American member of the provisional executive committee.

Demand Is Made That Axis Pay Yank PW's

MAY 1 2 1945

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Representative Price (D., Fla.) proposed today that Germany and Japan be required to pay American war prisoners $10 for each day they were held captive.

Introducing legislation calling for inclusion of the proposal in any peace treaties, Price said:

"All the people of Japan and Germany—not just the leaders—are responsible for the horrible atrocities to prisoners we've heard about recently.

Surest Punishment

"One of the surest ways to make these guilty people realize the full error of their ways is to hit at their

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pocketbooks. They have broken every rule in the books and it is the only way we can effectively punish them."

Under Price's measure, the $10-a-day payments would be made to the prisoner, if he survives, or to his estate.

The bill could not compel inclusion of the plan in a peace treaty, Price said, but would direct American negotiations to press for such action.

Truman Reported For New Tax Plan

Washington, May 11 (AP)—President Truman reviewed the postwar tax outlook today with top congressional revenue authorities.

He talked with Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee for 30 minutes.

Senator George said the President was in agreement with a five-point tax revision proposal put forward yesterday by Treasury and Congressional experts.

Details Not Discussed

"We gave the President the best information we had about the general tax program and policies under discussion," George said.

"We discussed the five-point program in general terms but not in detail. We didn't discuss individual taxes."

The Senate-House Postwar Tax Committee and the Treasury Department had jointly announced the program that George estimated would make $2,500,000,000 available to business early in the reconversion period.

Aid for small business received major emphasis.

Five Points Approved

No recommendation was made for immediate legislation to cut individual or corporation income rates, but George expressed hope some such relief could be provided by 1946. However, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau told newsmen yesterday that the Administration's position is unchanged "with regard to the need for all revenues we can get during the war."

The joint Senate-House Committee, with the Treasury concurring, recommended for speedy action these five specific revisions:

1. Increase the excess profits tax specific exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective with the beginning of the 1946 tax year.

2. That the 10 per cent. postwar excess-profits tax credit be applied currently to 1944 and later tax liabilities. This would mean the Government would collect only an 85 per cent excess-profits tax, whereas 95 now is collected, with ten per cent refundable after the war.

3. Advance to January 1, 1946, the maturity date of outstanding excess-profits postwar refund bonds. These bonds have been issued on the ten per cent refundable part of the excess-profits levy.

4. Speed up refunds resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and of unused excess-profits credits.

5. Hasten refunds resulting from the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities.

Cash Position Aided

A joint statement issued by George and Doughton said the recommendations were designed to improve immediately the cash position of business and relieve small corporations from the excess profits taxes.

INDUSTRIAL SUGAR TO BE CUT 25 P.C.

OPA Also Says Less Is Available For Home Canning

MAY 12 1945

Cuba Freezes Sugar

Havana, Cuba, May 11 (AP)—All stocks of sugar held by producers, refiners and wholesale dealers for domestic consumption in Cuba have been frozen for three days by presidential decree, it was announced here today.

The drastic measure was taken, it was added, because sections of Cuba are suffering a shortage of sugar "despite the fact 250,000 long tons were set aside from this year's production to cover national sugar needs."

The Cuban Ministry of Commerce announced it planned a rigid rationing system.

Washington, May 11 (AP)—OPA officials disclosed late today that industrial users of sugar may be forced to take another 25 per cent reduction in their quota of that scarce product by midsummer.

In addition, the home-canning program, which last year took more than 1,000,000 tons of sugar, will be cut to 600,000 tons this year.

The predictions were made by OPA officials appearing before the House Food Committee investigating the current shortage of sugar.

70 Per Cent Allotted

Industrial users of sugar now are allotted 70 per cent of the amount they used in the base year of 1941. Bakers are allowed 75 per cent of the amount they used in 1941, while soft-drink bottlers, candy makers and similar sugar users get 65 per cent of their 1942 consumption.

Richard H. Fields, general counsel for OPA, presented a statement of Max McCullough, rationing administrator, which said:

"It appears that it will be necessary during the last half of the year to reduce the allotments of most industrial users to a level of 45 or 50 per cent of their 1941 use."

The allotment for sugar used in the manufacture of drugs also probably will be cut slightly, the statement said, but it will remain substantially at 90 per cent of 1941 usage.

Danger Forecast

Earlier in the hearing industrial users of sugar—candy makers, bakers, soft drink bottlers, etc—testified that a further slash in their supply would hamper their business to the danger point.

The reduction so far this year, said John J. Riley, representing the bottled soft-drink industry, "has resulted in a general increase in costs of production which is beyond the ability of most of the plants in the industry to withstand for any length of time." A cut to 50 per cent of 1941 might force many companies out of business, he said.

Fields estimated that sugar flowed into the black market at a rate of nearly 100,000 tons a year during the first three months of this year. He outlined black-market controls which, he said, are expected to shut off that drain on sugar stocks.

WMC TO EASE LABOR CURBS

'Post V-E Day Program' Aimed At Boosting Civilian Output

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Manpower regulations soon will be revised to permit small plants everywhere and larger plants in "loose" labor markets to resume or expand civilian production.

This was disclosed today by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission in announcing what he called "a transitional post-V-E day program."

He emphasized, however, that WMC would maintain all its present regulations in areas where this is thought necessary to meet war-production requirements.

Will Last Until July

He said details now are being worked out for clearing the way for plants employing 100 or fewer workers to resume or increase their civilian output, and that a similar plan would be developed for larger plants where the labor supply is plentiful.

The "post-V-E day program" will last until July 1, when there will be a complete reclassification of all areas as regards the manpower situation.

McNutt predicted a "most difficult task in keeping war plants manned while recruiting new workers for expanding war and civilian production."

During the transitional phase, he said, it will be necessary to review all applications involving increases in civilian production, except for small firms in all areas, and larger firms in areas where the labor supply is adequate.

Policy Outlined

Between now and July 1 WMC will follow this policy:

1. Manpower controls in Group 3 and 4 areas (where labor is adequate or plentiful) may be lifted by area directors after consultation with local management-labor committees.

2. Manpower programs that include employment stabilization programs, employment ceiling programs, priority referral and the 48-hour work week will be maintained in Group 1 and 2 areas, where the labor supply is short. In these areas, however, WMC directors will keep a close check on labor-market conditions to "avoid allowing anything to interfere with the prompt re-employment of individuals being laid off from war production when other jobs are available." An area then may be shifted to lower classification.

3. If unemployment appears in a Group 1 or 2 area, the WMC director may, pending reclassification of the area, revise or lift employment ceilings to allow civilian producers to take on more workers.

After July 1, this will be the situation:

In Group 1 areas all manpower controls will be continued; in Group 2 areas manpower controls will be at the discretion of the area manpower director; all manpower controls will be eliminated in Group 3 and 4 areas.

Because of cutbacks in war production, McNutt predicted a sharp decline in the number of Group 1 areas within the next three months. As of May 1, 74 areas were in this classification and 111 in Group 2.

Will Cut "Essential" List

The list of essential activities will be continued, but will be trimmed down until it includes only direct war and war-supporting production.

During the transitional period, workers, except in areas where unemployment might develop, must continue to obtain statements of availability in Group 1 and Group 2 areas in order to change jobs.

After July 1, these certificates will be required only in Group 1 areas, and in Group 2 areas at the option of area directors.

Elsewhere, after July 1, workers will be free to change jobs at will.

Legislators Argue, But Vote Selves 'Expenses'

MAY 12 1945

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Some members said it seemed like a sneaky way to get a raise; others argued the public has no idea what an expensive thing it is to be a congressman.

The upshot—a shouting House majority voted yesterday to give each member $2,500 a year, tax free, as expense money to augment his $10,000 salary.

The House wrote the expense allowance and some employé pay increases into a $50,000,000 appropriation to pay the costs of Congress. The bill goes to the Senate, where members can knock out the House increases or vote themselves some expense money, whichever seems the better idea to them.

Some Indignant

Some of the more indignant House members—a howled-down minority—declared they wouldn't touch a dime of the expense cash. They said it was a subterfuge. They called it inflationary. They asked how Congress could expect the public's confidence with such goings on.

But their opponents said it was high time Congress gave itself a break in the pocketbook. They mentioned such expenses as entertaining constituents. They made the $10,000 salary sound like peanuts.

Missourian's Explanation

Representative Ploeser (R., Mo.) said he couldn't afford to be in Congress if it weren't for the fact he had a little business of his own back home.

"If we pass this bill, Congress will be the first to break the line against inflation," declared Representative Hope (R., Kan.).

"Are we mice or are we men?" countered Representative Celler (D., N.Y.). "Why should we be pinch-pennies with ourselves?"

Approval Spreads

The debate was fought on that line and when it was over the $2,500 spending money had been voted overwhelmingly—by a voice vote. Once the idea caught on, it spread rapidly.

Representative Slaughter (D., Mo.) said House clerks work harder than Senate clerks because of the confusion in the House—so the members voted a $3,000 a year pay hike—to $7,000—for the tally clerk, the journal clerks and the reading clerks.

Pages, Too

Representative Tarver (D., Ga.) asked what about the pages—and promptly won them an increase of $1 a day, making it $5 a day for the youngsters.

Representative Lanham (D., Texas) worried about Capitol police, but Representative O'Neal (D., Ky.) called a halt.

"We're beginning to write a pay roll here," he protested. "This isn't the way to do it."

So the cops lost out.

Army Flags At Half Mast Until May 14

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Flags at Army posts will remain at half staff until sundown May 14, end o fthe period of mourning set by President Truman for the late President Roosevelt.

The War Department said today the Army order of mourning originally fixed sundown tomorrow as the end of the period, but that this has been changed to conform with the President's proclamation.

To Direct Navy Public Relations

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Harold Blaine Miller, a native of Newton, Iowa, today assumed duty as Navy Department director of public relations. At 42 he is the youngest Rear Admiral in the Navy.

He succeeds Rear Admiral A. S. Merrill, who is expected to return shortly to a sea command in the Pacific.

Admiral Miller has been serving as public relations officer on the staff of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas.

MAY 12 1945

CAPTIVES MUST SEE HORROR PICTURES

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—The Army is insisting that every German prisoner held in this country see the motion pictures depicting the horrors of the murder camps operated by their former Nazi masters.

The War Department disclosed today that the more than 343,000 German prisoners in the country "have been ordered to see" films made both by the Army and by commercial companies. In order that there be no chance for misunderstanding, the commentary for the films has been translated into German.

The Army is backing up this program with a second plan to send into each prison camp booklets of still pictures, with captions in German, also showing details of the Nazi mass murder assembly lines.

At the same time, the War Department said that German prisoners will find no more beer, cigarettes, candy and other similar items in the prison canteens after the existing stocks are exhausted.

Sweden to Resume Woodpulp Shipments

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—Relief for America's depleted woodpulp and newsprint stocks is anticipated in an early resumption of wo—pulp shipments from Sweden and other European countries.

Sweden expects to resume such shipments within the next thirty days. This will in time relieve the strain on American supplies which have been drawn upon for shipments to the liberated countries.

Nacy Named Aid to Hannegan

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—Richard R. Nacy, Missouri banker, today was named executive assistant to Chairman Hannegan of the Democratic National Committee.

Hannegan, who will assume office as Postmaster-General on July 1, will continue as committee chairman. Nacy, whose home is in Jefferson City, Mo., succeeds William M. Boyle Jr., who plans to return to the practice of law.

All Restrictions On Typewriter Output Lifted

Washington, May 11 (AP)—All restrictions on production and delivery of typewriters were removed today.

Typewriter manufacturers who still are producing war materials, however, cannot reconvert their facilities or transfer personnel to typewriter production until they have met their war-production commitments.

In addition, companies for the most part must rely entirely on excess and idle materials until July 1, when steel, copper and aluminum, the so-called controlled materials, will be released for civilian production.

SUGAR BEET MEN TO GET P. O. W. AID

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—Sugar beet growers have been assured of enough prisoners of war to carry out cultivation operations through July.

Field representatives of the WFA were notified today that the War Department has agreed to make 85,000 prisoners available for farm work by the end of June. About 20,000 are doing farm work now.

Reports have been received by the WFA that some sugar beet growers in western and Great Lakes regions were considering plowing up beets and planting crops requiring less labor. Although the need for prisoners for late summer and early fall harvesting of beets and other crops may be greater than that of the current planting and cultivating season, no definite commitment on allocation of prisoners beyond July has been made by the War Department, WFA officials said.

These officials said, despite Army plans to start prisoners back to Europe in the near future, they are hopeful that prisoners will be available for the harvesting season. Last year a peak number of 75,000 prisoners were used by agriculture and food processors.

Subject To Internment

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Unofficial sources said tonight that the Japanese diplomats captured in Germany would be subject to internment.

It was indicated that the group would have special diplomatic status and would not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war.

These sources also explained that it might be possible later in the war to effect an exchange with Japan for Americans or other Allied prisoners held in that country.

Germans To See Horror Films

MAY 1 2 1945

Washington, May 11 (AP)—The Army is insisting that every German prisoner held in this country see the motion pictures depicting the horrors of the murder camps operated by their former Nazi masters.

The War Department today disclosed that the more than 343,000 German prisoners in the country "have been ordered to see" films made both by the Army and by commercial companies. In order that there be no chance for misunderstanding, the commentary for the films have been translated into German.

The Army is backing up this program with a second plan to send into each prison camp booklets of still pictures, with captions in German, also showing details of the Nazi mass-murder assembly lines.

At the same time, the War Department said German prisoners would find no more beer, cigarettes, candy and other similar items in the prison canteens after the existing stocks have been exhausted.

Bowles Warns Against Inflation

New York, May 11 (AP)—Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, warns "it was just at this stage of the last war that we lost the fight against inflation."

"The fear is in my mind that we may make the same tragic mistake again," he said last night at a dinner sponsored by the New York Board of Trade, where he urged that OPA be continued for an indefinite period.

8 of U-boat Crew Taken to Washington

Boston, May 11 (A. P.).—The Boston Globe in a copyrighted story said eight members of the crew of a German submarine, sunk a few days ago in the North Atlantic, were en route today under a heavy Marine guard to Washington.

The captives were brought here from Argentia, Newfoundland, and included a captain and lieutenant, the newspaper added.

German submarines were active in the North Atlantic until the closing days of the war and sank the collier Black Point off Point Judith, R. I., with a loss of one Navy man and eleven seamen.

Union Assails Army's Policy In Ward Plants

C.I.O. Asks Enforcement of W.L.B. Orders or an End to 'Military Shackles'

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP).—A national representative of Congress of Industrial Organizations workers of the government-seized Montgomery Ward & Co. properties declared today that the Army failed to carry out National War Labor Board directives and asked that they either be enforced or that "the military shackles" be removed.

Irving Abramson, national director of the organizing committee of the C. I. O., in a letter to Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, requested "that the Army either put into effect the order of the President of the United States, or . . . remove the military shackles that have been wrongly imposed on those who should have been the beneficiaries of the Army's protection rather than the victims of the government's failures."

Mr. Abramson maintained "we have co-operated in every possible way with the Army in maintaining labor stability. The company has made more profits under Army operation than it has been able to make without it. We have waited patiently and waited, hoping that the government would redeem its promises to enforce the government's directives.

"In the mean time, and while we wait, the government's policy of procrastination is slowly leading to the destruction of the union and the demoralization of the workers. We can wait no longer."

The C. I. O. leader said that as a result of the "token possession" by the army of several seized facilities turned back to the company, "the union . . . has not only been deprived of the benefits of the directives but has been stripped of its power to do anything about it. Workers in facilities returned by the Army don't even have grievance machinery available to them.

"The only effect of this token possession therefore was to present to Montgomery Ward & Co. a gift of immunity under the war labor disputes act to which only a sovereign government is entitled. The government has perforce not only refused to put the directives into effect but has given Mr. Avery (Sewell L. Avery, company chairman) its arm of protection, safeguarding Avery's defiance with government security against possible resistance."

Discharges Sought By Two Heroes

Fort Benning, Ga., May 11 (AP)—Only two of five Congressional Medal winners here, including Tech. Sergt. Charles E. (Commando) Kelly, plan to seek discharges from the Army.

Under a recent War Department ruling, Congressional Medal winners are eligible for discharge.

Kelly said he planned to apply for a discharge after finishing a nation-wide tour in behalf of the Seventh War Loan.

The Pittsburgh sergeant recently married. He intends to seek a defense job in Pittsburgh or go on a lecture tour in behalf of the war effort.

Wants More Information

Said Tech. Sergt. Homer Wise, of Baton Rouge, La.:

"I plan to apply for discharge and meanwhile will go on the bond tour until further information is officially received."

Lieut. Col. Samuel I. Parker, of Monroe, N.C.:

"I intend to stay in the Army until I think my services are no longer needed."

Lieut. Col. Orville Block, of Streeter, N.D.:

"I am staying until Japan is beaten."

Capt. Robert S. Scott, of Santa Fe, N.M.:

"I'll have to give it some thought before I can make a decision."

Mystery Cigs Aided MacArthur

Richmond, Va., May 11 (AP)—Packages of cigarettes—four to a pack—appeared mysteriously in the Philippines during the dark days of Japanese occupation to electrify the native population and to infuriate the Japs.

On the packages was the message, "I shall return," and the signature, "Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief, Southwest Pacific theater." This was the sign the native population had been looking for. MacArthur was their idol. Not only did he tell them he was coming back, but he sent cigarettes which were as scarce as food. The Japs had commandeered the entire tobacco supply.

Natives Encouraged

Thus natives were encouraged to resist and guerrillas increased their activity.

The Japanese made intense efforts to discover where the cigarettes came from. Packages inevitably fell into their hands.

The idea originated with the Office of War Information in 1942. Arrangements were made with a Richmond cigarette company to pack the cigarettes and to keep the manufacture a secret. The company revealed the story today with permission of the OWI.

Secrecy Observed

The company furnished the FBI with a list of employés assigned to the project. A wing of a factory was set aside for the work. Employés—mostly with relatives in the armed forces—were carefully selected. The product was shipped in plain cases. There was no trade imprint on the cigarettes themselves.

Submarines nudged to the Philippine coast and the populace helped unload the cargoes. Planes dropped cargoes at night.

Japs Mystified

The Japs were mystified by raiding parties of planes which avoided military targets and seemed to drop their "eggs" in isolated places. By the time the Japs reached these places there fas no sign of either bomb craters or anything else. The cigarettes were distributed far and wide.

Millions of cigarettes were dropped or landed secretly before MacArthur arrived himself to fulfill the promise which the tiny packages had kept before the loyal Filipinos.

Argentina Donates Wheat To Norway

San Francisco, May 11 (AP)—Norwegian sources said tonight that Argentina has made an outright donation of 40,000 tons of wheat to help feed Norway.

Shipping arrangements were not known to Norwegians here for the United Nations Conference. Their own vessels are now in the Allied shipping pool.

MAY 1 2 1945

Yugoslav Asks U.S. Aid To 'Stop Civil War'

San Francisco, May 11 (AP)—A former Yugoslav Ambassador, Constantin Fotitch, today appealed to Secretary of State Stettinius to send American troops to his country to "stop civil war."

Fotitch said he was speaking on behalf of the Central National Committee of Yugoslavia in a letter addressed to Stettinius. A similar appeal, he told a news conference, has gone to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

He asked, "in application of the decisions at Yalta," that the Allies:

1. Send a commission to Yugoslavia to investigate activities of Marshal Tito, Premier, and Draja Mihailovic, former War Minister and bitter rival of the present government.

2. Help establish in Yugoslavia "a real coalition government."

3. Send Allied troops "especially American, (to) stop and prevent further expansion of civil war in the country."

Ackerman Sees New Army Of China Aiding Victory

Calls American-Trained Force Modern in Every Detail

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11 (UP).—A virtually new Chinese Army is being trained by American officers and the United States can count on effective, important aid from China in the final destruction of Japan, Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of Columbia University's graduate school of journalism, said today.

Dean Ackerman has just returned to the United States by way of the Pacific after a round-the-world trip as a member of a three-man committee appointed by the American Society of Newspaper editors and government officials.

He said he preferred to talk about his discussions abroad after he has prepared a report. But he was eager to tell of his observations in China and in the Pacific.

"Our forces in the Pacific," Dean Ackerman said, "are going to be reinforced by a new Chinese army. The Chinese, in co-operation with our military men, are creating a new army. I visited one division which had been trained by American and Chinese officers. Its men had new uniforms, new weapons and new equipment. It was modern in every detail."

He said thousands of Chinese are leaving Japanese-held cities of China and making their way to Chungking to give their support to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

War Prisoners To Help Out At Ordnance Works

Radford, Va., May 11 (AP)—About 500 German prisoners of war will be used to aid construction of additions to the Radford ordnance works, Maj. Gen. Phillip Hayes, commanding general of the 3d Service Command, has disclosed.

A temporary camp is being built near here to house the prisoners, who are being assembled at Fort Eustis.

The plant, it was said, "manufactures materiels needed in the Pacific," and that, "due to the speed with which the German collapse came about, a new time element has arisen through the change to war on a single front where speed in prosecution is vital."

German Prisoners Seek To Fight Against Japs

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 11 (AP)—A number of German prisoners of war at the base camp here have asked to join the American Army in the war against Japan and then return to their POW status for five years in an effort to earn American citizenship.

Lieut. Col. Ernst R. Schuelke, commander of the base camp, said the request was made through the prisoners' camp spokesman, who gave no indication of how many prisoners had joined in the request.

U.S. Training Chinese Pilots

Topeka, Kan., May 11 (AP)—Chinese airmen are being trained at Topeka Army Airfields to man both Liberator and Superfortress bombers, public relations officers disclosed today.

P-38's Fool Luftwaffe

MAY 12 1945

Los Angeles, May 11 (AP)—Some of America's P-38 fighter planes, converted into bombers, fooled the German *Luftwaffe* for the last year of the European war, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation disclosed today.

Lockheed engineers installed a modification, consisting of a droop snoot in the nose of P-38's, to conceal a bombardier and a Norden bombsight controlling 4,000 pounds of explosives.

The idea, said Lockheed, originated in England. Lieut. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle approved it and ordered the droop-snooter into quantity production.

Lockheed engineers said that the Germans, conserving their interceptors for use against comparatively slow heavy bombers, were caught napping as the P-38's suddenly began heavy precision bombings from high altitudes.

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NEWS TRADE PAPER CONDEMNS AP 'BEAT'

Editor & Publisher Censures Kennedy for His Violation of Confidence, Backs Agency

Editor & Publisher, newspaper trade publication, in an editorial yesterday on the controversial "scoop" of The Associated Press on the unconditional surrender of Germany, asserted that the statement of Edward Kennedy, the AP correspondent at Reims who filed the story, was "inadequate," as he violated one of the cardinal principles of journalism in failing to respect a confidence.

However, the trade publication criticized the public relations staff of Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force for penalizing the entire AP organization for Mr. Kennedy's action. The editors also opined that it was an act of stupidity on the part of the Big Three to keep the surrender story a secret until it was announced by the heads of these Governments.

Statement Held Inadequate

The Editor & Publisher editorial said:

"In all fairness to Edward Kennedy of The Associated Press we have been reserving judgment on his case until he could plead his own defense. The charges against him by SHAEF and his fellow correspondents are serious and up until Thursday he was being tried and convicted by everyone in this country without hearing his side of the story.

"Now we have Mr. Kennedy's statement, carried by AP, and we consider it inadequate. If that is all he has to say in his own behalf, no other verdict than 'guilty' can be pronounced.

"We agree with Kennedy that no military security was involved and that it was political censorship. General [Dwight D.] Eisenhower might have made a pledge of secrecy to the Russians until simultaneous announcement could be made, but we fail to see how the Russian position was jeopardized inasmuch as a Russian officer was one of the signatories and Kennedy's story was not filed until the signing had been completed with representatives of all the Big Three. Moreover, by that time the German radio had announced it and the Stockholm radio had confirmed the surrender. It was no longer a secret.

"But Kennedy apparently violated one of the cardinal principles of good journalism—that of respecting a confidence. No amount of explanation after the event as to why the confidence should not be kept is justification for breaking it. * * *

Oppose Banning of AP

"The correspondents in Paris are indignant over Kennedy's action, and rightly so. * * * But these correspondents are ill-advised in asking General Eisenhower to bar The Associated Press from operating in Europe. AP didn't even know it had been suspended, or why, until International News Service and United Press carried the story. Nor did AP executives know any of the circumstances under which Kennedy had filed his story, and they were not allowed to find out.

"Since when have we adopted the principle that an entire organization must be penalized for the malpractice of one man?

"The Paris correspondents also declare they have no degree of confidence in the Public Relations Division of SHAEF, and we don't blame them. * * *

"And we would like to add that the arrangement between the Big Three to keep the surrender story under wraps until Truman, Churchill and Stalin could announce it was stupid. * * *

"We hope this will serve as a lesson to the military and political leaders of the Allied nations that a story of that magnitude cannot be kept secret. What is more important, the people are entitled to know the facts as soon as possible. They are not children to be fed news by the spoonful when someone in authority deems it advisable."

YUGOSLAVIA LAYS CLAIM TO TRIESTE

MAY 12 1945

San Francisco, May 11 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Ivan Subasic said today that Yugoslavia will lay claim to Italian Istria, including the port of Trieste, and a strip of Austrian territory, when the delegates gather for the peace conference.

The Italian Government has expressed fears in Rome that the present Jugoslav occupation of Trieste will lead to a regime that the Allies will recognize eventually on a de jure (legal) basis.

The Jugoslavs contend that Istria belongs to them. Dr. Subasic said that there were 700,000 Jugoslavs—Slovenes and Croats—in the Trieste and Slovene Littoral areas.

The Foreign Minister, who is confined to a San Francisco hospital with a slight stomach disorder, laughed at rumors which had spread through San Francisco for the past twenty - four hours that he had been shot. One rumor said an assassin had struck him with two bullets.

Dr. Subasic said that the German occupation and the fight for liberation under Marshal Tito had brought about "a great brotherhood" between Serbs and Croats, whose relations now are "excellent."

But he said that the rehabilitation of Yugoslavia would take years.

"We are in need of practically everything," Dr. Subasic explained. "Our first need is agricultural implements. Next we need materials to rebuild roads, railroads and communication systems. Third on the priority list is machinery for industry, such as textiles.

"Our people fortunately protected the mines and they won't be so difficult to start operating again."

Norwegians Want Quisling's Full Story Before He's Tried

San Francisco, May 11 (AP)—Norwegian officials said that Vidkun Quisling is due to get his day in court—no matter how long—before they expect to have him before a firing squad.

Here for the United Nations Conference, they anticipate learning a lot later from the puppet ruler who sold Norway out to the Germans and who now is in jail.

"We are not interested in speedy justice," Hans Olav, a member of the Norwegian legation in Washington, said. "Quisling will have months if that is the time it takes to get his treacherous story.

Want Complete Record

"We want to go into Quisling's dealing with the Germans before Norway was attacked and through his reign so that we will have a complete record for history."

"The Allies lost the best witness they ever had an opportunity to get their hands on—Mussolini," he contended.

"Hitler is gone, too. Mussolini would have been worth more to the Italians and the Allies alive than dead. His trial would have given us a priceless opportunity of finding out the inner workings of Fascism and Nazism."

May Be Arraigned Today

When Quisling is arraigned, he will be bound over for trial—charged with treason. Norway's highest crime. Arraignment today was expected, as Norwegian law requires prompt placing of charges. The trial itself will await preparation of the case.

The Norwegian Parliament abolished the death penalty in 1875, but three years ago it was reenvoked by the Parliament in exile in London, for punishing treason. It was specifically provided to deal with Quisling and men like him.

Also, to punish Norwegians who joined the Nazi party, there is the law of "public confidence." Persons convicted under this law would lose their right to vote, to operate a public business, or serve in the Norwegian armed forces. For these, life will be relegated more or less to labor, branded so that they will be outcasts. They will not be deported or imprisoned.

MAY 12 1945

Rebuilding Goal Detected In Trials Plan

San Francisco, May 11 (AP)—An American proposal to try organizations as well as individuals for war crimes was interpreted today as opening a legal road for the use of forced labor in rebuilding devastated Europe.

The proposition was reported receiving favorable consideration from representatives of Britain, Russia and France assembled here for the United Nations Conference. Presumably it was taken back to Moscow by Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Acting as the personal representative of President Truman, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman worked with Secretary of State Stettinius in discussing the program with Foreign Ministers and their aides.

Disclosed By State Dept.

The State Department disclosed the plan which calls for organization of an international military tribunal to try the major individuals and organizations accused of atrocities and war crimes in Europe.

State Department officials explained that presumably the Nazi party or any of its adjuncts—and conceivably the German Army—could be charged before such a court with war crimes. If the organizations were convicted, the members then would become subject to penalties.

SS As An Example

Thus, if the German SS organization were found guilty, its individual members might be sentenced to hard labor in reconstruction work in Russia, France and England.

Such an arrangement would give court backing to use of Germans to rebuild what they had destroyed.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin agreed at Yalta to exact reparations in kind from the Germans. These may include the use of forced Nazi labor, as well as the dismantling and transfer of German plants to the devastated Allied areas.

The Moscow declaration of November 1, 1943, made provision for trial of persons charged with specific atrocities in the countries where those atrocities occurred. The American plan takes this into account.

Proposed Jurisdiction

Presumably the underlings who directed those atrocities and participated in them would face the local courts and those charged with the overall crime of having brought about the war would go before the proposed military tribunal for expeditious trial.

Nine Proposals Drafted to Alter World Assembly

Amendments to Dumbarton Oaks Plan Condensed for Parley Consideration

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11 (AP).—The United Nations Conference committee charged with outlining the political functions of the proposed World Assembly said today it had condensed all amendments into the following nine questions which will be voted on in the order listed:

(1) Should the General Assembly be enabled to make, on its own initiative, recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council?

(2) Should the Secretary General be required to notify the General Assembly of any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council, and also required to notify the General Assembly immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with any such matter?

(3) Should a procedure be adopted whereby the General Assembly having received the Secretary General's report, may determine that the Security Council has ceased to exercise its functions with regard to any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council and proceed to make a recommendation or recommendations with regard thereto?

(Should some further procedure be provided for deciding when the Security Council has ceased to deal with a matter, so that the assembly may be in a position to make recommendations at once?)

(4) Should the General Assembly be able to require the Security Council to investigate situations which might seem to the assembly likely to endanger world peace?

(5) Should the General Assembly be entitled to call the attention of the Security Council to situations which, in its opinion, are likely to endanger peace or are capable of doing so?

(6) Should the decisions of the Security Council on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security be subject to ratification or veto by a fixed majority (such as three-fourths or two-thirds) of the General Assembly?

(7) Should the General Assembly be entitled to summon the members of the Security Council to appear before it to report on any measures the Security Council may have taken or may contemplate taking in dealing with any matter affecting international peace and security?

(8) Should the General Assembly be entitled to exercise concurrently with the Security Council the powers set out in Chapter VIII, Section A?

(9) Subject to any exceptions specifically provided, should the Assembly have general power to discuss and make recommendations in respect of any matters affecting international relations?

SMALL NATIONS WANT GREATER SECURITY ROLE

Developing Bloc Is Seeking More Authority Over Use of Force

MAY 12 1945

ASSEMBLY APPROVAL ASKED

Cuba Proposes Larger Council —American Plan on Regional Arrangements Promised.

San Francisco, May 11 (A. P.).—The United Nations conference appeared today to be developing a strong bloc of small nations determined to win themselves greater authority over the proposed use of force to prevent future wars.

The issue is coming sharply to the fore in conference committees considering amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan for the world peace organization as it was drawn up by Britain, China, Russia and the United States in Washington last fall. Here are the main current developments:

1. Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada told a committee on the functions of the Security Council, which is the exclusive, powerful core of the proposed organization, that any nation whose troops were to be used against an aggressor should be permitted a voice in the council's decision to take forceful action. Mexico and New Zealand indorsed this idea and Australia and several others are backing the principle.

2. New Zealand suggested that the proposed World Assembly of Nations—to which the Dumbarton Oaks plan would assign little authority—should have the right to approve or reject any

Security Council action. This is opposed by the big Powers.

3. A Cuban proposition that the Security Council be enlarged from eleven member nations, as provided under Dumbarton Oaks, to fourteen or fifteen was debated in the committee on the council yesterday, but a decision was delayed pending further study.

U. S. Regional Plan Due.

The same general issue of the council's powers was tied into the behind-the-scenes dispute over regional security arrangements which has split the United States delegation down the middle.

Senator Andenberg (R.-Mich.) promised the regional arrangements committee last night that an American plan would be drawn up as soon as possible, and the delegation scheduled another discussion on the issue today.

Behind the United States deadlock is increasing pressure from Latin America for an independent security system in this hemisphere. This is reportedly opposed by those delegation members who contend that if the World Security Council is to have any chance of success it must be given full powers to act anywhere in the world.

On the other big conference issue—how to govern the ex-enemy territories of both world wars—the Big Five powers appeared to be steadily approaching an agreement. Russia and China yesterday submitted trusteeship plans. These, like that of the United States, would provide for creating strategic trusteeships over Pacific Islands and other places having military importance.

Colonial Freedom Issue.

Russia was reported to have tossed a potentially explosive proposition into the committee on trusteeships last night. This would commit the United Nations to the principle that Colonial peoples should be assured of eventual independence—which could become a hot point of debate for empire nations.

The conference committees which only this week had buckled down to work on amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan are working swiftly over the twenty-two changes submitted. One adopted yesterday fixed advisory qualifications for nations to be elected by a General Assembly of all United Nations to the Security Council. The amendment states that six countries may be chosen (1) according to their ability to help maintain world security and (2) according to their geographical locations.

Some differences between the other Powers and Russia continued to crop up. The latest came over a Russian proposal to have representatives of the World Trade Congress, a non-governmental organization, sit with the conference committee studying means of social and economic coperation among the nations. The committee voted to admit the observers along with representatives of the International Labor Office.

C. I. O. President Philip Murray protested in a statement accusing the United States delegation of responsibility for the trade-union rejection step.

LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN HAD REPLIED TO COMMUNICATIONS FROM PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE POLISH ISSUE, BUT A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH A NOTE.

THE CHRONICLE SAID IT UNDERSTOOD STALIN HAD REITERATED RUSSIAN CHARGES OF ANTI-SOVIET CONSPIRACY AGAINST 16 POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN MOSCOW.

THE PAPER ALSO SAID IT UNDERSTOOD STALIN DENIED THE 16 HAD BEEN INVITED TO MOSCOW FOR "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS" WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, AS REPORTED BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON.

THEIR ARREST HAS UPSET NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE VEXING POLISH PROBLEM.

JP644AEW

MAY 12 1945

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-MIKHAIL KALININ, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET, TOLD KING GEORGE VI IN A MESSAGE TODAY HE WAS CONFIDENT "RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES WHICH PROVED SO DURABLE DURING THE WAR WILL LEAD US TO STILL CLOSER FRUITFUL COLLABORATION IN YEARS OF PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT."

TA1135PEW

LONDON--SECOND ADD WAR CRIMINALS (BY ALEX H.SINGLETON) XXX

FUGITIVE.

THE MACHINERY FOR DETERMINING THE GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF THE TOP RANKING NAZIS AWAITS CREATION BY THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIAN, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE ISSUE WAS REFERRED TO THEIR FOREIGN SECRETARIES FOR WORKING OUT DETAILS.

THESE FACTS WERE LEARNED, HOWEVER:

1. TRIALS UNDER PRESENT PLANS WILL BE PUBLIC, ON THE THEORY THAT THESE WILL PROVE THAT BEST LESSON POSSIBLE TO CONVINCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE OF THEIR ERRORS.

2. NEUTRAL NATIONS WILL BE DENIED A PLACE ON THE BENCH.

3. STRONG SENTIMENT EXISTS FOR THE TRIAL OF INDUSTRIALISTS WHO USED SLAVE LABOR, AS WELL AS THOSE WHO FORMULATED THE POLICIES WHICH MADE SUCH CONSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS POSSIBLE.

THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION HAS HEADQUARTERS HERE AND HAS 16 MEMBERS. RUSSIA IS NOT ONE OF THEM. THE COMMISSION HAS THE POWER ONLY TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBERS FOR APPROVAL.

IT WAS ESTABLISHED DEFINITELY THAT THE COMMISSION REGARDS AS WAR CRIMINALS ALL THOSE WHO DECREED, DIRECTED OR PARTICIPATED IN THE POLICIES WHICH RESULTED IN PLANNED UNDERNOURISHMENT, SLAVE LABOR, CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND ORGANIZED PROSTITUTION.

OUT OF THIS STRONG FEELING PRESUMABLY WAS BORN THE PLAN ADVANCED AT SAN FRANCISCO BY SAMUEL ROSENMAN, PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR, TO PERMIT THE TRIAL OF ORGANIZATIONS ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES, AS WELL AS THE MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS.

THE ADOPTION OF THIS PROCEDURE WOULD, FOR EXAMPLE, PERMIT THE BLANKET TRIAL OF THE GESTAPO--A VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF APPROXIMATELY 200,000.

IF THE ORGANIZATION ITSELF WERE FOUND GUILTY, THEN THE NEXT STEP WOULD BE TO DETERMINE WHETHER AN INDIVIDUAL WAS A MEMBER AND SUBJECT TO A BLANKET PENALTY--THUS ELIMINATING THE TREMENDOUS TASK OF TRYING EACH PERSON SEPARATELY.

DA/WD1219PEW

MAY 12 1945

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-THE SUPREME SOVIET COUNCIL HAS RATIFIED THE U.S.S.R.-POLISH TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND POST-WAR COLLABORATION SIGNED IN MOSCOW APRIL 21, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TA153AEW

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN IN A BRIEF NOTE TODAY THANKED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK FOR THE CHINESE LEADER'S CONGRATULATIONS ON THE VICTORY IN EUROPE.

CHIANG'S MESSAGE, QUOTED BY MOSCOW RADIO, SAID THE CHINESE WERE "FILLED WITH THE PROFOUND CONVICTION THAT UNDER YOUR WISE LEADERSHIP THE PEOPLES OF YOUR COUNTRY WILL DESTROY COMPLETELY THE COMMON ENEMY OF MANKIND AND WILL MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE TASK OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR ETERNAL PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

STALIN'S REPLY, QUOTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, SAID:

"ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE RED ARMY, AND THE PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION, I SINCERELY THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR YOUR WARM GREETINGS ON THE DAY OF VICTORY OVER NAZI GERMANY.

THE WARSAW POLISH GOVERNMENT, MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE BULGARIAN REGENCY COUNCIL WERE AMONG THOSE WHO ALSO SENT CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SOVIET LEADER.

TA150AEW

LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MUSCOVITES VISITED THE HALL OF COLUMNS TODAY TO PAY RESPECTS AT THE BIER OF COL.GEN. ALEXANDER SCHERBAKOV, CHIEF OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE RED ARMY, WHO DIED YESTERDAY OF A HEART ATTACK.

AN HONOR DEATH WATCH, FORMED FROM SCHERBAKOV'S COLLEAGUES AND OTHER NATIONAL LEADERS, WAS CHANGED EVERY 20 MINUTES.

SN1142PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK CONGRATULATING PREMIER STALIN ON THE TRIUMPH OVER GERMANY, SAID THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE "FILLED WITH THE PROFOUND CONVICTION THAT UNDER YOUR WISE LEADERSHIP THE PEOPLES OF YOUR COUNTRY WILL DESTROY COMPLETELY THE COMMON ENEMY OF MANKIND."

IN A MESSAGE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, CHIANG SAID THE CHINESE ARE SURE THE RUSSIANS "WILL MAKE THEIR GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE TASK OF LAYING A FOUNDATION FOR ETERNAL PEACE THROUGHOUT THE

30.24-25711

WORLD."

THE WARSAW POLISH GOVERNMENT, MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE BULGARIAN REGENCY COUNCIL ALSO SENT CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO STALIN.

SN1147PEW

LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-SIR JAMES GRIGG, BRITISH SECRETARY OF WAR, HAS OFFICIALLY THANKED GEN.EISENHOWER FOR AMERICAN "INITIATIVE AND SYMPATHY" IN THE LIBERATION AND REPATRIATION OF BRITISH PRISONERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A LETTER FROM SIR JAMES TO EISENHOWER SAID:

"I WANT TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY DEEP GRATITUDE FOR THE WAY IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES FORCES HAVE TREATED OUR PRISONERS OF WAR. THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES UNDER YOUR INSPIRING LEADERSHIP HAS BROUGHT FREEDOM TO THOUSANDS OF THESE UNFORTUNATE PRISONERS IN GERMAN HANDS. SOON, WE MAY HOPE, ALL OF THEM WILL BE FREE.

"THE SWIFT RETURN OF THESE EX-PRISONERS TO THIS COUNTRY IS, I KNOW, A TASK CALLING FOR THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF ORGANIZATION AND ENTHUSIASM. HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE INITIATIVE AND SYMPATHY DISPLAYED BY THE UNITED STATES STAFF, AIR FORCES AND ALL CONCERNED, THE REPATRIATION OF OUR MEN WOULD HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY HAMPERED.

"AS IT IS, THEIR HOMECOMING HAS BEEN EFFECTED WITH THE UTMOST RAPIDITY AND THEY ARE LOUD IN THEIR PRAISE AND GRATITUDE FOR THE MANY KINDNESSES SHOWERED UPON THEM BY ALL RANKS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES AT THE TIME OF THEIR LIBERATION AND DURING THEIR HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

"MAY I ASK YOU TO ACCEPT MY SINCERE THANKS AND TO CONVEY AN EXPRESSION OF OUR VERY WARM APPRECIATION TO ALL CONCERNED."

SN1140PEW

(ADVANCE)-EXETER, ENGLAND, MAY 11-(AP)-MINISTER OF PRODUCTION OLIVER LYTTELTON SAID TONIGHT THAT NOW WAS THE TIME FOR BRITAIN TO BEGIN "NEW PEACE PRODUCTION."

"WE CANNOT, BECAUSE OF THE GREAT DISTANCES WHICH SEPARATE US FROM THE THEATER OF WAR, BRING THE SAME WEIGHT, THE SAME NUMBERS TO BEAR UPON THE JAPANESE AS WE BROUGHT UPON THE GERMANS," THE TEXT OF A SPEECH SAID. "CONSEQUENTLY THERE WILL BE RELEASES FROM THE ARMED FORCES AND, WITH THE AID OF THIS MAN AND WOMAN POWER, WE MUST MAKE A BEGINNING IN OUR LIFE HERE AT HOME.

"ON D-DAY WE HAD 5,000,000 MEN AND WOMEN WORKING ON MUNITIONS AND THAT INTRICATE PATTERN OF WAR PRODUCTION CANNOT BE REARRANGED WITHOUT SOME DISLOCATION AND WITHOUT AN EFFECT UPON THE LIVES OF THE WORKERS. BUT THE NUMBER OF JOBS THAT WE HAVE IS FAR GREATER THAN THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN WE HAVE TO DO THEM.

"WHEN, YOU WILL ASK, ARE WE GOING TO BEGIN NEW PEACE PRODUCTION? THE ANSWER IS NOW."

LYTTELTON SAID THAT ONLY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL COULD BRITAIN HOPE TO WIN HER WAY THROUGH THE MAZE OF DIFFICULTIES WHICH FACES THE WORLD TODAY AND CONTENDED THAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY DID NOT BELIEVE IN A LOW-WAGE POLICY, BUT IN A HIGH OUTPUT PER MAN.

"HIGH WAGES," HE MAINTAINED, "CAN ONLY BE SUSTAINED IN A COMPETITIVE WORLD BY HIGH PRODUCTION PER MAN, WHICH DEPENDS ON HARD WORK AND GOOD MACHINES."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 11)

ME115PAEW

MAY 12 1945

BY JAMES M.KING

LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-BRITAIN'S WEEKLY MAGAZINES, INCLUDING THE LEFT-WING TRIBUNE, GENERALLY CONDEMNED RUSSIA'S ARREST OF 16 POLISH LEADERS IN THEIR ISSUES APPEARING TODAY AND WARNED THAT THE UNITY OF THE BIG THREE WAS THREATENED.

THE TRIBUNE DECLARED THAT PREMIER STALIN BY JAILING THE POLES "WAS VIRTUALLY DECLARING THE YALTA AGREEMENT TO BE NULL AND VOID," AND ADDED THAT "HE APPARENTLY PREFERS EXCLUSIVE RUSSIAN CONTROL OVER THE SO-CALLED SOVIET SPHERE OF INFLUENCE TO THE JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BIG THREE."

WHILE POINTING OUT THAT IT WAS JUSTIFIABLE TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF ANY BLOCS OR LINK-UPS THAT MIGHT HAVE AN ANTI-SOVIET EDGE, THE TRIBUNE CONTINUED THAT:

"ALL THIS DOES NOT GIVE THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT THE RIGHT TO OVERSTEP THE LIMITS OF LEGITIMATE SELF-DEFENSE AND TO RAISE FALSE ACCUSATIONS WHICH ARE AN INSULT TO THE OTHER ALLIES AND TO BRITISH LABOR AND TO MAKE OF THE ARRESTED POLISH LEADERS AND OF THEIR FOLLOWERS IN POLAND SV

(MORE)

MAY 12 1945

KX-RA702PCW

LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE, ENVISAGES ROBOT AIRCRAFT AND ROCKETS REPLACING CREW-MANNED PLANES IF THERE IS ANOTHER WAR.

"WE OLD PILOTS FEEL SOMETHING OF A PANG WHEN WE REALIZE THAT THERE MAY BE NO PILOTS IN THE NEXT WAR," HE TOLD REPORTERS TODAY.

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT A STRONG AIR FORCE, SUPPORTED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY, "IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR KEEPING PEACE IN THE WORLD."

FD906AEW

LONDON--1ST ADD L POLAND X X X IN POLAND

SCAPEGOATS IN A CRUEL AND DANGEROUS GAME OF POWER POLITICS."

THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, A LIBERAL WEEKLY, SAID IT WAS WILLING TO AWAIT THE EVIDENCE AT A PUBLIC TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED POLISH LEADERS, BUT VOICED CONCERN "LEST THE U.S.S.R., LIKE THE U.S.A. IN ITS OWN SPHERE, BE SO DETERMINED AT THE MOMENT TO FASHION ITS OWN SECURITY SYSTEM THAT IT MAY SPOIL CHANCES OF COLLABORATION BY REFUSING ALL CONCESSIONS TO LIBERAL WESTERN OPINION.

"X X X THE RUSSIANS WOULD, INALL PROBABILITY, NOT HAVE TROUBLED TO ARREST THESE MEN IF MOSCOW'S SUSPICIONS OF THE WEST HAD NOT RECENTLY DEEPENED," THE MAGAZINE CONCLUDED.

THE INFLUENTIAL AND CONSERVATIVE SPECTATOR REMARKED THAT "IF THESE LEADERS WHO IN GOOD FAITH VISITED THE RUSSIANS TO DISCUSS POLISH POLITICS WERE CHARGEABLE, AS MR. MOLOTOV SAYS, WITH SABOTAGE AND WRECKING, IT SEEMS INCONCEIVABLE THAT THE WHOLE FACTS SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PLACED AT ONCE BEFORE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AMBASSADORS."

THE SPECTATOR SAID IT WAS EVEN MORE SERIOUS THAT AT "THE MOMENT WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS WERE BUILDING A SECURITY SYSTEM BASED ON COOPERATION OF THE GREAT POWERS, THESOVIEGOVERNMENT SHOULD ABA

COOPERATION OF THE GREAT POWERS, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SHOULD ABANDON THE COOPERATION AGREED UPON IN THE PARTICULAR CASE OF POLAND."

A BRITISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DISMISSED AS "RUMORS AND SPECULATION" LONDON PRESS REPORTS THAT A MEETING OF THE BIG THREE WAS IMPENDING AND ALSO A REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE U.S. THAT A MEETING BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANDPRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS IMMINENT. HE DECLARED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PREPARATIONS FOR A STATESMEN'S MEETING.

THE EVENING NEWS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT CHURCHILL "BELIEVES THAT AN EARLY MEETING OF THE BIG THREE IS URGENTLY REQUIRED

TO DEAL WITH (1) FINAL PLANS FOR ALLIED OCCUPATION AND GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, AND (2) TO SETTLE MANY DIFFERENCES ABOUT EUROPEAN PROBLEMS WHICH, IT MUST BE FRANKLY ADMITTED, HAVE COME ABOUT BETWEEN THE WESTERN ALLIES AND SOVIET RUSSIA SINCE YALTA."
SN814PEW

By Henry B. Jamison

U.S. 8th Airforce Hdqs., May 11-(AP)-the medal of honor was awarded posthumously today to two pilots of a Flying Fortress who gave their lifes trying vainly to save their crew.

Recipients were Lt. Donald J. Gott, 21, Arnett, Okla., and Lt. William E. Metzger, 22, Lima, Ohio.

The fliers died [redacted] last Nov. 9 after their bomber "Lady Jeanette" was ribbed by flak over a railyard at Saarbruecken. Two engines were afire, a third was damaged and the planes interphone and electrical system was destroyed. The big bomber was ablaze from nose to tail by the time it got over friendly territory.

Gott, the pilot, ordered the crew to bail out. One whose leg was broken used the parachute of Metzger, the co-pilot, because his own was damaged. The radio operator-gunner had his right hand blown off at the wrist and was hurt too badly to parachute.

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The pilots elected to stay with him and try to land.

The plane blew up a few hundred feet on the ground, killing Gott, Metzger and the gunner.

Gott had received the air medal with three oak leaf clusters. He was one of the best liked pilots at the base. His fatal mission was his 28th. Metzger was on his third combat flight since joining the 452nd bombardment group.

"Gott was just the type of fellow to do a thing like that," said Sgt. Joe Du Pain, 5551 Enright St., St. Louis, squadron engineering clerk.

"He was the sort of fellow who would keep on to the target until his plane was shot out from under him," added Master Sgt. Sam Wood, Jr., Carrolton, Ky., chief of the fortress' ground crew.

"This example of valor above and beyond the call of duty is

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in the tradition established by the sacrifices of countless combat airmen and reflects the highest credit on themselves and their country, Col. Burnham L. Batson, Manchester, Conn., said.

The other crewmen--except the tail gunner who was killed when his parachute caught on the tail of the plane and ripped off his back--now are back in the United States.

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They are Lt. Joseph F. Harms, Brooklyn, bombardier; Lt. John A. Harland, Chicago, navigator; Sgt. Russell Gustafson, Jamestown, N. Y., top turret gunner; Sgt. James O. Fross, McAllen, Texas, ball turret gunner; Sgt. William R. Robbins, Worcester, Mass., waist gunner; and Sgt. Robert A. Dunlap, Miles City, Mont., radio operator.

apr 1741 rm 1254p

PARIS, MAY 11-(AP)-A VAST ATHLETIC PROGRAM, PLANNED FOR U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE LONG BEFORE V-E DAY, IS GETTING UNDER WAY.
THOUSANDS OF MEN WILL PARTICIPATE IN ATHLETICS, WHICH, ALONG WITH A THOROUGH EDUCATION PROGRAM, WILL TO A LARGE EXTENT REPLACE MILITARY TRAINING FOR MEN AWAITING SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DEMOBILIZATION OR TRANSFER TO OTHER THEATERS.
COMPETITION IS PLANNED IN 22 DIFFERENT SPORTS. TOURS BY WELL-KNOWN SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN ATHLETES, INTERALLIED CONTESTS AND PERHAPS A "VICTORY GAME" COMPETITION IN SOME EUROPEAN CAPITAL ARE INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM, WHICH IS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LT. COL. F.G. MC CORMICK, FORMER DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.
MK24AEW

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PARIS, MAY 11-(AP)-WAR CORRESPONDENTS USED 163,000,000 WORDS TO TELL THE STORY OF THE CONQUEST OF EUROPE FROM THE WEST IN THE 337 DAYS BETWEEN THE INVASION AND SURRENDER.
ANOTHER 400,000 WORDS WERE FILED ON THE SURRENDER. THE WRITERS USED 524,000 WORDS ON D-DAY.
THE 410 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE ALLIED PRESS CENSORSHIP TEAM ALSO CHECKED 5,005,000 FEET OF FILM AND 2,487,000 NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS.
THE WORDS AND PICTURES LARGELY WERE OUTPUT OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO SHAEF.
THE CENSORS IN ADDITION CHECKED 12,000,000 WORDS WEEKLY OF THE ARMY'S OWN PUBLIC RELATIONS HANDOUTS AND PERSONAL FILMS AND PICTURES OF THE TROOPS, WHICH TOTALLED 60,000 FEET OF MOVIES AND 700,000 STILLS PER WEEK.
MK750AEW

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PARIS, MAY 11-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, TODAY HELD A LENGTHY CONFERENCE WITH FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER. THIS CONFERENCE ADDED TO REPORTS THAT FRANCE MAY SOON HAVE A "SUPER GOVERNMENT" COMPOSED OF FOUR FORMER PREMIERS OF FRANCE, NAMELY DALADIER, PAUL REYNAUD, LEON BLUM AND EDOUARD HERRIOT.
FRENCH POLITICAL CIRCLES BELIEVE THE FOUR MAY BE ASKED TO FORM AN INNER CABINET AND WILL TAKE THE TITLE OF "MINISTERS OF STATE."

BY ROBERT EUNSON
PARIS, MAY 11-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS IN PARIS--AND PROBABLY ALL OVER EUROPE--WERE BUSY WITH PENCILS TODAY, FIGURING OUT THEIR INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS IN THE NEW GOING-HOME POINT SYSTEM ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
UNDER THE SYSTEM FOR TROOPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, MEN SCHEDULED TO GO HOME FIRST--UNLESS SPECIAL ABILITIES PREVENT THEIR BEING IMMEDIATELY REPLACED--ARE THOSE WHO HAVE AMASSED A TOTAL OF 85 POINTS BASED ON LENGTH OF SERVICE, MONTHS OVERSEAS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, BATTLE STARS AND DECORATIONS.
IN A RANDOM SURVEY ON SOLDIER OPINION IN PARIS, TWO MAIN OBJECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM WERE ENCOUNTERED: THAT A MAN'S AGE AND THE NUMBER OF HIS DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN CHILDREN DO NOT COUNT. WILL GO HOME FIRST.
IN MOST CASES IT WILL BE THE YOUNGER MEN WHO WILL GO HOME FIRST, BECAUSE THEIR COMBAT RATINGS ARE GENERALLY HIGHER THAN MEN WHO WERE KEPT IN SUPPLY AREAS OR HEADQUARTERS JOBS BECAUSE OF AGE.
ONE 30-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME NOT BE USED, SAID: "I'VE GOT AN INVALID MOTHER AND NOBODY BUT ME TO TAKE CARE OF HER. IT LOOKS LIKE I'M STUCK FOR ANOTHER TWO YEARS."
A MAN WORRIED ABOUT HIS AGE WAS MARIO FIORELLA OF 145 W. 55TH ST. NEW YORK CITY, WHO SAID HE WAS 40 YEARS OLD AND A PROFESSIONAL SINGER. FIORELLA HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY 30 MONTHS AND OVERSEAS 24 MONTHS. THAT GIVES HIM 54 POINTS, WITH ANOTHER 10 FOR TWO BATTLE STARS, BRINGING HIS TOTAL TO 64.
"I'M AN OPERA SINGER," HE SAID, "AND BY THE TIME I GET OUT OF THE ARMY ALL PRODUCERS WILL TELL ME I'M TOO OLD."
MOST POINTS EARNED BY ANY MAN ENCOUNTERED IN THE SURVEY WERE HELD BY S/SGT. JAMES PASKO OF 740 E. 82ND ST., CLEVELAND, WITH 47 MONTHS SERVICE, 14 MONTHS OVERSEAS, ONE CHILD AND 25 POINTS FOR BATTLE STARS AND DECORATIONS. HE HAS A TOTAL OF 98.

ADD 7 ARCS XX MONTH

IF SHIPPING FACILITIES ARE ADEQUATE, 15,000 MORE WILL FOLLOW IN JUNE AND AT LEAST THE SAME NUMBER IN JULY. AT LEAST 2,000 U.S. FIFTH ARMY TROOPS WITH AT LEAST 15 MONTHS OVERSEAS, TWO YEARS IN THE ARMY AND SOME COMBAT EXPERIENCE ALREADY HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

SOME FORCES WILL REMAIN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER FOR THE CLEANUP, WHILE SOME TECHNICAL PERSONNEL WILL GO DIRECTLY TO THE PACIFIC.

AMERICAN TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE EUROPEAN THEATER UNDER GEN. EISENHOWER'S COMMAND CHECKED THEIR ADJUSTED SERVICE RATING FORMS TODAY.

THE ARMY WILL NOT KNOW WHICH TROOPS WILL BE SENT HOME FOR DISCHARGE OR REASSIGNMENT, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO THE PACIFIC AND WHICH WILL REMAIN FOR SERVICE AND OCCUPATION DUTIES HERE UNTIL THE CARDS HAVE BEEN ANALYZED AND THE FINAL SCORES ANNOUNCED.

COMMUNICATIONS ZONE HEADQUARTERS SAID THE ARMY WOULD BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THE FINAL SCORE NECESSARY FOR DISCHARGE WITHIN 45 DAYS.

WHEN THE SCORES ARE TABULATED, THEY WILL BE SENT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WHICH THEN WILL BE ABLE TO DETERMINE WHAT SCORE WILL BE LOW ENOUGH TO RELEASE 2,000,000 MEN WHILE RETAINING THE 6,968,000 NECESSARY TO OCCUPY GERMANY AND FIGHT JAPAN.

WACS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WITH A SCORE OF 44 WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AS SOON AS THE THEATER QUOTA OF 10,800 IS FILLED AND ADEQUATE REPLACEMENTS ARE AVAILABLE, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE HEADQUARTERS SAID.

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THERE ARE 8,000 WACS IN THE THEATER NOW WHO WILL BE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL UNTIL THEY CAN BE REPLACED. WACS WHOSE SOLDIER HUSBANDS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DISCHARGE WILL BE ABLE TO APPLY FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, HOWEVER.

THE HEADQUARTERS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT LEAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS AWAITING OCCUPATION DUTY OR REDEPLOYMENT WOULD BE STEPPED UP FROM 28,000 TO 175,000.

LEAVE CENTERS HAVE BEEN MADE READY IN PARIS, THE UNITED KINGDOM, BRUSSELS AND THE FRENCH RIVIERA. A LIMITED NUMBER WILL BE PERMITTED LEAVES IN ITALY SOON UNDER AN EXCHANGE PLAN BY WHICH TROOPS IN ITALY MAY VISIT PARIS AND LONDON AND AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE MAY CROSS INTO ITALY ON A MAN-FOR-MAN BASIS.

SN501PEW

PARIS, MAY 11--(AP)---LEAVE ACCOMMODATIONS TO HANDLE AMERICAN TROOPS AWAITING OCCUPATION DUTIES OR REDEPLOYMENT WILL BE STEPPED UP FROM 28,000 TO 175,000, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LEAVE CENTERS IN PARIS, THE UNITED KINGDOM, BRUSSELS AND THE FRENCH RIVIERA ARE BEING PREPARED FOR THE ANTICIPATED RUSH.

IN ADDITION, A NOVEL EXCHANGE PLAN IS BEING WORKED OUT UNDER WHICH TROOPS IN ITALY WILL VISIT PARIS AND LONDON AND TROOPS FROM FRANCE WILL CROSS INTO ITALY ON A MAN FOR MAN BASIS. MAY 12 1945

PM 53 THIRD 1709 JRT 155PLW

PARIS, MAY 11, (AP)- RENE LALIQUE THE MAN WHO WROTE MUSIC IN GLASS " DIED LAST WEEK AT THE AGE OF 85 BUT THE WORKS OF ART THAT HE FASHIONED INDIRECTLY WITH HIS OWN HANDS WILL CONTINUE TO APPEAR

MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY SAID.

THE MOUNDS THAT REPRESENT HOS LIFE'S WORK WERE CAPTURED INTACT BY THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN ALSACE LATE IN APRIL. THIS NEWS REACHED PARIS THE DAY BEFORE M. LALIQUE DIED AND ALTHOUGH HE WAS MORTALLY ILL A SON AND DAUGHTER CONVEYED THE NEWS TO THE DYING MAN.

M. LALIQUE WAS DECORATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WITH THE COMMANDER'S CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR AND HE WORE A NUMBER OF LESSER DECORATIONS.

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M. LALIQUE STARTED HIS CAREER AS A JEWELER BUT EARLY IN LIFE HE SAW THE POTENTIALITIES OF GLASS AND DEVOTED THE REST OF HIS LIFE TO DESIGNING THINGS OF BEAUTY IN GLASS, SUCH AS DINNER SERVICE SETS, TABLE LAMPS, ETC. THE

JEWELS THIT THE LATE GREAT SARAH BERNHARDT WORE ON THE STAGE WERE FASHIONED FROM GLASS BY M.LALIQUE. AP MORINIS 12355-22355 . TPK 2045

30.24.25715

BY WADE WERNER

MAY 12 1945

MAINBURG, GERMANY, MAY 10 ---A GROUP OF NAZI-FINANCEDRADIO MONITORS WHO ASSERT THEY WERE RE-EDUCATED BY CONSTANT LISTENING TO ALLIED PROPAGANDA DURING THE WAR HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO ORGANIZE UNDER ALLIED SUPERVISION THE SIMILAR RE-EDUCATION OF 60,000,000 VANQUISHED FELLOW GERMANS.

THE GROUP CONSISTS OF 10 OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES OF "INTERRADIO", A GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED CORPORATION FORMED IN JANUARY, 1940, TO FURNISH COMPLETE REPORTS OF ALL FOREIGN BROADCASTS TO THE NAZI PARTY, THE GERMAN ARMY, FOREIGN OFFICE, PROPAGANDA MINISTRY AND DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF INTERRADIO WAS IN BERLIN, AND DURING THE HEYDAY OF NAZI POWER THE PAYROLL NUMBERED 4,000 PERSONS OPERATING LISTENING POSTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF GERMANY AND ALL OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

The memorandum conveying the proposal has been forwarded to higher authorities. Meanwhile the self styled converts to Allied thought are interned and their technical equipment sequestered. APN

IN MID-APRIL THE BERLIN HEADQUARTERS STAFF AND KEY PERSONNEL HEADED BY KURT MAIR, THE CORPORATION'S DIRECTOR GENERAL, WERE EVACUATED TO CASTLE OBERLAUTERBACH NEAR HERE, WHERE A FEW DAYS AGO THEY WERE FOUND AND INTERNED BY U.S. THIRD ARMY AUTHORITIES.

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NOW, ACCORDING TO DIRECTOR GENERAL MAIR, INTERRADIO WOULD LIKE TO WORK FOR THE ALLIES.

IN A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO CAPT. WYMAN WICKERSHAM OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO COMMANDS THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT HERE, MAIR EMPHASIZED THAT, WHILE HE AND HIS STAFF WERE THE GOVERNMENT PAYROLL, THEIR JOB WAS TO REPORT FOREIGN NEWS AND PROPAGANDA EXACTLY AS RECEIVED. IT WAS SOMEBODY ELSE'S TASK IN THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY, FOREIGN OFFICE OR DNB TO TWIST AND

DISTORT SOME OF THEM FOR NAZI PURPOSES.

MAIR AND HIS COLLEAGUES HAD TO BE GOOD LISTENERS IN ORDER TO PERFORM AN ACCURATE JOB, WITH THE RESULT, ACCORDING TO MAIR, THAT AFTER FIVE YEARS OF LISTENING COMPLETELY CONVERTED THEM TO THE ALLIED VIEWPOINT.

MAIR ALSO EMPHASIZED THAT THE GERMAN POPULATION AS A WHOLE, ASIDE FROM THE FEW WHO RISKED DEATH OF IMPRISONMENT BY SECRETELY LISTENING TO FOREIGN STATIONS-WAS EFFECTIVELY SHUTXXX OFF FROM ALL CONTACT WITH WORLD OPINION, THEREFORE IT NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO BE REEDUCATED.

" MY COLLABORATORS AND I " MAIR SAID " ARE THE ONLY FEW PERSONS IN GERMANY WHO -TO SUCH EXTENT HAVE HEARD THE VOICE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION DURING THE WHOLE WAR AND WHO ARE ACCURATELY INFORMED OF WORLD OPINION.

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"THUS FOR A LONGTIME WE HAVE KNOWN THE FACTORS OF THE PRESENTXI CATASTROPHE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND WE ALSO KNOW THE GREAT SPIRITUAL ABYSS WHICH HAS TO BE BRIDGED IF THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE TO RENEW THE CONTACTS WITH OTHER "ATIONS"

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THEREFORE ,GERMANY'S NUMBER 1 OFFICIAL LISTENER IN CONTINUED, INTER RADIOS MONITORING EXPERTS WANT TO THROW THEIR TALENTS INTO "COLLABORATION IN THE SPITITUAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE" BY DISSEMINATING THROUGH NXX THE PRESS AND RADIO INSIDE GERMANY THE SAME KIND OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND OPINION WHICH HERETOFORE HAS EVERYWHERE KEPT FROM THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

MAIR AND HIS COLLEGUES ARE WILLING TO GO EVEN BARTHER- THEY ARE WILLING TO COLLABORATE IN XXXXXXXXXXXXXX " THE CREATION OF A NEW GERMAN XXXXXXXX AUTHORITY" CAPABLE OF REPLACING THE OLD REGIME. AS LONG AS A YEAR AGO, MAIR SAID, THEY " CLEARLY SAW DEFEAT" AND BEGAN CAUTIOUS CONTACTS WITH PROMINENT "ON-NAZI GERMANS, HE SAID THAT HE HAD INTERVIEWS WITH A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND XXXXX ALSO WITH CARDINAL FAULHABER.

HE STRESSED THAT THE ALLIED VICTORY WAS A" ACCOMPLISHED FACT " TO PROCEED FROM THE ALLIED MILITARY VICTORY TO DURABLE PAEACE IT SEEMS TO ME NECESSARY TO,OBTAIN XXXXXXXXXXXX VOLUNTARY COOPERATION" FROM THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THE "EW FORMATION" OF POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY", PROCLAIM A PROGRAM OF RESTORATION OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION" AND THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION" OF THE AVAILABLE FOOD," GIVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE "EW HOPE ".

CAPTAIN WICKERSHAM IS FORWARDING THE MEMORANDUM TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES

30.24.25717

FOR PERUSAL. MEANWHILE ENTER R DIO'S SELF STYLED COMMUNIST TO ALLIED PROPAGANDA

CONTINUE TO BE INTERNED AND THEIR RADIO TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT REMAINS SEQUESTERED.

MAY 12 1945

APR WERNER'S 11600- 21160 TPK 1800

British Second Army, Germany, May 11-(AP)-The British second army has arrested about 2,000 leading or active Nazis in its territory and the cleanup probably will require six more months, military government officials said today.

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Some are war criminals, such as the commandant od Belsen concentration camp and 66 SS guards there. They await trials of in military government courts of three kinds: Summary courts which may imprison criminals for a year and fine them $1,000; intermediate courts dealing with any legal punishment except death; and general courts which may impose death. The courts have jurisdiction over all civilians of any nationality, but not over armed forces or prisoners of war.

The arrests thus far include nazis, politicians, suspects, collaborationists and members of the German intelligence

Chamberlains 01045 apr10 pm 833a

ADD LUNEBURGXX RUGGED.

AMONG THE PRISONERS ARRIVING FROM BARTH TODAY WERE CAPT. WALTER H. ROSE OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., NICK SIDOVEAR OF ALPHA, N.J., SGT. G.A. SPELIADES OF DERBY, CONN., SGT. BEN HILL OF STURGIS, MICH. SGT. R.D. PETERS OF WASHINGTON, KANS., SGT. CLARENCE R. SEAILE OF WILKENSBURG, PA., LT. WALLACE COOKE OF OAKLAND, CALIF., LT. GEORGE F. PERY OF ST. HELENS, ORE., LT. C. EMORY JONES OF CRYSTAL CITY,

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TEX., SGT. JULIO A. AGUILAR OF GUATEMALA SGT. HENRY W. ABELMANN, 6247 NORTH KENMORE AVE., CHICAGO, SGT. ROBERT W. WHITNEY OF FLEISCHMANN, N.Y., SGT. ANTHONY J. NICOLO OF PATTERSON, N.J., PVT. JOHN J. URDEA OF SHARON, PA., PVT. LESLIE J. MILLER, 2719 NORTH WARNOCKS ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., LT. RUEL D. BURNHAM OF DIXFIELD, ME., AND SGT. JOHN E. VERBISTSKE OF MIAMI, FLA.

APR CHAMBERLAINS 3D 1415 CCC 345P

PILSEN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 11-(AP)-AMERICAN MEDICAL OFFICERS, GERMAN DOCTORS AND NURSES ATTENDED TODAY THE WOUNDS AND INJURIES OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS GATHERED IN LARGE FIELD HOSPITAL TENTS NEAR HERE.

IN ONE TENT, MAJ.GEORGE S.PORTER OF DALLAS, TEXAS, SCOLDED A GERMAN SOLDIER WHO TRIED TO SLASH HIS THROAT.

PORTER SAID IT WAS INCONSIDERATE TO BURDEN THE MEDICAL ORGANIZATION WITH A SUICIDE ATTEMPT. THE SOLDIER MEEKLY AGREED.

DA1110AEW

ROME, MAY 11-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION (PARTISANS) ARE EXPECTED TO LEAVE HERE NEXT WEEK TO STUDY THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NORTHERN ITALY, POSTPONING FOR A TIME THE SCHEDULED REORGANIZATION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE CABINET OF PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI WAS PLEDGED TO STEP DOWN AS SOON AS ITALY WAS LIBERATED BUT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT A MAJORITY OF POLITICAL LEADERS DECIDED NOT TO EFFECT A REORGANIZATION UNTIL PUBLIC OPINION IN THE NORTH IS FULLY UNDERSTOOD.

SN1142PEW

ROME, MAY 11-(AP)-ALL NAZI TROOPS IN THE DODECANESE INCLUDING THE HOLD-OUT GARRISON OF 12,000 GERMANS ON THE RUGGED NORTHWEST COAST OF CRETE, HAVE SURRENDERED, THE ALLIED NAVAL COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SURRENDER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS INVOLVED AN OVERALL TOTAL OF 20,000, THE BALANCE BEING MADE UP FROM THE GERMAN TROOPS ON RHODES, MELOS, COO AND VARIOUS GROUPS OF SMALLER ISLETS IN THE AEGEAN SEA.

CRETE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN PARTLY OCCUPIED BY ALLIED FORCES. LANDING PARTIES PUT ASHORE ON THE OTHER ISLANDS MAY 9.

CRETE WAS FIRST LOST BY THE BRITISH AND GREEKS AFTER 12 DAYS OF FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER FOLLOWING THE LANDING OF NAZI PARACHUTE TROOPS ON MAY 20, 1941.

IN ABANDONING CRETE AT THE TIME, THE BRITISH WERE ABLE TO RESCUE 15,000 ALLIED TROOPS, OR MORE THAN HALF THE GARRISON OF THIS STRATEGIC OUTPOST OF GREECE.

MAY 12 1945

BY MID-1943 ALLIED AIR POWER HAD BEGUN TO MAKE THE NAZI CRETAN BASES AS COSTLY TO THE GERMANS AS THEY HAD BEEN TO WIN ORIGINALLY.

FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1944 THE GERMANS MANAGED TO HOLD LIMITED SEA CONTROL IN THE AREA, BUT LOST IT DURING THE EARLY FALL AFTER INCESSANT ALLIED BOMBINGS AND STEPPED-UP BRITISH NAVAL OPERATIONS.

DURING THE LATTER MONTHS OF 1944 BRITISH NAVAL UNITS DEALT TERRIFIC BLOWS TO NAZI SHIPPING IN THE AEGEAN AND VIRTUALLY BLOCKADED THE GARRISONS ON CRETE, RHODES, AND MELOS.

WE747PEW

AMERICANS OF THE 88TH INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED VON KREMENY IN A SUMPTUOUS APARTMENT. THEY INCLUDED LT.COL.GEORGE WALKER, SAGINAW, MICH., MAJ. JAMES FLANAGAN, ANAMOSA, IOWA; CAPT. WOLFGANG LEHMAN, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.; AND SGTS.CASSIE KUEMIN, DETROIT, MICH. AND DON BUTTENBERG, OF BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

SN729PEW

BY ROBERT STUDEVANT

OSLO, MAY 11-(AP)-VIDKUN QUISLING'S POLICE MINISTER JONAS LIE AND POLICE CHIEF HENRIK ROGSTAD REPORTEDLY COMMITTED SUICIDE BY SHOOTING TONIGHT IN A BUNKER OUTSIDE OSLO WHERE THEY HAD BARRICADED THEMSELVES AGAINST PATRIOT FORCES SINCE LIBERATION DAY.

THEIR COMPANION, QUISLING'S MINISTER OF JUSTICE SVERRE RIISNAES, WALKED OUT OF THE "FORTRESS" TO SURRENDER TO HOME FRONT UNITS AND REPORT THAT LIE AND ROGSTAD HAD JUST SHOT THEMSELVES THROUGH THE HEADS WITH PISTOLS. PATRIOT LEADERS SAID HE APPARENTLY HAD REFUSED TO JOIN IN A SUICIDE PACT.

PATRIOTS IMMEDIATELY ENTERED THE BUNKER TO RETRIEVE THE BODIES.

HOME FRONT LEADERS SAID LIE APPARENTLY WAS DRUNK WHEN HE SHOT HIMSELF. HE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE TAKEN 50 BOTTLES OF LIQUOR WITH HIM WHEN HE AND HIS COHORTS RETREATED TO THE BARRICADE, WHICH WAS ON A SUBURBAN ESTATE.

(EDS: IN ABOVE MAY BYLINE BY ROBERT STURDEVANT)

(EDS: IN ABOVE MAKE BYLINE BY ROBERT STURDEVANT)

SN1041PEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 11-(AP)-A SWEDISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH FROM OSLO REPORTED THAT VIDKUN QUISLING'S POLICE MINISTER JONAS LIE AND POLICE CHIEF HENRIK ROGSTAD COMMITTED SUICIDE BY SHOOTING TODAY IN A BUNKER WHERE THEY HAD BARRICADED THEMSELVES SINCE LIBERATION DAY.

THEIR COMPANION, QUISLING'S MINISTER OF JUSTICE SVERRE RIISNAES, SURRENDERED TO PATRIOTS SURROUNDING THE "FORTRESS," SITUATED ON A FARM OUTSIDE OSLO, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE PATRIOTS HAD DECLINED TO STORM THE BUNKER, SAYING THEY PLANNED TO LET THE FUGITIVES STARVE AND WOULD NOT "WASTE A SINGLE PATRIOT LIFE ON THE RATS."

WHEN THE SIEGE BEGAN TUESDAY THE PUPPET LEADERS HAD A GUARD OF 200 HIRED MEN ARMED WITH RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS. BY WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE GUARD HAD DWINDLED TO 10. EARLY YESTERDAY LIE OFFERED TO SURRENDER ON "HONORABLE TERMS," A PHRASE AT WHICH THE PATRIOTS SCOFFED.

SN959PEW

MEXICO CITY, MAY 11-(AP)-AN IMPORTANT FACTORY OF ALUMINUM PLATE AND TIN LEAD AND ALUMINUM LEAF FOR WRAPPING SMALL PACKAGES IS ABOUT TO BE ESTABLISHED HERE WITH MEXICAN AND NORTH AMERICAN CAPITAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LUIS G.LEGORRETA, MANAGER OF THE BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO, AND WALTER L.RICE, VICEPRESIDENT OF THE REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY, OF RICHMOND, VA.

MAY 12 1945

THEY SAID PLANS FOR THE FACTORY HAD BEEN DRAWN AND SITE FOR IT SELECTED IN THE SUBURBS OF MEXICO CITY. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT ARE ABOUT TO BE SHIPPED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT WAS SAID TO BE VERY LARGE.

THE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL OF THE ENTERPRISE WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY. THE ORGANIZERS PLAN TO HAVE THE PLANT MANUFACTURE EVENTUALLY ALL KINDS OF ALUMINUM ARTICLES.

XE13AGW

MEXICO CITY, MAY 11-(AP)-A LARGE TRUNK CONTAINING RARE BOOKS AND OTHER VALUABLES BELONGING TO MINISTER AND COUNSELOR MANUEL GARCIA GAROFALO MESA, OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY, WAS OPENED AND ITS CONTENTS STOLEN AFTER BEING SHIPPED IN HAVANA FOR MEXICO CITY VIA VERACRUZ, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE TRUNK WAS LOCKED, SEALED AND INSURED AND CAME INTO THE

COUNTRY WITH DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY FROM DUTY. WHEN OPENED HERE IT WAS FOUND TO BE FULL OF GRAVEL.

MAY 12 1945

XF140ACW MH

OTTAWA, MAY 11--(AP)--AMONG CANADIAN ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR LIBERATED IN EUROPE WHOSE NAMES WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY WAS LANCE CPL. ROBERT CHRISTIAN, A3514, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. VIRGINIA C. CHRISTIAN, IS C/O HENRY SHARROW, 611 STATE ST., ALGONAC, MICH.

MC 936PEW MAY 11 CANPRESS

OTTAWA, MAY 11--(AP)--AMONG CANADIAN ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR LIBERATED IN EUROPE WHOSE NAMES WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY WAS PVT. WILLIAM EMERSON KALKINS, B41428, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. EDNA OGDEN, LIVES AT (2116 16TH AVE. S.) ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

MC 932PEW MAY 11 CANPRESS

OTTAWA, MAY 11-(AP)-DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT CANADA SUFFERED 102,875 CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, INCLUDING 37,206 DEAD AND 3,769 MISSING, UP TO MAY 7, EVE OF THE END OF WAR IN EUROPE.

SN1153PEW
BY JOHN GROVER

MAY 12 1945

CALCUTTA, MAY 11-(AP)- THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO BE BESTOWED IN THIS THEATER HAS BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO LT. JACK KNIGHT, OF MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS. LT. GEN. DANIEL SULTAN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

KNIGHT WAS KILLED ON FEB. 2, IN A BLOODY SIX-HOUR FIGHT FOR A STRATEGIC HILL NEAR LOIKANG, NORTH OF LASHIO.

COMMANDER OF A DISMOUNTED CAVALRY UNIT, KNIGHT WHILE RECONNOITERING FOUND HIMSELF IN THE MIDDLE OF A HORSESHOE FORMATION OF ENEMY PILLBOXES. HE TOSSED GRENADES AT THE ENEMY AS HE CALLED FOR TROOPS TO COME UP.

KNIGHT WAS HIT IN THE FACE BY MORTAR SHRAPNEL, BUT ALTHOUGH HALF-BLINDED REGROUPED HIS SQUADS AND CONTINUED TO LEAD THE ATTACK UNTIL HE WAS FELLED BY A SECOND JAP GRENADE.

SGT. CURTIS KNIGHT, THE LIEUTENANT'S BROTHER, TOOK OVER THE TROOP COMMAND BUT WAS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY DROPPED WITH A WOUND UNDER THE HEART.

LT. KNIGHT ORDERED HIS BROTHER CARRIED TO SAFETY, THEN RAISED HIMSELF TO ONE ELBOW AND CONTINUED DIRECTING THE ASSAULT. HE STARTED TO CRAWL TOWARDS THE LAST PILLBOX WHEN HE WAS HIT A THIRD TIME AND KILLED.

MAY 12 1945

30-24-25719

COL. WILLIAM OSBORNE, KNIGHT'S COMMANDER AND A VETERAN OF BATAAN AND MERRILL'S MARAUDERS, SAID: "IN MORE THAN FOUR YEARS OF COMBAT I'VE SEEN MANY OFFICERS FIGHT AND DIE, BUT LT. KNIGHT'S ACTION IS THE FINEST EXAMPLE OF COURAGE, VALOR AND LEADERSHIP OF ANY OFFICER I HAVE EVER COMMANDED."

MAY 12 1945

APRA /1120S/KIN/ 1150A

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

CHIHKIANG, MAY 11-(AP)-IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE USED "HUMAN DETONATORS" TO RID THEIR AIR FIELDS AND OTHER PLACES OF SENSITIVE DELAYED-ACTION BOMBS DROPPED BY THE 14TH AIRFORCE.

THESE BOMBS, WHICH AMERICAN AIRMEN CALL "BUTTERFLY BOMBS," ARE DISCHARGED BY THE SLIGHTEST MOVEMENT, EVEN VIBRATION SET UP BY A MAN WALKING CLOSE BY. THEY ARE IDEAL FOR DENYING THE ENEMY THE USE OF ROADS AND AIRFIELDS.

IT IS NOW LEARNED THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE "BRIBED" CHINESE COOLIES TO PICK UP THESE BOMBS. NATURALLY, PROMISES OF SUCH THINGS AS RICE NEVER HAVE TO BE FULFILLED.

SN602PEW

MAY 12 1945

HONOLULU, MAY 11-(AP)-THE PACIFIC EDITION OF THE SERVICEMEN'S NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, WILL BEGIN PUBLICATION MONDAY, LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON JR.ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DAILY TABLOID NEWSPAPER WILL CARRY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' FULL REPORT GOING TO HAWAII'S NEWSPAPERS AS WELL AS LOCAL NEWS AND OTHER NEWS SERVICES, INCLUDING THE ARMY NEWS SERVICE.

"I HAVE FOR MANY MONTHS DESIRED TO SEE A THEATER-WIDE DAILY NEWSPAPER WHICH PROVIDES OUR FIGHTING MEN WITH A FAST FACTUAL ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE WORLD.

"I AM GRATIFIED IT IS NOW POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH SUCH A NEWSPAPER, PARTICULARLY AT A TIME WHEN VICTORY OVER OUR ENEMY IN THE PACIFIC DRAWS STEADILY NEARER."

WHILE THE STARS AND STRIPES HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN NUMEROUS EDITIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER IT HAS NEVER ENTERED THE PACIFIC. PUBLISHED IN HONOLULU, IT WILL BE FLOWN TO THE FORWARD AREAS FOR TROOPS UNTIL SUCH A TIME AS ADDITIONAL PUBLICATION FACILITIES CAN BE SET UP AT SAIPAN AND OTHER FORWARD BASES.

HG1030PCW

HONOLULU, MAY 11-(AP)-FRED R.KINGMAN, DISTRICT MANAGER OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, ANNOUNCED THE REVOCATION OF HONOLULU'S BROWNOUT EFFECTIVE AS OF TODAY.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THERE WILL BE NO RELAXATION OF ITS REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESENT. OAHU IS CLASSIFIED AS AN ACUTE LABOR SHORTAGE AREA.

HG1030PCW

BY CLYDE FARNSWORTH

CHIHKIANG, MAY 11-(AP)-AN OBLITERATION RAID THAT WIPED OUT THE STAGING CENTER OF PAOCHING MULTIPLIED TODAY THE TROUBLES OF THE JAPANESE CAUGHT IN THE WRECKAGE OF THEIR WESTERN HUNAN OFFENSIVE.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD SAID THAT JAPANESE FRONT FORCES ALREADY WERE RUNNING LOW ON AMMUNITION BEFORE THE BASE WAS STRUCK BY 100 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES WEDNESDAY IN ONE OF THE HEAVIEST STRIKES OF THIS WAR BY THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE.

THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE FORCE OF 20,000 TO 25,000 HAS BEEN SLICED INTO SEGMENTS BY THE VALIANT CHINESE COUNTER DRIVES AND THE REDUCTION OF THESE ONE BY ONE MAY BE EXPECTED.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PAOCHING FOLLOWED ONLY AFTER REPEATED EFFORTS THROUGH PAMPHLETS TO WARN THE CHINESE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE DANGER OF REMAINING THERE AND FEW IF ANY CIVILIANS LIKELY WERE THERE WHEN 100 AMERICAN BOMBERS STRUCK.

THE WAY MAY NOW BE CLEARED FOR A CHINESE GRAND OFFENSIVE EVENTUALLY AGAINST THE JAPANESE SUPPLY CORRIDOR RUNNING THROUGH SOUTHEAST CHINA INTO SOUTHEAST ASIA.

THE CLOSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND AMERICANS AS WAS SHOWN IN THE PAOCHING COUNTERDRIVE THAT SAVED THIS AIR BASE OF CHIHKIANG WAS ONE OF THE MOST HEARTENING TURNS OF THE WAR IN CHINA

IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE JAPANESE ALREADY WITHDRAWN IN BULK FROM BURMA WILL ATTEMPT TO PULL BACK INTO CHINA FROM MALAYA, THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA FOR THE FINAL KNOCKDOWN FIGHT.

A MILLION JAPANESE TROOPS NOW ARE SPREAD OVER CHINA AND A RETREAT FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA, IF IN ANY DEGREE SUCCESSFUL, WOULD ALTER THE MILITARY SITUATION IN CHINA SOMEWHAT IN THE ENEMY'S FAVOR.

BUT IF SUPPLIES ARE CUT OFF, CHINA MAY BE TURNED INTO A VAST SLAUGHTER GROUND.

MAY 12 1945

IT IS APPARENT EVEN NOW THAT THE SUPPLY SHOE IS PINCHING THE JAPANESE FOOT IN CHINA.

SEALANES TO SOUTHEAST ASIA ALREADY HAVE BEEN DENIED THE ENEMY AND LAND COMMICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO INCREASING ASSAULT BY AIR.

SN613PEW

HIS WIFE, HELEN, OF PORTSMOUTH, O., MARRIED ENSIGN ROBERT A. MACDOWELL (CAP D), NOW ON DUTY IN THE PACIFIC, SIX MONTHS AFTER THE WAR DEPARTMENT DECLARED HIM DEAD. HE WAS FREED WITH THE FALL OF RANGOON.

GOAD, BEFORE HE LEFT THE UNITED STATES, GAVE HIS WIFE A LETTER TO BE OPENED IN THE EVENT OF HIS DEATH.

IN IT HE URGED HER TO REMARRY, FORGET HIM AND LIVE A HAPPY, NORMAL LIFE.

"WE'LL WORK IT OUT SOME WAY," GOAD SAID. "I HAVE HAD ONLY A BRIEF CABLE (FROM MRS.GOAD-MACDOWELL) AND THAT'S NOT VERY INFORMATIVE. WHEN I GET A LETTER, OR BETTER YET WHEN I GET HOME, THINGS WILL GET SQUARED AWAY."

THE LIEUTENANT IS AMONG 60 LIBERATED PRISONERS WHO EXPECT TO BE FLOWN HOME SHORTLY. THEY NOW ARE GETTING RENEWED SERUM IMMUNIZATION SHOTS AND UNDERGOING EXAMINATIONS TO DETERMINE HOW THE JAPS' STARVATION RATIONS AFFECTED THEM.

SN1145PEW

THE WAR FRONTS LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT:

PHILIPPINES: A THIRD AMERICAN LANDING ON MINDANAO SURPRISED JAPANESE AND CLAMPED DOUBLE PINCER ON ENEMY FORCES. AUSTRALIANS ADVANCED TWO MILES SOUTH ON TARAKAN ISLAND, BORNEO, BUT JAPANESE RESISTED FIERCELY IN CENTRAL SECTOR.

OKINAWA: STRONGEST U.S. OFFENSIVE OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA CAMPAIGN NETTED GAINS UP TO HALF A MILE PUTTING YANKS WITHIN SIGHT OF TWO CHIEF WESTERN OBJECTIVES, NAHA AND SHURI CITIES. JAPANESE SLAIN TOTAL 39,462. NAVY CASUALTIES FROM MARCH 18, START OF RYUKYUS

30.24-25721

CAMPAIGN, THROUGH WEDNESDAYTOTAL 6,583 INCLUDING 1,283 DEAD.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
PHILIPPINES
40TH INFANTRY LANDS ON NORTH MINDANAO, ADVANCES FOUR MILES.
OKINAWA
6TH MARINE ADVANCES 800 YARDS TOWARD NAHA.
77TH INFANTRY GAINS HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING SHURI.
1ST MARINE CAPTURES DAKESHI VILLAGE.
96TH INFANTRY GAINS SLOWLY ON EAST COAST.
PCW

MAY 12 1945

BORNEO: AUSTRALIANS AND DUTCH ADVANCED TO SOUTHERN EDGE OF DJOEATA OIL FIELD.
PHILIPPINES: EIGHTH ARMY ENGAGES MAIN JAPANESE GARRISON NEAR DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO. SIXTH ARMY MOVED SWIFTLY IN ON IPO DAM, NEAR MANILA.
RYUKYUS: TENTH ARMY CROSSED MOUTH OF ASA RIVER ON WEST COAST OF OKINAWA.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
PHILIPPINES:
24TH INFANTRY FOUGHT JAPANESE GARRISON FORCE NEAR DAVAO CITY.
25TH, 32ND AND 37TH INFANTRY BATTLED FIERCELY ON BALETE PASS APPROACHES, LUZON.
31ST INFANTRY CONSOLIDATED ADVANCE ON CENTRAL MINDANAO.
43RD INFANTRY CLOSED IN ON IPO DAM, NEAR MANILA.
RYUKYUS:
1ST MARINE DIVISION MADE SHORT ADVANCE ON WEST FLANK, OKINAWA LINE.
6TH MARINE DIVISION CROSSED ASA RIVER ON WEST COAST, OKINAWA.
7TH AND 77TH INFANTRY MADE SMALL GAIN ON EAST FLANK, OKINAWA LINE.
WW441APW

NEW YORK, MAY 11--CBS TODAY CARRIED THE FOLLOWING BROADCAST FROM BILL SLOCUM, JR., ITS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY
"PRETTY SOON I EXPECT A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY MIGHT TO ROAR DOWN UNTER DEN LINDEN AS WE SEND A TOKEN FORCE INTO THE RUINS OF BERLIN. I AM TOLD THAT IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT THIS HISTORIC ENTRY OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS INTO BERLIN WILL NOT BE COVERED BY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER OR RADIO REPORTERS.
"THERE IS A GREAT MYSTERY SURROUNDING THIS STORY. THERE ARE SOME 'MENTIONS' OF RUSSIAN REFUSAL TO PERMIT OUR REPORTERS TO ACCOMPANY AMERICAN TROOPS. BUT THOSE OF US WHO HAVE HAD OCCASION TO MINGLE WITH THE RUSSIANS ARE JUST A TRIFLE CYNICAL ABOUT THIS RUMOR. WHENEVER WE GET WITH THE RUSSIANS OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM IS GETTING AWAY FROM THEM. THEY LIKE US.
"IN ANY EVENT, AT THE MOMENT, IT SEEMS THERE WILL BE NO AMERICANS AROUND TO RECORD THE ENTRY OF YANKEE TROOPS INTO BERLIN."
FD958AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 11-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ADMITTED TODAY THAT JAPAN'S FUTURE IS "TREMENDOUSLY DIFFICULT AND WARNED THE HOMELAND OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIED PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.
FOR THE SITUATION CAUSED BY THE END OF EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES, THE ENEMY RADIO HAD A READY SOLUTION--WHEN FIGHTING ALONE THE JAPANESE "ARE ABLE TO MANIFEST A 10-FOLD STRENGTH."
ONE BROADCAST OF THE SERIES MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

MAY 12 1945

SERVICE ATTACHED "GREAT SIGNIFICANCE" TO THE CONTINUED FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN. IT ADDED:
"ENEMY NATIONS ARE CONSTRUING OUR ACTION AS CONSTITUTING A BID FOR PEACE, BUT THIS IS AN ENTIRELY MISTAKEN IDEA. JAPAN HAS CLEARLY STATED TO THE WORLD THAT SHE WILL FIGHT TO THE END AGAINST BRITAIN AND AMERICA AND, AT THE SAME TIME, MAINTAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA."
THE SAME BROADCAST ADMITTED JAPAN STARTED THE WAR "ON HER OWN ACCORD FOR HER OWN REASONS," AND NOT "WITH THE IDEA THAT GERMANY WOULD TAKE SIDES WITH US." IT SAID THE FIGHT PUT UP BY GERMANY AND HITLER HAD "LEFT A DEEP IMPRESSION ON THE MINDS OF JAPANESE" AND ASSERTED THE "TRUE PICTURE OF THE JAPANESE SPIRIT OF TODAY" IS "TO AVENGE FALLEN GERMANY AND TO SMASH THE ENEMY."
ALTHOUGH CAUTIONING JAPAN TO EXPECT FROM ITS ENEMIES "AN EVEN MORE PERSISTENT CAMPAIGN OF PROPAGANDA WARFARE," THE TOKYO RADIO SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT "SO LONG AS WE MAINTAIN OUR CORRECT COMPOSURE."
ANOTHER BROADCAST GAVE THE FIRST EVIDENCE THAT ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN TO CREATE THE "NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARMY" WHICH TOKYO HAS SAID WOULD DEFEND THE HOMELAND IN EVENT OF INVASION. THIS WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NIPPON'S EX-SERVICEMEN AND YOUTHS OF 16 AND OVER WHO HAVE NOT BEEN CONSCRIPTED WILL BE SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE INDUCTION AFTER MAY 20.
A HINT THAT EX-SERVICEMEN MIGHT NOT BE IN FULL ACCORD WITH THE CURRENT PROGRAM CAME IN THE STATEMENT THAT THEY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE "AN ACCURATE REPORT TO PROVE THEIR LOYALTY AND PROFOUND SENSE OF DUTY."

MAY 12 1945

JQ420PCW NM

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT ON THE USE AND REHABILITATION OF WESTERN EUROPE'S WAR-WRECKED INLAND TRANSPORTATION HAS BEEN SIGNED BY THIS COUNTRY AND SIX OTHER NATIONS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE AGREEMENT, DESIGNED TO COORDINATE TRAFFIC AND HELP IN REHABILITATION OF WHAT IS LEFT OF RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS AND INLAND WATERWAYS IN EUROPE, WAS SIGNED IN LONDON MAY 8 BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY.
IT SETS UP A PROVISIONAL ADVISORY ORGANIZATION WITH TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT STATED THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING WITH RUSSIA AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES A DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR A MORE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
CHARLES P. TAFT, HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION POLICY, EXPLAINED THAT RUSSIE AND OTHER POWERS HAD NOT ENTERED THE PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT BECAUSE IT HAD NOT YET APPROVED THE DRAFT. IT IS HOPED, HE SAID, THAT A MORE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION CAN BE CREATED SOON.
THE FUNCTION OF THE PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION IS PURELY ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE, AND IT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO GIVE ORDERS TO ANY GOVERNMENT OR OCCUPYING AUTHORITY, TAFT STATED.
UNDER THE AGREEMENT, TAFT EXPLAINED, MEMBER GOVERNMENTS RECOGNIZE THAT THEY HAD A MORAL OBLIGATION TO HELP EACH OTHER IN THEIR PRESENT PLIGHT.
THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT IS TO FACILITATE THE MOVEMENT OF MILITARY FORCES AND SUPPLIES. IT IS ELSO EXPECTED TO AID IN THE MOVEMENT OF CIVILIAN SUPPLIES AND IN THE REPATRIATION OF THE MILLIONS

OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

THE PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT MAY BE ABROGATED BY ANY MEMBER POWER UPON THREE MONTHS NOTICE, WHILE THE MORE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION CONTEMPLATED WOULD RUN FOR TWO YEARS WITH MEMBER POWERS ABLE TO WITHDRAW UPON GIVING 18 MONTHS NOTICE.

D68WX

THIS COUNTRY'S INTEREST IN THE AGREEMENT IS TO FACILITATE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FROM EUROPE AND TO SUPPLY OCCUPATION TROOPS, TAFT SAID. HE ADDED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT'S ADHERENCE TO THE POST IS THROUGH AN EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT, WHICH HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. HE SAID THEY RAISED NO OBJECTION.

GENERAL C.D.YOUNG, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION, HAS BEEN NAMED AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TAFT SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS IMPORTANT NOT ONLY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF GETTING THE WRECKAGE OF EUROPEAN TRANSPORT FUNCTIONING AGAIN, BUT ALSO TO FORESTALL, BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT, MEMBER NATIONS FROM GRABBING WHAT REMAINS OF THE RAIL, HIGHWAY AND INLAND WATERWAY EQUIPMENT FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES.

THE AGREEMENT ALSO SEEKS TO GUIDE THE REPLACEMENT OF DISPLACED ROLLING STOCK AND EQUIPMENT AND TO ADVISE ON ALLOCATION PROBLEMS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY FRIDAY MAY 11)

SUER157PEW

MAY 12 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 11-(AP)-UNITED STATES DELEGATES WERE REPORTED IN AGREEMENT TODAY ON A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL WHICH WOULD RETAIN IN FORCE A REGIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

THE PROPOSAL IS BASED PRIMARILY ON THE CONCEPT THAT NATIONS HAVE AN INHERENT RIGHT TO BAND TOGETHER FOR SELF-DEFENSE. IT WOULD CONTINUE THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM IN FORCE FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR, THEN PUT IT UNDER A WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL, ASSUMING THAT AGENCY WAS SET UP BY THAT TIME.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL HAS NOT YET BEEN REDUCED TO FINAL FORM.

AS TENTATIVELY DRAWN IT WOULD LEAVE FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION THE RECOMMENDATION IN THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC, SIGNED AT MEXICO CITY MARCH 3, THAT AMERICAN REPUBLICS MOVE LATER TO BIND THEMSELVES BY TREATY FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE.

ANY SUCH FUTURE ARRANGEMENT, UNDER THE LANGUAGE OF THE MEXICO CITY AGREEMENT ITSELF, WOULD HAVE TO BE "CONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WHEN FORMED."

THE AMERICAN-DISCUSSED PROPOSAL WAS CALCULATED TO PRESERVE THE OVERALL AUTHORITY OF THE PROJECTED WORLD LEAGUE AND YET SATISFY THE DEMANDS OF LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS TO KEEP INTACT THE AGREEMENT THEY SIGNED TO ACT TOGETHER UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT'S WARTIME POWERS TO PRESERVE PRESENT BOUNDARIES.

MAY 12 1945

PROJECTED ON A WORLD WIDE BASIS, IT WOULD PERMIT ANY SIMILAR REGIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE. THUS THE AMERICANS, WOULD NOT BE PLACED IN THE POSITION OF ASKING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE FEAR OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATES HAS BEEN THAT IF THEY INDICATED THIS COUNTRY WAS PLACING CHIEF RELIANCE FOR HEMISPHERE DEFENSE IN A REGIONAL AGREEMENT, RATHER THAN IN THE OVERALL POWER OF THE LEAGUE, EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC ALLIES WOULD CONCLUDE THEY HAD BETTER MAKE WHAT SECTIONAL PACTS THEY COULD RATHER THAN DEPEND ON THE WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR FUTURE SECURITY.

AT THE SAME TIME, DELEGATES HAVE NOT WANTED TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THEY WERE WILLING TO JUNK AN AGREEMENT SIGNED ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN A MONTH AND A HALF AGO--A PACT IN WHICH MANY LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS EVIDENTLY HAVE PLACED GREAT RELIANCE.

THE ANSWER SEEMED TO BE TO KEEP AT LEAST A PART OF MEXICO CITY'S AGREEMENTS IN FORCE BUT NOT TO MAKE ANY FUTURE COMITMENTS WHICH WOULD HAMSTRING THE LEAGUE'S WORLD POWER.

APPARENTLY AWAITING FINAL WORD FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE QUESTION THE DELEGATION PLANNED TO MEET TOMORROW MORNING FOR ANOTHER AND PERHAPS LAST ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THE IDEA TO A FORMAL AMENDMENT.

MM750PPW NM

MAY 12 1945

C O R R E C T I O N

SAN FRANCISCO--IN FIRST NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE 7TH GRAF (INSERTED) BEGINNING "BUT A SPECIAL" ELIMINATE "BUT" AT START AND MAKE IT "A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION WAS REPORTED IN TENTATIVE AGREEMENT, BUT WITH MORE WORK TO BE DONE. ARMY AND ETC., AS SENT.

THE AP MAY 12 1945

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MAY 13 1945

AMERICANS ENTER NAHA SUBURBS; RUSSIANS IN MOP-UP TAKE 700,000; U. S. FREES FIRST 2,500 VETERANS

165 JAP PLANES DOWNED DURING RAIDS ON FLEET

One Major Ship, Several Smaller Ones Damaged by Enemy Bombers.

MARINES ADVANCE

Battle Way into Takamotoji, North of the Asato River.

MAY 13 1945

GUAM, Sunday, May 13 (AP)—Leathernecks of the Sixth Marine division drove into a suburb of Naha, about 500 yards from Naha itself, as troops of the 10th U.S. Army made a general, slow, bitterly-fought advance along the southern Okinawa front yesterday.

Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's 10th Army Yanks battled ahead doggedly on the second day of their new full-strength drive despite strong Japanese air attacks.

These attacks, made in strength Thursday and Friday, damaged one major fleet unit—probably a battleship or large carrier—and several other smaller ships, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique.

Destroyer Bags 19 Planes

Paced by one destroyer which alone shot down 19 Japanese aircraft, carrier pilots and ships destroyed 165 of the attackers.

The destroyer's 19-plane record probably is an all-time mark for a ship of that size in one air attack.

(The old carrier, Hornet, claimed 26 Japanese raiders downed before she was mortally wounded Oct. 26, 1942, and the Battleship North Dakota claimed her guns downed 34 in defending another carrier in the same battle. The Hornet's claim was for one 80-plane attack; the North Dakota's for several attacks.)

The advance by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's Sixth Marine division into Takamotoji was the day's outstanding forward push. Takamotoji is north of the Asto river, which forms still another natural barrier to capture of Naha and its big airfield to the south. The Leathernecks, at a cost of scores killed, bridged the Asa river only two days ago in a daring maneuver.

The First Marine division and the 77th Army division in the center of the southern Okinawa line made progress against Japanese cave and ridge positions.

On the east coast, the 96th division captured important strongpoints and straightened its line which flanks Yonabaru airstrip.

Japs Cling to Airfield

The 96th troops hold positions a mile and a half beyond the southern end of the airstrip, but the Japanese have prevented capture of the field because they still hold commanding positions from which they can pour artillery onto the runway.

In operations presumably intended to deny islands flanking the Okinawa area to any Japanese use, cruisers and destroyers bombarded Minami Daito island about 200 miles east of Okinawa Thursday.

Yesterday, troops of the 10th Army invaded small Tori island, about 55 miles west of Okinawa. The island was occupied without opposition. Both Tori and Minami Daito were valuable to the Japanese for observation positions.

Street fighting was under way in Takamotoji as the Marines battled for entry into Naha itself after 42 days of the Central Pacific's most sustained bitter ground campaign.

Yanks Using Tanks

All four Yank divisions on the southern line are employing tanks. The 77th division effectively employed flame-throwing tanks against Japanese caves.

There is this disadvantage however to using tanks. After a tanked advance half a day often is required to mop up bypassed Japanese to the rear, one officer of the 77th division explained.

On Wednesday, Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitcher's fast carriers raided airfields and shipping on islands in the Amami group in the northern Ryukyus. It was in this strike that the major fleet unit was damaged.

This action ranged from the northern Ryukyus to American forces lying off Okinawa. A total of 72 Japanese airplanes were destroyed, including 40 over Okinawa. Ships' guns shared with carrier pilots in downing the enemy airplanes.

The Amami raid saw Yank pilots destroying four more Nipponese planes on the ground in low level attacks and damaging warehouses, installations and a number of luggers.

Attack Ships Off Corea

Navy search bombers again winged to the Korea area, sinking a coastal cargo ship and setting three cargo ships afire.

Aleutians-based Army Mitchells sank a small cargo ship and damaged two others in Kataoka harbor, Shimushu island, in the northern Kuriles. One Mitchell was lost.

Other bomb and rocket targets were radar installations on Minami Cape, Shimushu island; Kashiwadara on Paramushiro; Truk and Yap in the Carolines, Wake and the Palaus.

Apparently realizing the Americans were about to open their big offensive on Okinawa, the Japanese Thursday night launched numerous attacks on the ground and sent air squadrons against the Yank jumpoff positions and naval invasion craft offshore.

The enemy's ground attacks failed, with practically all the assaulting troops meeting death along the U. S. lines.

Through May 10, the day before the Yank offensive began, 39,469 Japanese have been killed on Okinawa, the American communique said.

Japanese strength on the island at the time of the invasion has been estimated at around 85,000 by American officers.

Yank ground casualties for the campaign on Okinawa and neighboring islands through May 7 totaled 16,425, with 2,684 dead. United States Naval casualties for the entire Ryukyu campaign, from March 18 through May 9, were 6,853.

Four U.S. Divisions In Big Push For Naha, Shuri

MAY 13 1945

Guam, May 12 (AP)—Four attacking American division and bitterly resisting Japanese were locked in close-quarter combat today along the entire Okinawa Island front where both sides frequently charged with fixed bayonets.

Perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 Japanese and Americans were involved in fighting over ridges and ravines along the 4-mile battle line. Flame throwers, tanks and blazing gaso-

line seared interlocking cave defenses as the first Yank two-corps offensive hammered to within a mile of the two major objectives—Shuri, a medieval type fortress in the center, and Naha, shattered west coast port and capital of the southern Ryukyus.

Greatest Yank Assault

"You won't see spectacular advances, because this isn't that kind of fighting," said Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., as his 10th Army opened its greatest assault yesterday while Japanese suicide planes attacked shipping offshore. "But you will see many Japs killed and you will see them gradually rolled back."

And that is the way it was, Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from the front—bitter fighting all across the island.

Naval, land and aerial artillery supported the attack by the 1st and 6th Marine divisions and the army's 77th and 96th infantry divisions.

Navy Casualties

Testifying to the toughness of the naval campaign, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the past week's naval casualties were 1,302. Total Navy casualties for the Ryukyus campaign, March 18 through Wednesday, were 6,853—1,283 officers and men killed, 3,498 wounded and 2,072 missing.

After hurling back infiltration attacks during the night Buckner loosed the greatest offensive of the 41-day-old campaign to crack the main Japanese defense of the vital island, 325 miles from Japan's homeland.

Both the 1st Marine Division on the West and the 77th Infantry Division in the center gained hilltops dominating Shuri.

Supplementing orthodox methods of routing out Japanese, Yanks poured large quantities of aviation gasoline down slopes into cave entrances and ignited it.

Double Iwo Jima Toll

Thirty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-two Japanese dead have been counted in the Okinawa campaign—approaching double the figure of Iwo Jima.

Along the West Coast, the 6th Marine Division, which audaciously bridged the Asa River Thursday, advanced a half mile.

Most of the infiltrating Japanese—even one clutching a telephone wire—were sprawled in death at dawn as Buckner's newly-launched southern assault jumped off.

Three United States vessels were damaged by suicide planes in an attack linked with the ground assault. The enemy lost 40 planes, Nimitz announced.

Observing enemy movements in the Yonabaru vicinity, the 77th Division placed the area under heavy fire.

On the east flank, the 96th Division gained about 200 yards under heavy Japanese fire from the southwest slopes of Kuhazu area. In the Kibara village sector, assaulting 7th Division units were met with white phosphorous grenades.

RUSSIANS CLOSING TRAP ON GERMANS

Reds Capture 700,000 Foes In Final Mopping Up

London, Sunday, May 13 (AP)—Russian armies have captured more than 700,000 enemy troops and 63 Nazi generals in mopping up scattered resistance on the Eastern front since Germany's unconditional surrender Tuesday, Moscow said last night.

Thousands of these troops were being moved eastward by the Red Army. They were bound for Russia for the work of restoring ruined Soviet cities, villages and factories. "Before them now is no role of idle gentlemen," the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* said.

The only area on the Eastern front where some German troops still resisted was in Czechoslovakia and Austria. But three Russian armies had closed a ring around the last remnants of Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner's "middle army group" in Czechoslovakia and the trapped Germans were being rounded up in a 1,200-square-mile pocket.

Supply Seizure High

In Austria, another Soviet army was clearing dispersed units of Nazi Colonel General Otto Woehler's army from hideouts in the Austrian Alps, but the last enemy surrender-resisters in the two countries were giving up the fight and surrendering.

In Czechoslovakia and Austria, 475,000 German captives had been seized. Along with the prisoner haul taken from Latvia to Czechoslovakia, the Russians bagged quantities of equipment and supplies.

Moscow's nightly war bulletin gave no fresh news of fighting advances, but reported that the German surrender in the Baltic pockets east and northeast of Danzig and Gdynia and on the Danish island of Bornholm, off Sweden's southeastern tip, had been completed. A total of 60,846 captives, including twelve generals, were checked into cages.

On the Courland Peninsula of Latvia other Russian forces were continuing the roundup of the remnants of 30 trapped Nazi divisions and the bag of 145,000 men, including 28 generals, Moscow said.

No Organized Resistance

The violators of Germany's unconditional surrender were being slashed unmercifully into small pockets by vengeful Red Army forces forced to fight on four days after the fall of Hitler's Third Reich.

The liberation of all Czechoslovakia—one of the first victims of Hitler's shattered plans for world conquest and the last European country to be seared by war—was imminent.

Only the 1,200-square mile, Bohemian pocket east and northeast of Prague remained to be freed, while scattered enemy forces south of the capital were surrendering in disorder between Russian and American lines.

In Austria, north and south of the Danube, other German units—their fighting lines gone—also were surrendering by the thousands. There was no organized resistance.

Konev Directing Mopup

Marshal Ivan S. Konev, commander of the 1st Ukrainian Army, was directing the overall mopup operations in Czechoslovakia from Prague, where the military commander of the capital announced that "peace and order" prevailed.

The Prague radio said Czechoslovak patriots were returning to their civilian occupations and that the first Czechoslovak units which had fought alongside the Red Army and Anglo-American forces were returning home.

While Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's 4th Ukrainian Army battled close to the escape gap southeast of Prague between the capital and the town of Bystrice, Moscow dispatches reported that great celebration had marked three new linkups between Russian and American forces.

30.24-25725

Soviets Narrow Escape Gap In Czech Area

London, May 12 (AP)—Soviet armored forces slashed today at Nazi troops offering bitter resistance in Czechoslovakia as they attempted to flee westward through a rapidly narrowing corridor toward the American lines.

Other Russian troops had forced the surrender of the major portion of die-hard enemy units in northern Austria, and had effected three new junctures with the Americans in the holdout area.

Meanwhile, long lines of German prisoners moved toward the Soviet Union from every sector of the front, headed for reception centers where they will be classified according to occupations.

Bag Reaches 600,000

The total of prisoners taken between Wednesday and Friday has risen to the neighborhood of 600,000, including 45 German generals.

Ahead of the German prisoners, said *Izvestia*, "is no role of idle gentlemen, but the work of restoring ruined cities, villages and factories."

The Soviets already have brushed aside any criticism from abroad over using prisoners for labor, and hold it not only expedient but natural and normal for the Germans to repair the damage.

Still Fight In Berlin

Inside Berlin the Russians were meeting futile but savage resistance. Scores of fires were being set nightly in the shattered capital, as Soviet soldiers extricated the bodies of hundreds of civilians from subways flooded in last-act Nazi terrorism.

In Norway, where approximately 300,000 Nazi troops were reported completing their withdrawal and awaiting return to Germany, Vidkun Quisling's police chief and police minister were reported to have killed themselves rather than face capture by Patriots. Quisling remained in his Oslo cell.

Set Up Barricade

Sverre Riisness, Quisling's Minister of Justice, said Jonas Lie and Henrik Rogstad, police minister and police chief, respectively, committed suicide in a bunker outside Oslo where they had barricaded themselves. Riisness surrendered to Patriot forces.

In the meantime Gen. Nicholaus von Falkenhorst, who had commanded Nazi forces in Norway until last December, told his American 7th Army captors that his fatherland had fought "the most insane war in history."

The linkup with the Americans in Czechoslovakia was accomplished by Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian army near Rokycany, 9 miles east of Pilsen, and by Marshal Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army below Prague in the area northwest of Ceske Budejovice.

More Towns Occupied

Malinovsky's troops occupied Gemuend and Zwettl in Austria near the Austro-Bohemian border, 75 miles northeast of Linz, and in this same area made the third juncture with the Americans.

Malinovsky forced the major part of Colonel General Woehler's German Army group to surrender in northern Austria. This group was fighting under the overall command of Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner's "middle army group," against which the Russians threw powerful armored and storm forces.

The corridor through which thousands of Nazi troops north and northeast of Prague were trying to withdraw toward the American lines was narrowed by General Eremenko's 4th Ukrainian Army. His troops closed the corridor to 12 miles with the capture of Kolin, Kutnahora and Tabor.

RED INFANTRY POWER LEADS

American And British Armies Are Better Equipped

Paris, May 12 (AP)—The Red Army's strength lies in overwhelming infantry power which travels light, but American and British armies are better equipped, more mobile and are far more mechanized.

While much has been heard of the famed Red Army artillery, nothing has been seen to compare with the flexibility of United States massed fire control.

These are some of the conclusions drawn from observation in answer to the question: Is the Red Army the world's most formidable fighting force?

In recent weeks as the Red Army fought its way to meet the Allied forces some of the mystery about it has been lifted. Along the Elbe American and British military men have gained a pretty fair view of the Red Army in action as Germans fought Russians right down to the river in clear sight of the Allied forces.

Reds Use Horses Widely

Here are some other impressions:

Close Russian air co-operation with the ground forces did not appear to pack the hitting power of American and British efforts.

It is apparent that despite the tremendous distances the Red Army has been able to cover it is not able to move with the speed that American forces are able to make on the offensive. A large proportion of Russian guns and transport are horsedrawn. This is particularly true in infantry divisions.

The Soviet strength in moving over vast distances has been in its overwhelming infantry and light-supply arrangements. The Russians live off the land, and judging by what has been seen of the Red Army thus far its supply tonnage per division must be less than half of what it takes to supply an American force in the field.

There is a great preponderance of anti-tank weapons and automatic fire weapons with the infantry. The Russians use small anti-tank guns in place of the tanks and tank destroyers which Americans attach to infantry divisions.

A large proportion of Russian infantry also carries tommy guns instead of rifles.

Every possible fighting man is put on the actual front. Russian divisional headquarters and other headquarters staffs are much smaller than American or British headquarters, and communications are much more sketchy.

The Germans have said they were defeated by the Russians because they were overwhelmed by men and tanks at critical points, with the infantry attacking regardless of losses.

Resembles Gypsy Camp

Russian officers also say they feel that the "spirit" of the army had more to do with defeating the Germans than equipment.

The Russian Army seen thus far on the move looks like a huge gypsy camp with soldiers hanging on running boards of captured cars, draped over the fenders and lying on wagons.

But it gets there.

It is easy to understand how in the heyday of the *Luftwaffe* German planes were able to tear Russian supply lines to pieces, but when the Red Army got air superiority this vast mass just started rolling and never stopped.

The Russians did not use any cub planes along the Elbe to direct artillery fire, which was not as accurate as the American fire.

The Russians appeared to depend solely on ground observers to direct their artillery and mortar fire. In the final battle at Tangermuende both were extremely spotty against easy targets.

One thing in which the Russians are far superior to the Americans and British is the art of camouflage. One could walk right over a tank before seeing it. This perfection probably dates from the days when the Red Air Force was inferior to the German and the protection from the sky was in hiding.

This trait is shown from the artillery right down to the infantry. The Americans, who since landing in Normandy always enjoyed air superiority, were much more careless in this respect.

There also has been no evidence of a close tie-up between planes and the ground forces in the Red Army, such as in the American Army, where ground crews could contact planes circling overhead.

There is little doubt that the Americans and British have attained greater technical perfection in equipment, at least as far as has been seen in Europe.

It also is true, however, that the Russian Army is far larger than either the American or British, and if the Allies had to expand their armies it is probable that their technical advantages would be spread thin.

MAY 13 1945

2,500 Veterans Get Discharge Papers

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Men who took it at Kasserine Pass and dished it out from New Guinea to Normandy—2,500 of them—went back to civilian life yesterday after years of the hardest soldiering in history.

They were the vanguard of some 1,300,000 to be released by the army specifically because they have done a man's full duty to country. Nearly all wore battle stars for the bloodiest combats of World War II. Rows of short gold stripes on sleeves betokened long service abroad, in many cases three years and more.

From military posts in various parts of the nation they walked out, still clad in khaki but no longer answerable to the bugler's call.

They have three months, if they wish, to get home from the point where they were discharged before they must take off their uniforms and hang them up in the family closet. On ceremonial occasions they can brush off the dust and wear them again, along with whatever battle decorations they won.

Those discharged yesterday were veterans of battle in Europe and the Pacific, home for rest but in most cases expecting to go back until they came under the point discharge system adopted by the army.

With a minimum of 85 points—for fatherhood, length of service, time overseas, and combat awards—required for discharge, the men's scores ranged up to the 158 points reported for Sgt. Irby Garner of Andalusia, Ala., who was given his papers at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

For some of them freedom from military discipline, from the mud and toil and blood and sweat and noise of battle was still not quite believable.

Three hundred veterans who had seen much overseas service were among those who were discharged at Camp Atterbury, Ind. They had been awaiting recall to their organizations abroad.

Before turning the first dischargees loose, the army made sure they were acquainted with the rights and privileges accruing to them as war veterans.

It provided them with booklets covering not only how to go about getting their old jobs back but also what provision Congress made for them under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

In addition to those discharged yesterday, other thousands who have been in the army for a long time will be released, but many of them will be transferred to the Pacific to continue the war against Japan.

Some 2,000,00 men altogether are due to be released from the army within the next 12 months, 1,300,000 of them under the point system. The other 700,000 discharges will be due to wounds, over-age or other factors.

Of an estimated 1,200,000 youths expected to be eligible for training annually, the Army believes it can train 600,000 and the Navy 200,000. The others would be rejected or deferred.

Should the program discussed with the Military committee be approved, many of the 186,000 reserve officers now on active Army duty would be retained to provide the training.

among the veterans of fighting on all fronts who had been brought back for recuperation. An estimated 216,000 such men are eligible for release.

DAY DA

The War Department said that all 2,500 had high-point scores for length of service, overseas duty, combat and parenthood. A minimum of eight-five points is necessary for discharge and the Army expects to release 1,300,000 soldiers on this basis within a year.

The House Military Committee turned thumbs down today on proposals that Congress determine furlough procedure for veterans of the European war. Chairman May (D.-Ky.) announced that the committee would not consider at this time legislation dealing with the subject and told reporters:

"We are not going to interfere with operations of the Army. Who shall be furloughed and how they shall be furloughed is a matter for the Army's leaders to determine, and on the basis of their record in defeating Germany I believe we can have confidence in them."

Mr. May said that the decision to pigeonhole the legislation applied not only to the most recent proposal, introduced yesterday by Representative Smith (R.-Wis.), but "to all similar bills."

Need Not Fight Again

Paris, May 12 (A. P.).—The United States vast redeployment plan to shift fighting men from Europe to the Pacific began operation today, following an announcement by Gen. Eisenhower that combat troops who served both in North Africa and Europe would not have to fight in the Japanese theater.

"We must be sure," Gen. Eisenhower wrote to generals of his command, "that no soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe.

"It may be that some soldiers in this category will not have sufficient points to be eligible for discharge. However, these men should be retained in the European theater for occupation, as they should not be required to fight another campaign."

Uppermost factor in the operation of the redeployment plan, said Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor of the United States Group Control Council, was "the problem of applying overwhelming force to bring the war against Japan to a quick end."

Troops which have amassed sufficient points based on service, dependents and decorations, will be discharged. When the scores are tabulated they will be sent to the War Department, which will determine what score will be low enough to permit the release of 2,000,000 men while retaining the 6,968,000 necessary to fight Japan and occupy Germany.

Among the foremost factors involved are the immediate training of troops now in Germany and France in Japanese tactics, and the matter of leave and accommodations for troops awaiting reassignment or discharge.

Some American service troops already were moving toward French ports for the beginning of the long journey to the Pacific area. Combat troops will begin moving in about six months.

It will be forty-five days before the Army knows the names of the men who will be sent home under the point system. Gen. Eisenhower's letter said "when the bell rings we must be prepared to release the high-point men in each combat division who are eligible for discharge, even though it results in an immediate reduction of divisional strength below the authorized figures."

He added that "we must not follow blueprint designs rigidly, but must apply the established policies with human understanding."

Gen. Clay said that American troops who will go to the Pacific will be trained in Japanese tactics while still in France and Germany.

Wacs in the European theater with a total of forty-four points will be returned to the United States as soon as the theater

Army Gives Discharge Papers To First 2500 War Veterans

All Mustered Out at Rest Camps in U. S. Under Point Rating Plan—House Group Leaves Procedure to Military

MAY 13 1945

Washington, May 12 (A. P.).—The Army handed discharge papers today to approximately 2,500 veteran troops—the first batch of men released to go home under the new point rating plan.

They were all mustered out at rest camps in this country, being

quota of 10,800 is filled and adequate replacements are available, communications zone headquarters said. Wacs whose soldier husbands have been returned to the United States for discharge will be able, however, to apply for immediate release.

Headquarters also announced that leave accommodations for American troops awaiting reassignment under redeployment will be stepped up from 28,000 to 175,000 and that leave centers in Paris, Britain, Brussels and the French Riviera were being prepared for the anticipated rush.

BRITISH LOOK FOR POLL HINT

Churchill Speech Today May Indicate Election Date

London, May 12 (AP) — Britain anticipates that Prime Minister Churchill may give a hint during his anniversary broadcast Sunday night (3 P.M., E.W.T.) of when it can expect its first general election in ten years, the longest stretch this country has gone in modern times without choosing a Parliament.

There is almost unanimous opinion the election will be this year, probably either in July or in October. August and September generally are ruled out for voting as that is the time for gathering the harvest.

Hot Fight In Prospect

A hot fight aside from party platforms appears developing around Churchill's dual position as both leader of the Conservative party, a post he accepted five months after becoming Prime Minister, and leader of the nation's war effort.

Labor Ministers in the coalition Cabinet have stated that while they have pledged allegiance to Churchill the war leader they stand ready to fight Churchill the political leader.

Churchill's personal popularity is sure to be one of the Conservatives' strongest cards. The Labor Party organ, the London *Daily Herald*, already has struck the opposition note by calling for a campaign based on social issues rather than on the popularity of party leaders.

Both Have Security Plans

Both major parties have proposed a "cradle to the grave" security program, the most sweeping this country every has known, but are lined up squarely on opposite sides on the extent of postwar reform.

The Conservatives are sounding the theme of "free enterprise" while the Laborites are calling for drastic nationalization of industries such as coal mines, power and inland transport, and for Government control of the Bank of England.

The only chance party strategists have had to sample the sentiment of voters has been in by-elections. These are somewhat indecisive as a barometer since all major parties in the coalition Cabinet have been supporting national Government candidates.

Filled According To Truce

Under the election truce, when vacancies occur in Parliament through death or resignation, the party that held the seat is allowed to fill it, although independents and the Left Wing Common Wealth party have offered challenges.

One of the biggest political upsets of the war saw the defeat of a Conservative backed by Churchill and other members of the Cabinet at the hands of a Common Wealth candidate in the usually solid Conservative Chelmsford district nine days ago.

Foreign policy is not expected to be an important campaign factor as all parties are committed to the Churchill government's wartime role in the international field.

However. British intercession in Greece is likely to be a target and some bitter exchanges already have been made relative to the votes of both Conservative and Laborite members of Parliament during the days before and at the time of the 1938 Munich agreement.

Herbert Morrison, who was Labor party chairman and now, at 57, is Minister of Labor in the coalition, has been mentioned as his party's possible choice for the premiership.

Once Churchill has decided on the date for election and advised the King as to the dissolution of Parliament, the Labor ministers in the coalition Cabinet are expected to prepare to resign.

If the voting is put off until autumn they might remain until then. Otherwise Churchill has announced he would name a "caretaker" Government of the best men he could find of "any party or no party."

Suicides in Norway.

London, May 12 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Oslo today said that Vidkun Quisling's police chief and Police Minister have killed themselves. Quisling himself is a prisoner in the Oslo jail.

Sverre Riisness, Quisling's Minister of Justice, said that Jonas Lie and Henrik Rogstad, Police Minister and police chief, respectively, committed suicide in a bunker outside Oslo, where they had barricaded themselves against the Patriot forces since Norway's liberation day. Riisness surrendered to the Patriots.

R. A. F. Transport Loss Light.

London, May 12 (A. P.).—losses of less than one half of one per cent were incurred by the R. A. F. Transport Command in thousands of crossings of the Atlantic since its start, it was announced today. A summary of operations showed that up to mid-April 6,000 aircraft here were flown to Britain by pilots of the command and nearly 2,500 to West Africa and the Middle East.

AWARDED IN ABSENTIA

London, May 12 (A. P.).—Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded in absentia to three officers who stayed with their hopelessly damaged Liberator until it blew up in an attempt to save three wounded gunners who could not bail out, the United States Eighth Air Force announced today.

Lieuts. Raymond E. Price, pilot, of Loraine, Tex.; Edward J. O'Rourke, co-pilot, of New York city, and John R. Tiedmann, navigator, of Burlingame, Cal., were cited. They are listed as missing in action, although none was seen to escape from the craft.

Two engines of their bomber were knocked out during an enemy fighter attack. The controls were damaged and the hydraulic system was destroyed. Several of the crew were wounded. When it became obvious an explosion was imminent, Lieut. Price ordered the crew to jump. Those who could did, but the others lay unconscious at their stations.

Lieuts. Price and O'Rourke decided to crash land the plane. Lieut. Tiedmann stayed aboard to put a parachute on a wounded gunner and push him overboard. A few seconds later the bomber exploded.

Norse Crown Prince Returning To Oslo

London, May 12 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav of Norway is expected to arrive in Oslo this weekend on a British warship, the *Daily Telegraph* said today.

The newspaper said Olav and two accompanying ministers would serve as the advance guard for the return of King Haakon and the main body of the Norwegian Government.

Negrin Bound For Parley

London, May 12 (AP)—Juan Negrin, who was Premier of Spain under the Republican regime, left England by air today for San Francisco, where exiled Spanish Republican leaders will meet to discuss unity.

No News on Big Three Meeting

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The press secretary at No. 10 Downing Street declared today, "There is nothing definite to say at this moment" regarding unofficial reports that President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill are planning a meeting. Yesterday a spokesman at the Prime Minister's residence characterized as "rumors and speculation" reports that a meeting was impending of Truman, Churchill and Stalin.

A Foreign Office spokesman declined official comment on published reports that Stalin had written Churchill charging that the Yalta pledges had been broken.

U.S. Bombers To Give Britain Victory Salute

London, May 12 (AP)—More than 1,500 United States heavy bombers and fighters in battle formation will give England a victory salute tomorrow evening.

For an hour beginning at 7 P.M. they will fly over cities of the Midlands and southeastern counties and will circle around London's outskirts. The armada of 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and 700 fighters will rendezvous over Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Thames River residence.

Ten In, Five Waiting

London, May 12 (AP)—Coastal Patrol aircraft reported sighting large numbers of Nazi U-boats up in the Atlantic and North Sea ready to surrender and by late today at least ten had entered British ports with another five standing by to be received.

Most of the submarines were a considerable distance from American shores, but some were believed to be heading for United States and Canadian ports to give up.

[A Halifax dispatch said one U-boat was due to surrender at Shelburne, N.S., on Sunday.]

About 100 of the estimated 200 to 300 U-boats the Germans had in their fleet were believed to have been operating in the Atlantic when Germany surrendered.

Only Doenitz Knows

The London *Star*, quoting a German naval commander, said only Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz knew how many there actually were.

"We never knew because authorities did not want us to know how heavy our casualties were," the German said.

The formal surrender of the Nazi torpedo or E-boat fleet, which was concentrated around Dutch and Danish ports, was expected over the week end. A heavy fog had delayed the formal delivery of the boats into Allied hands by Rear Admiral Karl Bruning.

Most of the U-boats now under escort are north of Scotland, west of Ireland, in the Bay of Biscay and at the entrance to the English Channel, advices said.

May Not Have Heard

A naval spokesman said there may be several that still had not received surrender instructions because of damage to radio apparatus and their distances at sea. They may not be heard from for days.

The majority of the submarines have been found by the coastal command aircraft already surfaced and flying a surrender flag according to instructions. They are directed by the planes to the nearest rendezvous point or port.

Yanks 'Giving Britain Back To The British'

London, May 12 (AP)—Before the invasion of Normandy, American troops had "taken over" more than 3,000,000 acres of land in England, Wales and northern Ireland—one thirteenth of the total area—for training purposes, it was announced today.

But in the words of one GI, the Americans rapidly are "giving Britain back to the British."

Less than 50,000 acres out of the 3,036,332 still remain under American control according to an announcement from headquarters of the United Kingdom base. Until the end of the European war this area was used for training infantry replacements.

Yanks Vacating 'Little America' In London

London, May 12 (AP)—A "Little America" situated around Grosvenor Square, in the heart of London's fashionable Mayfair, will be largely vacated soon.

Nearly every building around the square has been occupied by United States Army forces.

The great ballroom of the Grosvenor Hotel was transformed into a consolidated officers' mess. Because meals were served in such volume and on an assembly line basis it became known as "Willow [illegible]."

[illegible]es of lords and ladies were [illegible]arters for administrative units. [illegible]any buildings were used as billets.

The army administrative staffs in London will be reduced rapidly. The British Ministry of Public Works is preparing to reclaim and recondition the buildings for return to their owners.

Captives Flown From Reich

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Several hundred more Allied prisoners were flown out of Germany today by nearly 150 Flying Fortresses, while 550 other bombers took United States Eighth Air Force personnel on an aerial "sight-seeing tour" of bomb damage in Germany.

General Bor Arrives In Britain

London, May 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor), who commanded the unsuccessful Polish uprising in Warsaw last summer and later was captured by the Germans, arrived in Britain today by plane from Paris. Komorowski was flown here in an American Liberator and was received at the airfield by high Polish civil and military leaders, including Tomasz Arceszewski, Premier of the London Polish regime.

British to Release Some Men.

London, May 12 (A. P.).—Morning newspapers announced today that the first releases of men in the British armed services would begin June 18, but that demobilization in full would not begin until the end of the Japanese war.

The Daily Mail said that the gradual release of men by classes meant that 500,000, most of them married, would be in civilian clothing by Christmas.

The question of demobilization will be debated in Commons next Wednesday.

The first group to be released will include all men over 41 and were in the Army before the mid dle of 1941.

KING GEORGE LEADS VICTORY RITE TODAY

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Led by King George and Queen Elizabeth, all Britain will give thanks tomorrow for victory on the first peacetime Sunday in Europe in almost six years.

In the first royal procession since the war the royal couple, who observed the Eighth anniversary of their coronation today at Windsor Castle, will drive from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral in an open carriage drawn by famous Windsor grays.

At St. Paul's Prime Minister Churchill and the Ministers of State will greet the King and Queen. Between the Strand and Fleet Street the procession will halt while the King receives permission of the Lord Mayor of London to cross the boundary of the ancient city—permission symbolized through the presentation of a sword and mace by the robed Lord Mayor, Sir Frank Alexander.

The thanksgiving week-end began on the warmest May 12 in thirteen years. Throngs flocked to the beaches while others returned to such peacetime week-end pursuits as boating and cricket. Thousands went to greynound race tracks.

KING LEOPOLD DELAYS RETURN TO BELGIUM

LONDON, Sunday May 13—(AP) A Reuters dispatch from Brussels said today that King Leopold III of Belgium had written his brother Prince Charles that his health did not allow him to "return immediately" to Belgium and asked the prince to carry on as regent.

Reuters said Leopold's action was announced in a communique from the Belgian Cabinet.

Londoners Again Go to Seashore

London, May 12 (A. P.).—Tens of thousands of Londoners left the capital to spend the first victory week end at the seaside and escape a heat wave which sent the temperature to 85 degrees.

Parks, pools and the Thames picnic grounds were jammed. Many pubs ran out of beer. Peacetime gayety returned to Brighton and other seaside resorts, where promenades were brightened by summer dresses.

Expect Some U-boats To Turn Up Here

London, May 12 (A. P.).—German submarines have been bobbing up in large numbers in the Atlantic and North Sea and at least ten have surrendered in British ports, while five others are standing by today to be received, according to advices reaching London. Some may make their way to the United States and Canada. (A Halifax dispatch said that one U-boat is due to surrender at Shelburne, N. S., tomorrow.)

The London Star, quoting a German naval commander, said that only Admiral Doenitz knew how many submarines Germany had in the Atlantic. "We never knew because the authorities did not want us to know how heavy our casualties were," the commander said.

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Goering Treatment Irks Britons

London, May 12 (AP)—The *News Chronicle* said today that reports of the reception Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering received on his surrender to the United States 7th Army had angered the British people.

The editorial said the British particularly were angered by a report that Brig. Gen. Robert Stack, of the United States 36th Division, shook Goering's hand.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Kitzbuehel, Austria, on May 9 said both General Stack and Maj. Gen. John E. Dalquist, 36th Division commander, were present when Goering was received. The dispatch mentioned a handshaking ceremony, but the principals were not identified.]

"Once and for all," said the editorial, "Hermann Goering is an evil, cruel murderer to whom justice must be done. Because he is fat, he is not kind; because he laughs he is not merciful; by his record he is a criminal."

The editorial was entitled "Shaking Hands with Murder."

North England Champ, Con O'Kelly, Is Ordained

Hull, England, May 12 (AP)—Con O'Kelly, one of Great Britain's leading heavyweights a decade ago, has been ordained a Roman Catholic priest and will celebrate his first solemn high mass tomorrow.

The 36-year-old undefeated champion of northern England had 64 professional bouts and was never knocked out. He visited the United States in 1931 and drew with King Levinsky at Chicago that fall.

He was ordained Thursday after seven years of study.

Eire's Censorship Ends; Hit By Press

Dublin, May 12 (AP)—Newspapers today hailed the end of Eire's press censorship and generally declared it to have had the effect of putting the neutral Irish people in the false light of upholding Nazism.

Only the *Irish Press*, of which Prime Minister Eamon de Valera is the controlling director, praised the wartime control of information, saying it prevented the publication of news which was "probably . . . false."

The Irish *Independent* said the censorship was operated in a "stupid and clumsy and unjust manner."

The Irish *Times* declared the restrictions had been "as irrational as anything ever devised in the fertile brain of Goebbels."

Nazis Give Allies Key To Norway Installations

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 12 (AP). In spacious Craigie Hall mansion at near-by Cramond, 24 German officers today revealed to Allied military authorities secrets of the German military and naval dispositions in Norway.

Out of twenty suitcases the Germans pulled maps, charts and documents showing army, navy and air-force dispositions and placed them before American and British officers.

The Germans arrived by air and the conferences are expected to last three or four days.

Craigie Hall was closely guarded by troops—so closely that its owner, Lord Rosebery, regional commissioner for Scotland, could not get in when he called to inspect the property. He was turned away by an American major because he lacked a pass signed by the Scottish command headquarters.

Fight to Finish Channel Island Was Nazi's Plan

But Admiral Hoffmeyer's Officers Refused to Do It, Says Dame of Sark

ST. PETER PORT, Guernsey, Channel Islands, May 12 (AP).—Mrs. Sibyl Mary Hathaway, Dame of Sark, now awaiting the return of her American husband from internment, said today the German commander of the liberated Channel Islands had planned a fight to the finish.

Nazi Admiral Hoffmeyer, in charge of these English islands off the Normandy coast which were under German occupation from 1940 until V-E day, wanted to put up a desperate defense despite the unconditional surrender of Admiral Karl Doenitz' high command, she said.

He was forced to drop the plan, Mrs. Hathaway said, when his officers refused to stand by him. She said the bitter-end fight would have meant death and misery for the islanders, who were jubilant today at the arrival of the main British force.

Mrs. Hathaway, titular ruler of Sark and Guernsey, married Robert Woodward Hathaway, of New York City and East Orange, N. J., in 1929. Known to the islanders as Seigneur of Sark, although he does not technically hold the title, Hathaway was sent to civilian internment in Germany, where he continued to defend the interests of several score islanders interned with him.

FRENCH SEEK ROLE IN FAR EAST FIGHT

Admiral Says Allies Refuse Combat-Duty Request

Paris, May 12 (AP)—Admiral Pierre Barjot of the French general staff said today that the French wanted to fight the Japanese, "and we don't care where, but the repeated requests by the Government to send troops to the Far East for combat duty had been turned down by the Allied combined chiefs of staff.

"We can't understand the reason," the Admiral added.

Barjot said France had four divisions ready to go to the Pacific but there was no indication authorization would be given for the units to be shipped out.

Commandos Armed

The Admiral said the French completed the arming of a battalion of Commandos over a year ago and formally requested last November that it be sent to the Pacific. The unit was specially equipped and trained for jungle fighting.

"It took three months to get an answer," he said, "and when the answer arrived it was negative."

The French, he said, again requested permission to send troops to the Far East last March when fighting flared in Indo-China between the Japanese and the French garrison.

Japs Pinned Down

He said the French garrison of about 20,000 men had pinned down three full Japanese divisions, and that despite heavy losses French forces still were holding out in the mountainous jungle areas.

The Admiral declared that French requests to send medical supplies to the garrison also had been refused.

"Except in one instance we have never attached any conditions to our requests," he said. "We have not stipulated that French troops should be used only to liberate French territory. We want to fight the Japanese, and we don't care where."

Naval Units In Action

The French Admiral said complications apparently have arisen in part from ambiguity in marking the geographical limits of the respective commands of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief in southeast Asia, and Lieut. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, American commander in China.

Indo-China, he said, apparently lies on the theoretical border between the two commands.

The Admiral said the French were referred from Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force to the Southeast Asia Command, to General Wedemeyer, to London and to Washington in presenting their requests.

Barjot said French naval units, including the battleship Richelieu, were in action in the Pacific.

Famed Luxury Liners Still To Carry Troops

Paris, May 12 (AP)—The Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary, which between them delivered more than 1,000,000 soldiers to the European theater of operations in history's greatest trans-Atlantic troop shuttle, will continue to ply the Atlantic returning troops and casualties, it was disclosed today.

Operated jointly by American and British personnel, the famous British luxury liners transported troops and patients to and from the United States, starting three years ago. Transportation Corps headquarters said 80 per cent of the troops the two ships brought to this theater were American.

Each ship can carry a full division in one trip and the 85,000-ton Queen Elizabeth, largest liner ever built, has exceeded that at times.

3 U. S. Naval Officers Get Croix de Guerre

Paris, May 12 (A. P.). — Vice-Admiral Alan G. Kirk, commander of the United States naval forces in France, received the Croix de Guerre with palms from the French Navy today. The decoration carried with it the title of officer of the Legion of Honor.

Admiral Kirk's deputy chief of staff, Capt. R. A. F. English, and Lieut.-Commander P. S. Brine, who was liaison officer with the French Navy, also received the Croix de Guerre and were named chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Writer Ordered Home Because Of Berlin Trip

Paris, May 12 (AP)—Allied supreme headquarters disaccredited John Groth, artist and writer serving as war correspondent for the American Legion *Magazine*, and ordered his return to the United States today because he made an unauthorized trip to Berlin soon after it fell to the Russians.

Groth and Seymour Freidin of the New York *Herald Tribune*, were suspended by SHAEF when they returned from the German capital.

[In New York, the *Herald-Tribune* announced that it would appeal Freidin's case to the War Department in Washington.]

Freidin said today he had not been notified officially of the results of the investigation of his case by the Paris edition of the *Heral Tribune* will say tomorrow that its representatives "were advised informally that Freidin is to get the same treatment" as Groth.

Petiot Faces Criminal Trial

PARIS, May 12 (AP).—French police said today they had evidence that Dr. Henri Petoit was never connected with the French resistance movement and therefore would be tried on straight criminal charges in the killing of sixty-five persons and cremation of the bodies. Petoit insisted that his victims were persons who collaborated with the Germans.

Reims Honors Eisenhower

REIMS, France, May 12 (AP)—Reims, where the surrender of the German armies took place, made Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower an honorary citizen today and gave him the golden keys of the city. He accepted "in the name of the Allied armies who won the victory."

SHAEF Asks Reds Twice For Parley On Captives

SHAEF, Reims, May 12 (AP)—Nearly half of the estimated 200,000 British and 76,000 American prisoners of war still in Germany are believed to be within the Russian zone of occupation and supreme headquarters has twice requested a meeting or an agreement to arrange for their return.

Up to late today, there had been no reply from Marshal Ivan S. Koney, to whom the requests were addressed, one through the 21st Army Group and the other through Moscow. Presumably, the war prisoners still are waiting in the camps.

Col. E. F. Straub, of SHAEF's prisoner-of-war recovery branch, said there was every reason to hope for a meeting within the next day or two which might permit the direct recovery of the prisoners.

If that direct recovery were made possible at once and by air—and it cannot be foreseen what arrangements the Russians may approve—the last of these men might be on their way to England and the United States within two weeks to a month.

Planes—some of them big, four-engined heavies now freed from bombing duty—have been used to evacuate close to 90 per cent. of those so far brought back from prison camps in zones now occupied by British and American troops. Yesterday alone, 35,000 men came back by air.

Nazi Loot Found

With the British 2d Army, May 12 (AP)—Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold and silver cutlery and other articles looted by the Germans in Holland have been discovered in the Luneburg area, it was disclosed yesterday.

Augsburg, Germany, May 12 (A. P.).—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering left himself open for this one. The captured former Luftwaffe boss remarked to correspondents yesterday that American development of a fighter-bomber which could fly round-trip to Berlin was the biggest surprise of the war for the Germans.

"What about the Reichmarshal's statement that if the Allies ever bombed Berlin 'my name is Meyer?'" queried a correspondent.

Goering mopped his brow, blushed and waited for the next question.

Hermann Goering has admitted that he ordered the bombing of Coventry, radio London reported. The broadcast, which was recorded in New York by CBS, quoted Goering as stating: "Yes, I ordered the bombing of Coventry."

REICH FORD PLANT OPEN

Assembly of Motor Trucks Begun With Allies' Permission

COLOGNE, Germany, May 12 (AP)—The explosives-scarred Ford plant here has started the assembly of motor trucks for occupation forces under an American-organized industrial revival.

Renewal of operations was authorized by Supreme Headquarters May 4, the first truck was ready May 8 and the output now is approaching ten a day.

Lieut. Col. Maurice Driscoll of Winthrop, Mass., who started the project, said there was sufficient stock on hand for 100 trucks of two-and-one-half-ton size immediately, and that 90 per cent of the necessary equipment was available to turn out 3,000 vehicles.

The plant formerly employed 1,000 foreign workers. Its laborers now are Germans screened by military intelligence officers. The Ford works was bombed once by Allied planes, but it suffered more damage from the artillery of the retreating Germans in March.

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7th Army Seizes Funk, 200 Other Nazis

With the U.S. 7th Army, May 11 (AP)—Dr. Walter Funk, president of the Reichsbank and German Minister of Economics, with 200 German ministerial personnel, including many top-ranking Nazis, has been seized by American 7th Army troops.

The same troops also took into custody Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, and 130 Japanese diplomatic personnel, the army announcement said.

Taken with Funk were Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, chief of the Reichschancellery, and Dr. William Ohnesorge, postmaster general.

Yanks Capture Sepp Dietrich.

With the United States Seventh Army, May 12 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Sepp Dietrich, commander of the Sixth SS Panzer Army, and his wife were captured today by the 636th Tank Destroyer Battalion, Thirty-sixth Division.

Master Sergt. Herbert Kraus of Cleveland recognized Dietrich after the military police had placed him in a prisoner cage.

"Dietrich doesn't look anything like an army commander — he's more like a neighborhood grocer," Kraus said.

Also prisoners of the Seventh Army are Dr. Walther Funk, president of the Reichsbank and German Minister of Economics, and 200 German ministerial personnel, including many top-ranking Nazis.

[The Russians last month reported that Dietrich was assassinated during the battle for Vienha.]

Yanks To Go To Berlin

With the 9th Army in Germany, May 12 (AP)—Indications here today were that at least one American division will participate in a token occupation of Berlin—probably the crack 2d Armored (Hell On Wheels) Division, veterans of Tunisia, Sicily and the European campaign. It is commanded by Maj. Gen. I. D. White, of Des Moines, Iowa.

A selected squad of war correspondents probably will accompany the token force.

Two Jersey Flyers Freed

LUNEBURG, Germany, May 12 (AP).—Sergeant Anthony J. Nicolo, of Paterson, N. J., and Nick Sidovear, of Alpha, N. J., were among the 6,000 airmen liberated by the Russians from the Barth prison camp in the Baltic region.

Doctor Declines Freedom While Many Are Ill

By Daniel De Luce

Siegburg, Germany, May 12 (AP). Within the death-ridden walls of Siegburg prison a typhus epidemic is being scientifically studied by a Dutch university professor who was liberated there by the American Army but prefers to finish his chosen task.

"I am just an average victim of Nazi persecution and I served half of an average term of two years hard labor in an average German penitentiary," said the professor, Dr. Lourens G. M. Bans-Becking. "But perhaps my detailed report on the ravages of typhus upon an average group of malnourished persons will prove of value when I submit it to the International Red Cross."

Ex-Stanford Instructor

Dr. Bans-Becking said he was a graduate student and then a teacher in Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal., from 1919 to 1931, and for the next two years directed the Rockefeller Foundation Marine Station at near-by Pacific Grove. Then, he said as head of the Netherlands East Indies Bureau of Science, in charge of developing resources for a possible defense against Japan, he returned to Holland in 1940, almost on the eve of Hitler's invasion.

Twice Dr. Bans-Becking tried to escape from German occupation to England. The first time his rendezvous with a seaplane failed because of fog. The second attempt found his motor boat stalled 50 miles offshore with a wet magneto just as a Nazi trawler approached.

On Nazi Black List

He already was on the black list for leading a strike at Leiden University, where he was a professor of biology, to protest the ouster of a law professor for ignoring Nazi revisions in a book on the Dutch legal system.

Accused of espionage, communication with the enemy and attempting to escape from Holland, the little middle-aged scientist was sent to a foul cell in the Siegburg "*Zuchthaus*" (house of correction).

Calls Guards "The Scum"

"Our guards were the scum of Cologne and Coblenz," he said. "No matter how ill the prisoners became, the chief German doctor usually termed them 'fit to work.' In no time they had me cleaning latrines by day and working at a lathe on aluminum parts at night."

Dressed in GI khaki with a Dutch insigne on the shoulder straps, Dr. Bans-Becking smiled ruefully at the memory of how the Germans tried to ignore the presence of typhus in the prison only to have 30 of their own guards die of it.

"We had been virtually starving for months, living in filth, when the first case cropped up January 9. That old fool, the chief doctor, called it flu. I saw symptoms appear on one of my cellmates on February 24. Luckily, I remembered from the textbook long ago—I am no medic—what to look for: spots on the abdomen, a red margin around the tongue and fever coupled with a splitting ache in the back of the head.

300 Of 2,000 Die

"I convinced the Germans finally, but the epidemic was well under way by then. There were 300 deaths among 2,000 prisoners. The typhus cases numbered more than 1,100."

He explained that "chronic undernourishment, lack of clothing, abominable hygiene and neglect" all contributed to the effectiveness of the typhus louse.

"If a prisoner was less than 21 years of age, he had a 95 per cent chance to survive; if more than 60, his chance was nil," he said.

Dr. Bans-Becking said one consolation about falling victim to typhus is that in the four weeks of high fever before dying or starting convalescence "you live out of this world and among hallucinations."

"I know," he said. "I caught typhus, too, and have only been up again for a couple of weeks."

Praises Americans

He praised the behavior of the American infantry platoon now on security guard at the prison while the epidemic finishes its course. He said spraying with DDT powder and comprehensive inoculations with typhus vaccine provided by the American Military Government were "bringing the whole thing under control."

Dr. Bans-Beckling plans to offer his services again to Acting Governor General H. W. van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies Provisional Government, who is now reported to be in San Francisco.

"My wife and daughter were caught and interned by the Japanese when Java was seized," Dr. Bans-Becking said. "My two sons were listed as missing in action with our Navy in the Pacific. So I have reasons for going back."

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Ex-Premier Of Spanish Republic Reported Freed

Moscow, May 12 (AP)—Francisco Largo Caballero, former Premier of the Spanish republic, has been freed from the Oranienburg concentration camp, the Polish agency *Polpress* said today.

It said he was arrested in France in 1943, where he had lived since 1939. He now is recuperating in a Polish military hospital, the statement added.

Russian Wants Papen Hanged

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—Commentator Nikolai Polyanov declared in the newspaper "Komsomol Pravda" today that "justice demands" the hanging of Franz von Papen, Nazi diplomat captured by American forces. He named Papen specifically in an article saying that "the time has arrived to get busy with those criminals who started the war in Europe."

F. B. I. to Get Ezra Pound

ROME, May 12 (AP).—Ezra Pound, poet and Fascist propagandist, will be turned over to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Italy, presumably for return to the United States, where he is under indictment on a charge of treason, an Allied official said today.

Italian Chutists Lauded

Rome, May 12 (AP)—Italian parachute troops dropped behind enemy lines in the Po Valley the night of April 20 helped greatly to cause confusion among the retreating Germans, the Allied command disclosed today.

The Italians, all volunteers, were credited with killing or disabling at least 300 German troops and capturing more than 600. They wiped out a Nazi demolition party and saved the bridge over the Panaro River which the United States 5th Army crossed in pursuit of the enemy.

Archbishop Freed By Tito's Forces

Vatican City, May 12 (AP)—Carlo Margotti, archbishop of Gorizia, has returned to Rome following his release by Yugoslav troops who arrested him when they entered Gorizia May 2 and kept him in custody five days.

He said today that a Yugoslav "political commissar" informed him after long questioning that "we have decided to free you, but you are considered forever banned from Slovene territory."

[Gorizia is north of Trieste in northeastern Italian territory whose ownership is a subject of dispute between the Italians and Yugoslavs.]

The prelate, who reported to the Vatican state secretary today, said the commissar had informed him that his expulsion had saved him from a trial that "undoubtedly would have meant being condemned to death."

Margotti denied, however, a report by the unofficial Vatican News service that he had been sentenced to execution by a firing squad.

Sweden Called Danes' Arsenal

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 12 (AP)—The Swedish press quoted the Halsingborg Police Chief today as having said that Sweden was an arsenal for Danish patriots during the German occupation. He stated that 7,300,000 rounds of ammunition, 4,000 machine pistols and 5,000 hand grenades had been secretly shipped at night from Halsingborg to Denmark.

400 Nazis Drowned Fleeing Latvia

Stockholm, May 12 (A. P.).—Three ships carrying between 300 and 400 German soldiers and Baltic refugees were sunk by a plane east of the Swedish Baltic Sea Island of Gottland Wednesday and no survivors have been found, Swedish press dispatches said today.

The soldiers and refugees were reported to have fled from the Latvian City of Windau.

Gen. Montgomery Visits Copenhagen

Copenhagen, May 12 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery came to Copenhagen by plane today for a few hours' visit in the Danish capital and a reception by King Christian X.

Britain resumed her diplomatic representation in Denmark with the appointment of Rodney Gallup as charge d'Affaires in Copenhagen. It was expected that Sheldon Thomas would be appointed United States charge d'Affaires. Both Gallup and Thomas are members of the Allied Control Commission in Denmark.

Re-establishment of diplomatic relations not only means that the Allied governments recognize the new Danish Government but also, was felt in Copenhagen, foreshadows the reception of Denmark among the United Nations.

DOUGHBOYS NEAR BIG AIRFIELD IN NORTH MINDANAO

Two American Divisions Within 60 Miles of Link Up on Island.

PLANES AID TROOPS

Australians, Dutch Within Mile of Big Oil Field on Tarakan.

MANILA, Sunday, May 13 (AP)—The big Japanese Del Monte airdrome in North Central Mindanao, Philippines, came under the guns of the U. S. 40th division Friday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, after the Yanks made a 14-mile advance from their invasion beachhead.

Elements of Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's division, which landed at Macajalar bay Thursday and advanced four miles the first day, pushed south along Sayre highway, taking the Alae road junction and reaching a point 60 miles from the 31st division which is fighting northward along the same road.

Planes Blast Japs

Skillful air support made the work of the Doughboys easy. Thirteenth Air force planes fire-bombed the Japanese positions flanking the road, driving the enemy back while Yank infantrymen dashed in and captured machinegun and mortar fortifications.

Del Monte is the site of the biggest pineapple plantation in the Pacific, outside of Hawaii, and has been developed into a formidable air base by the Japanese.

Maramag airfield was secured by the 31st, the communique said.

Meanwhile, the American 24th division fighting north of Davao city near the eastern Mindanao coast repulsed several Japanese night counterattacks and pushed the Nipponese into the hills between the Talomo and Davao rivers.

Yank and guerrilla forces fighting in the mountains of the Manila watershed in east central Luzon are within two miles of closing their pincers on Japanese forces in the vicinity of Ipo dam.

Naval units patrolling the east coast of Luzon destroyed several Nipponese small craft, and American bombers and fighters plastered all Japanese holdout defenses on the island with 450 tons of explosives.

Press Tarakan Invasion

Australian and Dutch forces pressing the invasion of Tarakan island, petroleum center off the northeast coast of Borneo, advanced one mile north of the Djoeata oil fields, meeting only scattered Japanese resistance. These Allied forces already have cleared one oil field of the enemy and taken an airfield.

Allied planes continued their shattering blows at Nipponese installations and shipping around Borneo's coasts, heavy bombers striking barracks and shipyards at Balikpapan on the southeast coast and starting fires in the Brunei bay area on the northwest shore.

Widespread destruction on Formosa resulted from blows by Philippines-based bombers and fighters, which staged low level night attacks on Taihoku factories, and then came in for daylight raids on plants at Kari, Okayama, Kagi and Mato. Railways and rolling stock also were hit.

Japanese airfields near Canton were put under aerial attack for the second straight day with 125 tons of bombs.

Shipping and rail lines from Shanghai south into French Indo-China, where the vital Nipponese naval base at Saigon has been virtually destroyed, also were attacked.

Two Freighters Left Afire

Japanese shipping losses in the aerial sweeps included two freighters left afire off Formosa, a 1-000-ton freighter-transport and four river boats set afire and several luggers wrecked off China and a freighter and several schooners damaged in the Lesser Sundas.

The Australian drive on Wewak, Japanese base on the New Guinea east coast, was accelerated with the landing of 6th division units east of the city. Other units of the Aussie division are approaching Wewak from the east.

MacArthur said royal Australian navy and air units, and U. S. Army Air corps planes, supported operations in the Wewak sector.

The drive on Wewak, bypassed in earlier Allied offensives toward the Philippines, is aimed at seizure of the city and capture of air strips.

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Jap Units Isolated On Mindanao

Manila, May 12 (AP) — Japanese garrisons throughout Mindanao were isolated from each other and cut off from outside aid, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today, as a result of a new American landing on that island, second largest in the Philippines.

Battle-seasoned Yarks of the 40th Division swarmed ashore unopposed Thursday at Macajalar Bay, on the island's north coast, to surprise and checkmate the enemy's garrison in Bukidnon province, in the interior. Rear Admiral A. D. Struble commanded the amphibious force.

The Bukidnon Japanese had been backing northward, trying to get away from the Yank 31st Division, coming at them from the south. The 40th Division operation constituted a landing in the rear of this enemy unit. MacArthur said it left the enemy "incapable of serious opposition."

Resistance At Davao

The Japanese at Davao continued fierce resistance. Nevertheless the Yank 24th Division gained against them.

Besieged Japanese on Tarakan, Borneo, also fought with tigerish fury and prevented Australian and Dutch assault units from capturing Djoeata oil field, in the central part of the island. However, the Diggers moved two miles south to within 1½ miles of the southern tip.

In the central part of Luzon, a guerrilla force won high ground 3,600 yards north of Ipo Dam, an important unit of Manila's water system which never has been relinquished by the Japanese. The United States 43d Division was closing in slowly from two directions on the entrenched enemy there.

Guerrilla Activity

Guerrilla forces have been active on Mindanao. An Army spokesman said Col. Wendell Fertig's forces landed a fortnight ago at Butuan Bay with American naval support. Another guerrilla force has been harassing Japanese in the extreme northern arm of Mindanao, MacArthur disclosed.

In the extreme southern part of the island enemy forces are caught in a pocket in the Sarangani area.

Far to the west, on Zamboanga peninsula, only fleeing remnants of the enemy remain. Zamboanga was the locale of the first Yank landing on Mindanao. The second took place on Illana Bay, to the east. The Macajalar landing was the third.

Of all the enemy forces listed, those at Davao and in Bukidnon province are the strongest, and they are sandwiched between the

40th, the 31st and the 24th divisions. Still another guerrilla force at the head of Davao Gulf has been jabbing at the enemy around Davao City.

Blood Is Diverted To Guam Area

Guam, May 12 (AP)—Whole blood donated by New Yorkers and originally consigned to Paris was believed here to be the first war-supply item freed from European assignment to reach the Pacific theater.

A shipment of 216 pints arrived at Guam today and was hurried to battlefronts in the Philippines and Okinawa.

The blood was from New York city and Brooklyn Red Cross centers. Guam addresses were superimposed on canceled Paris labels.

Lieut. Herbert R. Brown, of Rochester, N.Y., blood bank officer, said the shipment included the one hundred thousandth pint of blood received at this distribution center since the service was inaugurated last November 17.

Raids Make Saigon Base Useless, Belief

Manila, May 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commander of the 5th Air Force, expressed the belief today that seven attacks on the Japanese shipping base at Saigon, French Indo-China, between April 22 and May 4 had rendered it virtually useless.

Whitehead based his opinion on aerial reconnaissance photographs.

An officer on his staff described the Saigon base as second to Singapore as an enemy naval repair base. Raids also knocked out a submarine base, oil fuel storage facilities and sunk, destroyed or damaged 95 merchant vessels and two Navy craft.

Strikes were made by Liberators, Mitchells and fighter-bombers.

Fifty-five buildings, including three machine shops and 37 warehouses, were destroyed along with two large and two small shipways, two jetties, a radio station and a drydock.

Marines Kill 24¾ Planes, Lose None, in 25 Minutes

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 12—In twenty-five minutes over Okinawa seven pilots ran up the highest recorded score for a single Marine squadron in an aerial battle. They shot down twenty-four and three-quarter Japanese planes, with no Marine losses. The Marine Corps explained today how they did it.

In fifteen minutes Maj. Jefferson D. Dorrah of Hood River, Ore., made six sure kills. Five planes each were knocked down by Maj. George C. Axtell Jr. of Laguna, Calif., and First Lieut. Jeremiah J. O'Keefe of Biloxi, Miss.

In ten seconds First Lieut. Normand T. Theriault of Woonsocket, R. I., downed two and one-quarter. In thirty seconds First Lieut. Edward L. Abner of Washington got two.

First Lieut. William L. Hood of Benton Harbor, Mich., made three and one-half sure kills. First Lieut. Charles S. Allen of Fort Worth, Tex., shot down one.

Okinawa Air Crash Kills Press Relations Officer

Yontan Airfield, Okinawa, April 17 [AP—*Delayed*]—An airplane crash in mid-April, less than two weeks after the invasion of Okinawa, claimed the life of Capt. Geoffrey Willoughby, of Milwaukee, press relations officer for the 10th Army's Tactical Air Force, and seven other men.

Only one man aboard the C-47 transport survived. The transport was spraying American-occupied areas with the insect killing DDT solution. Willoughby was along to get a story.

Booby Trench Is New Trap

OKINAWA, May 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Marines fighting along the western flank of the southern Okinawa front—within clear view of the smoke-shrouded, shattered hulk of Naha less than a mile ahead—have run into a new Japanese trick, booby trenches.

As the marines inched southward they encountered numerous shallow trenches, obviously little used. At first the marines set up machine-gun positions in them.

Then they learned Japanese strategy was to wait until the machine guns were emplaced and drop their mortar fire squarely into the trenches.

Marines now are digging their own trenches.

U.S. Flyers Get Freedom In Rangoon

Rangoon, May 12 (AP)—Twenty United States Army Air Force officers and nineteen enlisted men, abandoned by the Japanese as unfit to walk away from the Rangoon central prison, were liberated May 4 by the 15th Indian Corps, which had occupied the Burma capital the night before.

With the Americans left behind were 29 British officers. Seventy-five other American officers and men were among 400 prisoners of war marched away by the Japanese April 25 in a withdrawal northward toward Insein, where most, if not all, were believed rescued by troops of the British 14th Army.

Among the American liberated were Lieut. Col. D. G. Gilbert of Arlington, Va.; Lieut. Gus E. Johnson of Miami, Fla.; Lieut. Lionel F. Coffin, Duluth, Minn., and Master Sgt. Richard Montgomery of Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Refined Torture"

Sergt. Maj. John Finnerty, 30, of Eire, a member of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who had spent three years and fourteen days at the prison, said the Japanese used "refined torture" methods.

He said new arrivals were thrown into solitary confinement and kept without water until they were too weak to respond to orders, providing excuses for atrocities.

The Irishman said in three years 1,000 prisoners had died of beriberi and dysentry.

On April 29, the prisoners said, the Japanese guards ordered "lights out"—although there never had been any lights. The next morning the guards were gone and the prisoners found a note in which the guards said they were afraid they had not treated the prisoners very well, adding, "If we meet on another front, we must all fight bravely."

Wing Commander L. V. Hudson, 29, Sydney, Australia, said the prisoners often were kept in solitary confinement for months.

RETREATING JAPS HIT ON ALL SIDES

Chinese Capture Three Towns Along Hunan Front

Chungking, May 12 (AP)—Chinese troops have fallen on retreating Japanese from all sides on the Hunan front following up the smashing of the Japanese drive on the American airbase at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, the high command said tonight.

Three towns were taken on the main Chihkiang-Paoching highway, including the important hub of Taohwaping, less than 25 miles west of Paoching, the main base of the Japanese drive.

Farther west behind the pincers the Chinese on Thursday took Tungkow 70 miles east of Chihkiang. They went on and surrounded the highway town of Kaosha, about 5 miles farther east where the Japanese made four attempts to break out. Kaosha fell the next day after the Japanese lost more than 600 casualties.

800 Casualties Inflicted

Other Chinese forces rolled back a parallel Japanese drive on Chihkiang made from Sinhwa, north of Paoching, took Shanmen, 75 miles east of the airbase, and fanned out, inflicting 400 casualties. Japanese northwest of Shanmen and another unit southward between Shanmen and Kaosha were surrounded.

The Chinese counterthrust carried to a point southeast of Yangchi near Sinhwa, inflicting 400 more casualties on the enemy who continued to retreat southeastward.

Hard Blows In Honan Area

In the southwest Honan sector far to the north, the high command also claimed the Chinese had dealt severe blows against the enemy west of the Japanese bastion of Hsihsiakow, potential springboard for an invasion of Shensi province and a drive southward on Chungking or northward on Sian, where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was detained in December, 1936.

The announcement said three successive blows were delivered against the Japanese in this sector. The high command claimed that in the first the enemy suffered 5,000 casualties, in the second 3,000 casualties and in the third, lasting from the evening of May 10 through May 11, a total of 1,313 killed. The Chinese captured five heights and passes and seized a large quantity of war material.

Fighting is continuing in the heights 6 miles west of Hsi-Hsiakow.

Chinese Score New Gains In Hunan

Chungking, May 12 (AP)—The Chinese high command said tonight that Chinese troops, scoring fresh successes on the Hunan Province front, had recaptured Tungkow and occupied Taohwaping.

In recent fighting Chinese troops on the Hunan front have smashed a Japanese drive westward toward the American airbase at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

Tungkow is 70 miles east of the airbase on the main highway to Chihkiang. Taohwaping, on the same highway, is less than 25 miles west of Paoching, the major base for the Japanese drive.

Chiang's V-E Remarks Bode Ill For Japan

Chungking, May 12 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared today "we are confident that in the not far distant future Japan will meet the same fate as Hitlerite Germany, and will not be permitted to escape the retribution she fully deserves."

Speaking at a tea party celebrating victory in Europe, Chiang was flanked by United States Ambassador Major General Patrick J. Hurley and British Ambassador Sir Torace Seymour. All Allied officers in Chungking were invited.

The Chinese leader hailed victory in Europe as "one of the greatest feats of arms" and paid tribute to "the three mighty Western powers of the democratic camp"—the United States, Britain and Russia—for securing it.

Generals Confer In China

Chungking, May 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, of Washington, D.C., deputy supreme commander in the Southeast Asia theater, arrived in Chungking today for conferences with Lieut. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, United States commander in China and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on carrying on the war with Japan.

JAP BASE BOMBED NEAR KAMCHATKA

Eleventh Airforce Headquarters, Aleutians, May 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Liberators peppered Japanese shipping Thursday at Kataoka naval base on Shumushu Jima, thirty miles south of Russian Kamchatka, with 250-pound general purpose bombs, headquarters reported. Results were unobserved. The bombing was made from high altitude by instruments through heavy overcast. Anti-aircraft was meager and inaccurate.

The presence of Japanese shipping in Kataoka indicated the enemy may be reinforcing the northern Kurile bases since Russia's denunciation of the neutrality pact with Japan early last month.

More American bombs were dropped on the Japanese staging area at Kashiwabara on northern Paramushiro.

Flyers Pound Foe Fleeing In Burma

Calcutta, May 12 (AP)—British air forces, flying from their base at Rangoon, began lashing at the withdrawing Japanese yesterday to clear the way for the invasion of Thailand and Malaya.

Land forces nearest Thailand's border east of Toungoo ran into stubborn resistance, however, as they hounded the enemy trying to quit Burma. Heavy fighting also was reported farther south near the top of Martaban Gulf on the route leading south to Moulmein.

The Southeast Asia communiqué today reported that planes of the Eastern Air Command had laid mines in enemy waters.

The British 4th Corps estimated that the Japanese already had lost more than 25,000 killed in the lost battle of Burma, an announcement said 16,730 slain had been counted and calculated that the total number would exceed that by 50 per cent.

British Press On Thailand And Malaya

Calcutta, May 12 (AP)—British forces operating from newly-won Rangoon launched air and land attacks yesterday to clear the way for an invasion of Thailand and Malaya. Other forces continued to advance south from Prome in the face of some enemy opposition.

Fourth British Corps Headquarters announced that British troops had counted 16,730 dead Japanese in their drive through Burma.

2 Airmen Fined After Brawl Over Dress In India Club

Calcutta, May 12 (AP)—Two veteran B-29 combat flyers have been fined by an army court-martial after a brawl that arose when their regulation uniforms were not considered fancy enough to admit them to the ballroom of the new United States Army Officers Club at the Kanarni Estates here.

A navigator paid $100 and a copilot $50.

The incident highlighted widespread dissatisfaction among India-Burma combat officers with the fancy dress demanded before they can rub elbows with their rear-area brethren at the Kanarni Estates, under noncombat-officer management.

Rule To Be Changed

The "battle of the bush jacket" comes in the now-it-can-be-told class, since steps have been taken to remove the main causes of dissatisfaction.

It began when the navigator and copilot, each with more than 400 hours of combat flight and three combat medals, arrived in town on leave and appeared at the Kanarni Club in regulation cotton shirts, standard garb all over the theater of action.

Limits Attendance

They were barred and informed they must wear either tunics, which are out of question in Calcutta's Turkish bath climate, or bush jackets, a nonregulation sort of long-skirted Norfolk jacket for hot weather borrowed from the British and optional in this area. The brawl followed.

Combat officers had long complained that the bush-jacket ruling virtually reserved the club, which cost plenty of money, for typewriter troopers, who had a corner on available bush jackets.

Brig. Gen. Robert Neyland, commander of Base Section 2, and other authorities here have held that the dress requirements contribute to better behavior.

The Kanarni management still is sticking to the bush-jacket requirement but has come down to the extent of putting in a stock of the jackets, which outposted officers can rent for 1 rupee nightly.

Shipping Off Korea Hit Again, Japs Say

San Francisco, May 12 (AP)—Tokyo radio reported United States aircraft attacked Japanese shipping off Korea for the second straight day today.

The broadcast, recorded here, said the attack was made by some of six Martin PBM seaplanes which reconnoitered the area. Yesterday's raid was by nine torpedo planes.

Japs Have Name For B-29: 'Mr. Bee'

San Francisco, May 12 (AP)—Japanese fighter pilots, who have been stung on more than one occasion by American Superfortresses, have nicknamed the big planes "Bee Ko," or "Mister Bee."

Other enemy pilot nicknames for American planes, as reported by Radio Tokyo in a broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission:

P-38—Dried Sardine.

Grumman Fighters—Bumblebee.

'Crisis' Prayer Services Set In Japan

San Francisco, May 12 (AP) — Radio Tokyo after a day of unconfirmed claims of damage to American ships in Okinawa waters and of savage, spear-wielding Indonesian "volunteer" aid on Tarakan Island, off Borneo, gave notice of a national prayer meeting for "tiding over the crisis."

Continuing its home-consumption battle claims Radio Tokyo said in a broadcast intercepted here that Japanese sea units yesterday sank two ships of unidentified category and damaged an American carrier.

While making no comment on the United States invasion of northern Mindanao, Radio Tokyo beat its chest over a purported "counter-landing" on Samal Island, in Davao Gulf of Mindanao.

Indonesian Volunteers

Another unconfirmed battle claim stated that Indonesian volunteers fighting with spears had made attacks on Australian and Dutch troops on Tarakan Island.

Radio Tokyo also said 110,000 Japanese shrines will hold special services this month to ask Jimmu, the sun god, for "victory and tiding over the crisis."

Japanese propaganda machinery is to be given a refurbishing, the enemy radio said. The Suzuki Cabinet announced "drastic reorganization" of its propaganda and information setup to create a "powerful, simplified and mechanized" structure. One of the first moves was to combine the army and navy press sections into one group under army control.

Massacres Accompany Arab Victory Fetes

Algiers, May 12 (AP)—More than 50 Europeans were reported massacred in the Algerian department of Constantine by Arab agitators during victory celebrations, it was announced today.

The announcement said the governor general had taken strong action and police and the military had made many arrests. The announcement said victims were mutilated and houses were pillaged during the outbreak.

Canada's Role In Pacific

Moosomin, Saskatchewan, May 12 (AP)—Defense Minister A. G. L. McNaughton told a public meeting last night that Canada did not intend to send huge numbers of men to the Pacific "to slug it out hand-to-hand with a foe perhaps better fitted than we to survive in the jungle war," but "we will assist to smash the Jap forever with a minimum of men and a maximum of machines and explosives."

Canada's share in the Pacific war has been planned in the closest consultation with the Allies, McNaughton said, adding he felt "our share will be just and fair."

Court To Probe V-E Day Riots At Halifax

Halifax, May 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Canada will investigate V-E day riots which swept through Halifax and other communities, causing two deaths and damage estimated at $5,000,000, and the Government will consider "some appropriate steps" toward relieving the financial damage, Acting Prime Minister Ilsley said today.

More than 250 persons have been rounded up by police in the Halifax district since Tuesday and variously charged with theft, committing damage or breaking and entering.

Sailors Get 2 To 5 Years

Four members of the Royal Canadian Navy were added to the list of those sentenced for taking part in the disturbances. They drew prison terms ranging from two to five years.

Halifax was quiet today and curfew had been extended to midnight. The first dance for service personnel will be held tonight with a "limited attendance," and some theaters planned to open for the first time since Tuesday.

While city police were still rounding up straggling rioters, some civilians and service men gathered last night at a brewery which was looted last Tuesday. The crowd was driven away by police.

Restrictions Lifted

An order confining all military personnel to barracks in the Halifax area was lifted. Service men were instructed to conform with the civilian curfew.

Brigadier D. A. White, commanding the Halifax Military District, commended the "behavior of the great majority of the troops" and regretted that "a few soldiers misbehaved themselves and . . . brought discredit on their comrades."

At new Waterford, however, a 7 P.M. curfew was ordered after riots broke out again Wednesday and Thursday. A force of 100 soldiers, augmented by 50 mounted police, was maintaining order. Five men who, police said, threatened to start trouble, were arrested along with 23 youths accused of destroying property.

GREW DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF STALIN'S NOTE

MAY 13 1945

Says He Knows Nothing of Charge That Co-operation Has Broken Down.

POLISH DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE

San Francisco Committee Finds Way to Admit Poland to United Nations Group.

Washington, May 12 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew said today he had no knowledge of any communication from Marshal Stalin to the effect that co-operation with the western Allies had become impossible. He voiced the disclaimer in response to questions about published reports that Stalin had written Premier Churchill, with a copy to President Truman, that the Yalta agreement had been broken and that he believed it futile to discuss the Polish problem further.

It was learned meanwhile that the Soviet Government has not replied to the request of Secretary of State Stettinius and Foreign Secretary Eden in San Francisco that Russia furnish information regarding the arrest in Moscow of sixteen former Polish underground leaders.

Moscow recently announced that these leaders, who had gone to Moscow from London to discuss the formation of a provisional government of Poland in accordance with the Yalta agreement, have been arrested. It was learned here that the only messages received recently from Stalin have dealt solely with the Polish government question and that the Soviet Government has not yet refused to provide information on the arrested leaders. These communications were all sent before the Eden-Stettinius request was made.

ROOSEVELT'S BOND APPEAL

MAY 13 1945

Late President's Statement Made For Seventh Loan

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Before his death, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a statement in support of the Seventh War Loan, which will open Monday.

The Treasury said today the statement was as follows:

"I don't need to tell you that we are still locked in a deadly struggle with our enemies—the enemies of our way of life—and the war is still the chief job of each one of us.

"To Speed Victory"

"The greatest production of which we are capable, faithful adherence to regulations that make it possible to supply our boys in battle with everything they need, and buying and holding war bonds—these are the things we at home must do to speed victory.

"In the past three years more than 85,000,000 of Americans have invested billions of dollars in bonds. Never before have so many people held such a direct share in a great national effort. To save—to buy and to hold all we can of war bonds—this is a small servic to ask of us who do not fight—ye it is one of the biggest things w can do for our fighting men."

VFW Makes Protest On Goering 'Coddling'

Washington, May 12 (AP) — The Veterans of Foreign Wars today protested what they called "coddling" by American military authorities of Nazi Air Marshal Goering.

In a broadcast talk, Omar B. Ketchum, the VFW's national legislative representative, said Goering, "instead of being immediately tossed in the clink with a grim warning that anything he said would be used against him by the War Crimes Commission, he was—according to press reports—received as a dignitary."

He added: "Shades of Belsen, Buchenwald and Dachau and the pitiful half ghosts of the living-dead unearthed in those concentration camps.

"No wonder Herr Goering sought sanctuary with the Yanks rather than the grim Russians."

Senator Morse Criticizes Press Policy in Germany

Declares U. S. Publications Should Circulate There

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, called on the Adiministration today to "practice as well as preach" freedom of the press.

In a statement, Senator Morse described as "most unconvincing" the "excuses and rationalizations advanced by War Information Director Elmer Davis and S. H. A. E. F." for censorship regulations prohibiting circulation of American publications in Germany.

"The Administration," he declared, "should lift the censorship ban at once and it should proceed without further delay to practice as well as preach freedom of the press."

"The circulation of American papers and periodicals," he asserted, "would be a great demonstration to the German people of the vigor and strength of Democracy in action. I favor very firm controls over Germany, but not the adoption of dictatorial methods which violate the principles in defense of which we are fighting this war."

707 Arrive On Hospital Ship

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The first army hospital ship to reach this country since V-E day arrived at Charleston, S.C., on Thursday with 707 wounded men from the European theater, the War Department announced today.

Roosevelt Mourning Ends on Monday

Washington, May 12 (A. P.).—The month of formal national mourning for the late President Roosevelt will end at sundown Monday, May 14.

This was the termination date set in the proclamation issued by President Truman following Mr. Roosevelt's death on April 12. The armed forces, which had directed the usual "thirty-day period" for flying the flag at half-staff for their Commander in Chief, have directed posts and ships throughout the world to conform to the presidential directive, which will carry the observance through Monday sundown, local time.

Will Aid Philippines Inquiry

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—William Y. Elliott of Nashville, vice chairman of the War Production Board in charge of civilian requirements, was added today to President Truman's special commission to investigate conditions in the Philippines. Mr. Elliott was formerly head of the Department of Government at Harvard University.

Lend-Lease Pacts Being Reviewed

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Government is reviewing its lend-lease programs.

This was announced tonight by Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, who added that:

"Pending its completion, new shipments to Europe are being held up except those destined to countries now at war with Japan, or to countries through which redeployment of our troops now in Europe will be facilitated thereby."

Chest-Wound Recoveries Triple World War I Rate

Gen. Kirk Credits Record to Special 'Surgery' Teams

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The rate of surgical recovery from chest wounds suffered by American soldiers in this war is three times as great as in World War I, Army Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk said today.

Asserting that chest wounds, along with head and abdominal wounds, are the most commonly fatal types of battle injuries, General Kirk declared that, whereas the death rate of chest-wounded men who lived long enough to reach surgery was 24 per cent in the last war, it is now 8 per cent.

"And this low rate has been achieved," said a War Department statement, "in spite of the fact that chest wounds are more serious in this war because of the increase in bomb fragments."

The Army attributes this record of chest surgery primarily to organization of special surgery "teams" at the front and developmen of a system of special hospital centers at home and abroad.

MAY 13 1945

Major Sturhahn Named Aeronautics Assistant

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Major Edward M. Sturhahn, a native of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed executive assistant to T. P. Wright, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, it was announced today.

The announcement said Secretary Wallace, of the Commerce Department, had requested the Secretary of War to release Sturhahn from his duties with the aircraft scheduling unit of the Army Air Forces to accept the position.

One-time president and general manager of Dixie Flying Service, which operated planes south of Washington, Major Sturhahn for a time also was purchasing agent for Eastern Air Lines in Atlanta.

Truman Devotes Day To Mother

Washington, May 12 (AP)—President Truman marked the end of his first month in the White House today by making no official week-day engagements for the first time.

Officials said he wanted to devote as much time as possible today and tomorrow to his 92-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, who flew here yesterday from Missouri to spend Mother's Day with her son.

Today Is Day Of Prayer

By presidential proclamation, tomorrow—Mother's Day—has been set aside as a national day of prayer in thanksgiving for the victory in Europe.

It was stated the President would attend church services tomorrow, but that his mother probably would remain at the White House.

"She came through the trip in fine shape," a secretary said today. "She was in fine spirits this morning."

A huge angel fruit cake bearing 61 candles reached the White House today as a belated though welcomed gift to Mr. Truman in honor of his May 8 birthday.

Gift Of 117 Children

It came from 117 children of the Border Star Grade School in Kansas City, Mo. They had sent the President a photograph of a cardboard cake they used in a bond-selling drive on the President's birthday.

Somebody suggested they could please Mr. Truman even more by sending him the real thing.

The cake arrived by plane and taken to the White House by a TWA hostess, Miss Frances Dennstedt, of Kansas City. Secretary Matthew Connelly received it for the President.

Truman Names J. V. Hodgson to War Crimes Post

He Will Succeed Pell as U. S. Commissioner on United Nations Panel

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—President Truman today appointed Lieutenant Colonel Joseph V. Hodgson, as United States Commissioner on the United Nations Committee for investigation of war crimes.

He takes the place of Herbert Bell, who resigned. He has been serving as American Commissioner since January 1. Prior to that he was deputy commissioner.

Col. Hodgson, forty-six years old, is a native of Boyne Falls, Mich. He was attorney general of Hawaii until 1942, when he entered army service as a major. His home is in Honolulu.

He came to Washington in 1943 and entered the judge advocate general's office, then went to the European area of operations in May, 1944. ▸

C. I. O. Assails Vinson Plan of Reconversion

MAY 13 1945

Says It Would Allow U. S. To Be 'Caught Short' by Early Pacific Victory

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations today sharply criticized Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson's reconversion plan, contending that the nation would be "caught short" economically by an early Japanese surrender.

Ted F. Silvey, chairman of the C. I. O. Reconversion Committee, said in a statement that better "planning is necessary for the eventuality of an early surrender of the Japanese to prevent resultant economic prostration and mass unemployment.

"In the fortunate event that our armed forces achieve an early end of the war in the Pacific, we would be caught short in our domestic economic situation. The Office (of War Mobilization and Reconversion) should have a flexible and comprehensive program to meet any and all eventualities.

"The Vinson document mirrors only the narrow interests of each of the war agencies without the over-all perspective which the war mobilization and reconversion act requires that Director Vinson take in the interests of the whole nation."

Baruch Favors Sales

Other reconversion developments today found Bernard M. Baruch again urging the Surplus Property Board to follow a policy of "selling as much as possible as soon as possible."

The board reported that Mr. Baruch, co-author of the Baruch-Hancock report on war and post-war adjustment, advised members at a conference yesterday that until civilian industries are restored to volume production "it will be comparatively easy to dispose of things at good prices and with little disturbance to trade."

"If in doubt, sell," Mr. Baruch recommended.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation today invited purchasers of government-owned surplus goods to make use of R. F. C. credit facilities. Turning its attention more and more to surplus disposal, the big lending agency said R. F. C. guaranties of bank loans, plus direct R. F. C. loans where local credit is not available, will enable industry to obtain the financing required to make purchases "with a minimum of paper work and delay."

Rise in Dry-Cell Batteries

The War Production Board said today that as a result of military cutbacks there will be plenty of dry-cell batteries for all civilian purposes in thirty to sixty days. Civilian output this quarter will be more than two and one-half times as many cells as were made available the first quarter of this year, when about 1,000,000 were released. These batteries are used for hearing aids, farm and portable radios, flashlights and many other items.

The W. P. B. revoked its restrictions limiting manufacture of patterns and quantities of various types of cutlery. This step is preparatory to release of the so-called controlled materials—steel, copper and aluminum—for consumer goods production after July 1.

The W. P. B. revoked its prohibition on manufacture of coin and token operated merchandise-vending machines, but emphasized that production of these machines will be limited by availability of materials and man power.

The W. P. B. also eased its restrctions on the use of aluminum foil for wrapping purposes. It authorized the use of priority ratings by manufacturers of such commodities as chewing gum and cigarettes.

The W. P. B. authorized electric, gas and water utility companies to expand their facilities up to $25,000 of materials. This is the first time since the start of the war that utilities have been permitted to construct additional line facilities without clearance through the W. P. B.

Scheduled cut-backs in brass mill strip production call for about 288,000,000 pounds monthly for military needs during the July-September quarter, reported the War Production Board. This compares with peak March production of 334,250,000 pounds, the agency has advised members of the brass-mill labor advisory committee.

The Combined Raw Materials Board reported today a general easink of the world supply of raw materials, but cautioned that some materials will remain scarce for a long time.

Natural rubber, hides and leather, cordage fibers, jute, lead, lumber and pulp and paper remain in short supply. Some of these items, the board said, will remain on the critical list until Far Eastern producing areas are free from the Japanese.

The board said that as the supply situation improves it is easing international controls wherever it can. It pointed out that supplies for liberated areas are becoming increasingly important, both from the standpoint of maintenance of their economies and from that of the contribution such areas can make to war production.

QUICK SURPLUS SALES ADVISED BY BARUCH

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch has urged the Surplus Property Board to follow a policy of "selling as much as possible as soon as possible."

The board said today that Mr. Baruch, co-author of the Baruch-Hancock report on war and post-war adjustment, conferred yesterday with its members and noted that until civilian industries are restored to volume production, "it will be comparatively easy to dispose of things at good prices and with little disturbance to trade."

"If in doubt, sell," he recommended, adding:

"Things like trucks, tires and all kinds of machinery that can be used in road building and in farm and civilian life should be turned loose quickly in order to bridge the hiatus between the current great demand and the ability to get production in volume.

"The disposal of these things, which are not needed for war purposes, both here and abroad, will be helpful in the distribution of food abroad and the movement of all kinds of products in this country."

He advised the board members, Guy M. Gillette, Robert A. Hurley and Edward H. Heller, that "no matter what you do in disposing of surpluses there will always be a minority—a very noisy one—who will say you did the wrong thing, no matter which horn of the dilemma you have chosen."

Military Chiefs Laud Wacs on 3d Anniversary

Gen. Marshall Hails Corps; Eisenhower, Clark and Arnold Praise Record

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Wacs around the world got a pat on the back from top military leaders today on the third anniversary of the Women's Army Corps.

In a message of congratulations, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, said the Wacs were performing vital jobs and were helping to speed victory.

General Douglas MacArthur called them "good and faithful soldiers in the onward march to victory" and General Dwight D. Eisenhower said the corps had "built for itself an impressive record of conduct and of service and given the womanhood of America every right to be proud of its accomplishments."

General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, praised the "outstanding performance" of the corps and predicted it would play an "increasingly important role" in the war against Japan. From General Mark Clark in Italy came this compliment:

"I wish we had many more Wacs serving with the 15th Army."

Retired Navy Men To Be Inactive

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Improvement in the Navy's enlisted personnel situation will permit transfer of substantially all retired enlisted men to inactive duty by January 1, 1946.

A circular letter to all ships and stations from the Bureau of Personnel, made public by the Navy today, said exceptions would be made only in the case of those holding key positions who continue nt for active duty. All others, the bureau said, shall be released as their services can be spared.

The total number of retired enlisted men on active duty as of April 1 in each administrative command will be used in determining the rate of release, with 15 per cent to be released before July 31, and 15 per cent monthly through December.

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Williams, former national youth administrator, for the $12,000 a year job but the Senate rejected him.

W. J. Neal has been acting administrator since Slattery's resignation.

MAY 13 1945

Way Held Clear For REA Bill

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The White House was reported today to have given a favorable nod for a divorce of the Rural Electrification Administration from the Agriculture Department.

As a result, Administration men in the Senate said there would be no difficulty there over legislation to carry it out. It is due to come up Monday.

The proposal has been pressed for months by Senators Shipstead (R., Minn.) and Aiken (R., Vt.) with support on the Democratic side from Senator Wheeler, of Montana.

Shipstead has contended the REA, originally established in 1936 as an independent agency, had become involved in politics since it was transferred to the Agriculture Department in 1939. He said Harry Slattery, who resigned December 1 as REA administrator, was forced out because he would not "play the political game."

Voted In Committee

A Shipstead-Aiken-Wheeler bill for removal of the REA from Agriculture was attached by a 13 to 6 vote in the Agriculture Committee on April 28 to a measure by Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) to provide $600,000,000 additional for the agency. The REA already has lent more than $500,000,000 for financing of rural electric lines.

Supporting the divorce provision were the nine Republican members and Senators Wheeler, Bilbo (Miss.), Stewart (Tenn.) and Downey (Cal.), Democrats.

Since the bill was brought out of committee, action has been held up by: (1) The desire by Administration men to learn President Truman's attitude, and (2) the absence from the city of Senator Thomas (D., Okla.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Indication From White House

Thomas returned Friday and said he had decided not to oppose the REA separation rider to the Lucas bill although he voted against it in committee. Other sources said the White House had advised that the President had no objection to it.

Senators interested in the legislation reported they had received no inkling as to whom President Truman might propose for head of the REA. Early this year, President Roosevelt nominated Aubrey

TROUBLE SEEN ON 2 MEASURES

Monetary Plans And Tariff Policy Up For Action

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Administrationists conceded today serious doubts of putting through their full program as Congress approached a two-way showdown on the first legislation dealing with postwar international co-operation.

Bretton Woods world-bank and monetary-adjustment plans, and postwar tariff policy were set for votes next week in the House Banking and the Ways and Means committees, respectively.

Both committees will produce legislation, but Administration leaders are not sure it will be what they want.

State Department Closes

The State Department closed its case before the Ways and Means Committee today for both Bretton Woods and its tariff proposals. The plea was presented by Charles P. Taft, brother of Ohio's Republican Senator Robert A. Taft and head of the department's office of transport and communications policy.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau told the Banking Committee the Bretton Woods agreements are needed for the success of the world security organization being drawn at San Francisco. The State Department argued that the tariff legislation would build world trade and contribute to peaceful relations among nations.

Possibilities Of Shifts

There still are possibilities of shifts in strength before the voting starts on both issues.

Ways and Means Republicans contend that further traff reductions would ruin many American industries and cause unemployment. Opponents of Bretton Woods have described it as the makings of "a world WPA."

MAY 13 1945

LEND-LEASE HELP FOR RUSSIA ENDS IN EUROPEAN ZONE

Crowley Announces Suspension with Review of Program Planned.

CITE PACIFIC NEEDS

Shipments to Soviet Outside Europe to Continue, It Is Indicated.

WASHINGTON, May 12—(AP) Lend-lease to Russia through Europe is being suspended now that war there is over.

A statement of Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, said tonight the government is reviewing its lend-lease programs.

It is necessary, he said, "so that American resources will be distributed in such a way as to make the utmost possible contribution to victory in the major war which we have still to win."

Meanwhile, "new shipments to Europe" are being held up except to countries at war with Japan or through which redeployment of our troops now in Europe can be facilitated thereby.

Lend-lease to Russia by other routes apparently is not affected. An informed source said substantial amounts are going by ways which had not been disclosed.

Shipments to be Cut

The announcement was taken to mean that supplies going to Europe were more specifically sent for purposes of fighting the European war. It would appear to be an obvious development that shipments there on the same scale would not now be necessary.

Other countries in Europe getting lend lease are at war with Japan. Only Russia is affected by the embargo.

Russia was understood to have been notified of the development, but it was not known when. There

was no indication whether she had made reply.

The Crowley statement, somewhat cryptic in its failure to name Russia specifically, or to go into detail, was issued late tonight without additional explanation.

Whether it had any connection with this government's recent stiffened attitude on diplomatic questions, particularly the Polish issue, was not apparent. Because of the late hour, official reaction was lacking.

Tito Gets Notice

The action followed by a few hours pointed notice to Marshal Tito of this government's views toward territorial changes. Tito long has had Moscow support.

However the fact that the statement came through Crowley's office and not from higher government levels, such as the State department or the White House, was seen as an effort to avoid the implication that the order is a slap at Moscow.

The Lend-Lease agreement with Russia is on a year-to-year basis. The last protocol, signed after long negotiations, was retroactive to July 1, 1944, and expires June 30, this year unless other arrangements are made. Since its terms have not been made public it is not known whether it automatically is extended.

Truman Asserts U. S. Will Help Hungry Europe

Tells Food for Freedom 'We Must and Can Find a Way' to Share Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—President Truman said today "we must and can find a way" to share available American food supplies with the starving peoples in liberated Europe.

The statement was in a letter to Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, president of Food for Freedom, Inc., organized two years ago to promote the use of food in building the peace.

The letter, made public by Food for Freedom, was in response to an appeal signed by Mrs. Morrow and leaders of twenty-one other civic, religious, farm and labor organizations expressing their desire "to share our food with the liberated peoples." The appeal was sent to the White House April 21.

In his reply Mr. Truman said:

"I am greatly encouraged by the letter of April 21 which you transmitted to me several days ago signed by the heads of a number of national religious, civic, farm and labor organizations.

"I am sure it must also encourage the United Nations representatives now meeting at San Francisco. Particularly is this true of the leaders of those nations laid waste by the destruction and brutality of Nazi-Japanese tyranny.

"No immediate means of giving hope to the victims of this tyranny can have so great an effect as the sharing with them by the people of our country of the food supplies we have available.

"The signers of the letter you forwarded to me expressed concern over reports that U. N. R. R. A. has been unable to obtain all the food supplies it has sought for to relieve starvation abroad. They explain that they speak for their organizations which have each voted support of U. N. R. R. A.

"Backed by such spontaneous popular expression we must and can find a way to accomplish their desires to share their food with others so badly in need.

"Please accept my thanks for placing the letter in my hands. You and other signers render a public service by giving active attention to the solution of the food problem at home and abroad."

Oter signers of the appeal to the President besides Mrs. Morrow were Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Albert Goss, master of the National Grange; James G. Patton, president of the Farmers' Union; William Green, American Federation of Labor president; Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations president; Dr. Kathryn McHale, general director of the American Association of University Women; Miss Lelia Massey, executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, and Elmer L. Marshall, president of the American Veterans of World War 2.

Also, W. O. Lewis, general secretary of the Baptist World Alliance; Ray Gibbons, director of the Council for Social Action of Congregational Christian Churches; Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, president of the General Federation of Women's Club; Mrs. Katherine Armatage, president of the League of Women Shoppers; Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, president of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Elizabeth Magee, executive secretary of the National Consumers League; Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association; Miss Margaret A. Hickey, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women; Clyde Murray, president of the National Federation of Settlements; Mrs. Margetet F. Stone, legislative chairman of the National Women's Trade Union League, and Mrs. Harper Sibley, president of the United Council of Church Women.

Army Calls Peace Draft Way To Maintain Force

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Congressional advocates of a peacetime draft said today army leaders are convinced the draft is the only way a postwar military force of 4,500,000 "availables" can be maintained.

While the Army has insisted that it has no definite plans for the size of the postwar military establishment, it submitted to the House Military Committee this week a written statement containing these words:

"The active reserve will be composed of those individuals and units sufficient in types and numbers which will, together with the other components, constitute an over-all balanced force in the Army of the United States of 4,500,000 men."

"A Planning Figure"

That figure, an army spokesman said, is strictly "a planning figure" and represents the "availables" who could be called upon in a future emergency or "M-day." There are other figures based on other sets of assumed conditions.

Under present War Department plans, committee members said, at least 4,000,000 of the 4,500,000 would be reserves and National Guardsmen and, if the entire quota is to be filled, the remaining 500,000 presumably would be regular army personnel.

The War Department issued a statement last night, however, in which it said it was "not the fact" that it plans a peacetime standing army of 500,000 men.

Factors Involved

"The size of the regular Army," it added, "which the War Department will recommend after the war will depend upon the condition of the world, the commitments of the United States at that time and the military policy adopted by the Congress."

Committee members represented army spokesmen as asserting there were these two alternatives to the building up of a huge reserve through a peacetime draft law:

An "inadequate" defense establishment, or a huge standing army which would cost billions annually.

Hearings will start June 4 on peacetime draft legislation broadly requiring every able-bodied male citizen to take a year of military training as soon as he becomes 18. If it becomes law, the legislation may make each trainee liable for military service for six years after his return to civilian life following his year of training.

How They Would Be Divided

Of an estimated 1,200,000 youths expected to be eligible for training annually, the Army believes it can train 600,000 and the Navy 200,000. The others would be rejected or deferred.

Should the program discussed with the Military Committee be approved, many of the 186,000 reserve officers now on active army duty would be retained to provide the training.

Along with the outline of its tentative reserve program, the War Department has given the Military Committee copies of a statement by Gen. George C. Marshall, in which the army chief of staff expressed this view:

"There are two types of military organization through which the manpower of a nation may be developed. . . . One of these is the standing army type. . . . Under this system, leadership in war and the control of military preparations and policy in peacetime are concentrated largely and necessarily in a special class or caste of professional soldiers.

Not U.S. System

"This is the system of Germany and Japan. It produces highly efficient armies. But it is open to serious political objections. . . . It . . . has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state based upon the conception of government by the people.

"The second type of military institution . . . is based upon the conception of a professional peace establishment (no larger than necessary to meet normal peacetime requirements) to be re-enforced in time of emergency by organized units drawn from a citizen army reserve, effectively organized for this purpose in time of peace. . . . The type of our military institutions was determined in the beginning by the form of our government and has not changed since Washington's administration. It will therefore be made the basis for all plans for a postwar peace establishment."

Bigger Subsidies On Meat Are Predicted

MAY 13 1945

Washington, May 12 (AP)—A Senate committee chairman said today that an OPA order giving still more subsidies to the meat industry probably will be issued next week.

If it meets objections raised by packers and cattle feeders to the present OPA price subsidy schedules, the order may clear the way for quick Senate action on legislation to extend the Price Control Act unchanged for another year from the June 30 expiration date.

Reports Formula Prepared

Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) of the Banking Committee said he understood OPA officials had about worked out a formula designed to settle the meat-price controversy. He has been holding the extension measure in committee pending these efforts.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles has advised the Agriculture Committee that he wants to appear before it next week to discuss the situation, Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) said.

Committee Meets Monday

The Agriculture Committee will begin work Monday on a report on its food investigations. Thomas said it will cover "findings of facts and conclusions" and asserted he was convinced that OPA must:

1. Give additional subsidies to feeders who fatten range cattle.
2. Give "additional relief" to meat packers.

Thomas has just returned from a visit to Oklahoma. He said that in personal investigations there he found no demand for an increase in the price of range cattle and saw no cattle in feeder pens.

Blames High Feed Prices

"The feeders claim the price they have to pay for feed is so high that they can't afford to feed," he said.

Thomas said he saw no necessity for amending the price control law, believing changes demanded by cattle and meat men could be handled by administrative action.

"But if OPA doesn't do a better job than it has done there will be amendments," he added.

POINT VALUES UP 4 POINTS ON LARD

Increases Also Ordered for Shortening, Cooking, Salad Oils.

WASHINGTON, May 12 — (AP) Price Administrator Chester Bowles tonight ordered higher ration point values for lard, shortening, cooking and salad oils, effective at 12:01 a. m., Sunday.

They will be increased to 10 points a pound from the present value of six points.

This action, Bowles noted, was forecast two weeks ago when the inter-agency committee on foreign shipments reported that "the free world's needs for this basic nutrient and industrial raw material, including the needs of liberated Europe, exceed prospective supplies by nearly 500,000 long tons."

The report also said that the United States "must be prepared to economize its use (of fats and oils) if any real contribution is to be made to this pressing problem."

The point value increase announced today does not apply to butter or margarine.

Bowles said the War Food Administration's revised allocation of fats and oils for civilian use during the April-June quarter is 814,200,000 pounds. The allocation previously approved for that period was 856,500,000 pounds.

OPA also announced that current quarter supplemental allotments of fats and oils to industrial users are being reduced. That cut, he said, will trim by about 20 per cent the rate at which these products are used by all except pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Service Journal Lists U.S.-Occupation Areas

Washington, May 12 (AP)—*The Army and Navy Journal* said today the American occupation zone in Germany would cover Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Thuringia with a supply corridor from British-controlled Bremen.

France, said the unofficial service journal, "will have a large part of the Rhineland with possibly some additions from the zone assigned to us."

The zones for Great Britain and Russia were not discussed in the article, but it has been assumed the British would occupy northern Germany and Russia the area generally east of the lower Elbe and the Mulde rivers.

The mention of a supply corridor from Bremen to the American zone apparently referred to the known reluctance of the United States to use the overburdened transportation systems of France in bringing supplies across from Atlantic ports to Germany for the American garrison forces.

WAY OUT FOR JAPS SEEN BY JOURNAL

Truman Opened Door To Peace Bid, Service Paper Says

MAY 13 1945

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Journal* said today that President Truman had "opened the door to a Japanese request for peace" by giving assurances that the people are not to be destroyed.

But the unofficial service publication said that it did not follow that Mr. Truman's remarks, made in his Victory in Europe proclamation, indicated any deviation from the purpose of his predecessor, Franklin Roosevelt, "to require Japan to evacuate China and surrender all the territory she acquired from that country, and to restore independence to Korea."

His Silence As To Hirohito

The *Journal* also saw significance in the omission from the President's statement of any demand for ousting of Japan's Emperor Hirohito.

The *Journal* commented that it was unlikely the President would have pledged that the Japanese people would not be destroyed "without the prior knowledge (of that pledge) of Great Britain." Moscow also certainly was advised of Truman's intention, the *Journal* said.

What It Would Mean To Japs

"Mr. Truman, in his interpretation of unconditional surrender for the Japanese, stated that it meant for them the end of the war, termination of the influence of military leaders, provision for the return of soldiers and sailors to their families, their farms and their jobs, and the independence of their country.

"Significantly omitted was the expression of any intention to oust the Emperor or to abolish the throne, an omission which will appeal to the conservative palace entourage which never wanted the war and which is anxious to terminate it even though the cost be loss of territory, abandonment of the ward lords' East Asia coprosperity sphere and denial of the power to possess a navy, a military air force and armies and the industry to provide and support them."

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Bretton Woods And Tariff Face Test This Week

Leaders Doubt Programs Will Emerge Intact From Two House Committees

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Administration leaders admitted today serious doubts of putting through their full program as Congress approached a two-day showdown on the first legislation dealing with post-war international co-operation.

Bretton Woods world bank and monetary adjustment plans and post-war tariff policy were set for votes next week in the House Banking and the Ways and Means Committees, respectively. Both committees will produce legislation, but Administration leaders are not sure it will be what they want.

The State Department closed its case before the Ways and Means Committee today for both Bretton Woods and its tariff proposals. The plea was presented by Charles P. Taft, brother of Ohio's Republican Senator Robert A. Taft and head of the department's office of transport and communications policy.

Bretton Woods Prospects

As the committees come to the voting stage, after weeks of public hearings, here's about how the issues stand:

Bretton Woods—Banking Chairman Brent Spence. Democrat, of Kentucky, voiced confidence that a bill can be pushed through which the Administration will accept and which will not require a second conference of representatives of the forty-four nations that drew the plans last summer for a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development loans and an $8,800,000,000 fund to stabilize world currencies.

Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan, banking Republican leader, said he is preparing amendments proposing that long-term stabilization loans be put into the bank and that the fund deal only in currency transactions. The Treasury has not said whether it believes the world monetary program could get along satisfactorily under Mr. Wolcott's proposals, but it wants the legislation as drawn.

TARIFFS—The ten Ways and Means Republicans are aligned solidly in opposition and at least three of the fifteen Democratic votes are in doubt on Administration legislation proposing to extend the reciprocal trade act for three years with an amendment giving the President power to trim duties up to 50 per cent under rates prevailing Jan. 1, 1945. The President now has power to cut tariffs 50 per cent under the Hawley-Smoot rates. However, there seems to be assured strength in the committee to extend the reciprocal trade program for one year without the new power to cut levies.

Morgenthau Plea

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau jr. told the Banking committee the Bretton Woods agreements are needed for the success of the world security organization being drawn at San Francisco. The State Department argued that the tariff legislation would build world trade and contribute to peaceful relations among nations.

Ways and Means Republicans contend that further tariff reductions would ruin many American industries and cause unemployment. Opponents of Bretton Woods have described it as the makings of "a world W. P. A."

MILLION VETERANS TO RESUME SCHOOL

Survey by the Federal Office of Education Shows Plan After War Service Ends

MAY 13 1945

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A survey by the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency indicates that about 1,000,000 men and women will go to school when they leave the armed services. About two-thirds of the white troops have definite plans for a career and about 17 per cent have tentative plans. About half of the Negro troops have definite plans.

About 1,000,000 men expect to enter or return to their own businesses, 850,000 plan to own and operate farms and 750,000 plan to obtain or return to jobs in national, State and local Government. Many plan careers in the professions, return to private business as employes or careers in the armed services.

Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, author of the study, remarks:

"Most veterans will want new or better jobs when they return to the civilian labor force. Fortunately situated men have worked to that end while in the armed forces. Many of these and their comrades expect to give full or part time to preparing for a career when they are elegible for benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights."

Youth Is Important Factor

Dr. Hollis says that more than 90 per cent of the men who definitely plan to return to school or college full time are under 25 years of age, 90 per cent have the formal requirements to enter or resume college work and 93 per cent are unmarried. Four-fifths of this group have all three characteristics and all except 3 per cent have at least two of them. However, one-third of the men who are eligible to return to college expect to take vocational training without regard for whether it is college level work.

The report states:

"Polls indicate that each State may expect at least 80 per cent of its native sons to return home for education and employment and that States with superior opportunities may expect up to one-fifth more veterans than they sent into the armed forces."

House To Keep Hands Off Furloughs

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The House Military Committee turned thumbs down today on proposals that Congress determine furlough procedure for veterans of the European war.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) announced that the committee would not consider at this time legislation dealing with the subject and told reporters:

"We are not going to interfere with operations of the Army. Who shall be furloughed and how they shall be furloughed is a matter for the Army's leaders to determine, and on the basis of their record in defeating Germany, I believe we can have confidence in them."

Applies To Similar Bills

May said the decision to pigeonhole the legislation applied not only to the most recent proposal, introduced yesterday by Representative Smith (R., Wis.), but "to all similar bills."

Smith's bill would make it mandatory that men who have served at least one year in the European theater of operations be returned to the contiental United States or to Hawaii—if the service men so elects—and furloughed for not less than 30 days.

The length of the furlough would depend on total length of European service, with the minimum 30-day period being increased by one day for each month of European service up to fifteen.

Under its provisions, a man with twelve months of European theater service would be entitled to a 42-day furlough.

Would Affect Occupation

Committee members said the Smith proposal would prohibit the use of seasoned fighting men in the occupation forces, since it would make the return of twelve-month men mandatory unless the individuals waived its provisions.

While "it is hoped that as many men as possible can be given furloughs," May said, "we should not make it mandatory, because to do so would tie the hands of our military leaders. They are the ones who know what men can be spared and what men cannot be spared for the war against Japan."

D.C. Sends Word To Tokyo One Jap Survived Sinking

MAY 13 1945

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The State Department today said it had notified Japan through the Swiss Government that only one person survived the sinking of a Japanese ship believed to be the Awa Maru.

It identified the survivor as Kantaro Shimoda, 45, who said he was a steward on the Awa Maru, a Japanese relief ship returning to Japan after carrying supplies to Allied prisoners in Japanese occupied areas.

The department said it had informed Tokyo on May 2 that Shimoda was in excellent health and was being held on Guam as a "protected person," which would accord him the most liberal treatment provided by the Geneva Convention.

On April 11 the State Department announced that the Navy had informed it that an American submarine sank a Japanese ship on April 1 with "no lights or special illumination visible at any time" 40 miles off the estimated course the Awa Maru was supposed to be traveling.

Japan subsequently announced that the ship had gone down with a number of high Japanese officials aboard, and lodged a protest with the American Government.

This Government has not yet replied to the protest because the Navy is still investigating the circumstances.

Bronze Swastika To Be U.S. Trophy

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The bronze swastika before which the Nazi faithful performed their rituals in the party's shrine city of Nuernberg is coming to the United States as a war trophy.

The War Department said today Gen. George S. Patton had requested permission to send the giant crooked cross to this country as a trophy. The War Department said it expected to turn the swastika over to the Army War College.

Nuernberg was captured on April 20 by the 3d, 45th and 42d Infantry divisions. The swastika is reputedly the first one used by the Nazi party.

Invasion Strategy Based On Colonel's Joke About Floating Docks

MAY 13 1945

MAY 13 1945

By Tom Reedy

Washington, May 12 (AP)—It's safe now to tell Jerry that he once had in his hands the key to the United States invasion of France and didn't know it.

It is a fantastic story of a huge gag that turned into strategy.

Army planners told it in strictest confidence to this writer many months ago. V-E day lifted the security ties.

What happened was this:

A group of officers was assigned to plan the logistics of the Normandy invasion.

Task Almost Impossible

They slaved night and day over the seemingly impossible task of putting men down on the beaches and then supplying them without port facilities.

A colonel after weeks of burning the midnight oil was virtually going around in circles, his head buzzing with figures that refused to add up. In tired disgust one night he sat at a typewriter and relaxed his sense of humor.

He wrote a purely jocular form on the "operations" of landing and supplying men, in good military style.

Must Tow Beaches

The colonel reached these conclusions:

1. Any length of beach is too short to take the number of vehicles belonging to the number of divisions that will be necessary to assault such a length of beach.

2. Unless immediate steps are taken to construct sufficient beaches in this country, to be towed across the channel already assembled, no assault can take place.

Thought Twister

The "logistic" study included this sage observation:

"The general principle is that the number of divisions required to capture the number of ports required to maintain those divisions is always greater than the number of divisions those ports can maintain."

The solution?

"Go to an area where no ports exist and the problem then will not arise."

"Sink Blockships"

The colonel set this up as his final objective:

"To evolve an organization for a captured port."

He concluded:

"In order to have the invasion take place in an area where there are no ports it is recommended that a port should be constructed on the selected area of the enemy coast by sinking as many concrete filled blockships in as small an area as possible.

"The capacity of this port is estimated by the Navy to be 200 ships per day from D minus 2 onward. This capacity is unlikely to be reached, however, as all small and medium coasters will undoubtedly be required as concrete filled blockships."

Gets All Over London

The five page "gag" was circulated among officers who doubled up in giggles, springled with sympathy for the lads who had to try to solve the problem.

Army men say the thing got all over London and one major said he could swear that German counter intelligence surely had picked it up. No one thought anything of that, then.

But, in the meantime, the planners got to thinking about artificial ports. Why not, they concluded.

Could Have Smashed Docks

So the idea was adopted virtually to float a new coastline across the channel as the jokester had suggested. Floating docks were constructed to be embedded in concrete when they hit Normandy and there were the ports, ready made!

It has been said since that these floating docks were the Allies' greatest "secret weapon" for that invasion; they constituted the imponderable factor that the Nazi hadn't reckoned with.

Assuming the major knew what he was talking about—that the Germans had the jocular reference to portable docks, it must be assumed that the Germans didn't know it to be anything more than a gag.

Coastline Floated

If they had got wise, bombers could have smashed the slow-moving docks as they were being towed across the Channel. Perhaps the early waves of assault troops might even have run out of ammunition and been thrown back into the sea.

Those are the thoughts that were going through the minds of the army planners sweating out the period between the circulation of the joke and the fruition of its idea.

That colonel has sworn off jokes.

"Operations Overboard!"

The colonel's memorandum was captioned:

"Operations overboard!"

The object of the project, it went on, was to:

1. "Provide some employment for a great number of officers."

2. "Justify the worst fears of the Ministry of War Transport."

3. "Prove that the cardinal principles of administration, movement and common sense may all be disregarded or overcome by improvisation."

Too Tough For Paper

The assault in question, the memorandum went on, "is really too difficult a problem to be discuseed on the quality of paper available."

The followup—good military language—was dismissed this way: "It is merely a question of following up where the assault has been; if there has been no assault, the problem is even easier."

The naval problem involved:

"The ruling factor is that there cannot be sufficient ports in the United Kingdom to accommodate all the naval forces that would be required to be accompanied by the maximum number of military forces that can be embarked in these ports."

Military Forces Ruled Out

Therefore, the conclusion:

"No military forces should be employed whatever. This would render the whole complicated problem very much simpler and not detract from the naval plan."

As for air support:

"The only disadvantage of air support is that it enables enemy territory to be captured too fast to be able to develop sufficient airfields to accommodate all the planes necessary to capture the territory so fast."

"Resistances" Cancel Out

The enemy was dismissed thus:

"No account need be taken of enemy resistance since no account will be taken of our own resistance to the enemy and the two will cancel out exactly.

"Enemy rate of reinforcement—this is a thoroughly distasteful subject."

"It will be necessary to plan that every British division can compete with at least two enemy divisions. If the enemy can concentrate a

force of more than twice the number of our divisions, as he invariably can, it will be necessary to invade an area that is too small to hold them all."

The underground?

"The Patriots will require more supplies than the given number of troops can carry and at the same time liberate them. Conclusion—no Patriots can be liberated. Reliance must still be placed in Patriots (a) to prevent the enemy advancing until we are winning, (b) prevent the enemy withdrawing when we are winning."

Nelson Gives Up Diplomatic Post

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson has resigned as White House representative to "other governments" and President Truman has named Edwin A. Locke, Jr., to carry on his work in China.

Locke was Nelson's executive assistant on his missions to China, Russia, England and Australia.

The resignation of Nelson, former Sears Roebuck executive who left the chairmanship of the War Production Board to take over various special diplomatic assignments for the late President Roosevelt, is effective May 15.

Nelson organized a War Production Board for China and left it in the hands of assistants some weeks ago.

Nelson submitted his resignation April 16, but it was not accepted then. He later repeated it verbally, White House officials said, and Mr. Truman accepted it.

Accepted Reluctantly

In accepting Nelson's resignation, Mr. Truman said he did so reluctantly.

"Ever since May of 1940," he wrote, "you have been in Washington, at great personal sacrifice, rendering patriotic and effective service in helping to build the vast war machine which has finally spelled victory in Europe for the cause of decency.

"That same armed might which you did so much to help forge now will be concentrated on the other side of the world to bring the Japanese to unconditional surrender.

"I am sure that it must be a great source of pride to you as it is to gratitude to the American people to realize how much your continued devotion and energy has contributed to the victory that has been and to the victory that will be.

Wishes Him Happiness

"On behalf of the American people, I thank you and wish you much happiness and success in your future endeavors.

"As I stated to you in our talk, I am letting you go upon your promise to come back when we may need your services again.

"Until the work of your present mission is completed I am designating, at your suggestion, Mr. Edwin A. Locke, Jr., to carry on in your stead."

Nelson wrote the President that after his return from several trips to Russia and China he had long and private talks with President Roosevelt "about our economic relations with other countries."

Will Tell Truman

"I shall be glad at any time to tell you what we discussed in these conversations," Nelson said.

In a separate letter to Locke, the President said:

"In reluctantly accepting Mr. Nelson's resignation, I want to make sure that the work of his office in directing and servicing the mission which he has established in China is carried on. Mr. Nelson has told me that you have successfully handled the related executive work during the entire life of the mission.

"I want you to assume responsibility for and direction of the mission until arrangements are completed to wind it up—which I understand should be in from three to six months. For this purpose, your present White House office should be maintained, with such members of the present staff as you need."

The President told Locke his salary would be $10,000 a year. He said he hoped Locke would follow Nelson's "broad policies."

Native Of Boston

Locke, a 34-year-old native of Boston, lives in New Canaan, Conn. He entered the Chase National Bank in 1932 on his graduation from Harvard. After serving in Chase's Paris and London branches, as well as in the New York office, he came to Washington in 1940 to work with the National Defense Advisory Commission, the pioneer defense agency.

He served under Nelson when the latter was administrator of priorities, then under Secretary of State Stettinius when Stettinius replaced Nelson.

When the Supply, Priorities and Allocation Board was set up three months before Pearl Harbor, Locke rejoined Nelson as confidential assistant.

ALLIES TO CONTROL TRIESTE, TITO TOLD

Yugoslav Claims To City Must Wait, U.S. Says

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The United States tonight served notice on Marshal Tito that the Allied military will control Trieste and the surrounding area in northeastern Italy despite Yugoslav claims.

Noting that Marshal Tito, according to radio reports, is setting up a "National Federal Government of Slovenia" in Trieste, the acting secretary of state, Joseph C. Grew, issued a public statement reaffirming the policy of the United States that territorial changes should be made only after thorough study and full consultation among the governments concerned.

"Only on this basis can adequate consideration be given to the human, economic and political elements involved and a just and stable solution be found," declared Grew.

30 Questions In Europe

He said that solution of such territorial questions will be one of the most difficult problems of coming months, and that there are 30 or more such questions in Europe which require careful study before satisfactory decisions can be reached.

"Many months ago it was decided that the best way to avoid hasty and precarious territorial solutions in the Anglo-American theater of operations would be to establish and maintain an Allied military government in the disputed areas pending settlement by the orderly processes to which the United Nations are pledged," Grew recalled.

Tito Agreed, He Says

He said that the disputed Venezia Giulia area is temporarily of prime military importance because Allied occupation forces require a zone of administration including adequate port facilities and lines of communication to central Europe.

He said that Marshal Tito in February accepted the idea of such an Allied military government for this region.

"Notwithstanding this agreement, claims have now been advanced that by virtue of conquest Yugoslav forces are etitled forthwith to occupy and control the administration of this region," he added.

More Than Frontier Case

Grew declared that "the present problem is far more than a mere frontier controversy between two clamaints.

"It raises the issue of the settlement of international disputes by orderly process rather than by unilateral action. The disposition of Venezia Giulia, as of other disputed territories, must therefore await a definite peace settlement in which the claims of both dises and the peoples concerned will receive a full and fair hearing or be a matter of direct negotations freely entered into between the parties involved."

No Break With Russia

Grew also said today he had no knowledge of any communication from Marshal Stalin to the effect that co-operation with the western Allies had become impossible.

He voiced the disclaimer in response to questions about published reports that Stalin had written Premier Churchill, with a copy to President Truman, that the Yalta agreement had been broken and that he believed it futile to discuss the Polish problem further.

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No Word On Russ-Allied Break On Poles: Grew

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew said today he had no knowledge of any communication from Marshal Stalin to the effect that co-operation with the Western Allies had become impossible.

He voiced the disclaimer in response to questions about published reports that Stalin had written Premier Churchill, with a copy to President Truman, that the Yalta agreement had been broken and that he believed it futile to discuss the Polish problem further.

No Reply On Arrests

It was learned, meanwhile, that the Soviet Government has not replied to the request of Secretary of State Stettinius and Foreign Secretary Eden in San Francisco that Russia furnish information regarding the arrest in Moscow of sixteen former Polish underground leaders.

Moscow recently announced that these leaders, who had gone to Moscow from London to discuss the formation of a provisional government of Poland in accordance with the Yalta agreement, have been arrested.

It was learned here that the only messages received recently from Stalin have dealt solely with the Polish Government question, and that the Soviet Government has not yet refused to provide information on the arrested leaders. These communications were all sent before the Eden-Stettinius request was made.

20 Million Counterfeit Ration Coupons Seized in Brooklyn Raid

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NEW YORK, May 12—(AP) Twenty million counterfeit red ration coupons, described by Daniel P. Woolley, regional OPA administrator, as the largest seizure of its kind in OPA history, were found today in a Brooklyn home.

Woolley said the amount was equivalent to one month's ration allotment for approximately half of New York City's population.

OPA agents and police who raided the home also seized, Woolley said, counterfeit gasoline coupons for 2,500,000 gallons and counterfeit sugar coupons for 6,250,000 pounds.

Woolley said six members of a family living in the house were taken into custody for questioning.

Woolley said those taken into custody were a 63-year-old retired butcher, his two sons, both butchers, and his three daughters.

Paul L. Ross, regional OPA enforcement executive, said he believed the house was the "major drop"—or central point for deposit—of counterfeit ration coupons in New York and on the entire eastern seaboard.

An OPA official estimated that at current valuation in counterfeit circles the fake coupons were worth approximately $2,000,000.

The coupons were found, Woolley said, when police and OPA agents were called by firemen who had discovered some bogus gas coupons after extinguishing a fire in a garage under the house.

Nazi Party In Austria Liquidated

New York, May 12 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored provisional government of Austria has passed a law suppressing the Nazi party and providing death sentences for its present members, Tass said today.

The Tass dispatch, broadcast by the Moscow radio to the Russian domestic press and recorded here, said that under the law all the Nazi party's property in Austria "is to pass into the hands of the Austrian republic."

The law demands the personal registration of Nazis who belonged to the party from July 1, 1933, to April 27, 1945, the dispatch said.

"All those who still belong to this party or are working for it are to be punished by death and deprived of all their property," Tass said. "Only in certain cases will the death sentence be commuted to imprisonment of from ten to twenty years."

OWI Tells Germans Truth About The War

New York, May 12 (AP)—Six East Coast short-wave transmitters are being used to bring to the German people "the truth about themselves" as well as details of the coordinated Allied program by which they will be governed, the Office of War Information announced today.

"Cold factual summaries of world news," which are "clearing up and correcting historic falsifications" fed to the German people by the Nazis, are included in the broadcasts, the OWI said.

War Laid To Germans

"Germans are being told repeatedly," the OWI statement said, "that they were the ones who started this war and brought untold misery by fostering and tolerating Nazism and its ultimate objective—to conquer the world by force.

"They are being told that they also will be held responsible for all crimes committed in the name of Germany, that the German people will not be accepted again into the family of civilized nations until they have proved beyond doubt that they are worthy."

"Reports On Democracy"

The OWI added that the Germans would be "re-educated by reports on how a free democracy operates, and on how the free world is united to work toward a permanent peace."

Broadcasts—all of them presenting facts on a "take-it-or-leave-it basis"—also are attempting to forestall any possible claims by German militarists that they were "victimized by Nazi inefficiency and incompetence," the OWI said.

Freed Prisoners Urged To Remain In Camps

New York, May 12 (AP)—General Eisenhower today requested Allied prisoners of war still in Germany to remain in their camps to enable authorities to work our co-ordinated plans for their transfer back to their homes.

The massacre, broadcast to the camps over BBC, was reported by the OWI.

General Eisenhower's message said Allied officers were en route to all prisoner of war camps with plans for releasing the prisoners and told the men "you can help yourselves best by staying where you are."

CAPTIVE SUB DUE IN U.S. TOMORROW

U-858 Delayed By Storms On Way To Cape May

New York, May 12 (AP)—The first enemy vessel to surrender in American home waters since the outbreak of the war—the German submarine U-858—is now en route to Cape May, N.J., where it is due Monday, the Navy said tonight.

Earlier the submarine had been expected to arrive at Cape May tomorrow but the Navy said it had been delayed by storms at sea..

Vice Admiral H. F. Leary, commander of the Eastern sea frontier, said the submarine made contact with United States fleet units several days ago and is being escorted on a prescribed course to Cape May.

In accordance with the rule promulgated by the Navy and the British Admiralty, the submarine, flying the black surrender flag, will come in on the surface with a large proportion of her crew on deck. Fourth Naval District officials will receive the surrender for Leary.

After the crew members have been removed as prisoners of war the submarine will be taken to Philadelphia, the Navy said.

Record Graduating Class at West Point

West Point, May 12 (A. P.).—The United States Military Academy will graduate the largest class in its history on June 5 when 853 cadets will receive diplomas and the bright gold bars of newly commissioned second lieutenants.

Of this number 282 will go into the Air Corps, 281 into the infantry and 101 into the Engineering Corps while others will have a number of varied assignments. The graduation list includes ninety-two New York State residents.

M. I. T. VICTORY LAUNCHED

Wife of Institute's President Sponsors Ship at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, May 12 (AP)—The M. I. T. Victory, named for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was launched today at Bethlehem - Fairfields Shipyards, Inc., with Mrs. Karl Taylor Compton, wife of the institute's president, as sponsor.

The vessel, which will be operated by T. J. Stevenson Company, is the seventh college-named victory

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ship to be built at the shipyards in line with the maritime commission's policy of selecting college names for victory ships.

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New Flattop Is Called Symbol Of Will To Win

Portsmouth, Va., May 12 (AP)—The 27,100-ton aircraft carrier Tarawa, named for the historic battle which marked the turning point of the war in the Central Pacific, was launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard today before a throng estimated at almost 100,000.

Just before the Essex class flattop plunged into the Elizabeth River she was hailed by Marine Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith as "a living symbol of America's determination to see this war through to a successful end."

Proof Of Determination

"It stands as proof that the spirit of our ancestors still lives, and of our will to fight for the heritage they bequeathed us," declared the Leatherneck General who commanded the 2d Marine Division during its invasion of Tarawa atoll, in the Gilbert Islands, in November, 1943. With him today as an honor guard were 24 Marines who fought in the Tarawa campaign.

"Bearing our flag on distant seas," Smith said, a moment before his wife splintered a bottle of champagne against the ship's bow, "the Tarawa will stand as a grim reminder to all aggressor nations who would involve the world in another war that there is a mighty force with which they must reckon."

Civilian Employes Present

As the Tarawa slid into the river a Navy band blared "Anchors Aweigh" and a tremendous cheer went up. The navy yard's 37,000 civilian employés were released from work for an hour and were permitted to bring their families.

The Tarawa's momentum was accelerated by the use of 45,000 pounds of wax on the ways, but was checked after she entered the water by 700 tons of chain drags attached to her sides to prevent her stern from crashing into wharves on the opposite side of the narrow river. In his address, Smith urged that the United States join with all "peaceably disposed nations" to preserve a just and lasting peace at the end of "this barbarous war."

"But above all," he added, "let us not forget that upon the security of our nation depends the security of civilization and enlightenment. Never again must we sink to a state of unpreparedness and complacency while aggressor nations are actually mustering their strength for our destruction.

"The sacrifices of the men of Tarawa, of the Normandy beachhead, of the far Pacific, must not be in vain," he asserted.

Md. Girl Takes Part

Mrs. Smith's maid of honor was Miss Cynthia James, of Havre de Grace, Md.

Guests at the ceremonies included Col. David M. Shoup, USMC, of Covington, Ind., who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in leading Marines against the Japanese defenders on Betio Island at Tarawa, despite severe wounds and in the face of withering fire.

General Smith, who won the Distinguished Service Medal for his part in the Tarawa campaign, is now commanding general of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

5,000 Persons Slain

Smith described in detail the assault on Tarawa, told how "in 76 stark and bitter hours an island was taken" and its 4,000 defenders and almost 1,000 Americans were slain. It was a battle for which there was no precedent, he added, and it set the pattern for future amphibious operations in the Central Pacific and was "the beginning of the end of Japan's dream of empire."

The battle showed definitely, he said, that "men well entrenched and determined to fight to the last ditch cannot be destroyed by bombarding alone, but only by other men imbued with greater determination to cross that ditch."

The Tarawa will carry more than 2,500 officers and men and more than 80 planes. Her speed will exceed 30 knots and the vessel is 888 feet in length.

Roosevelt Asked Support for Hospitals

Chicago, May 12 (A. P.).—One of President Roosevelt's last official declarations was made public yesterday by the American Hospital Association.

It was a letter to Dr. Donald C. Smelzer of Philadelphia, association president, saying "May I express the thought the hospitals will have the moral support of every one in their constructive efforts to make adequate care easily available to all."

The message for National Hospital Day, today, also said: "The co-operation of hospital people in the efforts of the armed forces to secure sufficient nurses for our wounded and sick service men and women has contributed to the national welfare."

M'Arthur Aide Gets Legion Of Merit

Pocatello, Idaho, May 12 (AP)—Col. Lloyd A. Lehrbas, aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and former Associated Press foreign correspondent, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct."

Lehrbas, visiting in southern Idaho, his former home, was informed of the award yesterday in a cablegram from Manila.

Halifax on the Churchill Cigar

RENO, Nev., May 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was described today by Lord Halifax, Ambassador to the United States, as the cigar manufacturers' best customer in the Empire. Lord Halifax said that the Prime Minister smoked three cigars each hour during the eighteen out of twenty-four hours a day that he is awake. "What he doesn't smoke he eats," Lord Halifax added.

Wounded Arrive From Luzon

San Pedro, Cal., May 12 (AP)—With 795 patients aboard, mostly casualties from the Luzon campaign, the army hospital ship Marigold docked here today. Of the patients, 746 were army men, 48 were navy personnel and one was a merchant marine.

WILMINGTON, Calif., May 12 (AP) — The 10,500-ton Queens Victory, named in honor of Queens College in New York City, was launched this morning at the California Shipbuilding Yards.

REACH AGREEMENT ON SECURITY PLAN

MAY 13 1945

Conference Drives Ahead as Peace Pattern Survives Two Tests.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12—(AP) The United Nations conference drove forward tonight under the dual impetus of a vote to concentrate peace-keeping power in the hands of 11 nations and an American delegation agreement on the hot issue of regional security systems.

Each decision has a long way to go before it is written finally into the charter of a world organization for preserving peace.

But the basic pattern for keeping peace, drafted at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington last fall by China, Russia, Britain and the United States, has survived two stiff tests.

The big powers had been insistent that the major instrumentality for ridding the world of war should be a security council of 11 members with broad powers to step into any situation threatening peace. A conference committee voted unanimously today to restrict the council membership to 11. Although some countries abstained from balloting.

Must Be Ratified

The decision still must be ratified by a conference commission under which the committee operates, and by the entire conference.

What it approved today was the original pattern for a security council drafted at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions by China, Britain, Russia and the United States.

These countries, with France, would have permanent council seats. The six remaining seats would be rotated among other nations at two-year intervals.

And the American delegation worked out a formula for giving regional blocs of nations the right to take emergency action to keep peace without depriving the council of over-all powers.

The action in the committee and ... the delegation were separate. Yet they were laced strongly together. And the attitude of Latin American nations posed a big question mark over both decisions.

For Cuba withdrew a motion to increase the security council's membership to 15 only after attaching a major reservation.

Cuban delegate Guy Cisneros said his country "withrdaws its proposal on condition that integration of the InterAmerican (security) system within the world organization be approved with necessary autonomy."

Whether the American formula for integration provides enough autonomy to satisfy Latin American nations is the question.

Apparently approved by President Truman, it would allow individual nations to bind themselves together for mutual defense in case of attack. But it would keep for the security council the right to step into any regional dispute and take action against an agressor.

Big Five Meets

Chiefs of delegations of the big-five nations—China, France, Russia, Britain and the United States—met this afternoon to go over the American proposal and conference problems in general.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain was reported to have tossed in a suggestion that the regional security program be broadened somewhat. He was said to see a need, particularly as the middle east is concerned, to grant regional systems more authority than the Americans proposed.

The big Five held another meeting following the afternoon session.

Apparently they were striving for harmony on all major conference issues now in prospect before British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden departs tomorrow for London.

Eden will travel by way of Washington, where presumably he will see President Truman.

Both the British and Americans, who largely have composed their own differences over trusteeships, now are reported taking a somewhat gloomy view of the chances for accord with Russia.

As some of them understand it, the Soviets would let the security council, rather than individual nations, designate strategic trustee areas and this might bring into play the ability of any one of the big Five to veto council action on steps for keeping peace.

The United States naturally would be hesitant to let Russia or anyone else control a decision on whether vital defense bases in the Pacific are strategic areas.

U.S. Delegation Ends Deadlock

MAY 13 1945

San Francisco, May 12 (AP)—The United States delegation was reported today to have broken its week-old deadlock over how to fit regional security systems into a world peace organization.

The solution, although tentative, is seen here as another long step in speeding the United Nations Security Conference toward a successful conclusion.

It is based on recognizing in a United Nations charter the right of all countries to make treaties for their own defense. Under such treaties, nations could give each other emergency assistance against an aggressor but then the projected World Security Council would be empowered to take control of the situation.

May Appease Small Nations

Officials said this plan should allay the fears of small nations that the council may not give them quick enough protection in an emergency. And they felt it would not weaken the over-all authority of the world agency to handle situations endangering peace.

Secretary of State Stettinius discussed the compromise American plan with Foreign Secretary Eden last night in an effort to begin obtaining a big-power agreement along the same line. Stettinius reports back to a delegation meeting today at which final United States accord on the formula is slated.

The reaction of Latin-American leaders battling for an independent security system in this hemisphere remains to be determined, but United States leaders were hopeful that the self-defense theory would meet their approval.

General Review Of Parley

The Eden-Stettinius talk also is understood to have covered a general review of conference work to date and problems ahead preliminary to Eden's imminent departure for London. There were reports he would fly by way of Washington, stopping off there long enough to call on President Truman.

One of the still unsolved problems is that of providing international supervision for trusteeship governments of lands taken from enemy countries in the two World Wars.

Russia Sides With U.S.

Britain and the United States are near agreement on the United States contention that areas suitable for military base development should be given into exclusive control of the governments which operate the bases.

On the same problem, Russia in an amendment submitted to the trusteeship committee of the conference, sided entirely with the United States. Russia also went along with an American proposal that a special council should be established in the proposed new peace league to head up the trusteeship system.

Russia said the council should include the Big Five powers as permanent members, which would give it about eighteen or twenty member nations, in comparison with the thirteen to fifteen members previously contemplated.

A more powerful position seemed to be in prospect for the league's proposed economic and social council. A committee voted unanimously last night that it would rank next to the powerful Security Council, in order to emphasize the importance of promoting economic, social, educational and similar activities on a world-wide scale as essentials of a lasting peace.

Soviet Changes Attitude

The Dumbarton Oaks plan, which China, Russia, the United States and Britain drew up at Washington last fall, provided that the council should be subordinate to the League Assembly.

Russia insisted then on concentrating on peace-enforcing arrangements, as in the Security Council, but has since swung over to the Anglo-American-Chinese argument that weight must be given to building a peace as well as to being ready to fight for it.

A conference committee assigned to study peaceful means by which the Security Council may try to settle future international disputes last night debated whether the big powers should have a veto in such cases. Canada proposed that an affirmative vote of any seven of the eleven council members should be enough to have the council take up a dispute and recommend a settlement. There was much argument reported but no decision.

French Proposal Is Stalled

A French proposal that the council be ordered to respect treaties in making its recommendations also was stalled when other nations on the committee said the council also should be told to respect the principles of justice and international law.

The break in the United States deadlock on regional security systems comes after days of intensive debate. One group of advisers had insisted that the Pan-American system set up recently at Mexico City should be allowed to function independently of the World Security Council. Another argued that such a special exemption would break down the whole concept of maintaining peace on a world-wide basis.

Yesterday the delegation went over seventeen amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan aimed at giving the Pan-American system specifically, or regional arrangements generally, some degree of autonomy.

Tentative Formula

Finally the delegation members decided they could get together on these principles in a regional security formula:

1. The world-wide authority of the Security Council should be preserved.

2. The right of any nation to make treaties for its own defense should be specifically recognized in the league charter. Essentially the Pan-American system now is a wartime agreement among the 21 American nations; it is planned after the war to convert it into a peacetime security treaty.

3. When a nation having a defense treaty with other countries is attacked, the other countries may carry out their treaty obligation to join its defense, as an emergency measure.

4. The Security Council should have the right to take control of the situation if and when necessary.

Way Open for Poles.

San Francisco, May 12 (A. P.).—The way was left open today for Poland to join the United Nations organization as a charter member, even though there is no Polish delegation here.

The membership committee of

the conference voted that all Allied nations which sign or adhere to the charter will be original members. Poland is the only United Nations member not here.

Denmark could be included under this provision too. She has not been among the United Nations because of German occupation of the homeland.

As for the neutrals, their admission to the world organization will be determined later. It was decided the organization would be open to all peace-loving nations able and willing to fulfill the obligations of the charter.

Deadlock Broken.

In the meantime the United States delegation was reported today to have broken its week-old deadlock over how to fit regional security systems into a world peace organization. It is based on recognizing in a United Nations charter the right of all countries to have treaties for their own defense. Under such treaties nations could give each other emergency assistance against an aggressor but then the projected World Security Council would be empowered to take control of the situation.

Officials said this plan should allay the fears of small nations that the council might not give them quick enough protection in an emergency.

Secretary of State Stettinius discussed the compromise American plan with Foreign Secretary Eden last night in an effort to begin obtaining a big-power agreement along the same line. The talk also is understood to have covered a general review of conference work to date preliminary to Eden's imminent departure for London. There were reports he would fly by way of Washington, stopping off there long enough to call on President Truman.

SMALLER POWERS LOSE FIRST TEST AT SAN FRANCISCO

Committee Votes to Keep Peace Control in Hands of Eleven Nations.

San Francisco, May 12 (A. P.).—A committee of the United Nations Conference voted today to keep within the hands of eleven nations the major powers of a world organization for maintaining peace. Thus the smaller countries lost the first big test in their effort to win more authority for themselves in shaping the course of a peaceful world.

The vote was unanimous, although some countries refrained from balloting. The decision must be ratified by the conference commission, under which it operates, and by the full conference.

The issue can be reopened in the committee itself. The delegates of several small nations are reported to have said they may ask for a review in case they are unable to put across some of their additional demands, such as more power for a general astions in advising the council on security matters, or even authority to accept or reject council action.

What the committee approved today, after two days of heated argument, was the original pattern for a Security Council drafted by the four nations sponsoring the conference—China, Britain, Russia and the United States.

These countries, with France, would have permanent seats in the council. The six remaining seats would be rotated among other nations at two-year intervals. Under the Big Four plan, the council would have power to adopt measures not only for the peaceful adjustment of international disputes, but also the right to use force of arms if needs be.

Those Taciturn Russians

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12 (AP).—Because of the swarms of delegates here, the United Nations Information Office compiled a book of terse biographies. Delegations responded with fairly complete information, except for the Russians. There is a little information on Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov and Ambassador Andrei Gromyko. For the other nine Soviet delegates, there are just names and a large blank white space following each.

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Conference Progress

San Francisco, May 12 (AP)—A progress report from one of the United Nations conference committees reads:

"The committee discussed the first sentence of Section A of Chapter VI of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. No action was taken."

Concessions at Parley On Equal Rights Hailed

Australian Says Women Won 'Important Recognition'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12 (AP).—Big power concessions to demands for equal rights for women under the proposed world charter were hailed today by Mrs. Jessie Mary Gray Street, of the Australian delegation to the United Nations Conference.

"We didn't get all we wanted, but we did win important recognition," she told a reporter, citing a Big Four proposal that the charter foster human rights and freedoms "without discrimination against race, sex, condition or creed." There also are other guaranties of no discrimination because of sex, she added.

Mrs. Street, an energetic grandmother with a tinge of gray in her short, bobbed hair, long has been active in social work. She said she and others sought the equal-rights-for-women stipulation because "we have found too often in the past that there is discrimination unless there is a positive statement to the contrary."

Stassen Backing Willkie's 'One World'

San Francisco, May 12 (AP)—The American delegation came up to one of its major decisions of the United Nations conference today with the echo of Wendell L. Willkie's "One World" slogan ringing in its ears.

The apostle of internationalism in this case is Harold E. Stassen, commander in the Navy and former Republican Governor of Minnesota.

At issue in a closed meeting of the group is a decision about what to do to keep the American republics' Act of Chapultepec alive without turning the proposed world peace-keeping organization into simply a loosely bound series of regional alliances.

The issue is one which degelates consider of paramount importance. It poses the question: Are American republics willing, as a long-range proposition, to place their future security in the hands of a world organization? Or do they want to retain exclusively the decision on when and where to use force against threatened or actual aggression in the Western Hemisphere?

One World Slogan

Into these controversial discussions Stassen has brought again and again the "One World" slogan that Willkie used to sum up his views.

Stassen has told delegates, advisers, consultants and reporters that he will contest any settlement of the question likely to weaken the final authority of the league in keeping the peace in any corner of the world.

There are indications his views are shared to a great extent by his delegation colleagues, but Stassen has remained the vocal leader in pressing home this point.

Delegates apparently are near an agreement on a plan based on an amendment previously submitted by France which embodies the principle that nations bound by mutual-defense pacts have the right to act together against attack in an emergency. However, they would be required to make full reports to the world organization on the situation over which the league eventually would be expected to assume authority.

First Part Of Chapultepec

Such a solution would leave in effect the first part of the Act of Chapultepec. In this section the American republics agreed to act under their wartime powers for defense of any of their number who is threatened by aggression.

Left for future consideration would be a section the agreement under which the American republics proposed to bind themselves in the future by treaty for their mutual defense. Any such agreement, under the language of the Act of Chapultepec itself, would have to be in conformity with the new league's principles.

Filipinos Back Chinese Views On Trusteeship

Will Support Russian Plan to Make Independence Goal for All Colonies

By Margaret Parton

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Philippine Commonwealth will support recent Chinese proposals regarding international trusteeships and will also stand with Russia on her suggestion that "independence" as well as "self-government" be declared an aim for all dependent peoples under the new trusteeship system of the international organization, Dr. Maximo M. Kalaw, vice chairman of the Philippine delegation, said here today.

Dr. Kalaw, who temporarily heads the delegation because of the illness of Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, said in an interview that although the delegates had not yet had time to study the Chinese proposals, which were presented Friday night to the committee on trusteeships by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, their reaction was "highly favorable." He declined to comment on Soviet proposals aside from the one on independence.

The Philippines have recognized three principal positions on the trusteeship question, Dr. Kalaw said. The first is the original Russian proposal for eventual independence for all dependent peoples; the second is the United Kingdom proposal for placing all colonies on a trusteeship basis; the third is that all existing colonies of the United Nations be left as they are, and that the future trusteeship council deal only with dependencies taken from the enemy.

"Naturally," Dr. Kalaw asserted, "the Philippines being considered dependent, we would support the first proposal. But if this is not adopted—and there will certainly be opposition to its adoption—we are ready to support the English proposition for placing all dependencies on a trusteeship basis.

"We will do this on one condition: If the colonies are to be placed on a trusteeship basis with the object of preparing them for eventual self-government, we think the determination of when the trusteeship ends should be judged by an impartial committee, separate from the governing power."

As one of the earliest examples of trusteeships in action, Dr. Kalaw said, the Philippine commonwealth feels that she has a unique background on this question, and she stands ready, he reported, to submit her experience to the trusteeship committee or any other group.

"We have learned, for instance," he remarked, "that there are no fixed criteria for judging the capacity of any people for self-government. That is why we feel it is important the nation who is to judge this capacity should have no direct interest in the question."

CHETNIK LEADER TO HAVE A TRIAL

San Francisco, May 12 (A. P.).—Dr. Ivan Subasic, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, said today Draja Mihailovitch, Chetnik leader and former Yugoslav War Minister, would be tried for collaborating with the Germans and shot.

In answer to a question as to what would happen to the Serbian guerrilla leader, Subasic said:

"He will be shot."

Then the Foreign Minister added:

"He will be given a fair trial, but we have enough legal evidence now to convict him."

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LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WILL GIVE SOME HINT ON THE PROSPECT OF AN EARLY BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION DURING HIS ANNIVERSARY BROADCAST SUNDAY NIGHT (3 P.M. EWT), THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY. OTHER LONDON MORNING PAPERS SAID CHURCHILL HAD BEEN HOLDING CONFERENCES WITH SOCIALIST LEADERS IN RELATION TO AN IMPENDING END OF THE WARTIME COALITION. JR651AEW

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-AN IMMEDIATE PURGE OF GERMAN CIVILIANS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN OCCUPIED GERMANY, TO ELIMINATE ALL NAZI INFLUENCES, WAS ADVOCATED TODAY IN A LETTER TO THE TIMES BY JULIAN HUXLEY, FAMOUS SCIENTIST, J.B. PRIESTLY, NOTED AUTHOR, AND A GROUP OF OTHER BRITISH NOTABLES. THE SIGNERS OF THE LETTER SUGGESTED EMPLOYING THE SERVICES OF ANTI-NAZI GERMANS WHO ARE REFUGEES IN BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES. TO FURTHER THE RE-EDUCATION OF MILLIONS OF GERMAN PRISONERS IN

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HANDS, THE GROUP OF BRITISH LEADERS SUGGESTED "SEGREGATION OF ALL KNOWN NAZI IN PRISON CAMPS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF ANTI-NAZI GERMANS FROM AMONG PRISONERS AND REFUGEES."

AMONG OTHER SIGNERS OF THE LETTERS WERE VERNON BARTLETT, INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, G.P. GOOCH, EDUCATOR, AND J.J. MALLON, SOCIAL SETTLEMENT EXPERT.

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JR7Q5AEW

LONDON SUNDAY, MAY 13-(AP)-THE FLENSBURG RADIO IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY BBC TODAY SAID ENGLISH HAD BEEN MADE THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN OCCUPIED GERMANY UNDER RULES LAID DOWN BY THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

OTHER REGULATIONS WHICH THE GERMAN STATION'S BROADCAST SAID HAD BEEN "MADE PUBLIC BY POSTERS," INCLUDED:

DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS (NAZI) PARTY.

ABOLITION OF THE MINISTRY FOR PROPAGANDA--THE PET OF PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

PROHIBITION OF GERMAN PUBLICATIONS, RADIO BROADCASTS, THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS AND MOTION PICTURES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CURFEW FORBIDDING GERMAN NATIONALS TO LEAVE THEIR HOUSES BETWEEN 10:15 P.M. AND 6:30 A.M. UP TO MAY 15 AND BETWEEN 10:45 P.M. AND 6 A.M. FROM MAY 16 TO MAY 31.

REPEAL OF SUCH NAZI LAWS AS THOSE AGAINST CREATION OF NEW PARTIES; SAFEGUARDING THE UNITY OF PARTY AND STATE; AGAINST UNDERHAND ATTACKS ON THE STATE AND PARTY; THE LAW FOR PROTECTION OF GERMAN BLOOD AND HONOR; AND THE HITLER YOUTH LAW.

RESTRICTION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GERMAN LEGAL SYSTEM AND CREATION OF MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

PROHIBITION OF GERMANS FROM CROSSING THE NATIONAL FRONTIER.

"ENGLISH WILL BE THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

SN1122PEW

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE USED "TO HELP WITH THE PREPARATION OF SITES FOR THE LAYING OF ROADS AND OTHER SIMILAR JOBS" FOR BRITAIN'S HOUSEBUILDING PROGRAM, ACCORDING TO GEORGE HICKS, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SPEAKING AT A LABOR PARTY HOUSING CONFERENCE TODAY, HE SAID, "IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION THAT THE PEOPLE WHO DID THE KNOCKING DOWN SHOULD AID IN THE TASK OF REBUILDING BOMBED HOMES."

WJQ15PEW

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS SAID TODAY THE NEXT MEETING OF THE "BIG THREE"--PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN--MIGHT BE ON GERMAN SOIL, AND POSSIBLY IN SOME PRUSSIAN COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR BERLIN.

THE LONDON SUNDAY CHRONICLE SAID STALIN HAD REJECTED LONDON AS THE SITE OF THE IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON VITAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM VICTORY IN EUROPE. WHILE THE SUNDAY TIMES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE MEETING WOULD BE IN GERMANY. THE TIMES SUGGESTED THAT CHURCHILL HAS TRAVELED MORE THAN THE OTHER LEADERS AND "SHOULD NOT AGAIN BE ASKED TO UNDERTAKE A LENGTHY JOURNEY."

A HINT THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AMONG THE THREE BIG POWERS HAVE REACHED A DELICATE STAGE CAME THIS WEEK FROM CHURCHILL WHEN HE CAUTIONED COMMONS AGAINST A FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE AT THIS TIME.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVER AND OTHERS DESCRIBED RUSSIA AS STILL SUSPICIOUS OF HER WESTERN ALLIES. THE OBSERVER ASSERTED THAT THESE SUSPICIONS "HOWEVER MISGUIDED" WOULD BE AGGRAVATED IF THE BRITISH POLICY "SHOWS ANY TENDERNESS TOWARDS REMAINING LEADERS OF THE NAZI REGIME," OR IF IT SEEMED THAT BRITAIN WAS "LOOKING FOR ALLIES IN REACTIONARY CIRCLES AND USING HER INFLUENCE AGAINST POPULAR RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS."

THE OBSERVER CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, THAT "IT WOULD BE EQUALLY WRONG IF OUR POLICY WERE TO BE GUIDED BY A DESIRE TO PLACATE RUSSIA ON ALL ISSUES AT ANY PRICE."

SUBJECTS WHICH THE NEWSPAPERS EXPECT TO COME BEFORE ANY MEETING OF THE BIG THREE ARE THE POLISH AND AUSTRIAN QUESTIONS, ALLIED CONTROL OF GERMANY AND INTER-ALLIED TRADE.

TA7ASPEW

DUNWICH, ENGLAND, MAY 12-(AP)-PEACE IS FORCING ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THIS TINY SUFFOLK VILLAGE TO EVACUATE THEIR HOMES TOMORROW.

THE MARSHES SURROUNDING THE VILLAGE WERE SEWN WITH MINES IN THE DAYS WHEN BRITAIN FEARED A GERMAN INVASION. FEARFUL THAT SHIFTED MINES MIGHT SET OFF THE WHOLE FIELD, A BOMB DISPOSAL UNIT HAS ORDERED VILLAGERS TO MOVE WHILE THE MARSHES ARE CLEARED.

JR&MK708AEW

CRAMOND, SCOTLAND, MAY 12-(AP)-LORD ROSEBERY, REGIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR SCOTLAND, COULD NOT GET INTO HIS OWN CASTLE TODAY BECAUSE HE WAS UNABLE TO PRODUCE A PASS SIGNED BY THE SCOTTISH COMMAND HEADQUARTERS.

A U.S. ARMY MAJOR MET ROSEBERY AT THE DOOR OF CRAIGIE HALL MANSION AND DEMANDED TO SEE HIS PASS. ROSEBERY DID NOT HAVE ONE AND ARGUED THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO DRIVE 14 MILES TO GET ONE.

THE MAJOR STOOD PAT. THE MANSION IS BEING USED BY AMERICAN OFFICERS INTERROGATING GERMAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE OFFICERS ON THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR FORCES IN NORWAY.

GH1139AEW

DUP PARIS KK GJOTIF

"SHAEF HAS BEEN TRYING FOR WEEKS TO ARRANGE WITH THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES FOR WAR CORRESPONDENTS OF THE WESTERN ALLIES TO VISIT BERLIN," THE NEWSPAPER'S ARTICLE CONTINUED. "SO FAR AS CAN BE DISCOVERED, SHAEF HAS MADE NO HEADWAY.

"SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS DEALING DIRECTLY WITH THE RED ARMY HAD MORE SUCCESS. THEY FOUND THE RED ARMY FRIENDLY AND HOSPITABLE AND WITH THE GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE OF SOVIET TROOPS THEY WERE ABLE TO REACH BERLIN."

GROTH SAID HE FELT THE ACTION AGAINST HIM WAS "VERY UNFAIR" AND THAT "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHO SENT 4,000,000 OF THEIR SONS TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER, MANY OF WHOM WILL NEVER COME BACK, HAVE A RIGHT TO EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE FALL OF THE ENEMY'S CAPITAL."

GROTH'S STORY, PASSED BY THE CENSORS, WAS DISTRIBUTED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TA810PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

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PARIS, MAY 12-(AP)-VICTORY SIDELIGHTS:

FOUR PORTS--LE HAVRE AND ROUEN IN FRANCE AND ANTWERP AND GENT IN BELGIUM--HANDLED THE BULK OF SUPPLIES USED BY AMERICAN ARMIES IN THE FINAL DRIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS. ALL WERE PUT INTO OPERATION AFTER THE ARMIES REACHED THE SIEGFRIED LINE LAST SEPTEMBER.

LE HAVRE AND ROUEN WERE DAMAGED SEVERELY BY THE NAZIS BEFORE THEY WERE DRIVEN OUT. ANTWERP WAS A TARGET OF 5,000 V-BOMBS DURING A FIVE-MONTH SIEGE THAT COST 628 AMERICAN CASUALTIES. TWO MILLION TONS CLEARED THROUGH THE PORT IN THAT PERIOD, HOWEVER.

--DASH--

A LEAD-LINED BOX FOUND BY THE U.S. 30TH MEDICAL DEPOT COMPANY IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL AT BAD MERGENTHEIM AND FEARED TO BE A BOOBY TRAP TURNED OUT TO BE THE RECEPTACLE OF A TRE OF RADIUM INSTEAD.

LT. COL. CLAUDE C. BRITELL OF WHITEFISH, MONT., ESTIMATED THE VALUE OF THE RADIUM AT $1,000 [illegible].

AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS REHABILITATED 14,367 MILES OF RAILROAD TRACK IN EUROPE FROM D-DAY TO VE-DAY. AMONG BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED WERE FOUR RAIL SPANS ACROSS THE RHINE CLASSIFIED AS PERMANENT. WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASED THE ARMY WAS OPERATING SIX RAIL LINES IN GERMANY AND HAD SEVEN OTHERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

--DASH--

THE U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS LANDED 24,563 PIECES OF RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK ON THE CONTINENT BETWEEN D-DAY AND VE-DAY BESIDES PRESSING INTO SERVICE THOUSANDS OF CARS AND ENGINES CAPTUREBMFOM THE GERMANS OR LOANED BY LIBERATED COUNTRIES.

THE TOTAL INCLUDED 1,760 STEAM AND DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES. BY APRIL 20, AT LEAST 9,625 CARS AND ENGINES HAD BEEN CAPTURED INSIDE GERMANY.

W242PEW

PARIS, MAY 12-(AP)-PAUL REYNAUD, LAST FREE PREMIER OF FRANCE, DEMANDED TODAY THAT MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN AND GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN ORDER TO BRING OUT "THE WHOLE TRUTH OF FRANCE'S CAPITULATION" TO THE GERMANS.

REYNAUD WAS LIBERATED BY AMERICAN FORCES RECENTLY FROM A NAZI PRISON AT ITTER, AUSTRIA, AND RETURNED TO PARIS WEDNESDAY. THERE IS TALK THAT SOME DAY HE MAY BE PREMIER AGAIN.

"WE MUST HAVE PETAIN AND WEYGAND BROUGHT TO TRIAL TO GET THE WHOLE TRUTH OF FRANCE'S CAPITULATION IN 1940," HE SAID.

"I AM HERE TO GIVE WITNESS AGAINST PETAIN.

"EVERYBODY WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE FACTS OF 1940," THE FORMER PREMIER SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, "AND I AM WILLING TO BRING THEM FORTH."

HE ASSERTED THE TRIAL WOULD BE VALUABLE BECAUSE PETAIN AND WEYGAND WERE HEROES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND MANY PEOPLE ARE LOYAL TO THEM.

"IN DEFEAT," REYNAUD ASSERTED, "I WAS SURROUNDED BY THE MEN WHO WANTED TO CAPITULATE--PETAIN, WEYGAND, ALL THE GENERALS AND MOST OF THE GOVERNMENT LEADERS."

HE SAID PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN ASKED HIM TO REMAIN IN OFFICE DURING THE CAPITULATION, BUT THAT HE REFUSED.

"WHY DIDN'T THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE MOVE TO BRITAIN GOVERNMENTS OF HOLLAND AND BELGIUM," HE WAS ASKED.

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"I WANTED THAT," REYNAUD REPLIED, "BUT NO ONE ELSE DID. TWO ARGUMENTS WERE BROUGHT UP AGAINST MOVING THE GOVERNMENT TO BRITAIN. ONE WAS THE TOTAL LACK OF MILITARY PREPARATION THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN ARRANGED BY WEYGAND. THE OTHER WAS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR COUNTRY COULD NOT HAVE BEEN RUN FROM OUTSIDE, AND ALL WE WOULD HAVE BEEN DOING WOULD HAVE BEEN SAVING THE MINISTERS' HEADS.

"TO THIS I GAVE IN ON JUNE 16 AND RESIGNED. THE NEXT DAY PETAIN ASKED FOR AN ARMISTICE.

"I WAS ARRESTED WITH MANDEL (GEORGE MANDEL, LATE MINISTER OF INTERIOR). WHEN THEY DELIVERED US TO THE GERMANS I MORALLY SLAPPED PETAIN'S FACE BY SAYING, 'WOULD YOU DELIVER YOUR FORMER CHIEF TO THE ENEMY?'"

REYNAUD SAID HE OFTEN TOLD HIS NAZI CAPTORS "YOU WON'T ONLY LOSE THE WAR, BUT YOU'LL BE CRUSHED."

HE SAID IN 1943 HE TOLD A GERMAN SS (ELITE GUARD) COLONEL WHO BOASTED THAT RUSSIA WAS "BEATEN":

"YOU MAY HAVE BIG VICTORIES IN RUSSIA BUT YOU WILL NEVER SURPASS THE URALS, AND EVEN IF YOU DID BEAT RUSSIA, DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WOULD GET DOWN ON HER KNEES AND ASK FORGIVENESS OF YOU?"

(NO PICKUP)

TA903PEW

OSLO, MAY 12-(AP)-OSLO POLICE PRESIDENT HENRIK MEYER DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT NORWEGIAN PATRIOTS HAD KEPT CAREFUL RECORDS ON THE ACTS OF FOLLOWERS OF NAZI PUPPET PREMIER VIDKUN QUISLIN AND THAT WANTED PERSONS AMONG THE 40,000 MEMBERS OF THE QUISLING PARTY WOULD BE ROUNDED UP ONLY AS NEEDED.

MEYER SAID IN ADDITION TO QUISLING HIMSELF, 1,550 MEMBERS OF HIS NASJONAL SAMLING PARTY HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN THE OSLO DISTRICT SINCE THE GERMAN CAPITULATION BUT THE MASS OF EVIDENCE ACCUMULATED FOR USE AGAINST THEM WAS SO GREAT THE ORDINARY LEGAL PROCESSES COULD NOT HANDLE THE CASES IMMEDIATELY.

QUISLING'S CASE HAS BEEN POSTPONED, MEYER SAID, UNTIL A LEGAL GOVERNMENT RETURNS TO NORWAY. THE DELAY WAS TAKEN UNDER AN EXTRA-ORDINARY WARTIME ACT OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE THAT SUPERSEDED THE NORMAL 24-HOUR ARRAIGNMENT RULE. THE POLICE HEAD SAID QUISLING FOLLOWERS WHO HAD FLED TO SWEDEN WERE BEING HELD IN SPECIAL CAMPS AND WOULD BE RETURNED TO NORWAY FOR TRIAL AS FACILITIES PERMITTED.

QUISLING HIMSELF, ARRESTED TUESDAY, IS BEING HELD IN THE OSLO JAIL AS A COMMON PRISONER WITHOUT PRIVILEGES.

GERMAN TROOPS COMPLETED THE EVACUATION OF OSLO BEFORE THE DEADLINE LAST MIDNIGHT AND TODAY WERE IN DISARMAMENT CENTERS OUTSIDE THE CITY. THE ONLY UNIFORMED GERMANS STILL WITHIN THE CITY WERE NAVAL PERSONNEL ORDERED BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION TO REMAIN WITH THEIR SHIPS UNTIL ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED FOR DISPOSITION OF THE VESSELS.

HJ1019PEW

ROME, MAY 12-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON, TOURING THE 15TH ARMY GROUP AREA, PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TODAY TO THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS UNDER GEN. MARK W.CLARK'S COMMAND FOR CAUSING THE FIRST MASS SURRENDER OF GERMANS IN THE WAR.

SPEAKING TO ASSEMBLED OFFICERS AT A COMMAND POST HE DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING IN THIS THEATER AS IN MANY WAYS THE HARDEST ANY AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ENCOUNTERED.

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GH449PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 12-(AP)-LONG LINES OF GERMAN PRISONERS MOVED TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION FROM EVERY SECTOR OF THE FRONT TODAY, HEADED FOR RECEPTION CENTERS WHERE THEY WILL BE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS.

THE TOTAL OF PRISONERS TAKEN BETWEEN WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY HAS RISEN TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 600,000.

FIGHTING STILL IS SHARP IN ISOLATED SECTORS OF ZECHOSLOVAKIA, BUT LINKUPS WITH AMERICAN FORCES AND THE ONRUSHING TANK GROUPS OF FOUR SOVIET ARMIES ARE HEMMING IN THE HOLDOUT NAZIS HOURLY AND REDUCING THEIR SALIENTS MATERIALLY.

JR649AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 12-(AP)-THE CREMETORY URN CONTAINING THE ASHES OF COL. GEN. ALEXANDER U.SCHERBAKOV, FORMER DEPUTY COMMISSAR OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, WAS PLACED IN THE KREMLIN WALL, BURIAL PLACE OF SOVIET HEROES, TODAY BY MARSHAL JOSEF STALIN, NICKOLAI SHVERNIK AND OTHER RUSSIAN LEADERS.

TA910PEW

ALCEGIRAS, SPAIN, MAY 12-(AP)-A GERMAN SUBMARINE THAT HAD BEEN OPERATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SAILED INTO GIBRALTAR UNDER ESCORT TODAY AS A PRISONER AND ITS CREW WAS INTERNED. BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES SAID MORE U-BOATS WERE EXPECTED TO SURRENDER SHORTLY.

HJ913PEW

30.24 25739

THE LEATHERNECKS ALSO ENCOUNTERED A NUMBER OF DUMMY FIELD GUNS EVIDENTLY DESIGNED TO DRAW BOMBING ATTACKS.

SOUTH OF THE ASA RIVER, MARINE ENGINEERS REMOVED A NUMBER OF CLEVELY PLANTED MINES EXPLODABLE ONLY BY THE HEAVIEST VEHICLES. THE JAPANESE ALSO ARE DEPRESSING ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES FOR LOW LEVEL FIRE AGAINST TROOPS.

A REGIMENT OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION IN CONJUNCTION WITH 77TH DIVISION TROOPS STORMED AND CAPTURED THE CREST OF HILL 187 JUST SOUTH OF AWACAH VILLAGE. OTHER UNITS OF THE SAME REGIMENT CLEANED OUT THE SOUTHERN SLOPES. CAPTURE OF THE CREST FREED A 1,000 YARD STRETCH IN THAT AREA FROM HARASSING FIRE.

OFFICERS ESTIMATED MORE THAN 1,000 JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE HILL 187 AREA WERE KILLED OR SEALED IN CAVES.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION--ONLY 600 YARDS FROM NAHA AT SOME POINTS--KNOCKED OUT MORE THAN 60 ENEMY MORTARS, TWO ARTILLERY BATTERIES AND OVER 80 LIGHT AND NINE HEAVY MACHINE GUNS.

ON THE LEFT FLANK (EAST COAST), THE 96TH DIVISION TOOK "CHARLIE" HILL AND STRENGTHENED POSITIONS ON GAJA RIDGE, BOTH ON THE APPROACHES TO AN IMPORTANT CONICAL HILL TO THE SOUTH.

THE BATTALION OF MAJ.JAMES H.STELL OF SHREVEPORT, LA., 1939 LOUISIANA STATE U. FOOTBALL ACE, MADE SOME GAINS. THESE TWO BATTALIONS ARE FIGHTING ALMOST DUE EAST OF SHURI, AN ENEMY DEFENSE CENTER.

RA 1004PCW MAY 13 1945

(EDITOR'S NOTE: CROSSING OF THE ASA RIVER ESTUARY BY SIXTH MARINES GAVE THE LEATHERNECKS A COMMANDING POSITION FOR THE FINA DRIVE ON NAHA, OKINAWA'S CAPITAL. HERE IS THE FIRST EYEWITNESS OF THAT DARING MANEUVER).

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BY 2ND LT.BEM (CORRECT) PRICE
(MAARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT FROM BIRMINGHAM,ALA., AND FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF AT ATLANTA,GA., DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

ASA VILLAGE, OKINAWA,MAY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINES OF THE SIXTH DIVISION ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE ASA RIVER ESTUARY IN A BOLD PRE-DAWN MOVE AND THEN DIED BY SCORES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF A VITAL ROLLING HILL OVERLOOKING THE CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA.

THEY FOUGHT AS ONLY VETERANS FIGHT. SOME RELAXED AND ATE OR READ WHILE AWAITING WORD TO MOVE OUT. SOME PUSHED FORWARD CAUTIOUSLY. OVERHEAD ALWAYS WAS THE RUMBLE OF FRIENDLY AND ENEMY ARTILLERY. SPORADIC JAPANESE MACHINE GUN FIRE CRACKLED ACROSS THE MEAGER PARAPET FORMED BY A TERRACED FIELD. TO THE RIGHT AND FRONT NAVY DIVEBOMBERS WORKED OVER THE CREST WITH MACHINEGUNS, ROCKETS AND BOMBS.

IN HIS HOLE TO THE RIGHT OF THE MAIN COASTAL ROAD THROUGH ASA, LT.COL.O. DONOHOO (CORRECT) OF LOS ANGELES, LOOKED UP WITH THE IMMOBILE FACE OF A MAN WHO WAS TERRIBLY TIRED AND UNDER TERRIFIC STRAIN. HE IS A BATTALION COMMANDER.

"THE SITUATION," HE SAID, "IS BAD. ONE COMPANY HAS HAD FOUR OFFICERS HIT. THEY ARE BEING HELD UP ON THE RIGHT BY HEAVY MACHINE-GUN FIRE, MORTARS AND ARTILLERY. ON THE LEFT IT IS A LITTLE EASIER. WE ARE GETTING HIT BUT WE ARE ACROSS AND WE ARE STAYING."

IN A SHELL CRATER NOT FIVE FEET AWAY MARINES WERE TALKING ABOUT THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED. A WIREMAN STALKED AROUND THEIR HOLE AND NONCHALANTLY SPIKED HIS WAY UP A JAPANESE TELEPHONE POLE TO STRING COMMUNICATIONS LINE. HIS NAME WAS PFC.ANGELO PETRONI OF (443 W.

CAPT.JOHN LANIGAN OF (162 N.OAK ST.) LONDON,OHIO, ARRIVED WITH HIS COMPANY. A VETERAN OF THREE CAMPAIGNS AND 34 MONTHS OVERSEAS, HE DIDN'T BOTHER TO TAKE OCOVER. HE CALLED HIS PLATOON LEADERS OVER ONE BY ONE AND REVIEWES THEIR ASSIGNMENTS.

A PRIVATE WAS SITTING ON THE EDGE OF A MOUND. HE WAS A TALKER FOR TANKS -- A MAN WHO DIRECTS THE DRIVER FROM A TELEPHONE MOUNTED ON THE REAR. HE HAD JUST HOPPED OFF THE REAR OF HIS TANK TO RETRIEVE A PIECE OF GEAR WHEN THE VEHICLE LUMBERED ACROSS A LAND MINE. THE EXPLOSION SET THE TANK AFIRE.

"I COULD HEAR THEM INSIDE," HE SAID. "ALL THREE WERE BEATING AGAINST THE TOP WITH THEIR HANDS AND SCREAMING. THEY BURNED UP."

ACTUALLY THE BATTLE BEGAN THE NIGHT BEFORE.

AT 9 P.M. A PICKED GROUP OF ENGINEERS BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF A FOOT BRIDGE. THEY COMPLETED THE JOB AT MIDNIGHT. THREE HOURS LATER, IN THE PITCH DARKNESS BEFORE DAWN, MARINES STARTED ACROSS.

TWO COMPANIES REACHED THE OPPOSITE SHORE BEFORE THE ENEMY WAS AWARE ANYTHING WAS AMISS. IN DESPERATION JAPANESE SENT A SUICIDE SQUAD TO DESTROY THE BRIDGE AGAIN. THEY SUCCEEDED BUT WERE KILLED. ENEMY MORTAR FIRE PROHIBITED RECONSTRUCTION BUT WITH DAYLIGHT THE REMAINDER OF THE BATTALION WAS ABLE TO PICK ITS WAY ACROSS TWISTED GIRDERS, SPLINTERED WOOD AND THE BODIES OF DEAD JAPANESE.

FOR MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD'S SIXTH DIVISION THE LEATHERNECK CROSSING OF THE ESTUARY MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF JAPANESE ON OKINAWA. TERRIFIC FIGHTING LIES AHEAD BUT AT LAST ONE OF THE MAIN DEFENSE LINES HAS BEEN BREACHED.

FJ944PCW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON (120)

WITH 148TH INFANTRY ON LUZON, P.I., MAY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. FRANCE VANCIL OF (305 WEST MAIN ST.) SPARTA, ILL., PLAYED A HERO'S ROLE YESTERDAY AS THE 148TH REGIMENT TOOK TWO HILLS AGAINST STRONG JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN THE BALETE PASS SECTOR OF NORTHERN LUZON ISLAND.

TWO MACHINE GUNS HAD CAUSED NUMEROUS AMERICAN CASUALTIES. ACCOMPANIED BY AN AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAN AND TWO SCOUTS, VANCIL KNOCKED OUT BOTH OF THEM.

HE CREPT UP AND THREW A PHOSPHOROUS GRENADE INTO THE FIRST. HE KAYOED THE SECOND WITH A FRAGMENTATION GRENADE. JUST BEFORE VANCIL HURLED THE GREMADE, THE RIFLEMAN BROUGHT DOWN A JAPANESE WHO WAS AIMING AT THE LIEUTENANT.

THE 148TH REGIMENT BELONGS TO THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARD-- THE 37TH DIVISION--BUT IS ATTACHED TO THE 25TH DIVISION IN THE CURRENT OPERATION.

XA933ACW MAY 13 1945

MARINE MAJ.GEN.FRANCIS P.MULCAHY (CO), OF CORONADO,CALIF., AND ROCHESTER,N.Y., COMMANDER OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE, SAID WILLOUGHBY WAS A VALUED MEMBER OF HIS ORGANIZATION AND HAD BEEN DOING A THOROUGH JOB SINCE COMING ASHORE.

WILLOUGHBY FORMERLY WORKED WITH THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL, LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL AND ON BALTIMORE NEWSPAPERS. HE SAW SERVICE IN FRANCE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND WORKED ON THE SERVICE NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES.

HE IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIDOW AND THREE CHILDREN WHO LIVE AT 5555 NORTH BERKELEY ROAD, MILWAUKEE. A BROTHER, ALFRED, LIVES AT 320 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FR344PEW

LT.GUS E.JOHNSON (0682483) OF 2754 N.W. 26TH ST., MIAMI, FLA., WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN OCTOBER, 1943, SAID HE HAD NOT HAD ANY SOAP TO WASH WITH FOR 18 MONTHS, AND THAT OFTEN THE PRISONERS WERE THREE WEEKS WITHOUT A BATH.

LT.LIONAL F.COFFIN (0751537) OF 405 EAST FOURTH ST., DULUTH, MINN., A B-29 PILOT OFTEN LED THE PRISONERS IN PRAYERS. THE JAPANESE TOOK AWAY A BIBLE ONE OF THE MEN HAD.

MASTER SGT.RICHARD MONTGOMERY (7022868) OF 2155 BRIGHTON ROAD, PITTSBURGH, PA., A WIRELESS OPERATOR ON A B-29 HAD A HAND SHOT OFF. THE JAPANESE NEGLECTED HIM FOR MORE THAN A DAY AND GRANGRENE SET IN. FINALLY THEY LET A BRITISH DOCTOR AMPUTATE AND MONTGOMERY LOST MORE OF HIS ARM THAN WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY IF HE HAD RECEIVED TREATMENT EARLIER.

(PICKUP PRISONER LISTS MOVED REGIONALLY)

MT917AEW

CALCUTTA, MAY 12--(AP)--FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF A SECOND GROUP OF AMERICAN PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE JAPANESE AT RANGOON: included

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GEORGIA:

LT. D. W. MORGAN OF 717 GREEN ST., AUGUST.

LT. JAMES S. JOHNSON OF FOREST PARK.

STAFF SGT. HORACE B. DOYAL OF 650 SIMMONS ST. N.W., ATLANTA.

FLORIDA:

LT. GUSTAF E. JOHNSON OF 2754 N.W. 26TH ST., MIAMI.

LT. MARION D. BURKE OF 504 NEW ORLEANS AVE., TAMPA.

TENNESSEE:

F/O JOSEPH E. PARRIS OF ROUTE TWO, COOKEVILLE.

ALABAMA: T/SGT. GRADY M. FARLEY OF RUSSELVILLE.

NORTH CAROLINA:

S/SGT. WALTER R. LENTZ OF ROUTE ONE, STONYPOINT.

MAY 13 1945

GROVERS 11805 J0755A

ARKANSAS:

LT. JOE O. WILSON OF BOX 121, FOREMAN.

GROVERS 11805 J0755A

CALCUTTA, MAY 12--(AP)--FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF A SECOND GROUP OF AMERICAN PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE JAPANESE AT RANGOON: included

CONNECTICUT:

MAY 13 1945

LT. DAVID B. PARMLEE OF 119 WHITEFIELD ST., GUILFORD.

MASSACHUSETTS:

CPL. JOHN L. RUSSELL, JR., OF 276 HIGHLAND ST., DEDHAM.

GROVERS 11805 J0 805A

CALCUTTA, MAY 12--(AP)--FOLLOWING IS A LIST N OF A SECOND GROUP OF AMERICAN PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE JAPANESE AT RANGOON:

NEW YORK:

MAY 13 1945

LT. JOHN MARCELLO, BOX 26, HIGHLAN, N. Y.

SGT. KARNIK ARSEN THOMASIAN OF 600 W. 190TH, NEW YORK CITY.

SGT. FRANCIS R. EDWARDS OF 48 PROSPECT ST., CUBA, N.Y.

30.24 25741

STAFF SGT. JAMES M. MCKERNAN OF OLCOTT, N.Y.

GROVERS 11805 JG750P

RANGOON,MAY 12-(AP)-AMERICAN PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE JAPANESE AT RANGOON INCLUDED:

TEXAS:
LT.AARON L.BEARTEEN OF 2332 PARK, HOUSTON.
LT.S.D.GARRETT OF 527 N.FREDONIA ST., NACOGDOCHES.
LT.CLIFTON LEON BRAY OF 346 WARE BLVD., SAN ANTONIO.
CAPT.ROBERT C.SHANKS,JR., OF 208 N.W.SECOND ST., GRAND PRAIRIE.
T/SGT.ERNEST S.QUICK OF 1806 KIPLING, HOUSTON.

NEW MEXICO:
LT.RAYMOND A.MALOMEY OF 623 S.ARNO ST., ALBUQUERQUE.

OHIO:
LT.WILLIAM C.SCHRADER OF JEFFERSON.
S/SGT.LEWIS W.SOMMERS OF 401 CENTER ST., MARTINS FERRY.

ILLINOIS:
LT.ROY A.WENTZ OF 1513 S. 6TH, SPRINGFIELD.
SGT.DON Z.DAVIS OF 913 N.MADISON, LITCHFIELD.

NORTH DAKOTA:
LT.GEORGE H.WILSON OF 1203 7TH, SOUTH FARGO.
LT.RUSSELL C.GEBERT OF EPPING.

OKLAHOMA:
CAPT.CORNELIUS C.MAYER OF 1008 N.E.OEINE ST., OKLAHOMA CITY.

MINNESOTA:
LT.LIONEL COFFIN OF 405 E.4TH ST., DULUTH.

OREGON:
SGT.AREN C.ENGEL OF 944 D ST., SPRINGFIELD.

KENTUCKY:
T/SGT.JOHN W.BOYD OF 322 S.MINSTH ST., MAYFIELD.

MISSOURI:
T/SGT.CLIFFORD S.BOCKMAN OF 3788 WASHINGTON ST., KANSAS CITY.
M/SGT.FLETCHER E.HART OF 1804 CYPRESS AVE., KANSAS CITY.

COLORADO:
S/SGT.STANLEY LEWIS DOW OF 3140 W.ALLYS, DENVER.

IOWA:
S/SGT.JOSEPH D.WELLS OF 503 GLINTO ST., BOONE.

MICHIGAN:
T/SGT FRANCIS M.DAILY,JR., OF 1232 COLLINGSWOOD AVE., DETROIT.

PENNSYLVANIA:
M/SGT.RICHARD MONTGOMERY OF 2155 BRIGHTON RD., PITTSBURGH.

RQ840PEW

MAY 13 1945

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, FORMERLY ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDSMEN, IS THE "MONEY OUTFIT" OF LUZON.

EARLY IN THE CAMPAIGN AN ACCIDENTAL ARTILLERY HIT UNCOVERED SIX TONS OF SILVER COINS BURIED IN PREWAR DAYS BY THE FILIPINOS.

RECENTLY THE THIRTY-THIRD PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN LIBERATING AREAS WHICH CONTAINED DOZENS OF GOLD MINES.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION ALSO FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THESE ACTIONS.

MINES IN THE BAGUIO AREA OF NORTHERN LUZON INCLUDED THE BENGUET CONSOLIDATED, AND THE BALATOC WITH ITS FAMOUS BAR LODE. THEY PRODUCED HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PESOS WORTH OF GOLD ANNUALLY BEFORE THE WAR. THE JAPANESE MADE NO EFFORT TO OPERATE THESE MINES FOR PRECIOUS METALS, AND CONCENTRATED ONLY ON PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND CHROMIUM.

MEN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ALSO RECAPTURED LEPANTO CONSOLIDATED, THE ONLY MINE PRODUCING COPPER SOLELY. FROM LEPANTO 2,000 TONS OF COPPER A MONTH WERE SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

ANOTHER LIBERATED MINE WAS THE FLORANNIE WHICH PRODUCE GREAT QUANTITIES OF CHROMIUM.

MOST MINE MACHINERY WAS DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY WHEN THE JAPANESE TOOK REFUGE IN TUNNELS. SUBSEQUENTLY MANY OTHER ENEMY TROOPS WERE SEALED INSIDE THEIR REFUGES WHEN YANKS WALLED OFF TUNNELS WITH DEMOLITION CHARGES.

GOLD MINING IN THE BENGUET AREA OF NORTHERN LUZON DATES BACK TO THE EARLY DAYS WHEN IGOROT TRIBESMEN USED NUGGETS AS BODY ORNAMENTS AND TO MAKE GOLDEN BOWLS FOR THEIR PIPES.

FR506ACW NM

LIMA, PERU, MAY 12--(AP)--AN EARTH TREMOR DESCRIBED AS "LONG AND STRONG" ROCKED THIS PERUVIAN CAPITAL AT 9:15 P. M. TONIGHT (10:15 P. M. EWT). (THE DISPATCH GAVE NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS.)

MAY 13 1945

AQ2 LAPSS26 "B/1A

OTTAWA, MAY 12--(AP)--THE RCAF REPORTED TODAY THAT FLIGHT LT. ROBERT DANIEL SHUMAN, J15358, A PRISONER OF THE GERMANS, HAS BEEN LIBERATED. HIS FATHER, L. J. SHUMAN, LIVES AT (115 SAVANNAH AVE.) STATESBORO, GA.

MAY 13 1945

MC 637PEW MAY 12 CANPRESS

WINNIPEG, MAY 12-(AP)-EUROPE'S NEED FOR CANADIAN GRAIN IS ACUTE, R.V.BIDDULPH, AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY ON OVERSEAS MARKETS SAID TODAY.

BIDDULPH IS EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER FOR THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD, AND WAS HOME TO CONFER WITH BOARD OFFICIALS.

BRITAIN AND EUROPE CAN TAKE ALL THE GRAIN CANADA CAN GET INTO SHIPPING POSITION DURING THE YEAR, HE SAID.

THERE IS A LARGE POOL TO DRAW FROM. CANADA'S WHEAT SURPLUS IS MORE THAN 400,000,000 BUSHELS, AND WITH AMPLE SUPPLIES AVAILABLE, SHIPPING AUTHORITIES EXPECT TO HANDLE 450,000,000 BUSHELS DURING THE NAVIGATION SEASON.

BIDDULPH SAID CANADA'S WHEAT EXPORTS WOULD BE OF ABNORMAL PROPOR-

TIONS FOR AT LEAST A YEAR, ADDING THAT HE WAS NOT DISTURBED BY BRITAIN'S NATIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM.

MONTREAL REPORTS A HEAVY MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO EUROPE, AND THIS WILL BE INCREASED WITH MORE AND MORE SHIPS RELEASED FROM WARTIME DUTIES.

RW103 0AEW

OTTAWA, MAY 12-(CP)--(ADVANCE)--THE RCAF TODAY ANNOUNCED CASUALTIES INCLUDING:

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE--SGT. VERLE EDMOND CLINE WHOSE FATHER, J.E.CLINE LIVES IN WILLOWS, CAL.

MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS--FO. GEORGE ALBERT HYLAND WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 2624 MONTCLAIR, DETROIT.

MK522AEW

GEN.EISENHOWER TODAY REQUESTED ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY TO REMAIN IN THEIR CAMPS IN ORDER TO ENABLE AUTHORITIES TO WORK OUT X COORDINATED PLANS FOR THEIR TRANSFER BACK TO XXXXXXXXXX THEIR HOMES.

MAY 13 1945

THE MESSAGE, BROADCAST TO THE PRISONERSXXXXX OVER BBC, WAS RECORDED BY THE OWI.

GEN.EISENHOWER'S MESSAGE SAID ALLIED OFFICERS WERE ENRUOTE TO ALL PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS WITH PLANS FOR RELEASING THE PRISONERS AND TOLD THE MEN "YOU CAN HELP YOURSELF BEST BY STAYING WHERE YOU ARE."

OWI AM10AM

A TOKYO BROADCAST TODAY SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD INFORMED JAPAN THERE WAS ONLY ONE SURVIVOR IN THE SINKING OF THE AWA MARU, RELIEF SHIP WHICH THE JAPANESE SAY WAS SUNK BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE AFTER CARRYING SUPPLIES TO AMERICAN PRISONERS IN JAPANESE-HELD TERRITORY.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD REPLIED THROUGH SWITZERLAND TO "REPEATED REQUESTS BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR A LIST OF SURVIVORS OF THE AWA MARU," AND LISTED THE SOLE SURVIVOR AS KANTARO SHIMODA, 45, A STEWARD. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCATED P

SS.

MAY 13 1945

KANTARO SHIMODA, 45, A STEWARD. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT HAD REPORTED THAT ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 1 A SUBMARINE SANK AN UNLIGHTED SHIP ABOUT 40 MILES FROM THE ESTIMATED POSITION OF THE AWA MARU.

MT1010AEW

RYUKYUS: SIXTH MARINE DIVISION PATROLS ENTERED SUBURBS OF NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA ISLAND, ON 42ND DAY OF BITTER CAMPAIGN. OTHER DIVISIONS MADE APPRECIABLE GAINS ALONG SOUTHERN FRONT. YANKS OCCUPIED TORI ISLAND, 55 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA. ONE MAJOR FLEET UNIT AND SEVERAL SMALLER SHIPS WERE DAMAGED BY JAPANESE AERIAL ATTACKS. ENEMY LOSSES WERE 165 PLANES.

PHILIPPINES: AMERICANS CAPTURED MARAMAG AIRFIELD AND MOVED WITHIN ONE MILE OF BIG DEL MONTE AIRFIELD ON MINDANAO ISLAND.

BORNEO: AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS PUSHED WITHIN ONE MILE OF DJOEATA OIL FIELD.

CHINA: CHINESE FORCES IN HUNAN PROVINCE MADE IMPORTANCE ADVANCES ON A FRONT PROTECTING MAJOR AMERICAN AIR BASE.

-0-

MAY 13 1945

U.S. DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA

6TH MARINE ENTERED SUBURBS OF NAHA.

77TH AND 96TH INFANTRY GAINED SLOWLY IN CENTER OF SOUTHERN LINE.

PHILIPPINES

31ST INFANTRY CAPTURED MARAMAG AIRFIELD, MINDANAO.

40TH INFANTRY ADVANCED 10 MILES TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF DEL MONTE AIRFIELD, WESTERN MINDANAO.

24TH INFANTRY DROVE JAPANESE DEEPER INTO HILLS WEST OF DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO, AFTER REPULSING NIGHT COUNTERATTACKS.

VX842PCW

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID LAST (SAT) NIGHT THAT "THERE STILL IS NO WATER" IN BERLIN AND THE PROBLEM OF GETTING FOOD TO THE CAPITAL IS CRITICAL.

THE BROADCAST, 43:94$3$?6 5£3 !3$34-) :9..7,8:-589,'

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AND REPORTED BY THE OWI, SAID THE RUSSIANS HAVE PUT BERLINERS TO WORK CLEANING UP THE CITY AND ARE ENCOURAG

THE RESUMPTION OF THE GERMANS' "NORMAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES."

"THE POPULATION HAS RECEIVED BREAD, MEAT AND OTHER FOOD" DESPITE SUPPLY TROUBLES, THE REPORT SAID, AND "BERLINERS WILL SHORTLY RECEIVE NEW RATION CARDS. GRADUALLY THE NORMAL WAY OF LIFE IS BEING REINTRODUCED FOR BERLINERS.

"BUSINESS LIFE, TOO, IS SLOWLY GETTING UNDER WAY. WHEN FRIEDRICH SCHULZ FROM ALTFRIEDRICHSFELDE (A DISTRICT OF BERLIN) ASKED HIS DISTRICT COMMANDANT WHETHER HE COULD OPEN SHOP AGAIN HE WAS TOLD THERE WAS NO OBJECTION. ON THE CONTRARY, SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE SUPPORTING EVERYONE WHO WANTS TO RESUME NORMAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.

"IN ALTFRIEDRICHSFELDE ALONE A PAINT FACTORY AND A RADIO FACTORY ARE RESUMING WORK. MANY OTHERS ALSO ARE STARTING PRODUCTION AGAIN. IN SOME FACTORIES WORKERS AND FOREMEN ARE STILL THERE. THE FACTORIES ARE RUN BY THEIR FORMER OWNERS OR MANAGERS."

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT "NAZI AUTHORITIES HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT A VERITABLE FAMINE IN BERLIN" AND THAT THE FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEM "IS ALL THE MORE SEVERE SINCE TRANSPORT IN BERLIN IS ALMOST COMPLETELY PARALYZED AND ITS INSTALLATIONS ARE DESTROYED.

"THERE IS STILL NO WANTER IN THE TOWN, BUT ALL THIS IS BEING REGULATED," THE REPORT ADDED.

DECLARING THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD TAKEN "ENERGETIC STEPS" TO CLEAR

30.24 25743

THE MAIN STREETS AND REPAIR BLASTED BRIDGES OVER CANALS AND THE SPREE RIVER, THE BROADCAST SAID "MEN AND WOMEN ARE X X X CLEARING AWAY THE DEBRIS" AND FRANKFURTER ALLEE HAS BEEN REOPENED FOR TRAFFIC FOR A DISTANCE OF "SEVERAL KILOMETERS."

"THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS ARE EMERGING FROM THEIR CELLARS AND HIDEOUTS," THE REPORT SAID, "AND ARE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES, PROVIDED ALWAYS, OF COURSE, THAT THESE STILL EXIST."

HJ1029PEW

UNDATED CHRONOLOGY (230)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 13 1945

(NY) THE MONTH THAT HAS PASSED SINCE THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT ON APRIL 12 HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS IN MODERN TIMES.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE HISTORIC EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED:

APRIL 13--HARRY S.TRUMAN TAKES NATION'S HELM, CHARTING COURSE OF VICTORY AND LASTING PEACE.

APRIL 24--MARSHAL HENRI-PHILIPPE PETAIN, VICHY CHIEF OF STATE, SURRENDERS TO FACE TREASON CHARGE.

APRIL 25--THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OPENS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 25--UNITED STATES AND RUSSIAN TROOPS CUT GERMANY IN TWO BY JUNCTION ALONG ELBE RIVER.

APRIL 27--BENITO MUSSOLINI EXECUTED BY ITALIAN PARTISANS.

APRIL 28--GERMAN PEACE OFFER TO U.S. AND ENGLAND REJECTED; REPORT OF TOTAL SURRENDER DENIED BY TRUMAN.

MAY 1--GERMANS ANNOUNCE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER; DOENITZ, NEW FUEHRER, SAYS WAR TO CONTINUE.

MAY 2--RUSSIANS PROCLAIM OF BERLIN.

MAY 2--GERMANS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY IN ITALY, SOUTHERN AUSTRIA.

MAY 4--GERMANS IN NETHERLANDS, NORTHWEST GERMANY AND DENMARK GIVE UP.

MAY 5--GERMANS SURRENDER IN WEST AUSTRIA, BAVARIA.

MAY 6--UNCONDITIONAL GERMAN SURRENDER IN "LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE" ENDS EUROPEAN WAR.

MAY 8--TRUMAN, CHURCHILL PROCLAIM V-E DAY, PLEDGE VICTORY OVER JAPAN; SURRENDER "RATIFIED" IN BERLIN.

MAY 9--AIR MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, NO. 2 ON WAR CRIMINAL DOCKET, SURRENDERS TO AMERICANS.

MAY 10--PARTIAL DEMOBILIZATION PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR U.S. TROOPS; TRANSITION TO PEACETIME ECONOMY UNDER WAY.

GH504PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-BECAUSE OF THE SWARMS OF DELEGATES HERE, THE UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION OFFICE COMPILED A BOOK OF TERSE BIOGRAPHIES.

DELEGATIONS RESPONDED WITH FAIRLY COMPLETE INFORMATION, EXCEPT FOR THE RUSSIANS.

THERE IS A LITTLE DATA ON FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV AND AMBASSADOR GROMYKO. FOR THE OTHER NINE SOVIET DELEGATES, THERE ARE JUST NAMES AND A LARGE BLANK WHITE SPACE FOLLOWING EACH, AS IF SHOW WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

MM143APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-PROGRESS REPORT FROM ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE COMMITTEES:

"THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED THE FIRST SENTENCE OF SECTION A OF CHAPTER VI OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS. NO ACTION WAS TAKEN."

MM141APW

WOMEN (120)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-BIG POWER CONCESSIONS TO DEMANDS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN UNDER THE PROPOSED WORLD CHARTER WAS HAILED TODAY BY MRS.JESSIE MARY GRAY STREET OF THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

"WE DIDN'T GET ALL WE WANTED, BUT WE DID WIN IMPORTANT RECOGNITION," SHE TOLD A REPORTER, CITING A BIG-FOUR PROPOSAL THAT THE CHARTER FOSTER HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS "WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RACE, SEX, CONDITION OR CREED." THERE ARE ALSO OTHER GUARANTEES OF NO DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF SEX, SHE ADDED:

MRS.STREET, AN ENERGETIC GRANDMOTHER WITH A TINGE OF GRAY IN HER SHORT BOBBED HAIR, HAS LONG BEEN ACTIVE IN SOCIAL WORK. SHE SAID SHE AND OTHERS SOUGHT THE EQUAL-RIGHTS-FOR-WOMEN STIPULATION BECAUSE "WE HAVE FOUND TOO OFTEN IN THE PAST THAT THERE IS DISCRIMINATION UNLESS THERE IS A POSITIVE STATEMENT TO THE CONTRARY."

MM140APW

(ADVANCE) SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-IN A CATHEDRAL-LIKE GROVE OF GIANT, ANCIENT REDWOODS, A PLAQUE WAS DEDICATED TODAY TO THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"HERE, AMONG THE GREAT REDWOODS, THIS GREAT MAN WILL FIND FITTING AND CONGENTIAL COMPANY," SAID FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. "HERE, HENCEFORTH, WILL BE THE COMPANY OF THE GIANTS."

SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, WHO DEDICATED THE PLAQUE AT MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT, ACROSS THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, TOLD DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE THAT "OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT IS GONE, BUT HIS SPIRIT, LIKE THESE TREES, LIVES ON TO INSPIRE AND STRENGTHEN ALL THOSE WHO SHARED HIS HOPES FOR MANKIND."

OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, MARSHAL SMUTS TOLD THE ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES:

"NO MOMENT IS GREATER OR MORE FITTING FOR THE PASSING OF THE HERO THAN THE HOUR OF VICTORY. SUCH WAS ROOSEVELT'S GOING, FROM THE PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW--THE INTOLERABLE BURDEN DROPPED WHEN THE GREAT TASK WAS DONE. THERE WAS THE ADDED GLORY OF THE GREAT LEADER KILLED BY THE HERCULEAN JOB HE HAD DONE---FOR SUCH, INDEED, WAS ROOSEVELT'S FATE."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF BRAZIL, PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, WHO SUGGESTED THE TRIBUTE, TOLD THE GATHERING OF UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD POSSESSED "EXCEPTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, BUT HE WAS, ABOVE ALL, A MAN OF HEART AND A MAN OF FAITH. THERE WAS A DIVINE SPARK IN THE BRILLIANCE OF HIS SPIRIT, AND WE MUST INSPIRE OURSELVES IN THE LESSON OF HIS LIFE SO THAT WE MAY CRUSH THE REMAINING ENEMIES IN THE FAR EAST AND CONTRIBUTE THAT WHICH IS ASKED FOR US FOR THE HAPPINESS OF MANKIND."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, MAY 12.)

340PCW NM

(150) COURT
BY SIGRID ARNE

MAY 13 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-THE NEW WORLD COURT SEEMED HEADED TODAY FOR A PROGRAM WHICH WILL BIND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ACCEPT ITS DECISIONS WITHIN A LIMITED FIELD.

THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN ONE OF THE THORNIEST DEBATED HERE. THERE IS GENERAL ACCEPTANCE THAT A COURT, WITHOUT POWER, IS OF NO USE. BUT THERE IS CONCERN, PARTICULARLY AMONG THE BIG POWERS, LEST THE COURT GAIN AUTHORITY TO DICTATE PURELY NATIONAL POLICY.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE QUESTION NOW HAS BEFORE IT A PROPOSAL THAT NATIONS WHICH SIGN THE WORLD CHARTER WOULD AGREE TO ACCEPT COURT DECISIONS IN FOUR FIELDS:

1. IN INTERPRETATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.
2. IN ANY DISPUTE FOR WHICH INTERNATIONAL LAW NOW EXISTS.
3. WHERE THE COURT CAN ESTABLISH THAT A NATION HAS VIOLATED AN INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION.
4. THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF REPARATION WHICH A NATION MUST MAKE TO MEET A VIOLATION.

BUT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE NATIONS WOULD SO BIND THEMSELVES IS CAUGHT IN ARGUMENT. SOME WANT PARTICIPATING NATIONS TO BE COMMITTED AUTOMATICALLY, OTHERS WANT ACCEPTANCE OF DECISIONS ONLY WITH ADVANCE NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE AND SOME WANT TO SPECIFY THOSE FIELDS IN WHICH THEY WILL OR WILL NOT BE BOUND.

VX552PCW

MAY 13 1945

ECONOMIC COUNCIL (270)

BY SIGRID ARNE

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-CANADIAN PROPOSALS TO OBLIGATE THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE DEF

CTION ON THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ILLS TODAY PRESENTED ANOTHER BIG-VERSUS-LITTLE NATION CONTEST AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

CANADA PROPOSES THAT EACH UNITED NATION "AGREE TO CO-OPERATE FULLY WITH EACH OTHER....TO ATTAIN HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS."

THE WORD "AGREE" IS INTERPRTED TO MEAN THAT NATIONS WHICH JOIN THE ORGANIZATION OBLIGATE THEMSELVES TO SEEK DEFINITE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

NO REACTION HAS BEEN RECEIVED YET FROM THE BIG FIVE POWERS IN THE COMMITTEE WHERE CANADA IS TAKING THE DISCUSSION LEAD. BUT THE BIG FOUR DRAFT OF PROPOSALS FOR AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL WROTE A SECTION WHICH GAVE THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL VIRTUALLY NO POWER, AND WHICH WAS IMMEDIATELY CRITICIZED BY THE MIDDLE POWERS AS "TOO VAGUE."

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION DISCUSSED THE CANADIAN AND OTHER MIDDLE-POWER AMENDMENTS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS TODAY, BUT REACHED NO DECISION.

CANADA ALSO RECOMMENDS THAT MEMBER NATIONS REPORT BACK TO THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL WHAT THEY'VE DONE TO MAKE GOOD ON WHATEVER ACTIONS THE COUNCIL RULES NEEDED TO PREVENT WARS WHICH MIGHT ARISE FROM PURELY ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL REASONS.

THIS LAST PROPOSAL IS EXPECTED TO CAUSE THE MOST HEATED DEBATE, PARTICULARLY SINCE RUSSIA HAS OPPOSED ANY ACTION WHICH WOULD BIND HER TO REPORT TO A WORLD BODY.

THE BIG FOUR MADE NO MENTION OF WHEN THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL SHOULD MEET. BOTH CANADA AND AUSTRALIA WANT IT PERMANENTLY REPRESENTED AT THE WORLD ORGANIZATION'S HEADQUARTERS.

FURTHER CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN PROPOSALS WOULD MAKE THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL MORE INDEPENDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAN FIRST PROPOSED.

XA448PCW

BROADCAST (180)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-"LARGE NUMBERS OF U.S. TROOPS WILL BE TRANSSHIPPED FROM EUROPE DIRECT TO THE PACIFIC THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL," COMMODORE J.B.CARTER, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF OPERATIONS FOR FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ, SAID TONIGHT IN A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST FRTM GUAM.

"OTHER LARGE NUMBERS," HE ADDED, "WILL GO TO THE PACIFIC COAST AFTER SHORT FURLOUGHS AND BE REEMBARKED THERE.

"SINCE V-E DAY THE SCHEDULES OF SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC HAVE BEEN REARRANGED SO THAT THERE WILL BE A MINIMUM OF DELAY IN THEIR ARRIVAL AT STAGING POINTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

"THE FLOW OF COMBAT SHIPS FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC ALREADY HAS STARTED.

"THE STAGING POINTS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC ARE NOW BEING PREPARED PARTICULARLY FOR THE REHABILITATION, TRAINING AND EVENTUAL MOUNTING OF THESE NEW DIVISIONS FOR THEIR LATER ASSAULT MOVEMENTS.

"THE STOCKPILING OF SUPPLIES ALREADY HAS STARTED IN THE PACIFIC AND SHIPPING IS FLOWING FROM THE WEST COAST TO BUILD UP A CONTINUING RESERVE.

"TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS, A LARGE NUMBER OF CARGO SHIPS NOW IN THE ATLANTIC WILL BE DIVERTED TO THE PACIFIC.

"WHEN U.S.ARMIES FINALLY GO INTO ACTION THEY WILL BE PROTECTED AND SUPPORTED BY THE LARGEST AND STRONGEST NAVY THAT EVER EXISTED."

PM749PPW NM

MAY 13 1945

Blank

30.24-25745

500 Superforts Hit Nagoya; Marines Closing in on Naha; Reds Free Czechoslovakia

LARGEST FLEET OF B-29S BATTER MUNITION CENTER

Liddley

More Than 3,500 Tons of Fire Bombs Rain on City In Daylight Attack.

GAIN ON OKINAWA

MAY 14 1945

Marines Approach Asato River, Last Water Barrier to Island Capital.

GUAM, Monday, May 14—(AP) A giant fleet of more than 500 Superfortresses dumped 3,500 tons of fire bombs in daylight today on the teeming industrial section of Nagoya, Japan's third largest city, in the largest B-29 raid of the war.

Twice before Nagoya, with a population of about 1,500,00, has been subjected to Superfortress fire attacks. A spokesman for the 21st Bomber Command expressed the hope that today's attack will prove a devastating blow to war industry there.

NIGHT

Results were not immediately known here.

Five great circles in the northern section of the Honshu island city were designated as target areas. these included the Chigusa factory of the Nagoya arsenal, producing heavy ordnance and ammunition components, a large electrical plant, leading machine tool firms and plants producing aircraft and munitions.

In addition the designated targets included thousands of home factories turning out electrical parts and various instruments.

The spokesman said fewer large factories are in the area than were the target for previous Superfort missions.

Other Blows fro mAir

The raid came as Japan's Tokyo radio reported 900 carrier-based planes and 20 or so Superfortresses hammered Kyushu, the southernmost Japanese mainland island in 14 coordinated waves from 5:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. yesterday (Sunday), Japanese time.

In addition, Tokyo said, two Liberator bombers carried out a low-level bombing of Miye prefecture, south of Kobe on Honshu, at noon today.

The last B-29 raid on Nagoya was March 30 when a small force of Superforts hit the Mitsubishi engine plant against light opposition. On March 18 and 19 Superforts destroyed three square miles of Nagoya.

Today's mission had a target area of nine square miles in north Nagoya, bordered on the south by the burned out Nagoya castle area and on the north by a horse-shoe bend of the Yata river. It includes railroad stations.

Nagoya's heavier industries were smashed in earlier raids, which burned out five and four-tenths square miles of the city.

Most of Nagoya's construction is more modern than most large Japanese cities, but nonetheless more than 90 per cent of the buildings are of typical flimsy frame and plaster.

At Medium Altitude

The bombers went in at medium altitude, attacking in a column of squadrons of 11 planes each.

The great ships, based in the Marianas islands, gathered close off the Japanese coast, showing American contempt for the quality of fighter opposition.

On the basis of 11-man crews manning the B-29s, more than 5,500 American airmen participated in this mightiest aerial strike ever levelled against Nippon.

The target areas designated for fire bombs were among the densely populated in Nagoya, with 22,000 to 75,000 residents per square mile. Spokesmen said Japan could not avoid heavy casualties.

So huge was the B-29 force that the first Superfort was an hour and a half flying time enroute home from Japan by the time the last one started from the Marianas bases.

Yanks Reach Capital In Okinawa Battle

MAY 14 1945

Marines Brave Artillery, Mortar Fire—Must Cross Asato River To Complete Naha's Conquest—City In Flames.

By Al Dopking

GUAM, Monday May 14 (AP)—U. S. Marines, amid intense artillery and mortar fire, reached the edge of Naha's business district yesterday but still had to cross the Asato river before conquest of the bomb-wrecked Okinawa capital can be claimed.

Japs Fight Fanatically

The Japanese in the northern section of the city fought fanatically to keep the tank-led Leathernecks from crossing that last last water barrier.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland described Naha as "a skeleton city" after weeks of intense bombardment from naval guns, artillery and aircraft. Only a few broken walls remained standing in the city of 66,000 population.

DAY

Naha's streets were extensively mined and booby-trapped.

U. S. infantrymen and Marines gained up to 600 yards along the bitterly-held southern Okinawa battlefront yesterday during bloody fighting in which a Japanese counterattack was repulsed and seaborne landings behind Yank lines broken up.

Near the center of the line the 383rd Regiment of the 96th Division moved up Conical Hill, a key position before the towns of Shuri and Yonabaru.

Marines Take Ground

Immediately to the west the First Marine Division took high ground protecting Shuri after beating off a counterattack in which 100 Japanese were killed.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today reported only slight changes in the western sector, where the Sixth Marine Division is bearing hard upon Naha, Okinawa's capital city.

In this area, however, the enemy attempted an amphibious landing behind the Yank lines in the Machinato airfield sector. This was broken up with a number of enemy boats destroyed by ships' and shore gunfire.

The Marines evidently still were about 500 yards from Naha, with a river barrier in-between.

Nimitz reported the Yanks were "under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire, and progress was difficult."

Infantry Moves Ahead

In general, the infantrymen holding down the eastern half of the Okinawa front moved ahead 300 yards on their right flank and 600 on their left. The 77th Infantry Division, meeting exceptionally strong resistance, took high ground northeast of Shuri, Okinawa's second city.

The 383rd infantry regiment, meantime, approached the summit of important Conical Hill, which forms a protective barrier for both Shuri and nearby Yonabaru town.

Japanese planes again appeared in the Okinawa area yesterday morning but caused no damage, Nimitz reported.

Meanwhile American naval planes again penetrated Korean waters, heavily damaging a cargo ship and a small oiler.

Japanese forces on soouthern Okinawa are suffering heavy casualties but are still resisting desperately and using artillery against flame-spewing American tanks, front line dispatches reported Sunday.

Fight Into Suburbs

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's Sixth Marine division Saturday fought into the shattered suburbs of Naha, Okinawa's capital city. The leathernecks had 500 yards to go and a river to cross before they could enter the city.

The furious ground fighting was matched in the skies over Okinawa and other Ryukyu islands. The Japanese lost 125 planes Friday to American carrier and land-based aircraft, and ship and shore gunfire.

Nipponese bombs and suicide pilots damaged one heavy American fleet unit and several smaller craft, U. S. headquarters reported.

Naha, which had a population of 66,000 before the American April 1 invasion of Okinawa, will be the largest Japanese city to fall into Yank hands.

Capture Slowed

The capture of the city itself was slowed by the necessity of taking hills overlooking it, said Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent. But the approach to the suburbs was over flat land, enabling the Yanks to use tanks in a rapid 1000-yard advance.

In the center of the front the 77th Army Division was held up by Japanese strongly entrenched on a 100-foot mound of reddish clay called the "Chocolate Drop."

On the eastern flank the 96th Infantry Division cleaned up Amuru and Todaru villages, which on pre-invasion maps showed as a single village called Kibara, Haugland said.

One American destroyer won mention in Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique for shooting down 19 of the attacking Japanese planes Friday. The destroyer's officers said they believed their guns had set a record for enemy aircraft knocked down in one action by a war vessel that size.

Another destroyer claimed its ack-ack batteries blew 15 Nipponese planes from the skies during the hot eight-hour battle.

Fast U. S Carrier Force planes made low-level attacks on airfields and shipping in the Amami group, northern Ryukyus, destroying four grounded planes.

Nailing down a flanking island, units of Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's Tenth Army, without oppostion, occupied Tori Shima, 55 miles west of Okinawa, Saturday. Tori is less than a mile long.

Two hundred miles east of embattled Okinawa, a light bombardment task force of cruisers and destroyers, with a carrier plane umbrella, smashed installations on Minami Daito Thursday.

4 SOVIET ARMIES ROUT REMAINING GERMAN TROOPS

Die-Hard Germans Also Give Up Fighting in Austrian Alpine Regions.

MILLION PRISONERS

WHEELER

Russians Claim Over 12 Million of Foe Killed or Captured in War.

LONDON, Monday, May 14.—(AP) Four Russian armies liberated the remainder of Czechoslovakia and Austria from the last main bodies of Nazi die-hards yesterday—five days after fanatical German troops violated Germany's surrender and fought on against the Red army, Moscow disclosed.

Some minor scattered and inconsequential forces possibly remained, but Moscow's communique last night announced surrender of 360,000 Nazi troops on all sectors during the previous 24 hours and said the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ukrainian armies had closed in on German holdout positions in the woods of Czechoslovakia and Austria's high Alpine regions and "were clearing the occupied area of isolated German troop groupings."

The enemy forces under command of Field Marshal Gen Ferdinand Schoerner and Col. Gen. Otto Woehler had resisted Germany's unconditional surrender since Tuesday. Schoerner himself has been named a war criminal by the Russians.

Generals Still at Large

Neither Schoerner nor Woehler was reported among the generals seized and the rebellious leaders presumably were still at large in the wild hill country of Bohemia.

While the last remnants of Germany's "Middle Army group" were rounded up from the forests and mountains of Bohemia and Northern Austria, Moscow announced that the total number of prisoners taken since Tuesday had swelled to 1,060,000. Ninety-one German generals were taken in the same period.

The gigantic bag boosted to 2,860,000 the number of German troops killed or captured since the Red army's end-the-war offensive began Jan. 12.

In nearly four years of war, the Russians have announced killing or capture of more than 12,600,000 Nazi troops.

Among those surrendering to Marshal Rodin Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army in Bohemia after a fruitless five-day attempt at a post-surrender war was the commander of the Third SS "Death's Head" tank division, a Maj. Gen. Backer.

Nazis Being Rounded Up

Moscow dispatches indicated that a few scattered Nazi units still were hiding out in Czechoslovakia's forests, but these rapidly were being corralled into prisoner camps to join the thousands of German troops being shipped across Poland to the Soviet Union where they will be put to work restoring Russia's war-ravaged cities.

Malinovsky's army and the troops of Gen. Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian army; Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian group and Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian outfit took a huge quantity of war equipment in the last day's roundup in Czechoslovakia and Austria, Moscow said.

1,258 Planes Seized

The massive haul reportedly by the surrendering Germans included 1,258 planes, 1,842 tanks and 6,618 field guns.

Elsewhere on the Eastern front the Russians still were herding into concentration areas huge numbers of Nazi troops. In Latvia, more than 181,032 enemy troops were taken prisoner yesterday, while along the Baltic coats in the area of the ports of Danzig and Gdynia, another 74,939 were captured.

Several hundred thousand members of the German Wehrmacht were reported in Moscow dispatches to be still hiding out in numerous forests in the territory of eastern Germany overrun by Russian armies in their final victory surge across the Reich.

Dispatches said the last German remnants were using every trick to avoid being taken prisoner by the Red army. Thousands of German soldiers, including high-ranking officers, were abandoning their uniforms and donning civilian clothes in attempts to escape the Red army round-up.

Text of Churchill's Speech To Commons Yesterday

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's address tonight:

It was five years ago on Thursday last that His Majesty the King commissioned me to form a national government of all parties to carry on our affairs.

Five years is a long time in human life, especially when there is no remission for good conduct. However, this national government was sustained by Parliament and by the entire British nation at home and all our fighting men abroad, and by the unswerving cooperation of the Dominions far across the oceans and of our empire in every quarter of the globe. It became clear last week that so far things had worked out pretty well and that the British commonwealth and empire stand more united and more effectively powerful than at any time in its long romantic history. Certainly we are in a far better state to cope with the problems and perils of the future than we were five years ago.

Enemy Overran Europe

For a while our prime enemy, our mighty enemy, eGrmany, overran almost all of Europe. France, who bore such a frightful strain in the last gerat war, was beaten to the ground and took some time to recover. The Low Countries, fighting to the best of their strength, were subjugated. Norway was overrun. Mussolini's Italy stabbed us in the back when we were, as he thought, at our last gasp. But for ourselves, our lot I mean, the British Commonwealth and Empire, were absolutely alone.

In July, August and September, 1940, 40 or 50 squadrons of British fighter aircraft in the battle of Britain broke the teeth of the German Air fleet at odds of 8 to 1. May I repeat again the words I used at that momentous hour? "Never before in the history of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

The name of Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding will ever be linked with this splendid event. But conjoined with the Royal Air Force lay the Royal Navy, ever ready to tear to pieces the barges, gathered from the canals of Holland and Belgium, in which a German invading Army could alone have been transported. I was never one to believe that the invasion of Britain with the tackle that the enemy had at that time was a very easy task to accomplish. With the Autumn storms, the immediate danger of invasion in 1940 had passed.

Then began the blitz. When Hitler said he would rub out our cities—that's what he said, rub out our cities. This was borne without a word of complaint or the slightest signs of flinching, while a very large number of people—honor to them all — proved that London could take it and so could our other ravaged centers.

But the dawn of 1941 revealed us still in jeopardy. The hostile aircraft could fly across the approaches to our island, where 46 millions of people had to import half their daily bread, and all that was needed for peace or war, these hostile aircraft could fly over the approaches from Brest to Norway in a single flight or back again, observing all the movements of our shipping in and out of the Clyde and Mersey and could direct upon our convoys the large and increasing numbers of U-boats with which the enemy bespattered the Atlantic—the survivors or successors of which U-boats are now being collected in British harbors. The sense of envelopment, which might at any moment turn to strangulation, lay heavy upon us. We had only the northwestern approach between Ulster and Scotland through which to bring in the means of life and to send out the forces of war.

Irish Prove Valor

Owing to the action of Mr. De Valera, so much at variance with the temper and instinct of thousands of southern Irishmen, who hastened to the battlefront to prove their ancient valor, the approaches which the southern Irish ports and airfields could so easily have guarded were closed by the hostile aircraft and U-boats. This was indeed a deadly moment in our life, and if it had not been for the loyalty and friendship of northern Ireland, we should have been forced to come to close quarters with Mr. De Valera or perish forever from the earth.

However, with a restraint and poise to which I say history will find few parallels, his majesty's government never laid a violent hand upon them, which at times would have been quite easy and quite natural, and we left the De Valera government to frolic with the German and later with the Japanese representatives to their hearts' content.

Yhen I think of these days I think also of other episodes and personalities. I think of Lieut. Commander Esmonde, VC., DSO., Lance Corporal Keneally, VC., Captain Fegen, VC., and a score of other Irish heroes that I could easily recite, and I must confess that the bitterness by Britain for the Irish race dies in my heart. I can only pray that in years which I shall not see, the same will be forgotten and the glories will endure, and that the peoples of the British Isles as of the British commonwealth of nations will walk together in mutual comprehension and forgiveness.

My friends, when our minds turn to the northwestern approaches, we will not forget the devotion of our merchant seamen and our minesweepers out every night and so rarely mentioned in the headlines, nor will we forget the vast inventive, adaptive, all embraccing, and in the end all controlling power of the Royal Navy with its ever more potent new ally, the air—these have kept the lifeline open. We were able to breathe, we were able to live, we were able to strike. Dire deeds we had to do. We had to destroy or capture the French fleet which, had it ever passed undamaged into German hands, together with the Italian fleet, would perhaps have enabled the German navy to face us on the high seas. This we did.

The dispatch to General Wavell all round the Cape at our darkest hour of tanks—practically all we had in the island—and this enabled us as far back as November 1940 to defend Egypt against invasion and hurl back with the loss of a quarter of a million captives and a heavy slaughter the Italian armies at whose tail Mussolini had already planned a ride into Cairo or Alexandria.

Great anxiety was felt by President Roosevelt, and indeed by thinking men throughout the United States, about what would happen to us in the early part of 1941. The president felt to the depth of his being that the destruction of Britain would not only be an event fearful in itself, but that it would expose to mortal danger the vast and as yet largely unarmed potentialities and future destiny of the United States.

Feared Spring Invasion

He feared greatly that we should be invaded in that spring of 1941—no doubt he had behind him military minds as good as any in the world—and he sent his recent presidential opponent, the late Mr. Wendell Willkie, to me with a letter in which he had written in his own hand the famous lines of Longfellow, which I quoted in the House of Commons the other day—

"Sail on, O ship of state—Sail on, O union strong and great.

"Humanity with all its fears, with all the hopes of future years, is hanging breathless on thy fate."

We were, however, in a fairly tough condition by the eary part of 1941, and felt very much better about ourselves than in the months immediately after the collapse of France. Our Dunkerque army and field force troops in Britain, almost a million strong, were nearly all equipped or reequipped. We had ferried over the Atlantic a million rifles and a thousand cannon from the United States, with all their ammunition, since the previous June. In our munition works, which were becoming very powerful, men and women had worked at their machines till they dropped senseless from fatigue. Nearly 1,000,000 of men, growing to 2,000,000 at the peak, although working all day had been formed into the home guard. They were armed at least with rifles. They were armed also with the spirit "conquer or die."

Later in 1941, when we were still all alone, we sacrificed unwillingly and to some extent unwittingly our conquests of the winter in Cyrenaica and Libya in order to stand by Greece, and Greece will never forget how much we gave, albeit unavailingly, of the little we had. We did this for honor. We repressed the German-instigated rising in Iraq, we defended Palestine. With the assistance of General De Gaulle's indomitable Free French we cleared Syria and the Lebanon of Vichyites and of German alienators and intriguers. And then in June 1941 another tremendous world event occurred.

You have no doubt noticed in your reading of British history, and I hope you will take pains to read it, for it is only from the past that one can judge the future, and it is only from reading the story of the British nation, of the British empire, that you can feel a well-grounded sense of pride to dwell in these islands, you have sometimes noticed that in your reading of British history that we have had sometimes to hold out all alone from time to time, or to be the mainspring of coalitions against a continental tyrant or dictator and we have had to hold out for quite a long time against the Spanish Armada, against the might of Louis XIV, when we led Europe for nearly 25 years under William III and Marlborough, and 150 years ago when Nelson, Pitt and Wellington broke Napoleon, not without assistance from the heroic Russians of 1812. In all these world wars, our island kept the lead of Europe or else held out alone.

Mistake Will Come

And if you hold out alone, there always comes a time when the tyrant makes some ghastly mistake which alters the whole balance of the struggle. On June 22, 1941, Hitler, master as he thought himself of all Europe, nay indeed soon to be master of the world, as he thought, treacherously, without warning, without the slightest provocation, hurled himself on Russia and came face to face with Marshal Stalin and the numberless millions of the Russian people. And then at the end of the year Japan struck her felon blow at the United States at Pearl Harbor, and at the same time attacked us in Malaya and Singapore. Thereupon Hitler and Mussolini declared war on the Republic of the United States.

Years have passed since then, indeed every year sems to me almost a decade. But never since the United States entered the war have I had the slightest doubt but that we should be saved and that we only had to do our duty in order to win. We have played our part in all this proces by which the evildoers have been overthrown. I advise you not to speak vain or boastful words. But from Alamein in October 1942, through the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa, of Sicily, of Italy, with the capture of Rome, we marched many miles and never knew defeat.

And then last year, after two years of patient preparation and marvelous devices of amphibious warfare—and mind you our scientists are not surpassed by any nation in the world, especially when their thought is appliied to naval matters—last year on June 6, we seized a carefully-selected little toe of German-occupied France and poured millions in from this island and from across the Atlantic until the Seine, the Somme and the Rhine all fell behind the advancing Anglo-American spearheads.

France was liberated. She produced a fine army of gallant men to aid her own liberation.

Germany lay open. And now from the other side, the mighty military achievements of the Russian people, always holding many more Germans on their front than we could do, rolled forward to meet us in the heart and center of Germany. At the same time, in Italy Field Marshal Alexander's Army of so many nations, the largest part of which was British or British empire, struck their final blow and compelled more than a million enemy troops to surrender. This 15th Army group, as we call it—British and Americans joined together in almost equal number—are now deep in Austria joining their right hand with the Russians and their left with the United States Armies of Gen. Eisenhower.

It happened that in the space of three days he received the news of the unlamented departure of Mussolini and Hitler. And in three days also surrender was made to Field Marshal Alexander and Field Marshal Montgomery of over 2,500,000 soldiers of this terrible warlike German Army.

United States Power

I shall make it clear at this moment that we have never failed to recognize the immense superiority of the power used by the United States in the rescue of France and the defeat of Germany.

For our part—Britain and Canada—have had in action about one-third of the men as the Americans, but we have taken our full share of the fighting as the scale of our losses shows. Our Navy has borne incomparably the heavier burden in the Atlantic ocean, in the narrow seas and Arctic convoys to Russia, while the United States Navy has used its massive strength mainly against Japan.

It is right and natural that we should extol the virtues and glorious services of our own most famous commanders, Alexander and Montgomery, neither of whom was ever defeated since they began togther at Alamein, both of whom have conducted in Africa, in Italy in Normandy and in Germany, battles of the first magnitude and of decisive consequences. At the same time we know how great is our debt to the combining and unifying command and high strategic direction of General Eisenhower.

Here is the moment when I must pay my personal tribute to the British chief of the staff with whom I have worked in the closest intimacy throughout these hard years. There have been very few changes in this powerful and capable body of men who, sinking all service differences and judging the problem of the war as a whole, have worked together in the closest harmony with each other. In Field Marshal Brooke, Admiral Pound, Admiral Andrew Cunningham and Marshal of the Air Portal, a power was formed who deserved the highest honor in the direction of the whole British war strategy and its agreement with that of our Allies.

It may well be said that never have the forces of two nations fought side by side and intermingled in the line of battle with so much unity, comradeship and brotherhood as in the great Anglo-American army.

Some people say "well, what would you expect if both these nations speak the same language, have the same laws, have a great part of their history in common, and have very much the same outlook upon life with all its hope and glory? Isn't it just the sort of thing that would happen?"

Others may say "it would be an ill day for all the world and for the pair of them if they did not go on working together wherever there is something to be done for freedom and fair play all over the world. That is the greatness of the people."

One Final Danger

There was one final danger from which the collapse of Germany has saved us. London and the southern counties have suffered for a year from various forms of flying bombs and rockets and our air force and our ack-ack batteries have done wonders against them. In particular the air force, turned on in good time on what then seemed very slight and doubtful evidence, hampered and vastly delayed all German preparations. But it was only when our armies cleaned up the coast and overran all the points of discharge, and when the Americans captured vast stores of rockets of all kinds near Leipzig, and when all the preparations being made on the coasts of France and Holland could be examined in detail, in scientific detail, that we knew how grave had been the peril, not only from rockets and flying bombs but from multiple long-range artillery, which was being prepared against London.

Only just in time did the Allied armies blast the viper in his nest. Otherwise the autumn of 1944—to say nothing of 1945—might well have seen London as shattered as Berlin. For the same period the Germans had prepared a new U-boat fleet and novel tactics which, though we should have eventually destroyed them, might well have carried anti-U-boat warfare back to the high peak days of 1942. Therefore we must rejoice and give thanks not only for our perservation when we were all alone but for our timely deliverance from new suffering from new perils not easily to be measured.

I wish I could tell you tonight that all our toils and troubles were over. Then indeed I could end my five years service happily, and if you thought you had had enough of me and that I ought to be put out to grass, I assure you I would take

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it with the best of grace. But on the contrary, I must warn you, as I did when I began this five years task—and no one knew then that it would last so long—that there is still a lot to do and that you must be prepared for further efforts of mind and body and further sacrifices to great causes if you are not to fall back into the ruts of inertia, the confusion of aim and the craven fear of being great.

You must not weaken in any way in your alert and vigilant frame of mind, and although a holiday or rejoicing is necessary to the human spirit, yet it must add to the strength and resilience with which every man and woman turns again to the work they have to do and also to the outlook and watch they have to keep on public affairs.

On the continent of Europe we have yet to make sure that the simple and honorable purposes for which we entered the war are not brushed aside or overlooked in the months following our success, and that the words freedom, democracy and liberation are not distorted from their true meaning as we have understood them.

Justice Must Rule

There would be little use in punishing the Hitlerites for their crimes if law and justice did not rule and if totalitarian or police governments were to take the place of the German invaders. We seek nothing for ourselves. But we must make sure that those causes which we fought for find recognition at the peace table in fact as well as word, and above all we must labor that the world organization which the United Nations are creating at San Francisco does not become an idle name, does not become a shield for the strong and a mockery for the weak. It is the victors who must search their hearts in their glowing hours and be worthy by their nobility of the immense forces that they wield.

We must never forget that beyond all lurks Japan, harassed and failing, but still a people of a hundred millions, for whose warriors death has few terrors. I cannot tell you tonight how much time or what exertions will be required to compel the Japanese to make amends for their odious treachery and cruelty.

We—like China so long undaunted—we have received horrible injuries from them ourselves, and we are bound by the ties of honor and fraternal loyalty to the United States to fight this great war at the other end of the world at their side without flagging or failing. We must remember that Australia, New Zealand and Canada, were and are all directly menaced by this evil power. They came to our aid in our dark times, and we must not leave unfinished any task which concerns their safety and their future. I told you hard things at the beginning of these last five years. You did not shrink, and I should be unworthy of your confidence and generosity if I did not still cry—forward, unflinching, unswerving, indomitable, till the whole task is done and the whole world is safe and clean.

CHURCHILL HITS DE VALERA STAND IN WAR WITH AXIS

Says Friendship of Northern Ireland Saved British from Disaster.

PRAISES U. S. HELP

Prime Minister Pledges Empire Will Help Crush Japs, Establish Peace.

LONDON, May 13 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill tonight called for action to make certain that the United Nations world organization "does not become an idle name," and placed Great Britain shoulder to shoulder with the United States in the war against Japan.

Britain's war leader at the same time castigated the Irish government of Eamon De Valera for its failure to aid Britain while Germany was attacking her. He said Britain would have been forced to come to close quarters with neutral Eire during the 1941 blockade, except for the friendship of northern Ireland.

Churchill's 35-minute address to the empire, broadcast worldwide, lauded "the immense superiority of the power used by the United States" in the defeat of Germany and paid tribute to Gen. Eisenhower's leadership.

But he warned the British Empire:

"You must not weaken in any way.

"On the continent of Europe we have yet to make sure that the simple and honorable purposes for which we entered the war are not brushed aside or overlooked in the months following our success, and that the words freedom, democracy and liberation are not distorted from their true meaning as we have understood them.

"There would be little use in punishing the Hitlerites for their crimes if law and justice did not rule and if totalitarian or police governments were to take the place of the German invaders.

"We seek nothing for ourselves. But we must make sure that those causes which we fought for find recognition at the peace table in facts as well as words, and above all we must labor that the world organization which the United Nations are creating at San Francisco does not become an idle name, does not become a shield for the strong and a mockery for the weak,

"It is the victors who must search their hearts in their glowing hours and be worthy by their nobility of the immense forces that they wield."

Work Not Complete

Churchill made no direct reference to an election to end Britain's wartime coalition government but indicated he felt his work had not been completed. He said, however, he would step down "with the best of grace" if the people thought they had had enough of him.

He said "we have received horrible injuries" from the Japanese and "we are bound by the ties of honor and fraternal loyalty to the United States to fight this great war at the other end of the world at their side without flagging or failing."

Reviewing his five years as Prime Minister and head of the war cabinet, Churchill said that during the dark days of 1941 when they German blockade was so effective, the only route into England was between northern Ireland and Scotland, and added:

"Owing to the action of Mr. De Valera, so much at variance with the temper and instinct of thousands of southern Irishmen who hastened to the battlefront to prove their ancient valor, the approaches which the southern Irish ports and airfields could so easily have guarded were closed by the hostile aircraft and U-boats.

"This was indeed a deadly moment in our life, and if it had not been for the loyalty and friendship of northern Ireland, we should have been forced to come to close quarters with Mr. De Valera or perish forever from the earth.

"However, with a restraint and poise to which, I say, history will find few parallels, His Majesty's government never laid a violent hand upon them, though at times it would have been quite easy and quite natural, but left the De Valera government to frolic with the Germans and later with the Japanese representatives.

Praises Irish Soldiers

He added, though, that "bitterness by British for the Irish race dies in my heart" when he thought of the valor of many Irish soldiers in fighting for the emipre during the war.

Churchill said "Australia, New Zealand and Canada were and are all directly menaced' by Japan. "They came to our aid in our dark times," he concluded, "and we must not leave unfinished any task which concerned their safety.

"I told you hard things at the beginning of these last five years. You did not shrink, and I should be unworthy of your confidence and generosity if I did not still cry:

"Forward unflinching, unswerving, indomitable till the whole task is done and the whole world if safe and clean!"

Attack Saved London

Churchill disclosed that by reeling the German army back on its heels the Allied armies saved London from perhaps its worst blitz by a new Nazi weapon last Fall.

He said that in addition to flying bombs and rockets, the Germans were preparing to launch big attacks on the capital from multiple long-range artillery on the coasts of France and Holland.

"Only just in time did the Allied armies blast the viper in his nest," the Prime Minister said. "Otherwise, the autumn of 1944 might well have seen London as shattered as Berlin."

Churchill said in the same period the Germans had prepared a new submarine fleet and "novel tactics" which might well "have carried the anti-U-boat warfare back to the high peak days of 1942."

Speaking of the United States, the Prime Minister said:

"I shall make it clear at this moment that we have never failed to recognize the immense superiority of the power used by the United States in the rescue of France and the defeat of Germany.

"For our part we have had in action about one-third as many men as the Americans, but we have taken our full share of the fighting as the scale of our losses shows.

"Our navy has borne incomparably the heavier burden in the Atlantic ocean, in the narrow seas and Arctic convoys to Russia while the United States Navy has used its massive strength mainly against Japan."

Churchill, speaking throughout slowly and deliberately, also referred to "the mighty military achievements of the Russian people" who he said were "always holding many more German troops on their front than we could do."

"I wish I could tell you tonight that all our toils and troubles are over," Churchill said in his only indirect reference to an election. "Then indeed I could end my five years' service happily, and if you thought you had had enough of me and that I ought to be put out to grass, I assure you I would take it with the best of grace."

Churchill made no reference to such controversial questions as Poland.

BRITISH MONARCH ATTENDS SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING

LONDON, May 13—(AP) The King and Queen attended a national service of thanksgiving for the end of the European war today at St. Paul's and heard the Archbishop of Canterbury declare that victory had come in the West through God "because in our hour of greatest trial we kept faith."

"The heights are won here in the West, and in the East the summit is in view," the Primate told the congregation which included members of Britain's royal family, royalty from other lands, Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill and other high ranking Army, Navy, and government officials.

"Since long ago England gave up its aspiration for continental possesions and found its true self and destiny," the Archbishop said. "It has again and again been called up on to stand as a bastion of freedom among men.

"Often it has known painful years of endurance and at long last the reward of deliverance, under great leaders and great captains. In our turn, facing perils more terrible, by exertions more manifold and by sacrifices more costly than theirs, yet in the same spirit of free men, we have kept faith with them."

In bomb-scarred St. Paul's, which stands amid surrounding shells of buildings in one of the worst war-devastated sections of the city, the entire Empire's prayers of thanksgiving were led by the King and Queen.

The Archbishop, tall and dignified in his cape and mitre of ceremonial white and gold, led the procession through the crowded cathedral. Preceding the King and Queen also was the Lord Mayor of London, bearing the city's sword which has played a part in so many great occasions in London's long history.

Behind the King and Queen came King Haakon of Norway and on his left regal and erect walked the Queen Mother. She was calm and composed in her first appearance at a great national ceremony since before the war. She was present at a similar celebration 27 years ago.

The group was seated in the front row under the dome and the city's sword was placed on a table before the King. Just behind the King and to his left, sat Churchill.

A group of 96 men and 67 women workers drawn from essential war industries were seated for the service as the representatives of labor. Fifty London housewives represented the English women who had braved the worst of the enemies' bombing of London.

Argentina Criticized by Reds

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—The Moscow radio tonight criticized Argentine authorities for causing a Soviet flag to be removed from the building of the Buenos Aires newspaper "Critica" during the celebration of victory in Europe.

PLANES LIBERATE PRISONERS

LONDON, May 13—(AP) Approximately 300 Flying Fortresses today flew more Allied prisoners of war out of camps in southeast Germany.

'REACTIONARY' POLES ASSAILED BY MOSCOW

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio declared tonight that disagreement over the "Polish affair" overlooked the Polish people and asserted that the problem would be solved on the basis of that people's determination "to be master of its own destiny and live in alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union."

The broadcast, quoting Pravda, did not mention directly the sixteen Polish leaders who disappeared and subsequently were disclosed to have been arrested by the Soviet Government, but it reiterated the charges lodged against them that they had obstructed the Red Army.

"Events have shown there is no black business that Polish reactionaries would not undertake for the achievement of their reactionary and criminal aims," the radio said.

"Agents of the London Polish Government have carried out sabotage acts in the rear of the Red Army, the army that at the cost of tremendous sacrifices freed Poland from the yoke of the German-Fascist invaders. Those acts took the lives of more than 100 Red Army officers and men."

Despite the "fury of the Polish emigré press," the broadcast continued, "the fact of the monstrous crime has been established and its organizers and executors brought to light."

Finn Reported Arrested

LONDON, Monday, May 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass agency dispatch from Helsinki, said early today that former Finnish Chief of State Police Antoni had been arrested and placed in a concentration camp.

BERLIN ON WAY OUT

LONDON, May 13—(AP) The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said today it was unlikely Berlin would become the seat of the Allied Control Commission because of the widespread destruction in the fallen capital.

Another announcement from the Luxembourg station said the German radio at Flensburg had been taken over by Allied authorities.

'BIG THREE' TALKS EXPECTED SOON

London Diplomatic Quarters Expect Truman, Churchill, Stalin to Meet.

LONDON, May 13—(AP) Diplomatic circles in London predicted tonight an early "peace in Europe" meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin and expressed hope that the "Big Three" would meet in London.

Frank King, diplomatic correspondent for the British Press Association, said Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was expected to discuss possible dates and the place of the meeting today or tomorrow when he reaches Washington from San Francisco.

I addition to the Polish problem, other matters likely to be discussed by the "Big Three" include the punishment of major war criminals, occupation and control of Germany and the future of Austria.

The British are expected to announce shortly their representative on the Allied Control commission. King said the choice presently appeared to lie between field marshals Montgomery and Alexander.

FIGHTER GROUP TOPS WITH 1,021 NAZI KILLS

LONDON, May 13 — (AP) The Eighth Air Force's Fourth fighter group commanded by Col. Everett W. Stewart of Abilene, Kan., General Eisenhower's home town, grabbed off top honors of the European war for destruction of German planes.

Stewart's group blasted 1,021 Nazi planes—538 in aerial combat and 483 on the ground.

Runners-up in the record race were the fliers of the 56th group with 1,001 enemy planes to their credit, including 680 in the air. The Fourth flies P-51 Mustangs and the 56th flies P-47 Thunderbolts.

The Fourths, former originally from [illegible]erican fliers in the R.A.F., paid [illegible]ombat with 108 pilots listed as [illegible]ssing in action, 35 killed and [illegible]isoners of war.

Wins Congressional Medal

AT UNITED STATES 8TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, May 13 (AP).—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumosuly to Lieutenant Robert E. Femoyer, of Huntington, W. Va., who fought off death for three hours to navigate his crippled bomber home from deep inside Germany. He died a half hour after landing at a British base.

DeValera Defers Reply To Churchill's Address

Expected to Review Eire Position In War on Wednesday

DUBLIN, May 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera had no comment tonight on Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that Britain "would have been forced to come to close quarters" with neutral Eire during the blockade of 1941 except for the friendship of Northern Ireland, the Eire government information bureau announced.

Eire's Dail (Parliament) meets Wednesday and it was considered possible De Valera might reply to Churchill then, reviewing Eire's position throughout the European war and her views on the Japanese war.

A rumor that Ireland was to be mentioned in Churchill's speech swept over the country during the day, leading to belief in some quarters that Churchill's Irish audience was the largest he ever had.

DOOLITTLE RAIDER FREED

D. M. Jones, Liberated in Reich, Flew in First Tokyo Attack

PARIS, May 13 (AP) — Major David M. Jones, a flight leader on the first American raid on Tokyo, who was later shot down over Bizerte, has been liberated after spending thirty months in German prison camps.

Major Jones was one of the pioneers in medium bombers, and commanded the first Marauder group sent to Africa after he had returned from the history-making raid on Japan.

His wife lives at Winters, Tex. His mother is Mrs. D. A. Jones of Charleston, Ore.

Allies May Have Custody Over Himmler

Nazi Executioner Formerly Arrested By Doenitz—Report Not Confirmed.

PARIS, May 13. (AP)—An officer returned from the front today said Heinrich Himmler, sinister executioner of the Nazis Reich, was in Allied custody after being held under house arrest by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, but Supreme Headquarters declared it had "no confirmation of the rumor."

The officer reported Doenitz had held Himmler since just before the negotiations began for Germany's final surrender, and that he now was in the hands of troops of Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Grouj.

"Supreme Headquarters has issued no statement regarding the whereabouts of Himmler," an official announcement said. "It has no confirmation of the rumor reporting his capture."

Remaining Members

With Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering a captive, Himmler and former Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop are the top remaining members of the Nazi hierarchy to be accounted for—if Hitler and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels actually are dead.

The poker-faced, spectacled Himmler, head of the notorious Gestapo and SS and police chief for much of Continental Europe, was feared and hated by millions. His power was second only to Hitler's.

Himmler ordered the massacre of Lidice in Czechoslovakia, led much of the persucution of Jews, ruthlessly eliminated opponents of Nazidom, and was a principal exponent of paganism.

The crimes he must answer for are stupendous. His name will forever be associated with two of the most infamous institutions of modern times — concentration camps and the Gestapo—for both of which he was responsible to Hitler alone. No court of justice could interfere with his acts, and no investigation into them was permitted. On occasions, Himmler even ignored direct orders from Hitler, continuing to hold persons whom Hitler had ordered released.

GESTAPO VICTIMS BURIED

Americans Force Germans to Inter Bodies of Political Captives

RATINGEN, Germany, May 13 (AP)—Chaplain William Swoope of Lebanon, Pa., read the funeral service today over the graves of eleven German political prisoners who had been slain by the Gestapo and SS troops in the last days of the Ruhr trap.

The bodies were exhumed from an old bomb crater in a near-by woods and carried to their new graves by the leading Germans of Ratingen, including the town's richest citizen. An American guard enforced the new burial.

New Evidence Places Goering Among World's Biggest Thieves

NEUSCHWANSTEIN CASTLE, Germany, May 13—(AP) U. S. Seventh Army authorities have uncovered—over the fat-fisted Reichsmarshal's own signature—sufficient evidence to convict Hermann Goering as one of the biggest thieves the world has even known.

Here in this gaudy graystone castle, investigators found sheafs of correspondence between Goering and Alfred Rosenberg, minister of civil administration in eastern occupied areas, explaining in minute detail just how his men were to go about looting museums.

A small fraction of the booty is here. Paintings, statues, silver and jewels worth millions of dollars under guard of the U. S. 10th Armored division while officers begin the long task of identifying each object and returning it to its owner.

Many came from the Rothschild collection in Paris. Others came from Kiev, others from Belgium. Among the oils are Rembrandts, Reynolds, Van Dycks, Bonheurs, Murillos, Rousseas, Gainsboroughs and Moreaus. Various objects cram this castle to its attic.

But the biggest find is a four-page letter from Goering to Rosenberg, dated Nov. 21, 1940, in which the Luftwaffe boss raved over the beauty of art objects he had found in France and insisted they must be brought to Germany.

Goering was so enthusiastic he told Rosenberg he would place the full strength of the Luftwaffe at his disposal to expedite the project. The Reichsmarshal emphasized, however, that no one should get the idea the wholesale removal of European art to Germany was for the personal and private glorification of himself or the Fuehrer.

There were to be two museums —one at Linz in honor of Hitler and another at a place as yet undecided to perpetuate Goering's memory. The latter he proposed to give the German people on his 60th birthday.

POISON ALCOHOL KILLS 400 REDS

NUERNBERG, Germany, May 13 —(AP) The death of more than 400 liberated Russian prisoners of war from drinking methyl alcohol was reported to U. S. Army authorities today by Lt. Michael Kopilow, Russian liaison officer.

The soldiers looted an abandoned German freight train near their camp in this area, Kopilow said, and found many cars loaded with 50-gallon drums of methyl which they mistook for potable alcohol. They mixed it with water and drank it.

Kopilow proposed that liberated officers be armed and formed into a security guard to maintain order and prevent such incidents. The camp in question, he said, included 1,600 officers and 8,000 enlisted men.

Third Army authorities assured him that Russian collaboration would be welcome.

There were so many cases of deaths from methyl alcohol that this is competing with typhus as a public health problem among displaced persons.

As German withdrawals became more disorganized, more warehouses and supply trains fell into American hands. At the same time combat troops were pressing forward so rapidly that such captured stores had to be left to military government detachments to guard. The AMG is seldom equipped to do this effectively.

In many cases a detachment of two officers and half a dozen enlisted men has been responsible for organization of the military government, restoration of essential utilities and maintenance of public health, law and order in an area equivalent to two American counties with a population of 40,000 to 100,000.

They appoint German civilian police and equip them with arm bands, but cannot arm them. These police know where warehouses, abandoned trains, and the like must be protected but without arms they usually are just brushed aside by any crowd bent on looting.

THIRD BRIDGE BUILT BY ARMY OVER RHINE

RHEINHAUSEN, Germany, May 13—(AP) A third railway bridge built by American engineers across the Rhine furnished a new link today between the Ruhr and Western Europe.

The bridge was completed V-E day and was named the "Victory bridge" by Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander of the U. S. 15th Army, when he dedicated it yesterday to "all who have fallen in the fight against Nazism."

The 2,815 foot bridge makes use of steel rails and ties requisitioned from the stockpiles of the Krupp armament plants.

Veteran engineers under Col. Helmer Swenbolt, Tucson, Ariz., finished it in six days and 15 hours.

Pope Greets Freed Countries

ROME, May 13 (AP)—Pope Pius XII sent messages today to Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium; Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg conveying his joy for the liberation of their countries and the hope that they would enjoy lasting peace.

War Crimes Suspects To Be Spared Interviews

Action Is Announced in Rome; No Reasons Given

ROME, May 13 (AP).—Army public relations officers said today that the War Department at Washington has clamped a ban on interviews with prisoners, internees or persons who are likely to face trial as war criminals. The reason for the order could not be learned immediately.

This action followed a week in which war correspondents in the Mediterranean theater have made many protests against what they termed political censorship. Most of the protests arose in connection with developing tension between the Yugoslavs and Italians in the Trieste area.

In most instances, the correspondents' reports on the situation in Trieste and the flight of Chetniks into Italy were released for publication after they had been referred to Allied headquarters by field censors.

Censorship officials said the ban on stories of political developments in the Mediterranean theater was at present being exercised only in cases of false reporting or interpretive stories which might cause friction among the Allied powers, thereby jeopardizing the war effort against Japan.

ARMY WILL SALVAGE EQUIPMENT IN EUROPE

ROME, May 13—(AP) Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson said today the War department hoped to salvage 70 per cent of the Army equipment in Europe for use in the Pacific war.

Patterson and Amon G. Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram, toured Rome's scenic spots after flying here from northern Italy, then left by plane for Paris.

Carter stood on Mussolini's balcony overlooking Rome's Piazza Venezia and gave a big cheer for Texas.

Troops Seek More Points

Infantrymen in Italy Want Combat Duty Recognized

WITH THE UNITED STATES 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, May 13 (AP).—American troops in Italy think the going-home point system is all right as far as it goes, but some combat infantrymen were of the opinion today that it doesn't go far enough. They suggested:

Award five or ten points for the Combat Infantrymen's Badge.

Award an extra point for each month's service with a front-line rifle company.

Award twice as many points for combat medals as for non-combat medals.

King Leopold May Be False Rumor Victim

Premier Von Acker Announes Belgian Papers May Be Curbed.

BRUSSELS, May 13, (AP)—Premier Achille Van Acker, announcing today that King Leopold would not return to Brussels for some time yet because of ill health, threatened to crack down on some Belgian newspapers which he said had "spread false rumors about the king."

The premier said he would take strong measures against the newspapers if they persisted in "speculating wildly and spreading untruths above this difficult and important constitutional problem."

The Belgian public became excited a week ago over the prospective return of the king, who was liberated near Strobl, 8 miles east of Salzburg, by U. S. Seventh Army troops. There has been speculation that the king might abdicate in favor of his heir, 14-year-old Prince Baudouin, with Prince Charles, the king's brother, continuing as regent.

Cabinet Approves Order

The Belgian cabinet in exile in Paris approved an order on May 30, 1940, depriving Leopold of his throne "in the name of the Belgian people." His brother was installed as regent last Sept. 21 by the Belgian parliament and leftist groups assert that under the constitution it is up to parliament to decide whether Leopold is in a position to fulfill his constitutional duties.

As a constitutional monarch Leopold has a role very similar to the position of the crown in the United Kingdom. He has the right to veto legislation—but he does not exercise it. He is the supreme executive—but he exercises his control through the cabinet, which in turn is responsible for all acts of government to the chamber of representatives.

He appoints his ministers, according to the constitution—but since they are responsible to the

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chamber of representatives they are generally the choice of the representatives.

In principle, a constitutional king rules but does not govern.

The king's decision not to return to Belgium immediately was announced by Van Acker—after he and other members of a delegation confered with Leopold at Salzburg. The premier released the text of a letter from Leopold to Prince Charles dated May 12 in which he said:

"My dear brother, after the long captivity I have endured, my state of health prevents me from returning to Belgium at once.

Much to Regret

"I have much regret in not being with my people immediately after my liberation. During my detention all my thoughts have been constantly with them. I beg you to continue until my return, the pursuit of the mission which you have accepted in the interests of the nation."

Asked if this was not a "diplomatic illness," Van Acker replied that Leopold really was not well after nine months detention in a fortress under SS guards who menaced him on several occasions. The anguish of the alternating hope and despair of being freed was bad for the king, the premier declared.

Van Acker said the talks with Leopold took place near Salzburg, with each delegate received separately by the king and subsequently all together. No suggestion or proposition of any kind was made to the king in the name of the government, Van Acker declared.

The premier said he did not know whether or when eLopold would return to Belgium.

Van Acker said the Royal children were with their father and in good health. He said reports that the king was suffering from an eye ailment were not true.

ALLIED SOLDIERS STAY IN TRIESTE TO OPERATE PORT

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 13—(AP) Western Allied soldiers will remain in disputed Trieste to operate the Adriatic port and Yugoslav soldiers will remain in occupation of major portions of the city, it was learned today.

That apparently was the main point of the agreement between Marshal Tito and an emissary from the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Mediterranean commander.

The discussions arose when the Yugoslav government demanded withdrawal of the British-American forces occupying the port and part of the city. The Allied Mediterranean command insisted on the necessity of remaining in possession and operating the port to supply occupation forces in Austria.

(The Italian government had demanded occupation of Trieste and the Istrian peninsula by Alexander's forces, pending the peace settlement.)

Claim Is Formal

The opposition to the imminent Yugoslav occupation is mainly formal. The important question with a strong bearing on present Yugoslav activity is to what extent claims for Italian territories will be granted at the future peace tables.

Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Arsa Jovanovic said in an interview with the official Yugoslav news agency Tanyug that the region is under military occupation by the Yugoslav army "while its future will be solved by the Allies at the peace conference."

On the British-American side the talks have been purely on the basis of military necessity. In addition to Trieste's importance for the occupation forces it is likely to be vital for the delivery of UNNRA commitments to Czechoslovakia and parts of Poland.

Full Use Granted

Tito agreed to the full use of Trieste for Allied supplies.

Although American correspondents in Yugoslavia have been refused permission by the Yugoslav government to visit Trieste, it is no secret that the political occupation of the whole Istria area is going forward rapidly. This is simple for the Partisan forces since they had well integrated underground and skeleton administrative setups long in advance.

In addition to her claims to Italian territory, Yugoslavia maintains her frontiers also should be expanded to include parts of former Austria. Tito's forces already have invaded this area but details of their activities are not available.

(Reports from Austria said Yugoslav Partisans were taking over town administrations in the southern part of Carinthia and Styria provinces and that they had occupied points of the importan highway running from Klagenfurt to Graz.)

Dutch Seeking Recruits To Fight in East Indies

Some of the Volunteers Will Get Training in U. S.

APELDOORN, Holland, May 13 (AP).—Members of the Netherlands Interior Forces in western Holland will be asked to enlist for a campaign in the Netherlands East Indies, it was learned today as Canadian troops stood guard against German soldiers' escaping from the surrendered western pocket.

Captain Bern van Tuyll, Prince Bernhard's adjutant, whose wife lives at 340 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, said the expeditionary forces would include both an army to be outfitted and trained primarily in England and marines who will be put through their paces in training camps in the United States.

Recruiting offices have been opened in previously liberated provinces and will be set up where they will give the interior forces every opportunity to continue their military careers more regularly, Van Tuyll said.

Prince Olav Hailed by Thousands As Quisling Cowers in Jail Cell

OLSO, May 13—(AP) Crown Prince Olav of Norway returned to his nation's capital today and was greeted by the biggest throng in Oslo's history while in a dingy cell in Oslo's largest prison Vidkun Quisling was reported "going mad."

The ex-president of the Norwegian puppet government was complaining about his food and nobody seems to care.

Olav landed from a British cruiser. He perched on the back of an open car and was driven to the royal palace. Wearing the battle dress of a general of the Norwegian army, he smilled and saluted the waving throngs who shouted "hiya, Olav!" at the triumphal procession moving through the streets.

Since dawn, thousands of Norwegians had lined the streets of Oslo, although the news that Olav was returned at 4 p. m., was being kept on an "official" basis for security reasons. It was estimated that 250,000 persons were in the streets.

Three cabinet members also were in Olav's party as well as British Lt. Gen. Andrew Thorne who will command the garrison. Olav and the royal family left their palace five years ago this month. King Haakon and others of the family are expected to return next month.

Meanwhile, at his first press conference this afternoon the new Oslo police chief, Henrik Meyer said that Quisling had made no statement since he drove to police headquarters in a big car loaded with trunks and bag of liquor and cigarettes on Wednesday.

Quisling's Russian wife is still living at her grand home west of Oslo.

Meyer also said that no bullet wounds were found on the body of Quisling's police minister, Jonas Lie who committed suicide yesterday at Skallum near Oslo. But the autopsy of his companion, Henrik Rogstad, former chief of the Quisling state police, showed two bullet wounds.

Puppets Fall Quickly

The Quisling hierarchy tumbled quickly. Five of his henchmen have given themselves up, at least two others have committed suicide and 1,500 more are crowding Oslo prisons.

Minister of Justice Sverre Riisnaes has surrendered after barricading himself for two days with Lie and Rogstad. The prisoner bag also includes former Minister of the Interiar Hagelin LaBou, Gen. Freulich Hansen, Oslo's "Quisling" Bishop Troyland and German Consul General Dietrich Hildisch.

It is almost certain that Reichscommissar Josef Terboven and Police General Wilhelm Reidiesh committed suicide Wednesday at Prince Olav's home at Skaugum, 12 miles west of Oslo, but Meyer said identification was not positive. The bodies were mangled when the two blew themselves up in a cellar.

British troops of the First Airborne division—the heroic Red Devils of Arnhem—are riding through the streets in trucks driven by silent, sullen Germans wearing the white armbands of surrender.

On some street corners stand armed German military police to keep order among the Germans. Hundreds of other Germans are marching voluntarily through Oslo's outskirts on their way to concentration camps where eventually all of Norway's garrison of 400,000 German troops will be collected.

Thousands Cheer

In Oslo's main thoroughfares stand thousands of flag-bedecked Norwegians shouting and waving flags at the vanguard of 10,000 Norwegian troops arriving from Sweden.

Loyal Norwegians just released from the infamous Grini concentration camp are dancing in the streets.

Others just stand and gape at this conglomeration of British, Germans, Quislings and armed patriots.

Maj. Gen. R. E. Rourquehart, commander of the First Airborne division, disclosed that there has not been a shot fired in anger in the past 24 hours and only four or five persons have been killed since the patriots began controlling Norway last Monday.

British troops are taking over Oslo, Stavanger and Kristiansand in a "bloodless coup." The rest of Norway will be occupied later.

Degrelle Held in Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, May 13 (AP).—Leon Degrelle, Belgian Fascist leader and head of the Rexist party, who with five companions landed here May 8 by plane from Oslo, is being held incommunicado in a local hospital. Degrelle and his companions were injured when the plane crashed in landing.

The Spanish government transmitted a complete report of the arrival of the Fascist leader to the United Nations diplomatic missions in Spain. Like Pierre Laval, Degrelle is being held at the disposal of the Allies.

AIR FIGHTING GAINS AS JAP PLANES FADE

CHUNGKING, May 13—(AP) The rising battle in the skies over China found the U. S. 14th Air force increasing its flights by 15 per cent in April against almost non-existent opposition from Japanese pilots.

The increase in the number of sorties was registered over operations in March, and the tempo of Allied air combat in April was higher than for any month in 1944, said the monthly summary from Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters.

In the decline of Japanese air power, only seven Japanese planes were downed in aerial combat, but 53 others were destroyed aground. This brought the total since July 4, 1942, to 2,303 Japanese planes destroyed and 772 others probably destroyed.

CHINESE SEIZE FOOCHOW AIRPORT

Strike Foe in Area Where Japanese Fear Americans May Attempt Landing.

CHUNGKING, May 13—(AP) Chinese troops have fought into Foochow and captured an airport south of that east coast port, striking the Japanese in the very sector where the enemy fears the Americans may storm ashore, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Fighting also flared in the eastern seaboard area to the north, where the high command said troops and local militia Thursday attacked and occupied Sinchang, 65 miles southeast of Hangchow. This occupied capital of Chekiang province is about 300 miles north of Foochow.

The high command said that several columns of Chinese troops launched the attack on the old treaty port of Foochow Thursday morning, smashed enemy positions on the northwest Friday morning and entered the city that same evening where street fighting now is in progress.

Report Evacuation

The ease with which the Chinese seemed to have entered the city lent some credence to rumors that the Japanese had evacuated the city, which once figured high in their plans to fortify the coast against the expected American invasion from the east.

There have been reports, including one from an Army spokesman, that Japanese strategy on the mainland has been altered to concentrate strength north of the Yellow river in northeastern China far to the north of the present scene of fighting.

Chinese forces which drove the Japanese from Sinchang said the enemy was in retreat northeast in the direction of Hangchow.

In the interior, where the Japanese were turned back with heavy losses in an attempt to capture the Hunan province airbase of Chehkiang, further successes were claimed by the high command.

The Chinese said their forces occupied the highway town of Taohwaping, 23 miles west of the enemy base of Paoching, from which the ill-starred Japanese drive was launched.

Operating farther south, the right wing of the Chinese counterdrive cleared the Japanese from an area 12 miles beyond Wukang, 80 miles southeast of Chihkiang.

Encirclement Tightened

The lines of encirclement were tightened around a Japanese force north of Kaosha, which is on the main highway to Chihkiang some 50 miles west of Paoching.

Both here and in another pocket in the area of Shanmen, 25 miles north of Kaosha, the Japanese tried without success to break out with repeated counterattacks, the Chinese said.

Some Japanese were reported shedding their uniforms for civilian clothes and acting as snipers, but these were being wiped out.

Chinese farther north reported the Japanese suffered 100 casualties in fighting west of Hsihsiakow, southern Honan province stronghold from which the enemy might launch a drive southward toward Chungking.

Soong May Visit Moscow

Premier Expected To Sound Out Intentions in Far East

CHUNGKING, May 13 (AP).—Premier T. V. Soong is expected to visit Moscow on his way home from the San Francisco Conference in an attempt to strengthen Sino-Soviet relations and learn, if he can, Russia's intentions in the Far East, it was reported today.

The Chinese press has been appealing to Russia to enter the Pacific war. One rumor circulating in Chungking was that Russia had warned the Japanese troops to withdraw from the border areas of Manchuria, but this, like others of the same nature, could not be confirmed.

MOTHER'S DAY MARKED BY OKINAWA TROOPS

OKINAWA, May 13—Via Navy Radio)—(AP) Mothers' Day was observed as a day of prayer throughout the Okinawa area so far as possible under combat conditions.

The skipper of Vice Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner's flagship read President Truman's proclamation over the ship's loudspeaker just before church services, which were well attended.

On the island, services in each unit were especially well attended. Chaplains even managed to arrange brief prayer services for all but the foremost frontline units.

SAVES MAN UNDER FIRE

American Performs Cebu Rescue as Bullets Shred His Clothes

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION, Cebu, Philippines, May 10 (delayed) (AP)—They're calling Pfc Wilmer Swift of Downingtown, Pa., the "Gypsy Rose Lee" of the Americal Divisional, but the striptease that he did was strictly unrehearsed and involuntary.

Private Swift was with his company of the 132d Infantry Regiment crossing a bridge under heavy Japanese fire. One man was badly wounded and Private Swift went forward to pull him to safety.

Then came the strip tease.

One Japanese bullet tore off part of his pants. Two more slit through his jacket, while another clipped the heel off his shoe. He carried the wounded man to cover.

Japs' Vast Del Monte Air Center Is Captured

By Fred Hampson

MANILA, Monday, May 14 (AP)—Japan's vast Del Monte air center on northern Mindanao fell to elements of the U. S. 40th Infantry Division without serious opposition Saturday but in the Davao sector the 24th Division was fighting one of the bitterest battles of the Philippines campaign.

Wewak Captured

Australians, meanwhile, captured long-defended Wewak on New Guinea in a major triumph.

Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush's 40th, which invaded northern Mindanao on Thursday, swept over Del Monte, which includes three airfields and dispersed a Japanese force to the east.

The Yanks pressed two miles beyond Del Monte in a drive to join other American troops in the south and bisect the big island.

West of the captured Davao City, on southwestern Mindanao, the Japanese added rockets to their machinegun, mortar and artillery defenses as intensity of the fight mounted.

A battalion of the 24th Division, isolated on Wednesday by a Japanese counterattack, linked up with other Yank elements Friday when the American bridgehead at the Talomo river was widened.

Capture Plane Parts

At one point in the jungled Davao batle' zone Yanks smashed through Japanese lines and captured an estimated $1,000,000 worth of Japanese aircraft engines and plane parts.

Units of Australia's Sixth division, meantime, captured the long-contested city and peninsula of Wewak on northeastern New Guinea in a drive from the west. hTe Aussies reached the edge of the western airstrip.

Another Australian fore e which invaded the Cape Moen area, east of Wewak, on Friday, has consolidated its beachhead. Leading elements have driven three miles to within seven of a juncture with the western force.

MacArthur said the 31st division under maj Gen. Clarence Martin was making steady gains against moderate resistance. Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th, which captured Davao city, scored advances in tougher fighting.

The 24th scattered a Japanese force in the Mt. Apo region southwest of Davao city and moved ahead in the bittlerly-contested Talomo river sector nearby.

In the Borneo campaign, the Australian and Dutch in vaders of Tarakan island conducted extensive patroling, with strong air support, and made only minor contacts with the Japanese.

Japs Report New Air Blow At Kyushu with 900 Planes

Enemy Claims Attack Made by Carrier Force 325 Miles from Okinawa.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13—(AP) Aerial hammering of Japan's Kyushu island by 900 Allied carrier-based planes and a score of American Superfortresses was reported by radio Tokyo today.

The coordinated blows by 14 waves of naval planes and the B-29s lasted from 5:30 a. m. to 2 p. m., Sunday, Japanese time, the Nippon radio said.

In broadcasting recorded by the FCC, the Japanese radio claimed that interceptors sent against the Allied task force inflicted "considerable damage." Tokyo guessed that the raids, directed against air fields and military installations, represented "an attempt to break the stalemate on Okinawa," 325 miles south of Kyushu, southernmost of the Nippon home islands.

Tokyo said the carrier planes came from an Allied task force spotted by Japanese reconnaissance aircraft about 220 miles southeast of Tanega Shima, an island just off the southern tip of Kyushu.

The Japanese radio, identifying the attacking planes as Gruman S-6-Fs, Vought-Sikorsky F-4-Us and Superforts, claimed that only slight damage was inflicted on Kyushu targets.

The Sunday sky attacks, Tokyo said, followed aerial assaults Saturday night on Kyushu by some 30 fighters and patrol bombers which used both incendiary and demolition bombs against air bases. Tokyo believed these planes flew from Okinawa.

There was no Allied confirmation of these reports.

Hamden Flier Uninjured In Collision With Jap

A U. S. FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE BASE IN CHINA, May 13. (AP)—Lt. Russell D. Williams of the "Black Lightning" P-51 squadron collided with a Japanese fighter plane that was disintegrating from the effects of his gunfire and lived to tell about it.

Lt. Williams, whose home is in Hamden, Conn., was flying his 100th mission when he sighted an enemy plane at 800 feet. He immediately dived, gave the Jap a six-gun squirt and started to pull up.

Williams' fighter was less than 100 feet astern of the enemy plane when it blew up. The enemy's left wing twisted off and the right wing, catching Williams' plane, tore a ragged three-foot hole in the leading edge.

Returning with the greatest difficulty to his base, Williams had to land "hot" at 190 miles per hour to avoid stalling.

This was Lt. Williams' fifth confirmed enemy plane. He has been awarded the air medal and the distinguished flying cross with clusters.

Kuriles Blow a Heavy One

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aleutians, May 11 (Delayed) (AP)—American Army fliers sank at least one Japanese ship, damaged two more, including a warship, and barely missed a 7,000-ton troop transport at dusk today during a heavy raid on Kataoka navy base, Shimushu, in the Kurile Islands of far northern Japan.

Officers said it was possible an air-sea battle was still raging in that area.

Enemy vessels sunk or damaged in this, the hardest blow at Japanese shipping in the north Pacific in almost two years, included a 2,500-ton cargo ship blown up and destroyed and a frigate and a freighter blasted.

One Mitchell bomber, hit by Japanese anti-aircraft fire, blew up in the air.

Mitchell medium bombers and Liberators in strength surprised an enemy convoy, which sneaked into Kataoka preusmably under cover of fog.

The fog lifted as the American planes arrived over the target and they found the Japanese convoy, made up of about fifteen ships, including warship escorts, stretched over a two-mile area from Kataoka harbor south to Kashiwabara, troop-staging area on northern Paramushiru Island.

The presence of enemy troop transports plus cargo vessels in the convoy indicated that Japan may have decided to reinforce the northern Kuriles, which lie south of the tip of Siberian Kamchatka.

Tremor Shakes Lima, Peru

LIMA, Peru, May 13 (AP)—An earth tremor shook this city last night, but caused no appreciable damage, a survey disclosed today. The tremor was described as of fair intensity.

Mass Held for Mussolini In Chile Incites Disorder

By The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 13—Headquarters of the National Police said today that four persons had been arrested and several injured in disorders that took place yesterday outside the Catholic Temple of National Gratitude during a mass for Benito Mussolini.

The newspapers said that many persons at the mass, which was attended mostly by Italians, had given the Fascist salute through out the service. The press carried varying accounts of the disorders, while today the Most Rev. José Maria Caro, Archbishop of the Catholic Church, presided at a service of thanksgiving for the return of peace in Europe.

The newspaper Chileno, which has been said to have pro-Fascist sympathies, carried a streamer headline, "Communists assault Catholic temple," while the Communist daily, Siglo, streamered, "Fascists utilize temple for anti-democratic provocation."

First U-Boat Surrenders To Royal Canadian Navy

By The Associated Press.

SHELBURNE, N. S., May 13—The Royal Canadian Navy took formal possession today of the first German submarine surrendering to Canadian forces since the German capitulation in Europe. The surrender was carried out about two miles off this naval base when German U-boat No. 889 was taken over by Capt. E. R. Miles, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Northwest Atlantic Fleet.

The U-boat had been convoyed here by the frigates H.M.C.S. Buckingham and Inchcrran after it gave up off Newfoundland.

OFFICIALS REVEAL WORRY OVER FOOD PROBLEMS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 13—(AP) Ballooning needs of liberated peoples, plus the growing threat of black markets, are putting the war's heaviest strains on this nation's food rationing and price control system.

Many officials are frankly worried. Some fear the curbs may not be able to meet the tests as European necessities cut further into American supplies. Some predict more drastic control measures will be required. A few go so far as to say it may become necessary for the government to take over the food distribution system.

Week-end developments point up the increasing pressure:

1. President Truman in a letter to "Food for Freedom, Inc.," said we "must and can find a way" to share American food with starving peoples.

2. Apparently signaling what that way will be, OPA boosted the point price on salad and cooking fats from 6 to 10 points a pound, following up a recent official report that this nation "must be prepared to economize its use (of fats and oils) if any real contribution is to be made" to a pressing world shortage problem.

The fat ration cut is only the latest of numerous moves in the same diet-reducing direction.

Black Markets Spread

It is conceded on all sides that meat black markets have flourished for months. They are spreading to sugar, eggs and some lesser commodities in short supply.

Food officials fear that as it becomes necessary to cut civilian supplies further to help feed Europe, more and more consumers—all anxious and financially able to eat better than ever before—will turn to black markets for supplies.

The time could come, these officials explain, when insufficient supplies moved through legitimate marketing channels to meet military requirements and rations of those civilians who choose not to patronize black markets or who do not have access to them.

Warnings that excessive spending power might destroy the rationing system and bring on dangerous inflation were given early in the war by many economists and farm leaders. Among those issuing such warnings were Chester Davis, St. Louis banker and farm leader who served as War Food Administrator for a short while in 1943, and Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange.

Failure of the government to attempt to bring civilian buying power into balance with the supply of food and other civilian goods available at ceiling prices by means of an enforced savings plan was a factor contributing to Davis' resignation as food administrator.

In brief, the nation's financial ledger is something like this: Consumers are receiving an annual income of around $150,000,000,000. The amount of available consumer goods and services, including food, has a value of about $90,000,000,000 at present ceiling prices. Taxes take about $25,000,000,000. This leaves about $35,000,000,000. Some of this is invested in war bonds, but not all.

Buy More Food

Unable to get new automobiles, radios, refrigerators and similar products, civilians attempt to use much of this extra income to buy more and better food. Last year, when supplies of meats, sugar and other items now in short supply were much more plentiful, this extra income enabled Americans as a whole to eat better than ever before.

This year food supplies are much shorter. The amount allotted civilians has been reduced to the low consumption standards prevailing during the 1935-39 period, when a third or more of the population subsisted on inadequate diets.

Yet, civilians still have the money to pay for 1944's high food standard.

The pressure this creates is made evident by a government estimate that civilians would eat an average of at least 160 pounds of meat this year at current ceiling prices if it were available. The amount allotted civilians is sufficient, however, to provide an average of only 120 pounds.

Comparable situations exist with regard to butter, sugar, shortening, lard, canned fruits and vegetables and other items.

Despite all efforts to obtain greater production, food output this year is expected to be below last year's record level. Supplies may not approach demand levels before harvests of 1946.

WAR LOAN DRIVE WILL OPEN TODAY FOR 14 BILLION

Morgenthau Asserts 'Greatest Challenge to Democracy' Ahead.

SEEK NEW HIGH TOTAL

Connecticut Goal Is 119 Million; Campaign to Extend Through June 30.

WASHINGTON, May 13 — (AP) The Seventh War Loan drive was officially set off tonight by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., with the declaration that "the greatest challenge to American democracy still lies before us."

"That challenge is to our self-restraint, our self-discipline, our-self control," he said in a broadcast over the four major networks.

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"What is demanded of us is this —that we accept triumph without relaxation. The fruits of peace are not yet ripe for us to pluck."

The $14,000,000,000 bond drive actually swings formally under way tomorrow, Monday, May 14. Morgenthau told his audience millions of volunteer workers "will appeal to you to do your share—voluntarily, as free people—in finishing the greatest war in the history of the world."

The quota for individuals is $7,000,000,000—corporations the same amount. Of the individual's quota, $4,000,000,000 is the goal for "E" bonds, the low-priced war bonds bought by most Americans.

'E' Quotas at New High

Not in any of the six war loans already held have individual and "E" bond sales been as high as the quotas in what the Treasury calls the "mighty Seventh."

Morengthau quoted President Truman's statement that "our victory is but half-won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage." Then the Treasury chief added:

"And in addition to this, the vast responsibility of reconstruction in Europe is upon us. We cannot shirk it without endangering all that we have already won in combat."

He said "there is no truce in this war for the men on Okinawa. The war is not over for the men who are already beginning to move from Europe to the Pacific."

He concluded:

"Let us demonstrate to the world again that free men—of their own volition—possess the self-discipline to shoulder their responsibilities. The buying of bonds is an act of simple faith—faith in ourselves, faith in the men who fight for us, faith in the future of democracy."

Use Iwo Jima Picture

The official symbol and poster of the drive is a now-famous scene from the war against Japan, based on the Associated Press photo of the flag-raising on Iwo Jima.

Ted R. Gamble, the 38-year-old Oregon theater executive who heads the Treasury's War Finance division, said at least 6,000,000 volunteer bond salesmen are ready for the seven-week campaign, in fact are already hard at work in many localities. More than the usual number of rallies, exhibitions, speeches, celebrity appearances, parades, and other events are scheduled from one end of the country to the other.

Treasury officials say war costs won't begin dropping until at least next fall, and consumer goods are scarcer than ever and money more plentiful, making it essential to finance as much of the war as possible out of consumers' pocketbooks in order to fight inflation.

Gamble said the advance payroll savings period of the drive, which started April 9, has been "highly successful." Employes who buy bonds through payroll deductions are stepping up these deductions over a three-month period, April 9 through July 7, and all bond sales in that period count toward the quotas of the drive.

Whole Nation Joins In Victory Prayers

President Truman Leads Thanksgiving—Attends Solemn Service At National Naval Hospital—Asks To Be "Humble In Victory."

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—President Truman led the nation in humble thanks today for European victory and joined in solemn prayers for world-wide peace.

Typical Service

In a service typical of others held throughout the nation his request that the German surrender be made an occasion for thanksgiving, rather than celebration, he asked strength to "keep us humble in victory."

The President drove 11 miles to the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., to worship with Sailors, Marines and WAVES in the chapel there.

With the congregation, he intoned:

"In thy gracious love and providence bless our sons and daughters in the Armed Forces of the Pacific. May peace speedily come there also."

The President is a regular church attendant, but today's visit to the Naval Hospital, where he visited five minutes with Cordell Hull, former secretary of state, a patient there, had solemn significance.

He was participating in the Mother's Day prayer services for which he called by proclamation when he announced Germany's unconditional surrender last Tuesday.

"Courtesy Call"

The President said his visit with Hull, the second since he entered the White House, was strictly a "courtesy call."

The Chief Executive's own mother, 92-year old Mrs. Martha Truman, a guest at the White White House after Friday's flight from Grandview, Mo., did not go to the services.

"Mama didn't feel up to the trip," he told reporters simply.

He was accompanied by his wife and daughter Margaret. Mrs. Truman's brother, Fred, her mother, Mrs. D. W. Wallace, and the President's sister, Miss Mary Truman, also went along.

Chaplains J. Jack Sharkley and John Weise conducted the interdenominational services.

"We now remember in pride, gratitude, love, sorrow and tenderness the innumerable company of those whose courage and sacrifice have made this hour possible," said Chaplain Weise. "They died for us. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Chaplain Prays

Chaplain Sharkley prayed for the coming of the day "when nation shall not lift up sword against nation nor learn war any more."

He asked for "the uprooting of the causes of war, for the ending of prejudices of race and nation," for "the enduring liberation of the oppressed and for the lasting freedom of all thy children," and continued:

"O merciful father, we beseech thee so to send forth thy spirit into the world that all leaders of men everywhere, the rulers and spokesmen of the nations, may be instructed in the ways of peace, kept clean of pride and evil ambitions and so guided in all their doings that they may make the ways known upon the earth, thus saving health among all nations."

DRAFT MEASURES TO AID HOUSING

WASHINGTON, May 13.—(AP) Postwar housing legislation designed to encourage private construction and provide new aids for income groups just above the public housing level is being drafted.

Senator Ellender (D-La) disclosed today that he and Senator Wagner (D-NY) are working on the measure. Details are not complete, but Ellender said they hoped to introduce it in the Senate this week.

Decent Shelter is Aim

The Louisianan explained that subsidized public housing has been aimed to provide decent shelter for income groups which can pay up to $20 a month for housing while the FHA guaranteed mortgage plan aids persons who can put $40 a month or more into a home.

He and Wagner propose in their bill to reach the income groups between those two figures. The mechanics of how it can be done are among the matters not yet completed, but Ellender said the aim is to get private capital into this field by affording a cheap rate of interest.

"I think Federal policy should be to stimulate private enterprise to do as large a part of the post-war housing job as it possibly can do," he added.

Outlines Legislation

Ellender said the legislation will also include these features:

Consolidation of all Federal agencies dealing with housing. There are 16 such agencies and they currently are under one administration by executive order of the late President Roosevelt. This order holds good only for the war, however.

Provision in the new agency for a division to study technical advances in construction and seek ways to lower construction costs.

Truman Will Make Cabinet Changes Slowly

President Expected To Find Place For Judge Schwellenbach.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Best available opinion is that while another year may bring virtually an entire change in cabinet personnel, President Truman will move slowly in that direction.

Capitol Hill sources are confident, however, that Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, former senator from Washington, will be one of the early additions to the Truman administration.

Most observers think he will replace Miss Frances Perkins as secretary of labor.

Schwellenbach, now a federal district judge for eastern Washington, visited with the President at the Blair House recently and reportedly went home to think over Mr. Truman's plans for him.

Morgenthau Will Leave

Nobody seems to doubt that Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will leave his post after the seventh war loan drive. A friend and neighbor of the late President Roosevelt, he is said to be willing to step aside to allow his replacement by a man of Mr. Truman's own personal selection.

One of the closest of Mr. Truman's friends in the holdover cabinet—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker—is stepping out June 30.

The President named Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of his own state of Missouri to that post when Walker asked to be relieved.

That is the first cabinet change since Mr. Truman entered the White House on April 12.

The other holdovers, for the most part, are expected to step out at gradual intervals extending over several months ,and perhaps even a year or more.

Wallace May Stay

There has been no indication, however, that the President has any plans for the present to replace Henry A. Wallace as secretary of commerce.

Wallace ,the former vice president, recently told reporters upon leaving the White House that he and the President understood each other.

Should Mr. Wallace become an active candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination the relationship might be altered.

So far the President has named to top-flight assignments:

John W .Snyder of St. Louis as Federal Loan Administrator, the post for which the Senate refused to confirm Wallace when former President Roosevelt appointed him as commerce secretary after ousting Jesse Jones.

Connelly Secretary

Matthew J. Connelly of Clinton, Mass., former Truman committee chief investigator, as confidential secretary.

Edward McKim of Omaha, Neb., as chief administrative assistant.

Chairman David E. Lilienthal of Wisconsin to a new nine-year term as a director of the Tennessee valley authority.

Ed Pauley of California, Democratic committee treasurer in the last campaign, as American member of the reparations commission on a cabinet level.

There have been other appointments of lesser importance.

Discussion on Capitol Hill and elsewhere in Washington has mentioned Attorney General Francis Biddle for a diplomatic assignment aboard in the event he steps out of the cabinet.

Some of the President's friends in the Senate have suggested Senator George (D-Ga) for the treasury post.

Others have mentioned former Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, now chairman of the surplus property board, for agriculture secretary, when Claude Wickard goes out. Gillette is understood to be anxious to leave his present post.

PRICE VIOLATORS FACE TAX PROBE

WASHINGTON, May 13 — (AP) The OPA announced today it had turned over to the Internal Revenue Bureau the names of more than 3,000 price violators.

The bureau, OPA said, will examine the tax returns of these persons to determine whether they have attempted to evade income tax obligations.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said that this new nationwide "program of cooperation" between OPA and the Treasury department "should contribute greatly to our efforts to curb black markets in all fields."

Bowles noted that while ordinarily violators of price regulations must be prosecuted within one year of the charge, the Treasury has three years to press a claim for taxes by civil suit, and unlimited time if the evasion involves fraud.

This means, he said, that even after OPA has gone out of existence "past ceiling price violations may prove costly."

PLANE 'PARKING LOTS' PRAISED BY INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, May 13—(AP) Chicago's proposed experimental downtown airpark has been endorsed by Civil Aeronautics Administrator T. P. Wright as representing "exactly the sort of enterprise the aviation industry should be showing."

In a letter, made public today, to the National Aviation Trades association, originator of the project Wright declared:

"You are attacking the heart of the air transport problem, which has been seriously affected all these years by the necessity of locating airports far away from business centers.

"Unless the airplane can pick up its passengers and cargo from points close to their origin, and deliver them close to the final destination, air transport cannot perform its greatest service to the public."

LEND-LEASE HELP GIVEN TO BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, May 13—(AP) Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley today announced the recent shipment of approximately $12,500,000 worth of lend-lease food stuffs and medicine to Belgium to help increase her war production.

Crowley's statement said that Belgium's reverse lend-lease materials to U. S. armed forces far surpassed in quantity and dollar value the direct lend-lease aid this country has given her. The Army estimates Belgium's contributions through last February at $48,000,000, Crowley said.

The recent cargoes reaching Belgium were reported to have included 14,000 tons of rye, 8,600 tons of cattle feed, 6,500 tons of soya beans, 3,400 tons of dried peas, 3,000 tons of dried eggs, 2,300 tons of seeds, 2,300 tons of fatbacks, 2,000 tons of lard, 1,200 tons of condensed milk, 1,000 tons of raisins and 1,150 pounds of penicillin.

One cargo vessel carrying an additional 8,500 tons was sunk on its way to Belgium, the report said.

AUTO FATALITIES CONTINUE DECLINE

WASHINGTON, May 13 — (AP) Deaths from motor vehicle accidents are continuing to decline, the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, said today.

According to a bureau estimate motor vehicle mishaps caused about 23,300 deaths in 1944, a death rate of 17.6 per 100,000 population. This compares with 23,823 deaths and a rate of 17.8 in 1943, which was 16 per cent below the 1942 rate of 21.2.

The report said that accidents of all kinds caused about 93,000 deaths in the United States in 1944, six per cent fewer than in 1943. The 1944 figure, which is an estimate, is based on a 10 per cent sample of death certificates, the bureau said.

The number of accidental deaths per 100,000 population for 1944 was estimated at 70.3, down from 73.9 in 1943, and down from 71.7 in 1942.

In 1943, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the bureau said, deaths resulting from falls numbered 24,179, moving from second place to lead all other causes with a rate of 18.0, and causing 366 more deaths than motor vehicle accidents.

Automobile accidents and falls

plus the other four leading death causes—air transport accidents, drowning, burns except conflagration, and railway accidents except motor vehicle collisions—accounted for 70,888 or 71.6 per cent of all accidental deaths in 1943.

WALLACE PLEDGES AID TO BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, May 13—(AP) Henry A. Wallace issued instructions aimed at making his Commerce department a positiv force in industries' change-over from war to peace.

The new secretary ordered agencies of the department to "take positive steps to provide business and industry with its many aids and services essential in meeting the immediate problems of reconversion."

He also told them to begin at once to plan for "such organization adjustments" as may be necessary to resume the "full complement of peacetime services to business."

He said the department, in cooperation with business, must prepare to assist in preventing economic collapse after the defeat of Japan "while at the same time we maintain our free enterprise economy."

Few in Washington have doubted that Secretary Wallace intends to try to make the Commerce department's influence felt in the postwar economy far more than it was in the New Deal and wartime periods.

What new methods he may develop and additional authority he will have are not yet clear, but today's statement bears out the belief that he has no intention of staying in the background now that the war is partly won.

His utterances since becoming secretary have strongly favored private enterprise and aid to business—especially little business.

Today he said that in all reconversion matters the department "will provide general economic counsel as well as specific assistance to business."

M'KELLAR'S PAY RISE 'EMBARRASSING' NOW

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The House's vote for $2,500 "expense money" for its members has put Senator McKellar of Tennessee on something of a spot.

"It is most embarrassing," the Senate's dean confessed today. "I just don't know what to do."

It comes about this way:

Mr. McKellar is acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and has always fought against proposals to increase the pay of Congress members.

But when Vice President Truman moved to the White House as President, Mr. McKellar became the permanent presiding officer of the Senate and, under long-existing law, received a pay rise from $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

He had nothing to do with that increase but he wonders how other Senators may feel if, having just received a $5,000 increase himself, he should oppose any more money for them. While the expense allowance so far has been proposed only for House members, the general assumption is that a similar allowance for Senators will come up during Senate consideration.

The House-approved provision was written into the Legislative appropriation bill. This measure probably will come before Mr. McKellar's committee the latter part of this week.

Mr. McKellar is not saying what he will do, but indications are that he will just "sit tight" and let the other members do the talking.

28,992 Veterans Receive G. I. Jobless Benefits

Unemployment Rapidly on Rise Among Ex-Service Men

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UP).—Government officials and members of Congress are both puzzled and concerned over rapidly rising unemployment among veterans of this war.

Veterans' Administration figures show that for the week ended April 28, 28,992 jobless veterans—those able to work and who have applied for jobs—were receiving unemployment payments under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

An administration spokesman said he could not explain the situation. The United States Employment Service said the answer may be that the veterans have a natural desire to be at home and that there are no suitable jobs in their home communities.

The House Veterans committee is worried because large-scale demobilization is under way and at least 2,000,000 veterans will be poured into the labor market. Representative William G. Stigler, Democrat, of Oklahoma, a member of the committee, said the present unemployment rate is "particularly hard to understand in view of the labor shortage in war-industry centers."

The 28,992 figure was an increase of 1,300 over the previous seven days.

O. D. Hollenbeck, associate chief of the bureau of veterans placement of U. S. E. S., is studying the problem. He said his findings show so far that, while many veterans could be placed in other areas, they are showing a natural reluctance to leave home. This is particularly true in large cities such as New York.

RETURNING VETERANS TO GET FRESH FOODS

NEW YORK, May 13—(AP) When Johnny comes sailing home from European victory she will abandon dehydrated rations and dine on fresh milk, eggs, vegetables and apple pie during his voyage, the War Shipping Administration said today.

Harold J. O'Connell, director of the WSA Food Control division, said a master V-E feeding plan put into effect after long experimentation with ship refrigeration stows fresh frozen foods aboard WSA ships in Atlantic Coast ports for later issuance to veterans returning from overseas.

WINDSORS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 13—(AP) The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, both deeply tanned and smiling, arrived here today by train from Florida. The Duke, who resigned as governor of the Bahama Islands March 15, said he and his wife expected to stay in New York City for about a month and that their future plans were uncertain.

ADVANCED BY WSA

NEW YORK, May 13 — (AP) Appointment of Capt. Hewlett R. Bishop as Atlantic Coast director of the War Shipping Administration, succeeding Walter W. Schwenk who died March 12, was announced today by Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator. The Atlantic Coast office handles cargo and ship movement from all Atlantic ports between Jacksonville, Florida and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Cooperation of Powers Needed For Peace, Dr. Seymour Says

NEW HAVEN, May 13—(AP) President Charles Seymour of Yale, declaring that the last peace settlement was wrecked in this country by perfectionists and isolationists, asserted today "we cannot afford to repeat the disaster."

Dr. Seymour, a member of President Wilson's staff of the American commission to negotiate peace in the last war, said in a "Yale Interprets the News" radio program that "the history of the League of Nations indicates conclusively that the sincere and intimate cooperative efforts of the great powers are basic to success."

"Today wars arise, directly or indirectly, from clashes among the great powers," he asserted, adding, "the important problem is to find ways of reconciling the great powers to peace with each other and to cooperation in furthering the interests of all nations small and large.

"Upon such cooperation must be founded whatever international organization finally results from the Dumbarton Oaks plan," declared Dr. Seymour.

The Yale head said "above everything we must learn to escape the untutored emotionalism which characterized our attitude at the end of the last war. On the one hand the excess of optimistic idealism that suggests that if only the proper formula of international organization can be agreed upon a lasting peace will be secured; on the other, the unreasoning cynicism of the nationalist who insists that the only safety lies in regarding every alien state as an inevitable enemy.

"Both attitudes are unrealistic and our American policy must be built upon a strict regard for the facts and a wise understanding of them. We cannot expect suddenly to achieve perfection. Politics is not mathematics," he concluded.

Girl, 9, Sponsors Destroyer

Donna MacKenzie Youngest of 65 Who Have Named Bath Ships

BATH, Me., May 13 (AP).—Nine-year - old Donna MacKenzie, youngest of sixty-five sponsors who have named vessels at the Bath Iron Works Corporation yard since Pearl Harbor, launched a destroyer today in honor of her father, the late Lieutenant Commander George K. MacKenzie jr., U. S. N., of New London, Conn.

The officer, whose widow, Mrs. Josephine Moore MacKenzie, and daughter live at 6391 Ocean Avenue, New London, was lost in action April 8, 1943, in command of a United States submarine. A native of Brooklyn, he won the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism in sinking vessels of a Japanese convoy in enemy-controlled waters.

FOUNDATION HONORS EISENHOWER'S MOTHER

ABILENE, Kas., May 13—(AP) Mrs. D. J. Eisenhower mother of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, today was presented with the award of the Golden Rule Foundation as the "Kansas Mother of 1945" in a ceremony at her home here.

General Eisenhower sent a cablegram reading: "Mother — loving Mother's Day greetings. I am looking forward to the day when I can see you again. Dwight."

In today's ceremony Mrs. Eisenhower was presented a victory scroll of the Foundation and a bouquet. Gov. Andrew Schoeppel, unable to be present because of his mother's illnes, sent a message of congratulations.

Eden Leaves Conference; Small Nations Ease Claims

British Envoy to See Truman; Big Powers to Control Security Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13—(AP) British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden left the United Nations conference today at a moment when small-nation opposition to big-power plans for a world organization appeared to be wilting.

The major powers themselves now are in fairly close agreement, except on the issue of establishing international trusteeships over dependent territories and lands taken from the enemy in two world wars.

Perhaps pointing to a smoother course for the conference small powers have withdrawn a demand for greater representation on a security council in which peacekeeping authority will be concentrated. They also have shown an inclination to go along with a new formula for regional defense and security.

As Eden took off for Washington and London, the British delegation said he "leaves San Francisco with the knowledge that much progress has been made on the vital points and in the confident hope that the work of the conference is well on the way to a successful conclusion."

Like Soviet Commissar V. M. Molotov who preceded him, Eden left to help handle problems arising from the end of the war in Europe. As he flew eastward in a converted Liberator bomber, decked with the insignia of the RAF, Prime Minister Churchill was declaring in a broadcast that Britain will fight by the side of the United States against Japan "till the whole task is done and the whole world is safe and clean."

To See President

Eden will see President Truman in Washington.

Georges Bidault, French foreign minister, probably will be the next top diplomat to leave the Golden Gate. Thus any major disputes that may arise from now on among the Big Five—France, Russia, Britain, China and the United States—may have to be settled by word from Moscow, London and Paris.

The conference has few positive accomplishments on the official record to brag about from two and a half weeks of work. But the week ahead may produce more definite progress toward erecting the structure of a new world league to prevent war.

Committees have been sorting over the scores of suggested amenments to a world charter, boiling them down, combining some, rejecting a few. Now they are about ready for important votes.

May Drag On

But this 49-nation meeting still appears likely to drag on for three or four weeks.

The only conclusive actions taken thus far have been the setting up of working commissions and committees, and the admission to the conference of the Ukraine, White Russia and Argentina.

The last of the Argentine delegation and its advisors, fifteen in all, arrived by plane this morning as Eden was taking off.

The committees themselves have taken a few votes, but these are subject to approval of the commissions over them and of the entire conference.

Perhaps the most important was a decision to retain the original plan of a compact security council of 11 members—the five big powers as permanent members plus half a dozen others. The non-permanent seats would be rotated among small and middle-sized nations. They would occupy them for two year terms.

The security council is the agency which will have authority to use force to strangle aggression if it fails in efforts at peaceful adjustment of international quarrels.

Still to be decided at the committee level of action are small nation demands for more power for a general assembly of all the United Nations. Some of them want to give it the right to approve or reject security council action.

The big five want none of that. Their argument is that it would hamstring a world organization when it came to quick, forcible steps to preserve peace.

Britain, U. S. Reach Accord

Britain and the United States evidently reached general accord on most conference problems before Eden left. They still didn't see eye to eye on the question of regional security systems. But the differences are described by delegation officials as technical rather than basic.

The plan worked out by the United States provided that such systems as the Pan-American arrangement should have authority under mutual assistance pacts to take steps against aggressors. But the power of the security council to intervene would be safeguarded.

The British and Americans also had come together on trusteeships, but were looking somewhat uneasily at a Russian proposal that the security council decide what strategic areas should be placed under international guardianship.

The Anglo-American team, which has bucked the Russians on other conference issues, was dead set against the Soviet position on this piont. They feared it might let Russia or any other big five nation veto the designation of an area as strategic even though another power considered it a base vital to its security.

The British and Americans were waiting to see how Russia would react to their opposition. If there is any sign of a willingness to compromise, more big five discussions are likely.

Otherwise the issue may be tossed into the conference itself for final settlement.

Parley Accomplishments Mostly Unofficial So Far

Important Work of Big 5 Has Been Done Behind Scenes

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (AP)—After seventeen days of steady work the United Nations Conference, which opened April 25, has done very little—officially. Actually the full conference—all the delegates in formal session—have done only this:

1. Admitted Argentina, White Russia and the Ukraine as conference members.

2. Listened to many speeches.

3. Set up commissions and committees which will do the work of whipping together the rules and regulations for a new league to prevent future wars.

The commissions haven't done much except appoint the committees. And except for a few important votes the committees have only scratched the surface of the many amendments to be considered.

The big developments here have revolved around the agreements reached by the Big Five—the United States, the United Kingdom, Soviet Russia, China and France—on the proposals they have made in building a league.

30.24-25753

148 Repatriates Arrive

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (AP). —A shipload of repatriates from the Philippines, whose passenger list was increased to 148 by three births at sea, docked here late yesterday. Sixty-nine of the civilian passengers were patients under treatment for dietary deficiency. Of these nineteen were litter cases.

MAY 14 1945

LONDON, ~~FEB~~ MAY 13. --(AP) -- THE SUNDAY OBSERVER, ~~WHICH~~ ~~FRANK EDITORIAL~~, TODAY WARNED RUSSIAN THAT THE "ABITRARY LINE" SHE WAS PURSUING IN EUROPE MIGHT ULTIMATELY FORCE THE WESTERN ALLIES AND LIBERATED COUNTRIES INTO AN ANTI-SOVIET BLOC.

MAY 14 1945

WHILE PLEADING FOR HONEST COOPERATION, THE PAPER SAID THE POLICY OF BRITAIN AND AMERICAN SHOULD NOT BE ~~M~~ GUIDED BY A DESIRE TO PLACATE MOSCOW "ON ALL ISSUES AT ANY PRICE."

"WE SHOULD SAY TO RUSSIA THAT JUST AS THEY HAVE FAITH IN THEIR SYSTEM SO HAVE WE IN OURS," THE OBSERVER SAID. "RUSSIA IS STRONG AND CONFIDENT. SHE MAY ~~MIGHT~~ FEEL THAT SHE CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD THE WISHES OF HER ALLIES AS LONG AS SHE TAKES CARE TO PROTECT HERSELF. BUT THE POLICY OF PROTECTING HERSELF BY ALIENTAING WESTERN EUROPE AND AMERICAN IS THE ONE POLICY THAT MIGHT IN TIME BRING ~~BRING~~ THE TRAGEDY OF AN ANTI-SOVIET COMBINATION TO PASS.

"LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE CALLS FOR RELATIONS OF CONFIDENCE AMONG ALL THE MAJOR ALLIES," THE EDITORIAL SAID.

APLS 023OF / DR 922PEW

LONDON, MAY 13--(AP)--TRICKY ENGLISH WEATHER PREVENTED 800 AMERICAN BOMBERS FROM PARTICIPATING IN A SCHEDULED VICTORY AIR SALUTE TO ENGLAND TODAY.

CLOUDS THAT BLEW UP SUDDENLY HUNG TOO LOW FOR THE BIG BOMBERS TO PLAY, BUT 700 FIGHTERS WERE ABLE TO CARRY OUT THEIR PART OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

AR957PEW

MAY 14 1945

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 14--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S ATTACK ON PREMIER EAMON DE VALERA OF EIRE IN HIS WORLDWIDE BROADCAST LAST NIGHT WAS ENDORSED EDITORIALLY TODAY BY THE YORKSHIRE POST WHICH ASKED:

"WHAT QUEER MUDDLED, VINDICTIVE IDEAS MADE MR. DE VALERA THINK IT WAS RIGHT TO STAND ALOOF AND LET US GO DOWN -- AS HE MAY HAVE THOUGHT LIKELY AT ONE TIME -- TO AN IRRETRIEVABLE DOOM?"

ASKING "DOES HE (DE VALERA) STILL FEEL NEUTRALITY TOWARD THE HORRORS OF BUCHENWALD AND BELSEN IS THE DUTY OF A TRUE IRISHMAN?"

AR955PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-A BRITISH "BEER MISSION" LEAVES TODAY TO REOPEN GERMANY'S BREWERIERS.

THE PLANTS WILL PRODUCE FOR MEN IN THE OCCUPATION ARMY AND WILL BUILD UP BRITAIN'S DEPLETED STOCKS. LONDONAND OTHER PARTS OF ENGLAND ARE FACING A "BEER FAMINE" BECAUSE OF SHORTAGES OF LABOR, BOTTLES AND HOPS.

THE MISSION WILL VISIT A HEIDELBERG PLANT FIRST. THIS MAY BE PUT IN OPERATION IN A FEW MONTHS, WITH BARELY BORROWED, IF NECESSARY, FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(EDS: END FIRST GRAF READ X X X GERMANY'S BREWERIES.)

P1020PEW

LONDON, MAY 13--(AP)--JOSEPHINE BAKER, ST. LOUIS, MO., ENTERTAINER WHO WAS FAMOUS IN PRE-WAR PARIS, HAS BEEN ALERTED TO GO TO THE PACIFIC THEATER TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS THERE, SHE SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES.

MISS BAKER, NOW A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH AIR WAC WHO HAS BEEN ENTERTAINING WAR WORKERS IN BRITAIN, SAYS SHE HOPES TO SWING A DEAL TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES WHICH THE NEGRO STAR SAID SHE HAS NOT SEEN IN 10 YEARS.

MISS BAKER SAID SHE HAD MET MANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN PARIS, ADDING: "THEY'RE GREAT BOYS. THEY'VE DONE A GREAT JOB. THEY DESERVE A GOOD TIME. THEY'RE GETTING IT."

AR943PEW

MAY 14 1945

LONDON, SUNDAY, MAY 13-(AP)-A BELGIAN GOVERNMENT COMMU[illegible]E BROADCAST BY THE BRUSSELS RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT KING LEOPOLD III, LIBERATED RECENTLY BY AMERICAN TROOPS, DOES NOT INTEND TO RETURN TO BELGIUM AT THIS TIME.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE YOUNG MONARCH'S HEALTH WOULD NOT PERMIT HIS RETURN, AND THAT HE HAD ASKED PRINCE CHARLES, HIS BROTHER, TO CONTINUE AS REGENT. THE COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED BY THE BELGIAN CABINET, SOME MEMBERS OF WHICH HAD CONFERRED WITH LEOPOLD AT SALZBURG, AUSTRIA.

(NO PICKUP)

MQ243AEW

ADD LDN XX WAR

BEFORE STEWART TOOK OVER A FEW MONTHS AGO, THE GROUP WAS COMMANDED SUCCESSIVELY BY BRIG.GEN.EDWARD W.ANDERSON, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; COL.CHESLEY PETERSON, SANTAQUIN, UTAH; COL.DON BLAKESLEE, FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO; COL.CLAIBORNE KINNARD JR., FRANKLIN, TENN.; AND LT.COL. HARRY J.DAYHUFF, OGDEN, UTAH.

PS534PEW

SUCCESSIVELY BY BRIG.GEN.EDWARD W.ANDERSON, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; COL.CHESLEY PETERSON, SANTAQUIN, UTAH; COL.DON BLAKESLEE, FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO; COL.CLAIBORNE KINNARD JR., FRANKLIN, TENN.; AND LT.COL. HARRY J.DAYHUFF, OGDEN, UTAH.

MAY 14 1945

PS534PEW

ADD LDN XX LONDON

THE ROYAL FAMILY DROVE FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO THE CATHEDRAL THROUGH STREETS DEEPLY LINED WITH THOUSANDS OF BRITONS AND AMERICANS AND NATIONALS OF MANY ALLIED NATIONS.

THEY RODE IN AN OPEN HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGE OF STATE ESCORTED BY TWO RED-JACKETED OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY. SPECIAL TROOPS STOOD AT ATTENTION ALONG THE ROUTE AS THE CARRIAGE DROVE BY. THE KING WAS DRESSED IN A NAVAL UNIFORM AND THE QUEEN IN LIGHT BLUE.

LONDON'S ANCIENT ASSERTION OF INDEPENDENCE ON THE OCCASION OF THE KING ENTERING THE CITY VIA TEMPLE BAR WAS OBSERVED, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR STARTED, WITH THE TRADITIONAL CEREMONY.

THE LORD MAYOR IN BLACK AND GOLD ROBE, ACCOMPANIED BY ALDERMEN IN SCARLET GOWNS AND COCKED HATS, PROFERRED THE PEARL-HANDLED SWORD TO THE KING IN VIEW OF THE LARGE CROWD IN THE FLAG-BEDECKED STREET.

AFTER THE SWORD WAS SURRENDERED TO THE MONARCH HE RETURNED IT TO THE LORD MAYOR AND RESUMED THE JOURNEY TO ST. PAUL'S.

MD600PEW

MAY 14 1945

LONDON, MAY 13--(AP)--MORE THAN 1,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND WACS ATTENDED MOTHERS DAY SERVICES TODAY IN HYDE PARK.

BRIG. GEN. E. F. KOENIG, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN UNITED KINGDOM BASE, IN A MESSAGE READ BY CHAPLAIN JOHN WEAVER OF DAYTON, OHIO, SAID IT WAS FITTING "PARTICULARLY IN TIME OF WAR TO SHOW OUR REVERENCE OUR RESPECT AND OUR THANKFULNESS TO GOD FOR THE BEST FRIEND GOD EVER GAVE US, OUR MOTHER."

PRAYERS WERE OFFERED BY NAVY CHAPLAIN FRANK H. LASH, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND READING WAS LED BY CHAPLAIN JOHN I. RHEA, OF BRISTOL, TENN.

CHAPLAIN RICHARD J. EGAN, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, CELEBRATED A CATHOLIC FIELD MASS IN HYDE PARK BEFORE THE PROTESTANT SERVICE BEGAN.

AR940PEW

LONDON, MAY 13--(AP)--THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED TODAY FROM LUENEBURG, GERMANY, THAT THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED EACH GERMAN MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN LUENEBURG TO GIVE UP ONE SET OF CLOTHES FOR USE BY THE RELEASED SLAVE WORKERS OF BELSEN AND OTHER CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

OTHER CLOTHING LEVIES WILL BE MADE THROUGHOUT WESTPHALIA, COL. C. G. WOOD, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LUENEBURG WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

THE AGENCY SAID 40 GERMAN DOCTORS AND 200 GERMAN NURSES WERE DRAFTED TO WORK AT BELSEN AND THAT MORE DOCTORS WOULD BE ASSIGNED.

AR839PEW

U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS--FIRST ADD FEMOYER (A177) X X X

[redacted]" BASE

THE TARGET WAS THE LEUNA OIL PLANT WEST OF LEIPZIG, ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY-DEFENDED TARGETS IN GERMANY.

FLAK HIT FEMOYER'S FORTRESS THREE TIMES. THE FIRST BURST SMASHED THE NOSE OF THE PLANE, SEVERELY WOUNDING HIM. TWO OTHER HITS KNOCKED OUT TWO ENGINES.

UNABLE TO MAINTAIN SPEED OR ALTITUDE, THE PILOT DROPPED THE BOMBER OUT OF FORMATION AND ORDERED ALL POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT JETTISONED TO KEEP THE PLANE ALOFT.

MORTALLY WOUNDED, FEMOYER WAS HURLED ACROSS THE FLOOR OF THE BOMBER ALONG WITH ALL HIS MAPS, CHARTS AND EQUIPMENT. SUCCESSFUL RETURN TO THE BASE DEPENDED ON HIS CHARTING A SHORT ROUTE ACROSS THE FLAK FIELDS.

TOO BADLY HURT TO BE MOVED BUT REFUSING SEDATIVES WHICH WOULD HAVE DEADENED THE PAIN BUT DULLED HIS SENSES, FEMOYER ASKED TO BE PROPPED UP ON THE FLOOR WITH THE EQUIPMENT LAID OUT IN FRONT OF HIM.

IN THAT POSITION, BLEEDING STEADILY, HE WORKED FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

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FEMOYER GAVE THE PILOT SIX SEPARATE HEADINGS, RECALLED THE ROUTE FLAK ZONES FROM MEMORY, COMPUTED THE AIR SPEED AND WIND RESISTANCE SO CLOSELY THAT THE BOMBER LANDED WITH JUST ENOUGH GASOLINE TO TAXI TO AN AMBULANCE.

FEMOYER'S MOTHER NOW LIVES IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

WES48PEW

WARRINGTON, ENGLAND, MAY 13--(AP)--THIS LANCASHIRE TOWN, SITE OF THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE'S LARGEST SUPPLY DEPOT, HAD A WEEKEND "MARRIAGE BOOM" AS BRITISH GIRLS WERE WED TO THEIR AMERICAN SOLDIER SWEETHEARTS BEFORE THE LATTER ARE TRANSFERRED TO THE FAR EAST.

WARRINGTON'S AVERAGE RATE OF FIVE MARRIAGES A DAY JUMPED TO 12 AND 16 AS DEPARTING YANKS PREPARED TO LEAVE WIVES INSTEAD OF GIRL FRIENDS BEHIND THEM WHILE KEEPING A DATE WITH THE JAPANESE FOE.

AR910PEW

DUBLIN, MAY 13-(AP)-THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT, DISCUSSING THE JUST-LIFTED EIRE CENSORSHIP, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT CENSORS PREVENTED PUBLICATION OF AN ARTICLE ACCLAIMING THE GENERALSHIP OF GEN. PATTON, BUT PERMITTED PUBLICATION OF AN ARTICLE PRAISING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN MARSHAL ROMMEL.

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO RECALLED THAT THE CENSORS DELETED THE WORDS "THAT BOLD INTRUDER" AS APPLIED TO PATTON IN ANOTHER ARTICLE.

A PROTEST TO THE CENSORS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, DREW ONLY "FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF OUR LETTER."

WITH THE LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP THE PUBLICATION TODAY CARRIED ILLUSTRATIONS AND PRINTED EXTRACTS FROM A BRITISH "WHITE PAPER" ON THE HORRORS OF THE GERMANS' BUCHENWALD PRISON AND EXTERMINATION CAMP.

MD602PEW

MAY 14 1945

BY BOB CONSIDINE

(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)

ABOARD A NAVY BLIMP AT SEA, MAY 12--(DELAYED)--(AP)--BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE SUB?

THE OCEAN'S HERE, A HARD SLATE-BLUE WITH LITTLE WHITE NIP-UPS WHICH PROBABLY ARE 10-FOOT WAVES -- BUT WE'RE LOOKING AT THEM THROUGH THE LOFTY GONDOLA OF THIS BIG DRUMMING BLIMP. IT IS SOMETHING LIKE LOOKING THROUGH A GLASS-BOTTOMED BOAT, ON STILTS.

ALL THE GREAT DETECTION EQUIPMENT IS HERE, STUFF THAT YOU WOULDN'T BELIEVE IN A FUTURISTIC COMIC STRIP. IT PICKS UP A WHALE, A HUGE BLOKE WHO COULD HAVE SWALLOWED THE WHALE WHO SWALLOWED JONAH; ALSO A FISHING SMACK, REMNANTS OF A HOME-BOUND CONVOY AND FINALLY A BABY FLAT-TOP AND HER ESCORT DESTROYERS. IT COULD PICK UP A DIME IN A LOBSTER'S CLAW.

BUT NO SUB. THE GERMAN U-BOAT 858, ONE OF THE NAZIS' LATEST MODELS AND THE FIRST TO SURRENDER TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN PICKED UP OFF THE NEW JERSEY COAST AND BROUGHT INTO PORT SUNDAY. IT WASN'T WHERE IT OR IT'S CONVOYING DESTROYER ESCORTS SAID IT WOULD BE, OR SAID IT HAD BEEN, AND THE NAVY DISCLOSED LATER THAT THE CRAFT, WHICH HAD EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO SURRENDER, WAS EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN INTO OFFICIAL CUSTODY MONDAY.

THE BLIMP BOOMED OUT TO IT'S OWN LIMIT OF RANGE AND THEN TOOK A PEEK FOR AN ADDITIONAL 70 OR 80 MILES BY MEANS OF IT'S INFALLIBLE DEVICES.

WE CAME HOME AFTER 18 HOURS, CONVINCED THAT (1) THINGS GOT A

30.24-25755

LITTLE FOULED UP; (2) THAT SOMETHING MAY HAVE GONE WRONG WITH THE SURRENDERING SUB AFTER IT GAVE OFF A POSITION; (3) THAT SOME NAZI SUB COMMANDER HAD ANOTHER DAY OR TWO TO PRACTICE HIS NEW IT-WAS-ALL-IN-FUN EXPRESSION; (4) THAT THE MATRONLY-LOOKING BLIMP IS QUITE A VEHICLE, IF YOU CAN OVERLOOK A CERTAIN WOMANLY RELUCTANCE TO PROCEED WITH HER FACE IN THE WIND.

"THERE'S NO TELLING WHAT JOBS THE BLIMP WILL BE PUT TO AFTER THIS WAR. JUST THINK WHAT THE BIG FISHING INTERESTS COULD DO WITH ONE OF THESE," ONE OF OUR OFFICERS ENTHUSED AS WE SWEPT ALONG WITH THE WIND AT 100 MPH.

"FISHING TRUSTS CAN SEND ONE OF THESE BLIMPS OUT AND USE RADAR FOR FINDING THE BIGGEST AND BEST SCHOOLS OF FISH. MIGHT EVEN FIGURE OUT A WAY OF LOWERING NETS AND HAULING IN A FEW CHOICE TONS."

THIS BLIMP WE'RE ON IS CALLED "BIG MIKE," PROBABLY BECAUSE IT IS BIG AND BECAUSE IT IS ONE OF THE NAVY'S FOUR CLASS "M" NON-RIGIDS. WHAT WITH THE TABOO ON RIGID AIRSHIPS LIKE THE LATE AND (ABOARD THIS SHIP) KEENLY LAMENTED ZEPPELINS, THIS IS UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST LIGHTER-THAN-AIR CRAFT. PROBABLY THE WORLD'S BIGGEST. THE "ENVELOPE" -- AS THE BOYS CALL THE BIG BAG ABOVE US -- IS MADE OF 3-PLY RUBBERIZED FABRIC AND HOLDS HELIUM UNDER ENOUGH ADDITIONAL PRESSURE TO MAINTAIN IT'S FAT CIGAR SHAPE. IT IS 297 FEET LONG. IT'S GONDOLA REACHES 115 FEET ALONG IT'S BELLY AND TWO 550 HP PRATT AND WHITNEY'S DRIVE IT THROUGH THE AIR.

AR835PEW

ABOARD A NAVY BLIMP AT SEA--FIRST ADD SUB. X X X THE AIR.

ONE THING YOU NOTICE ABOUT BLIMP TRAVEL IS THE EASE OF THE TAKE-OFF. THE LIEUTENANT IN CHARGE HALF-DRIFTED AND HALF-PLANED "BIG MIKE" OFF THE GROUND IN FRONT OF THE ENORMOUS HANGAR AT LAKEHURST, N.J. HE USED THE BIG BAG ABOVE AS A KIND OF AIR-FOIL. THE ATLANTIC GUSTS TOSSED US AROUND FOR A BIT BUT NOT AFTER THE BLIMP LEVELLED OFF. AND ONE BY ONE THE BLIMP BOYS, WHO HAVE NONE OF THE TENSION OR RACINESS OF THE HEAVIER-THAN-AIR FIGHTERS, CAME UP AND ASKED WITH QUIET PRIDE, "DID YOU EVER RIDE IN ANYTHING AS SMOOTH AS THIS?"

THERE ISN'T MUCH NOISE IN A BLIMP, THOUGH THERE IS LITTLE OR NO SOUND-PROOFING IN THE GONDOLA. NEITHER PILOT OR CO-PILOT HAS FOOT-PEDALS. THE PILOT SITS IN A COMFORTABLE CHAIR WITH AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW BELOW AND BEFORE HIM (HIS INSTRUMENT PANEL IS LOCATED WELL ABOVE HIS HEAD) AND HIS ONLY CONCERN IS A LARGE WOODEN WHEEL MOUNTED ALONG THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF HIS SEAT. IT REGULATES THE ELEVATION OF THE CRAFT. THE CO-PILOT HAS A STANDARD-LOOKING WHEEL WHICH CONTROLS THE SHIP'S BIG RUDDER. A BLIMP HAS TO HAVE PLENTY OF RUDDER ATTENTION OR IT WILL GO PROMISCUOUSLY WITH EVERY WIND THAT COMES IT'S WAY.

NO SMOKING IN THESE BLIMPS, A LITTLE TOUGH ON CHAIN-SMOKERS AFTER 12 OR 15 HOURS. AND AN EASIER MANNER AMONG OFFICERS AND MEN, WE SENSED.

"WHAT ABOUT DROPPING OUR GARBAGE SACK ON THE SUB IF WE SEE HER?" ONE OF THE ENLISTED MEN SAID TO AN OFFICER AT THE WHEEL.

THE OFFICER THOUGHT IT OVER FOR A TIME, AND REMEMBERED THE FEARFUL HORROR THE SUBS ONCE WROUGHT IN THESE WATERS.

"GOOD IDEA," HE SAID. "BUT THE ANSWER IS NO." MAY 14 1945

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORTH MUTINYING FOR, COME TO THINK OF IT.

AR844PEW

ABOARD A NAVY BLIMP AT SEA--2ND ADD SUB (TOP AYE) X X X THINK OF IT

WE HAVE 20 MEN ON BOARD FOR THIS MISSION, WITH A FINE AND SERIOUS YOUNG BALLOON MAN NAMED LT.O.H.HESS, OF LINDSEY, OHIO, IN CHARGE. UNDER HIM ARE SECOND PILOT LIEUT.W.B.MCCURDY, OF SEATTLE; THIRD PILOT LIEUT.GORDON BODEK, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND THE NAVIGATOR--LIEUT.R.H. HOWE, OF SYRACUSE. EQUALLY AS VALUABLE ARE THE ENLISTED MEN, THE RIGGERS, MECHANICS, RADIO AND DETECTION EXPERTS, GUNNERS AND THE LIKE.

ONE OF THE TOP MEN ON THIS LONG TRIP HAS BEEN RIGGER BILL GROSS, OF NEW YORK CITY, WHO TENDS TO THE BLIMP'S ELECTRIC STOVE AND OTHER KITCHEN APPARATUS WHEN HE ISN'T THERE RIGGING. GROSS MADE THE LIFT OF THE HELIUM ALMOST SUPERFLUOUS BY FILLING THE GONDOLA AND SURROUNDING AIR WITH THE PERFUME OF SOME OF THE HEADIEST NAVY COFFEE WHICH EVER STOOD UPRIGHT WITHOUT THE AID OF A CUP. WE COULD FLOAT ON THE WONDROUS FUMES.

SUB OR NO SUB, THE NAVY FATTENED US LIKE CONDEMNED MEN. AT LEAST GROSS DID. AT NOON HE BROKE OUT WHAT HE CALLED "SOME LITTLE BOX LUNCHES" CONSISTING OF TWO TITANIC DAGWOOD SANDWICHES, TWO HARD-BOILED EGGS, A SACK OF CELERY, TOMATO, TWO CHOCOLATE BARS, TWO LARGE CARTONS OF COOKIES AND COFFEE.

IN THE AFTERNOON THERE WERE FRUIT JUICES, PEANUT BUTTER AND MARMALADE SANDWICHES. THEN FOR DINNER, THE BEST STEAKS YOU COULD IMAGINE IN YOUR WILDEST RED-POINTLESS DREAMS. THAT WAS ALL OF TWO HOURS AGO--AS THIS IS BEING WRITTEN--AND NOW GROSS IS SPEAKING WISTFULLY OF THE BACON AND SCRAMBLED EGGS HE PLANS TO WHIP UP VERY SOON.

WE ARE FLYING AT 1,500 FEET THROUGH THE BLACKEST KIND OF A FRONTAL GALE. "BUT THAT'S THE BEST TIME FOR BACON AND EGGS," THE CHEERFUL YOUNG MAN CONFIDES. MAY 14 1945

RW835PEW

NEUSCHWANSTEIN CASTLE--FIRST ADD GOERING'S ART THEFTS. X X X 60TH BIRTHDAY.

THE BULK OF THE ART INTENDED FOR THE LINZ MUSEUM IS STORED IN A MINE NEAR STEINBERG. A COMPLETE MAP OF THIS SUBTERRANEAN VAULT WAS FOUND BY LT. JAMES J. RORIMER, IN CHARGE OF FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES FOR THE SEVENTH ARMY. FOR SEVEN YEARS RORIMER WAS CURATOR IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM AT NEW YORK WHERE HIS HOME WAS AT 108 EAST 82ND ST.

"THROUGH RECORDS FOUND HERE IN SCHWANSTEIN," RORIMER SAID, "IT IS PLAIN THAT ROSENBERG STOLE 203 PRIVATE COLLECTIONS FROM WHAT HE CALLED HIS WESTERN CONFISCATION DISTRICT BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1940, AND JULY, 1944.

"THIS INCLUDES 21,903 OBJECTS. HERE IN SCHWANSTEIN WE HAVE CAREFULLY INDEXED CARDS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND EXPERT ANALYSIS OF EACH PAINTING OR PIECE OF ART."

RORIMER PICKED UP A CARD NUMBERED R-3999.

"MR. ROTHSCHILD MIGHT BE DISPLEASED AT THIS," HE SAID. "DR. GUENTHER SCHIEDLAUSKY, WHO FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS WAS CURATOR AT THE BERLIN MUSEUM, SAID THIS PIECE -- A BOY PICKING A THORN FROM HIS FOOT -- IS POSSIBLY A FAKE." MAY 14 1945

TWELVE VOLUMES OF PICTURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE LOOT WERE FOUND AMONG HITLER'S PERSONAL EFFECTS AT BERCHTESGADEN.

EVIDENCE INDICATED HE HAD BEEN THUMBING THROUGH THE VOLUMES, PERHAPS TO SELECT SOME FOR HIS MOUNTAIN HIDEOUT.

"YOU HAVE NO IDEA OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE JOB WE HAVE," RORIMER SAID. "IT MAY TAKE FROM FIVE TO 50 YEARS TO GET IT ALL UNTANGLED. THE GERMANS WERE EFFICIENT, WITH ALL THE RECORDS WE HAVE FOUND, BUT NO ONE KNOWS HOW MANY WERE LOST OR HOW MANY OF THE PIECES THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN LOOTED PRIVATELY."

THE CHORE IS COMPLICATED BY THE PRESENCE OF MANY LEGITIMATELY-OWNED GERMAN PAINTINGS.

A DETACHMENT OF THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION MEANWHILE IS GUARDING THE CASTLE AS IF IT WERE FORT KNOX, KY.

AR910PEW

NEUSCHWANSTEIN CASTLE--2ND ADD GOERING'S ART (TOP AYE) X X X FORT KNOX, KY.

SGT.ANTONIO VALIN, BOX 116 SALIDA, CALIF., PVT.RICHARD KANE, GREAT PLAINS ROAD, CONN., AND SGT.HENRY REINHARDT, HICKORY, N.C., WERE THERE TO ESCORT US.

RW922PEW

ROME, MAY 13--(AP)--GEN. JOSEPH MCNARNEY, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, TODAY PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO MAJ. GEN NATHAN TWINING, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE; BRIG. GEN. CHARLES P. CABELL, MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED FORCE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE, AND BRIG. GEN. THOMAS C. DARCY, CHIEF OF THE 22ND TACTICAL AIR COMMAND.

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

AR945PEW MAY 14 1945

RADSTADT, AUSTRIA, MAY 12--(DELAYED)--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. "IRON MIKE" O'DANIEL'S FAMED THIRD DIVISION OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY MADE CONTACTS TODAY WITH THREE ARMIES -- THE RUSSIAN, THE BRITISH EIGHTH AND THE U.S. THIRD.

ELEMENTS OF THE 15TH INFANTRY AND 601ST RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENTS TRAVELED 40 MILES EAST TO GET A SPIRITED WELCOME FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY, SITTING ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE ENNS RIVER SOUTH OF LIEZEN.

THERE THEY FOUND A RUSSIAN FLAG FLYING BESIDE AN AMERICAN FLAG, AND BOTH AT HALF STAFF IN MOURNING FOR THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

MEANWHILE, TWO ELEMENTS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MADE CONTACT WITH THE AMERICANS. THE CONTACT PARTIES HAD TO FILTER THROUGH MASSES OF GERMANS CLOGGING THE ROADS AS THEY MOVED SLOWLY TOWARD THEIR BIVOUAC AREAS FOR THE FINAL SURRENDER. THESE WERE THE GERMANS SQUEEZED INTO THE FORLORN REDOUBT AREA BY THE COMBINED ACTION OF AMERICANS AND BRITISH ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH AND THE RUSSIANS TO THE EAST AND SOUTH-EAST.

THE RUSSIANS INSISTED ON FEEDING THE CONTACTING RECONNAISANCE SQUAD AND SHOWERED THEM WITH GIFTS, INCLUDING AUTOGRAPHED CURRENCY AND CAPTURED GERMAN PISTOLS.

"THEY WERE VERY FRIENDLY; THEY COULDN'T DO ENOUGH FOR US," ONE YANK SAID.

SIX WAR CORRESPONDENTS -- THREE RUSSIANS, TWO BRITISH AND ONE AMERICAN -- WERE IN ON THE JUNCTION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND THE U.S. SEVENTH ON A BRIDGE OVER THE ENNS AT LIEZEN.

TWO MONGOL GUARDS PRESENTED ARMS AS THE WESTERN ALLIED WRITERS' VEHICLE APPROACHED. THE CORRESPONDENTS IMMEDIATELY WERE SURROUNDED BY RUSSIAN OFFICERS WHO EXPRESSED DELIGHT AT THE MEETING.

A COURIER MADE OFF AND LATER CAME BACK WITH THE RUSSIAN CORRES-PONDENTS.

THE RUSSIANS WERE TASS AGENCY MEN MAJ. VLADIMIR ARCHIPOV, MAJ. IVAN MELNIKOV AND LT. ILYA ZUCKERMAN. THE BRITONS WERE BBC CORRES-PONDENTS IAN WILSON AND LAUREN HAYHURTS. I WAS THE AMERICAN.

ZUCKERMAN TRANSLATED MY GERMAN FOR THE OTHERS AND EVEN TRIED A FEW WORDS OF ENGLISH IN THE HIGH-SPIRITED CONVERSATION. I CONFOUNDED THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS BY ANNOUNCING AT THE OUTSET "I AM UNABLE TO SPEAK RUSSIAN" IN RUSSIAN. IT WAS ALL I REMEMBERED FROM EIGHT RUSSIAN LESSONS SOME YEARS AGO.

ARCHIPOV GAVE WILSON HIS MAJOR'S STAR. ZUCKERMAN CAME UP WITH ONE OF HIS LIEUTENANT'S STARS FOR ME. IN EXCHANGE WE YIELED OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT'S FLASHES.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY WERE TRYING TO FIND PRINTING EQUIPMENT TO PUT OUT A FRONTLINE PAPER FOR THEIR TROOPS.

AR951PEW

RADSTADT, AUSTRIA--1ST ADD SEVENTH ARMY CONTACTS (TOP AYE) XXX FOR THEIR TROOPS.

THE BRITISH ELEMENTS REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO MAJ.JOHN O'CONNEL, O MACON, GA., AND CAPT.CARROLL GATES, 515 EAST 11TH ST., EUGENE, ORE.

ON THE WAY TO THE RENDEZVOUS WITH THE RUSSIANS WE RAN INTO A FORWARD PATROL WHICH INCLUDED PFC.JOHN ADAMS, NORTH WILKESBORO, N.C.; PFC. DIMONGO LOPEY, 3204 WORTH ST., DALLAS, TEXAS; PFC.JESUS PADILLA, 216 BROAD ST., BAKERS FIELD, CALIF., AND PFC.KLAUS DIECKMAN, 211 ROSCOE AVE., MUSCATINE, IOWA.

THE THIRD DIVISION'S RECONNAISSANCE SQUAD IN THE UNION WITH THE RUSSIANS WAS LED BY LT.ANTHONY BIANCHI, 20 BRIDGE ST., AMSTERDAM, N.Y., AND LT.WILLIAM AYCOCK, 726 N. BLOUNT ST., RALEIGH, N.C.

PFC.MICHAEL GAYDOS, 1 THIRD ST., PASSAIC, N.J., WHOSE PARENTS WERE BORN IN RUSSIA AND WHO SPEAKS SEVERAL LANGUAGES, SERVED AS INTERPRETER. ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE PARTY WAS CORP.JOSEPH SLATER, 4821 OGLE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN SENTRIES AT THE BRIDGE WERE PRFC.RICHARD WORTMAN, 1419 WEST 26TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; AND PFC.WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE, OF WEST LIBERTY, W.VA.

MAY 14 1945

BY NED NORDNESS

PS956PEW

OSLO, MAY 13-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE OLAV RETURNED TO FREE NORWAY TONIGHT AND WAS ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN ALMOST FIVE YEARS AFTER HE LEFT TO CARRY ON THE WAR FROM ENGLAND.

THE GERMANS WHO SWEPT ACROSS HIS NATION THEN WERE DEPARTING TODAY.

WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES AND A TREMBLE IN HIS VOICE, THE CROWN PRINCE TOLD HIS PEOPLE THAT HE WAS GLAD TO BE BACK AND "SO GLAD THAT YOU WELCOME ME AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT BACK HOME."

IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SPRING DAY AND A SOFT BREEZE PLAYED WITH NORWEG-IAN FLAGS ALL OVER THE CITY.

THE CROWN PRINCE WAS GREETED BY THE THUNDEROUS CHEERS OF THOUSANDS. HE WAS DRESSED IN THE UNIFORM OF A BRITISH MAJOR GENERAL OF PARA-TROOPS. THE CROWD CRIED "WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE YOU BACKF" AND "HELL

TROOPS. THE CROWD CRIED "WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE YOU BACK!" AND "HELLO, 9)-;, HELLO

TROOPS. THE CROWD CRIED "WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE YOU BACK!" AND "HELLO, OLAV, HELLO, OLAV!"

MAY 14 1945

AR1024PEW

OSLO--FIRST ADD OLAV RETURNS. X X X HELLO OLAV!"

HE STOPPED AT THE KING'S PALACE, BUT ESTABLISHED RESIDENCE ON HIS ESTATE OUTSIDE OSLO.

HE TOLD HIS PEOPLE THAT KING HAAKON WOULD COME SOON, AND MEANTIME WAS SENDING HIS BEST AND WARMEST GREETINGS.

THE CROWN PRINCESS, HE SAID, WILL NOT RETURN UNTIL ALL GERMANS AND QUISLINGS HAVE BEEN CLEANED OUT.

HE SAID HE EXPECTED "THIS WILL HAPPEN WITHIN A SHORT TIME."

THE PRINCE SAID HE RETURNED AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NOR-WEGIAN ARMY.

OBVIOUSLY GLAD TO BE BACK, OLAV REMARKED THAT OSLO HAD COME THROUGH THE OCCUPATION BETTER THAN HE COULD HAVE HOPED. HE THANKED THE SWEDISH AND DANISH PEOPLES FOR HELPING HIS COUNTRY AND FOR SEND-ING FOOD PARCELS TO NORWEGIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY. HE SENT SPECIAL GREETINGS TO HIS UNCLE, KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

NORWAY'S IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS ARE DISARMAMENT AND EVACUATION OF THE GERMANS STILL REMAINING AND DISARMING THE QUISLINGS, THE PRINCE SAID, ADDING THAT THERE STILL IS A JOB IN THE PACIFIC AND THAT THE NORWEGIAN FLEET IS READY TO CARRY ON THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

AR1105PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 13--(AP)--GREAT MASSES OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS MOVED OUT FROM THE CITIES TODAY TO START SPRING PLANTING IN THE RUSSIAN VERSION OF VICTORY GARDENS.

MORE THAN 1,750,000 CITIZENS, CARRYING GARDEN TOOLS, LUNCH BASKETS AND PACKAGES OF SEED WHICH HAD BEEN SENT FROM AMERICA, LEFT MOSCOW AT 6 A.M. TODAY FOR FIELDS OUTSIDE THE CITY WHERE THEY HAD BEEN ALLOTED PLOTS OF GROUND.

THE FAMILY GARDENERS LEFT THE CAPITAL BY BUS, STREET CAR, SUBWAY, PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES, AND AFOOT.

SIMILAR REPORTS CAME FROM LENINGRAD, KIEV, KHARKOV, MINSK, SEVAS-

30.24-25757

TOPOL, ODESSA, GORKY, NOVGOROD, PSKOV, KUIBYSHEV, KAZAN AND CITIES OF THE URALS AND WESTERN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN SIBERIA.

THE GARDENERS WERE ORGANIZED IN MANY DIFFERENT WAYS -- BY FACTORIES, OFFICES, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND TRADE UNIONS AND EVEN THEATERS, SMALL SHOPS AND APARTMENT HOUSES. THE GARDEN PLOTS WERE ALLOTED ON A BASIS OF THE SIZE OF THE FAMILY AND THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IT CAN PUT TO WORK.

PRODUCE FROM THE GARDENS WILL GO TO THE INDIVIDUAL FAMILY WORKING THE PLOT. MAIN ITEMS APPEARED TO BE CARROTS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, POTATOES, TOMATOES AND MELONS.

MAY 14 1945

AR10PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 13-(AP)-A QUICK ARRAIGNMENT OF HEINRICH HIMMLER, HERMANN GOERING, FRANZ VON PAPEN AND RUDOLF HESS AS WAR CRIMINALS AND A STEPPED-UP MANHUNT FOR OTHER MISSING NAZIS APPEARS TODAY TO BE THE CHIEF CONCERN OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE RUSSIANS OPENLY EXPRESSED THEMSELVES AS BELIEVING MANY NAZIS WILL BE FOUND HIDING IN SWITZERLAND, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND ARGENTINA.

SUSPICION PERSISTS HERE THAT IT WILL TAKE STERN MEASURES ON THE PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO FERRET OUT WAR CRIMINALS IN THESE COUNTRIES. THE PRESS OVER THE WEEK-END SHOWED ITSELF OPENLY IN FAVOR OF THE SWIFTEST ACTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN HANDLING THEM.

WRITING ON TRENDS IN THE TURKISH, SWEDISH AND SPANISH PRESS, THE "OBSERVER"--WHO WELL MAY BE ANYBODY--IN IZVESTIA TODAY ACCUSED CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS OF PROPAGANDA TRICKS WHICH "REVEAL WHAT DIFFICULTIES THE UNITED NATIONS WILL MEET IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PUNISH WAR CRIMINALS."

"OBSERVER" SPOKE OF ADVOCATES OF HIDING OR BEING LENIENT WITH WAR CRIMINALS AND DECLARED THAT "AT THE HEAD OF THESE ADVOCATES STANDS THE VATICAN, WHICH IN THE DARKEST YEARS OF THE WAR NEVER RAISED ITS VOICE AGAINST HITLER'S BARBARISM."

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AS FOR TWO OF THE WAR CRIMINALS, ADOLF HITLER AND PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, THE RUSSIANS HAVE NEVER ANNOUNCED THEY WERE SATISFIED THAT THE BODIES FOUND IN BERLIN WERE THOSE OF THE FALLEN FUEHRER AND HIS PROPAGANDIST.

BUT BELIEF IS STRENGTHENED HERE THAT THEY MAY NOW BE DEAD.

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BODIES, TOGETHER WITH VARIOUS OTHER EVIDENCE, ARE UNDERGOING THE CLOSEST SCRUTINY AND IT PERHAPS MAY BE SOME TIME YET BEFORE A DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE.

RP1242PEW

BY CHARLES S. FOLTZ (300)

MADRID, MAY 13--(AP)--A REPRESENTATIVE OF FOREIGN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS SAID TODAY THAT A NUMBER OF MEN WITHOUT COUNTRIES ARE HELD AMONG THE "POLITICO-CRIMINAL" PRISONERS OF SPAIN'S NOTORIOUS NANCLARES DE LA OCA CONCENTRATION CAMP.

THE INVESTIGATOR SAID HE TALKED TO 50 SUCH PRISONERS DURING A BRIEF VISIT TO THE CAMP AND DISCOVERED THAT AMONG THOSE HELD WERE "STATELESS PERSONS OF GERMAN, POLISH, AUSTRIAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ORIGIN AND RECOGNIZED ITALIANS, ARGENTINES, DOMINICANS, PANAMANIANS AND OTHERS, MOST OF WHOM HAVE LIVED IN SPAIN SINCE BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR."

"ALL THE FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED EXPELLED FROM SPAIN BUT THERE IS NO WAY FOR THEM TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY," THE WORKER REPORTED. "MANY OF THEM SAY THEY ARE COMPLETELY IGNORANT WHY THEY ARE IN THE CAMP. THE MEN COMPLAIN THEY ARE BEING TREATED LIKE COMMON CRIMINALS AND BEASTS."

HE SAID THE INMATES APPEALED TO HIM TO FIND SOME MEANS OF HALTING FLOGGINGS, REDUCTION OF THE ALREADY INSUFFICIENT FOOD RATIONS AND THE SHAVING OF HEADS -- ALL STANDARD MEANS OF DISCIPLINE.

THE PRISONERS REPORTED CASES IN WHICH INMATES HAD BEEN FLOGGED TO DEATH AND REPEATED PREVIOUS CHARGES THAT MOST OF THE CAMP'S OFFICERS AND GUARDS WERE PRO-GERMAN AND PRO-NAZI AND SHOWED THEIR PERSONAL FEELINGS TOWARD ANTI-NAZI PRISONERS.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE EDUARDO AUNOS, AFTER CONDUCTING FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ON A PRISON TOUR TO SHOW STEPS TAKEN BY THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT TO ALLEVIATE JAIL CONDITIONS, SAID THERE WERE 18,000 "POLITICO-CRIMINALS" IN THE LISTS BUT THESE INCLUDE ONLY THOSE AGAINST WHOM CHARGES HAVE BEEN BOOKED FORMALLY AND WHO HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE FALANGE POLICE FREQUENTLY ARE HELD FOR MONTHS IN JAILS OPERATED BY VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OR IN MILITARY PRISONS.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT SOON WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT EXECUTION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS WOULD BE STOPPED, BUT THE ORDER HAS NOT BEEN ISSUED AND AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED SUCH EXECUTIONS ARE CONTINUING.

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AR920PEW

...ION." ADD SANTIAGO KYODO

THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO PUBLISHED PICTURES OF THE DISORDER UNDER A HEADLINE, "COMMUNISTS PROVOKED SHAMEFUL INCIDENTS." THIS NEWSPAPER ASSERTED THAT AT THE END OF THE MASS "A GROUP OF COMMUNISTS SHOUTED EPITHETS AND INSULTS AT THE POPE, AT THE CHILEAN CLERGY AND AT THE PUBLIC. THE FILTHIEST WORDS WERE SHOUTED, TOGETHER WITH 'VIVAS' FOR MOSCOW AND THE RED ARMY."

GOVERNMENT LEADERS, DIPLOMATS, AND PERSONS PROMINENT IN CIVIC LIFE ATTENDED TODAY'S TE DEUM SERVICE GIVING THANKS FOR PEACE IN EUROPE. THE SERVICE PRECEDED A DEMONSTRATION IN THE DOWNTOWN PLAZA APPLAUDING ALLIED VICTORY IN EUROPE.

MD541PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOARD LIFTED RESTRICTIONS TONIGHT ON THE USE OF UNITED STATES FUNDS BY CANADIANS MAKING PLEASURE TRIPS ACROSS THE BORDER.

CANADIANS GOING TO THE UNITED STATES, THE BOARD SAID, WILL BE ABLE TO OBTAIN "ANY REASONABLE AMOUNTS" OF U.S.FUNDS FOR ACTUAL TRAVEL AND EXPENSES. CANADIANS TAKING $50 OR LESS OUT OF THE COUNTRY WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN FOREIGN EXCHANGE PERMITS.

PREVIOUSLY PERSONS MAKING PLEASURE TRIPS ACROSS THE BORDER COULD RECEIVE ONLY $75 EVERY SIX MONTHS.

PS1017PEW

PRINCE GEORGE, B.C., MAY 13--(AP)--THREE EARTHQUAKES ROCKED THIS NORTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA CITY IN THE LAST 24 HOURS. NO SERIOUS DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

THE FIRST TEMOR WAS FELT AT 7:35 P.M. E.D.T. SATURDAY, CAUSING MERCHANDISE TO TOPPLE FROM SHELVES IN SEVERAL STORES. A SECOND TREMOR WAS FELT AT 6 A.M. TODAY BY A SECOND QUAKE LESS INTENSE AND A THIRD AT 7:13 P.M.

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AR1214AEW

OTTAWA, MAY 13-(AP)-NAMES OF CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AS HAVING BEEN LIBERATED FROM PRISON CAMPS BY ALLIED ARMIES IN GERMANY, INCLUDED:

CPL.BEN BRINKWORTH, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ANNIE LAURUEI BRINKWORTH LIVES AT 139 HARRISON ST., OAK PARK, ILL.

L.CPL.NORVAL GRANT BROWN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ELIZABETH IRENE BROWN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ELIZABETH BROWN LIVES AT 4108 NORTH LEAMINGTON AVE., CHICAGO.

RW1011PEW

OKINAWA, MAY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.ROBERT WADE, 21, OF ELKINS PARK, PA., AND 2ND LT.JOHN RUHSAM, 22, OF ALBERT LEA, MINN., MARINE CORSAIR PILOTS, TEAMED UP TODAY TO SHOOT DOWN A JAPANESE BOMBER OVER THE EAST CHINA SEA.

EACH HAD PREVIOUSLY DOWNED SIX AIRPLANES.

JO1116PCW NM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN MINDANAO, MAY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN THE JAPANESE TURNED AND RAN YESTERDAY THEY MADE A BIG MISTAKE--ONE THAT IS SURE TO SHORTEN THE MINDANAO CAMPAIGN.

WHEN TOUGHENED TROOPS OF THE 40TH U.S.DIVISION LANDED AT THE PRE-WAR PINEAPPLE CANNERY TOWN OF BUGOS, THE JAPANESE TOOK OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT OFFERING OPPOSITION, PROBABLY THINKING THEY WOULD HAVE TIME TO DEFEND THE ONLY FEASIBLE APPROACH TO THE CENTRAL MINDANAO PLAIN.

BUT THESE JUNGLE-WISE VETERANS OF MAJ.GEN.RAPP BRUSH'S DIVISION MOVED SO FAST THAT BY MIDAFTERNOON TODAY THEY WERE MORE THAN 14 MILES INLAND AND, MORE IMPORTANT, UP ON A HARD, FLAT PLATEAU.

LED BY LIEUT.COL.MAURICE STRATTA, LOS ANGELES, THE TROOPS ARE ONLY A MILE FROM THE FAMOUS DEL MONTE PINEAPPLE PLANTATION AND THE NEARBY DEL MONTE AIRFIELDS. THEY ARE ONLY 60 MILES FROM MAJ. GEN.CLARENCE MARTIN'S 31ST DIVISION AT MARAMAG AIRDROME.

BETWEEN THESE TWO AMERICAN FORCES ARE THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE, AND HARD FIGHTING IS IN PROSPECT. THE NIPPONESE COMMANDER, ONE OFFICER POINTED OUT, LOST THE BATTLE WHEN HE LET STRATT'S BOYS GET AN EASY FOOTHOLD ON THE PLATEAU.

TO REACH THE HIGH COUNTRY THE YANKS CLIMBED 1,500 FEET FROM SEA LEVEL. THE ONLY FEASIBLE ROUTE WAS THE SAYRE HIGHWAY THROUGH A PRECIPITOUS GORGE.

EVERY CURVE IN THE ROAD CONTAINED ENEMY DEFENSES SET UP FOR INTENSE CROSS FIRE. NEAR THE TOP, WHERE THE JUNGLE GIVES WAY TO THICK GRASS, EACH KNOLL WAS DEVELOPED TO COVER THE HIGHWAY--YET ALL THESE DEFENSES WERE UNMANNED. BRIDGES WERE INTACT.

"WE'RE GOING TO KEEP GOING UNTIL THE JAPS TRY TO STOP US," SAID STRATTA.

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A194KX

"THIS IS THE WAY TO FIGHT THE JAPS," SAID LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, 8TH ARMY COMMANDER, AT A FRONT LINE OUTPOST.

THE ADVANCE IS CONSTANTLY COVERED BY MITCHELLS, CORSAIRS AND DIVE-BOMBERS STRAFING RETREATING JAPANESE ONE MINUTE AND PINPOINTING TARGETS WITH THOUSAND POUNDERS THE NEXT.

VX518PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND (220)

ON THE U.S. SIXTH MARINE DIVISION FRONT, OKINAWA, MAY 13-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY MIGHT WAS IN THE NORTHERN RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF NAHA ON THIS MOTHERS' DAY, THE YANK FIGHTING MEN WERE BATTLING FANTICAL JAPANESE OPPOSITION FROM WITHIN THE CAPITAL OF OKINAWA.

THE AMERICANS WERE ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE ASATO RIVER AND THE EDGE OF NAHA'S BUSINESS DISTRICT. IT WAS BITTER GOING AND MANY A MARINE WHO AWOKE THIS MORNING WITH THOUGHTS OF HIS MOTHER'S WELFARE FELL UNDER VICIOUS JAPANESE FIRE BEFORE THE DAY WAS OUT.

SIGNED CHAPLAIN GEORGE CREITZ, MARINE LIEUTENANT WHO FORMERLY WAS PASTOR OF THE FIRST EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH AT EASTON, PA., "IT'S A SAD DAY FOR A BOY TO DIE--MOTHER'S DAY AND A DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER. BUT THESE ARE BRAVE MEN WHO HAVE A JOB TO DO AND WHO ARE DOING IT WITHOUT ASKING ANY FAVORS."

CREITZ AND CHAPLAIN EUGENE KELLY, ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST FROM QUEENS VILLAGE, N.Y., WENT FROM ONE FRONT LINE POST TO ANOTHER AT THE EDGE OF NAHA CONDUCTING SEPARATE PRAYER SERVICES AND MASS.

AT A HILLTOP CEMETERY ON THE NORTHWESTERN EDGE OF THE CITY BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM T.CLEMENT, OF RICHMOND, VA., ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, WATCHED HIS MEN SLUG THEIR WAY INTO BURNING AND RUINED NAHA. THE GENERAL TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT THAT HE FELT HIS LEATHERNECKS WOULD BE ACROSS THE RIVER AND SWARMING THROUGH THE BUSINESS DISTRICT BY TOMORROW.

QD148PPW NM

ON THE U.S. SIXTH MARINE DIVISION FRONT, OKINAWA--FIRST ADD MOTHER'S DAY BATTLE (BY HAUGLAND) XXX BY TOMORROW.

MARINES GAINED THIS HILL, LITERALLY COVERED WITH OKINAWAN TOMBS AND HONEYCOMBED WITH CAVES, LAST NIGHT AFTER A DESPERATE TWO-DAY ASSAULT.

THIS MORNING TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN WERE IN NAHA'S SMALL, RED TILE ROOFED HOUSES CROWDED AGAINST ITS BASE.

GENERAL CLEMENT, TAKING SHELTER BEHIND A STONE SLAB ON CEMETERY HILL, WATCHED DIVEBOMBERS SWOOP ACROSS THE MAIN PART OF THE TOWN SOUTHWARD BEYOND THE RIVER--THEIR MACHINEGUNS CHORUSING LOUD AND THEIR BOMBS KICKING UP GREAT CHUNKS OF DEBRIS AND CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE.

"THIS WAR IS A DAMN SIGHT BETTER THAN IT WAS ON BATAAN AT THAT," HE REMARKED.

"THEN EVERY PLANE YOU HEARD OR SAW WAS A JAP."

A HUNDRED YARDS OFF TO THE LEFT IN AN OPEN GREEN FIELD BEYOND SOME BUILDINGS, TANKS BILLOWED LONG TONGUES OF YELLOW FLAME.

"LOOK AT THOSE TWO MARINES RUN UP UNDER THAT FLAMETHROWER. THAT'S THE WAY TO GET THOSE JAPS--SHOOT THEM WHEN THEY RUN FROM FIRE. THOSE MARINES ARE WONDERFUL--ABSOLUTELY FEARLESS."

SF627PPW NM

ON THE U.S. SIXTH MARINE DIVISION FRONT, OKINAWA--SECOND ADD MOTHER'S DAY BATTLE (BY HAUGLAND) XX FEARLESS."

IT SEEMED THE ONLY STRUCTURE STILL INTACT IN NAHA WAS A LONG, SUBSTANTIAL-LOOKING, TWO-STORY, GRAY CONCRETE BUILDING IN A DEPRESSION--APPARENTLY TOO LOW TO HAVE BEEN HIT MUCH BY ARTILLERY. EVIDENTLY WAS SOME KIND OF COLLEGE.

AS FOR THE REST OF NAHA, IT WAS A SKELETON CITY. ONLY A FEW BROKEN WALLS TWO OR THREE STORIES TALL REMAINED STANDING.

ONE CORRESPONDENT SAID HE PLANNED TO DATELINE HIS STORY "NAHA," SINCE WE WERE THE FIRST INTO THE CAPITAL, BUT OST OF US THOUGHT IT WOULD BE MORE ACCURATE TO WAIT UNTIL WE GET DEEPER INTO THE CITY.

QD735PPW NM

A195FX

ADD MANILA XX JAPANESE

SIXTH ARMY TROOPS ON LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES MAINTAINED STRONG PRESSURE IN THE BALETE PASS AND THE IPO DAM SECTORS. ATTACK PLANES AND FIGHTERS SPRAYED 150 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON ENEMY REAR AREAS.

THE BALETE PASS, LONG DEFENDED, LEADS TO THE EXTENSIVE CAGAYAN VALLEY OF NORTHERN LUZON. THE IPO DAM, EAST OF MANILA, IS A SOURCE OF MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE CAPITAL CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

IN THE AIR WAR HEAVY BOMBERS, DESPITE BAD FLYING WEATHER, DROPPED 250 TONS OF BOMBS ON FACTORIES, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND OTHER TARGETS ON OFT-HIT FORMOSA. MACARTHUR SAID THE TARGET AREAS WERE LEFT "A MASS OF FLAME."

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A196FX

MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS CARRIED OUT LOW-LEVEL SWEEPS OF AIRDROMES, KNOCKING OUT CONSIDERABLE PARKED AIRCRAFT.

PATROL PLANES OVER THE CHINA SEA SANK 11 FREIGHTERS, FIVE COASTAL VESSELS, A PATROL CRAFT AND MANY BARGES BETWEEN MALAYA AND SHANGHAI. TWO MORE FREIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED OFF CELEBES.

~~TWO AMERICAN XXX ETC., PICKING UP FIRST GRAF.~~

QD328PPW

30.24-25759

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

GUAM, MONDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-THE JAPANESE, DRIVEN TO DESPERATION BY THE WAR'S STUNNING IMPACT ON THEIR HOME SHORES, ARE THROWING PLANES WITH UNPRECEDENTED FEROCITY AGAINST U.S. PACIFIC FLEET AND THE QUESTION ARISES: HOW LONG CAN THEY PAY THE TOLL WE ARE EXACTING?

IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS--SINCE MARCH 18, WHEN PRELIMINARIES TO THE OKINAWA INVASION STARTED--THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST 3,168 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED. SEVERAL TIMES IN THE PAST SEVEN WEEKS, A SINGLE DAY'S BAG HAS BEEN FROM 100 TO 200.

FROM MARCH 18 TO APRIL 18, THE FIRST MONTH OF THE RYUKYUS OPERATION, 2569 NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED.

MANY MILITARY MEN BELIEVE THESE LOSSES STRUCK A CRIPPLING BLOW TO ENEMY AIR POWER, PARTICULARLY WHEN COUPLED WITH HEAVY B-29 RAIDS AGAINST JAPANESE INDUSTRY. NIPPON'S CAPACITY FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION HAS BEEN ESTIMATED VARIOUSLY FROM 1,200 TO 1,500 MONTHLY, FAR UNDER RECENT MONTHLY LOSSES.

A MARINE WIR WING COMBAT PILOT ON OKINAWA TOLD ME A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO HE BELIEVED THE JAPANESE ARE USING OBSOLETE PLANES IN OKINAWA SORTIES. SOME OF THEIR BOMBERS ARE COMING OUT WITHOUT REAR GUNNERS, HE SAID, AND MANY HE

ENCOUNTERED DEFINITELY WERE OF OLDER TYPES.

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"LOTS OF TIMES IT'S LIKE SHOOTING SITTING DUCKS," HE SAID. "WE JUST OVERTAKE THEM AND SHOOT THEM DOWN. IT'S AS EASY AS THAT."

THIS MARINE FLIER ALSO SAID THE QUALITY OF JAPANESE PILOTS APPARENTLY IS DETERIORATING SHARPLY, PERHAPS REFLECTING THEIR SACRIFICE OF FLIERS IN SUICIDE ATTACKS.

"I THINK NOW THEY ARE JUST TEACHING PILOTS HOW TO TAKE OFF AND LAND," HE SAID. "IN THE CASE OF SUICIDE PILOTS, MAYBE THEY ARE JUST TEACHING THEM HOW TO TAKE OFF."

THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING DESTROYED 209 JAPANESE PLANES FROM THE START OF ITS OPERATIONS FROM OKINAWA EARLY IN APRIL TO MAY 10. A GLANCE AT FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUES REVEALS EXTENT OF THE DAILY ENEMY LOSSES.

MAY 10--40 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN.
MAY 9---168 DESTROYED.
MAY 3---17 DESTROYED.
APRIL 28-29--104 DESTROYED IN NIGHT-MORNING RAIDS

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FROM MARCH 18 TO APRIL 4, VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES DOWNED 841 IN COMBAT, 73 BY SHIPS' GUNFIRE AND 363 ON THE GROUND IN RAIDS ON ENEMY HELD ISLANDS.

A29FX

THE UNITED STATES OF COURSE HAS NOT BEEN INFLICTING THESE LOSSES WITHOUT DAMAGE. A RECAPITULATION DISCLOSES THAT BETWEEN MARCH 18 AND APRIL 18, 18 AMERICAN VESSELS WERE REPORTED SUNK. THESE INCLUDED FIVE DESTROYERS, TWO MINECRAFT, ONE DESTROYER-TRANSPORT AND TEN AUXILIARIES.

THERE HAVE BEEN SOME LOSSES SINCE AND NUMEROUS AMERICAN VESSELS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED.

JAPANESE REACHED AN ALL TIME LOW IN AERIAL WARFARE APRIL 18 WHEN A SUICIDE PILOT CRASHED INTO A BRIGHTLY LIGHTED, PLAINLY MARKED HOSPITAL SHIP, THE U.S.S. COMFORT, KILLING 29 AND INJURING 33, WITH ONE MISSING.

NO SINGLE EVENT OF THE OPERATION SO INFURIATED AMERICAN TROOPS ON OKINAWA OR SOLIDIFIED THEIR DETERMINATION TO EXTERMINATE JAPANESE ON THE ISLAND.

DESPITE ALMOST DAILY ATTEMPTS, JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO INFLICT APPRECIABLE DAMAGE ON AMERICAN SHORE INSTALLATIONS ON OKINAWA. MOST WERE DEFLECTED OR DESTROYED BY THE OUTER SCREEN OF WARSHIPS.

A FEW GET THROUGH THE SCREEN. THEIR CHIEF OBJECTIVE SEEMED TO BE YONTAN AND KATENA AIRFIELDS, BUT NOT ONCE TO MY KNOWLEDGE WERE OPERATIONS ON EITHER SERIOUSLY INTERFERED WITH.

FALLING FRAGMENTS FROM OUR HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT PROBABLY DID MORE ACTUAL DAMAGE THAN COMBINED EFFORTS OF JAPANESE PILOTS. THERE IS NO GETTING AROUND THE FACT THEY WERE A NUISANCE, HOWEVER.

THE JAPANESE UNDOUBTEDLY ARE THROWING ALL AVAILABLE POWER INTO THE RYUKYUS AIR STRIKES ALTHOUGH IT IS ONLY REASONABLE TO ASSUME THEY ARE SAVING SOMETHING IN PREPARATION FOR AN ASSAULT ON THE HOME ISLANDS.

THESE BY ALL ODDS ARE THE HEAVIEST JAPANESE AIR OPERATIONS SINCE THE BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL IN THE SOLOMONS. THEY MADE FREQUENT RAIDS AT LEYTE, IN THE PHILIPPINES, BUT SELDOM IN FORCE.

DETERMINATION OF THE PRESENT JAPANESE AIR THRUSTS IS NOT SURPRISING IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT OKINAWA IS TO BECOME A BASE OF ALLIED OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN, ONLY 325 MILES TO THE NORTH.

JW1117APW

(320) BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN OKINAWA-BASED CORSAIR FIGHTER SQUADRON OF THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING BROKE A LONG-STANDING MARINE AVIATION RECORD TODAY BY DESTROYING NINE PLANES TO RUN ITS TOTAL FOR A MONTH OF CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE TO 90.

THE PREVIOUS MARINE SQUADRON RECORD WAS 85, SET DURING THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN.

VICE ADM.RICHMOND KELLEY TURNER SENT THE MARINE PILOTS HIS CONGRATULATIONS FOR "THE ENVIABLE RECORD" THEY SCORED WHILE OPERATING FROM A FIELD IN PROCESS OF IMPROVEMENT AND SOGGY FROM RAIN. THE LEATHERNECK AIRMEN, HE SAID, FLEW FROM THE OKINAWA BASE "IN SPITE OF HOSTILE BOMBING AND ARTILLERY FIRE."

MAJ.GEN.FRANCIS P.MULCAHY, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING REPORTED THAT HIS FIGHTER PILOTS ON OKINAWA HOPED TO SURPASS THE RESULTS ATTAINED SO FAR.

PILOTS OF ANOTHER CORSAIR SQUADRON COMMANDED BY MAJ.ROBERT WHITE, OF CLARION, IOWA, SHOT DOWN SIX JAPANESE PLANES TODAY. THEY INCLUDE SECOND LTS.ELLIOTT BROWN, OF MORRISTOWN, N.J.; EDWARD MCQUILLA, OF YOUNGSTOWN, O.; RAYMOND WAGNER, OF CUSTAR, O., AND WILLIAM LARSON, OF ALCESTER, S.D.

OTHER MARINE PILOTS BRINGING DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE EACH TODAY INCLUDED CAPT.WILLIAM CROZIER, OF COLUMBIA, TENN., FIRST LT.EDWARD GAUDETTE, OF BARRE, ME., AND CAPT.THOMAS J.CUSHMAN, JR., OF NEWBERN, N.C., WHOSE FATHER IS A MARINE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

FIRST LTS.RALPH PINKERTON, OF SEEBRING, O., AND JAMES WEBSTER, OF INGLEWOOD, CALIF., SHARED CREDIT FOR ONE JAPANESE PLANE.

MEANWHILE IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT PLANES OPERATING FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM AN ALL-MARINE AIRCRAFT CARRIER--RECENTLY HIT JAPANESE POSITIONS ON OKINAWA AND THE SAKISHIMA GROUP. LAUNCHING THE ACHIEVEMENT WERE GRUMMAN TORPEDO BOMBERS AND CORSAIR FIGHTERS UNDER LIEUT. COL.JOHN F.DOBBIN, OF BRIGHTON, MASS.

MAY 14 1945

SGT.BASIL R.LITTIN, OF (538 WEST FRONT ST.), PERRYSBURG, O., MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, DESCRIBED THE RAID IN WHICH "PICKLE-SHAPED BOMBERS COMMANDED BY CAPT.EDMUND W.BERRY, OF SCRANTON, PA., SCOURGED JAP POSITIONS WHILE FIGHTERS PATROLLED THE TARGET."

THE GULLWINGED CORSAIRS LED THE BOMBERS IN THE SAKISHIMA STRIKE.

VX505PCW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 11-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)(AP)-TWO U.S. DESTROYERS FOUGHT OFF REPEATED JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS FOR EIGHT HOURS AND TOGETHER AND INDIVIDUALLY SET RECORDS FOR THE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED TODAY.

ONE DESTROYER IS OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH BRINGING DOWN 19 JAPANESE PLANES AND SOME OF ITS OFFICERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE GUNNERS ACTUALLY GOT 22.

ANOTHER DESTROYER CLAIMED AT LEAST 15 KILLS. BOTH SCORES CONSTITUTED NEW RECORDS FOR SHIP'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, OBSERVERS SAID, AND GIVE ONLY A PARTIAL PICTURE OF THE HEROIC STRUGGLE WHICH UNITS OF THE FLEET ARE PUTTING UP TO KEEP OKINAWA FREE OF JAPANESE AIR ATTACK.

THEY SUCCEEDED PERFECTLY TODAY.

THE JAPANESE SENT AROUND A HUNDRED PLANES OF ALL TYPES--POWERFUL NEW BOMBERS, TORPEDO PLANES, DIVE BOMBERS, AND OUTMODED PLANES WHOSE ONLY APPARENT PURPOSE WAS SUICIDE.

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MORE THAN HALF OF THOSE PLANES NEVER RETURNED TO BASE. ONLY A FEW BOMBS AND SUICIDE PLANES HIT TARGETS, INFLICTING SOME DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES, BUT FAILING TO SINK A SINGLE SHIP.

THE SHIP ON WHICH THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU'S SON, LIEUT. ROBERT MORGENTHAU, IS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DOWNED TWO ZEKES AND ONE TOJO.

REAR ADM.L.F. REIFSNIDER'S FLAGSHIP SWERVED JUST IN TIME TO MISS TWO TORPEDOES AND MANAGED TO BRING DOWN ONE NIPPONESE PLANE.

THE JAPANESE RAIDED PERSISTENTLY FROM 1 A.M. TO 9:30 A.M. WITH THE BIGGEST AND STRONGEST ATTACKS COMING AFTER DAYLIGHT. SHORE GUNS SHOT DOWN A FEW THAT GOT OVER THE ISLAND, BUT AIR PATROLS ACCOUNTED FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER.

ATTACKS WERE THE HOTTEST WHERE THE TWO DESTROYERS BROUGHT DOWN THEIR AMAZING TOTAL. SAID MATTHIAS CASEY, SEAMAN 1/C OF DORCHESTER, MASS.

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A22FX

"OUR SKIPPER, CMDR. R.C. ARCHER OF OAKLAND, CALIF., TOLD US AFTERWARD THAT OUR DESTROYER ALONE ACCOUNTED FOR 15 JAP PLANES AND SAID HE THOUGHT THAT WAS A NEW RECORD. THAT WAS BEFORE WE HEARD THAT ANOTHER SHIP HAD BROUGHT DOWN 19," CASEY SAID.

HOMER PEDERSON, SEAMAN 1/C, OF AMES, IA., SAID ONE 40MM GUNNER, ROBERT STONELAKE OF ERIE, PA., "GOT ONE PLANE BY HIMSELF. OTHER GUNNERS WERE FIRING AT OTHER TARGETS AND STONELAKE HAD A SUICIDE PLANE ALL TO HIMSELF AND SHOT IT INTO THE WATER WELL SHORT OF US."

OTHERS ABOARD THAT SHIP INCLUDED ALEX KOVACH, SEAMAN 1/C, OF 323 SOUTH MILITARY ST., DETROIT; EUGENE PERKINS, 8805 ERWIG AVE., PHILADELPHIA; MARTIN FLEISCHER, TORPEDOMAN 3/C, ROCKVILLE CENTRE (CORRECT), N.Y., AND ALBERT WRIGHT, STEWARD'S MATE, 1X, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

"THINGS GOT PRETTY RUGGED AND WE WERE FIRING EVERYWHERE," SAID PERKINS. "FOR A WHILE THERE MUST HAVE BEEN 25 OR 30 JAP PLANES AROUND WITH LOTS OF OURS, TOO. THE FIRST PLANE WE GOT WAS JAKE, A TWO-FLOAT JOB. HE HIT THE WATER QUITE A WAYS OFF AND EXPLODED.

"THE NEXT ONE CAME IN AND AT 2,000 YARDS A FIVE-INCH GUN HIT HIM AND BLEW HIM UP IN THE AIR. ANOTHER CAME IN AND EXPLODED ONLY 200 FEET AWAY, SHOWERING GASOLINE OVER THE WATER. ONE PLANE DROPPED A TORPEDO OUT OF ITS BOMB BAY AND THEN HIT THE WATER BUT THE PILOT GOT OUT. SEVERAL OF THE PLANES WERE BETTY MEDIUM BOMBERS AND SOME OF THEM STRAFED US, TOO."

JW1048APW

WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. HINES, HEAD OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, TONIGHT URGED JOBLESS VETERANS NOT TO DRAW ON THEIR GI BILL OF RIGHTS UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNLESS "ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY."

HINES LIKENED THE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES PROVIDED BY CONGRESS TO A "ONE-WAY BANK ACCOUNT." UNDER PRESENT LAW, HE SAID THROUGH A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN, THERE IS NO PROVISION TO REPLENISH A VETERAN'S UNEMPLOYMENT FUND AFTER HE HAS DRAWN UPON IT FOR 52 WEEKS.

IF A VETERAN SHOULD REMAIN UNEMPLOYED FOR A FULL YEAR AFTER BEING DISCHARGED AND SHOULD RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS DURING ALL OF THAT TIME HE WOULD HAVE NO GI BILL PROTECTION IF HE SHOULD LOSE HIS JOB AT A LATER DATE.

THE ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED VETERANS ABLE TO WORK AT ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN RELEASED BY THE SERVICES.

GEN. HINES IS DISTURBED MAINLY BECAUSE THE MEN WHO DRAW OUT PART OF THEIR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE FACED WITH DECREASED JOB INSURANCE.

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THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT IF CONGRESS SHOULD VOTE A BONUS FOR VETERANS, SUMS DRAWN OUT UNDER THE GI BILL PROBABLY WOULD BE DEDUCTIBLE FROM THE BONUS.

VH1129PEW NM

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-INTERIOR SECRETARY HAROLD L. ICKES TONIGHT DENOUNCED "PLANNED TERRORISM BY HOODLUMS" AGAINST PERSONS OF JAPANESE DESCENT IN RURAL CALIFORNIA, DECLARING THAT 15 SHOOTING ATTACKS HAD BROUGHT NO SUSPECTS TO TRIAL.

AS EVACUEES RETURN TO THEIR FARMS AND HOMES, ICKES CHARGED, THE "HOODLUMS GROW MORE DESPERATE IN THEIR LAWLESSNESS."

"SOME OF THEM SEE THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ESTABLISH AN ECONOMIC BEACHHEAD ON THE PROPERTY OF THE EVACUEES THEY VAINLY HOPED WOULD SELL OUT OR RUN OUT."

BESIDES THE SHOOTING ATTEMPTS, ICKES REPORTED ONE ATTEMPTED DYNAMITING, THREE ARSON CASES AND FIVE "THREATENING VISITS."

"IN THE ABSENCE OF VIGOROUS LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, A PATTERN OF PLANNED TERRORISM BY HOODLUMS HAD DEVELOPED," HE STATED.

"IT IS A MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN BECAUSE THIS LAWLESS MINORITY, WHOSE ACTIONS ARE CONDEMNED BY THE DECENT CITIZENS WHO MAKE UP AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF WEST COAST RESIDENTS, SEEMS DETERMINED TO EMPLOY ITS NAZI-STORM-TROOPER TACTICS AGAINST LOYAL JAPANESE AMERICANS AND LAW-ABIDING JAPANESE ALIENS IN SPITE OF THE STATE LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY."

"X X X MANY OF THE EVACUEES' NISEI SONS ARE FIGHTING THE JAPANESE ENEMY IN THE PHILIPPINES, AT OKINAWA AND IN OTHER PACIFIC COMBAT AREAS.

"THEY ARE FAR MORE IN THE AMERICAN TRADITION THAN THE RACE-BAITERS FIGHTING A PRIVATE WAR SAFELY AT HOME."

SHOTS HAVE BEEN FIRED INTO THE HOMES OF FAMILIES WITH AMERICAN SERVICE FLAG STARS IN THE WINDOWS, ICKES SAID.

A50WX

ICKES' STATEMENT WAS BASED ON A REPORT BY THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY COVERING INCIDENTS OF THE LAST FOUR MONTHS. THE REPORT COVERED ONLY INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE, THE INTERIOR SECRETARY SAID, AND DID NOT INCLUDE "ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS AND ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS CONDUCTED IN OREGON, WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA AGAINST JAPANESE AMERICANS, OR VANDALISM AND THEFT OF THEIR PROPERTY."

"PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY ELIGIBLE TO GO BACK TO THE PACIFIC

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STATES, WHO HAVE HOMES, FARMS AND OTHER LEGITIMATE REASONS TO RETURN, WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO AND MUST BE PROTECTED," ICKES DECLARED.

THE REPORT CITED INSTANCES OF TERRORISM IN VARIOUS CITIES INCLUDING SAN JOSE, CRESSY AND ELSEWHERE, AND SAID INCIDENTS HAD OCCURRED IN TEN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES--PLACER, SAN JOAQUIN, SANTA CLARA, MERCED, MADERA, FRESNO, TULARE, KERN, LOS ANGELES, AND ORANGE.

AB352PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 13--BBC CORRESPONDENT CHESTER WILMOT SAID TODAY THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER "IS STILL AT LARGE" AND "THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT HIMMLER IS STILL IN THE AREA WHICH SURRENDERED TO (MARSHAL) MONTGOMERY 10 DAYS AGO."

"OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAVE SEEN HIMMLER WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS AND DECLARED THAT HE WAS HIDING NEARBY, GUARDED BY SS TROOPS," SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS. "PRESUMABLY, HIMMLER HAS NOT YET BEEN PICKED UP BECAUSE HIS HIDEOUT IS IN THE AREA NOT YET TAKEN OVER BY OUR TROOPS."

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN PARIS HIMMLER.

GH437PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 13--(AP)--EIGHT AMERICAN PLANES WITH 40 CREWMEN UNDER COMMAND OF COL. BERNT BALCHEN, LANDED NEAR BODOE TODAY, THE FIRST ALLIED SOLDIERS TO ARRIVE IN THAT PART OF NORWAY ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, THE NORWEGIAN PRESS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH REPORTED BY OWI.

AR933PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 13--(AP)--THE PARIS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS, SAID TODAY THAT DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT, GERMANY'S FORMER MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSBANK, HAD BEEN CONFINED TO FORCED RESIDENCE ON THE ISLAND OF CAPRI OFF THE ITALIAN COAST.

AR953PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 13-(AP)-SHUNICHI MATSUMOTO, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA, HAS BEEN NAMED VICE MINISTER OF NIPPON'S FOREIGN MINISTRY, TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY, ANNOUNCING CHANGES IN SUBCABINET AND PROPAGANDA POSTS.

AKIYOSHI TAJIRI, FORMER MINISTER TO THE PHILIPPINES, IS THE NEW VICE MINISTER IN THE GREAT EAST ASIA MINISTRY, SAID THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FCC.

THE DECISION OF PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI'S CABINET TO DRASTICALLY REORGANIZE JAPAN'S PROPAGANDA AND INFORMATION SET-UP HAS RESULTED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF SHIGETAKA YAMAGISHI, SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, AS AN OFFICIAL OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION AND CHIEF OF THE BOARD'S "FIRST BROADCASTING SECTION."

MATSUMOTO SUCCEEDS RENZO SAWADA, WHO RESIGNED, AND TAJIRI TAKES THE PLACE OF SHIMPEI TAKEUCHI, WHO TOKYO SAID "MET WITH THE DISASTER" ABOARD THE AWA MARU. THE JAPANESE HAVE CLAIMED THAT THE AWA MARU, A RELIEF SHIP, WAS SUNK BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

THE JAPANESE NAVY MINISTRY REPORTED POSTHUMOUS HONORS WOULD BE AWARDED REAR ADM. SONBOKU MATSUDA, COMMANDER OF AN AIRCRAFT TRANSPORT SHIP, KILLED IN ACTION SOMETIME BETWEEN SEPTEMBER, 1942, AND MAY, 1944.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED OVER TOKYO RADIO A SHAKEUP IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN BORDER AREA OF THE PUPPET STATE OF MANCHUKUO. THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT COMMUNIST GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN THAT AREA.

ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID THE 46 PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS OF JAPAN WILL CONFER TOMORROW WITH PREMIER SUZUKI AND OTHER OFFICIALS ON PROBLEMS OF HOME DEFENSE AND EMERGENCY MEASURES.

QD135PPW NM

THE WAR FRONTS LAST (SUN.) NIGHT:

PHILIPPINES--EIGHTH ARMY FOUGHT FIERCELY IN DAVAO SECTOR OF MINDANAO; NEWLY-LANDED ELEMENTS CAPTURED BIG DEL MONTE AIRDROME CENTER. SIXTH ARMY MAINTAINED PRESSURE ON JAPANESE ON LUZON.

NEW GUINEA--AUSTRALIANS CAPTURED WEWAK.

BORNEO--AUSTRALIAN-DUTCH TROOPS MOPPED UP JAPANESE ON TARAKAN AFTER CAPTURING TWO MAJOR OILFIELDS.

RYUKYUS--TENTH ARMY GAINED UP TO 600 YARDS IN BITTER FIGHTING; JAPANESE AGAIN THWARTED IN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING TRY BEHIND AMERICAN LINES.

U.S. DIVISION:

24TH INFANTRY: BATTLED NEAR DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO.

40TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED DEL MONTE AIRDROME CENTER ON MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY: GAINED STEADILY UP CENTRAL MINDANAO.

96TH INFANTRY: NEARED SUMMIT OF KEY HILL IN CENTER OF OKINAWA FRONT.

77TH INFANTRY: TOOK HEIGHT BEFORE SHURI, OKINAWA'S SECOND CITY.

FIRST MARINE: BROKE UP STRONG COUNTERATTACK ON OKINAWA.

SIXTH MARINE: GAINED SLIGHTLY ON WESTERN FRLANK TOWARD NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA.

SF549PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 13-(AP)-WITHOUT COMMENT, RADIO TOKYO QUOTED EXCERPTS FROM PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE TODAY BUT STRESSED THE PART THAT DEALT WITH THE "LONG, HARD BATTLE" LYING AHEAD AGAINST JAPAN.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, NOTED CHURCHILL'S CRITICISM OF EIRE, HIS DESCRIPTION OF GERMANY'S ATTACK ON RUSSIA IN 1941 AS A "GHASTLY MISTAKE" AND HOW GERMANY'S FLYING BOMBS AND ROCKETS HAD DAMAGED SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

SF857PPW

Americans on Okinawa Capture Key Hill, Then Occupy Airstrip in Hard Fighting

Overrun Key Hill At Shuri

Patrols Reported Operating Within Ruins Of Island's Capital.

FOE AGAIN HITS INVASION FLEET

One Major Ship And Two Light Units Damaged —Japs Pay Heavily.

By Al Dopking

GUAM, Tuesday, May 15 (AP) — Infantrymen of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division captured the Yonabaru airdrome in a 2,400-yard surge down the east coast of Okinawa yesterday and overran a key hill nearby to form the jaw of a pincers on the fortress city of Shuri.

On the west flank, Maj. Gen. Lemuel Shepherd Jr.'s Sixth Marine Division still was held on the north bank of the Asato river in the northern section of Naha, but patrols presumably were operating well within the shattered ruins of the Okinawa capital.

Enemy Resists Bitterly

The Japanese were resisting bitterly all along the line with artillery, mortar and small-arms fire.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced this progress today in a communique which reported 46 Japanese planes shot down in attacks on American fleet groups. One major fleet vessel and two light units were damaged.

Japanese aircraft again pounced on the American invasion fleet off Okinawa Sunday evening, causing some damage to two light surface units. Twenty-five enemy planes were shot down, eight of them by destroyers' guns.

Enemy aircraft bombed installations ashore on Okinawa on Monday but failed to cause material damage.

U. S. carrier task forces were attacked by Japanese planes on Monday, and one ship was reported damaged. Twenty-one Japanese planes were shot down in this raid.

Third Major Airdrome Taken

Yonabaru airfield was the third major airdrome on the Okinawa mainland seized by the Yanks. They took the Katena and Yontan fields shortly after the April 1 invasion. Later a large airdrome nearby was secured.

A prime objective of the southward push is the Naha airdrome, about two miles south of Naha. This is the largest airdrome in the entire Ryukyu chain.

Nimitz reported that two rifle companies of the 96th Infantry Division completed capture of Conical Hill on Sunday. The hill is 2,500 yards east of Shuri. Its seizure, Nimitz said, "permitted our left flank to advance 2,400 yards southward along the east coast, bringing Yonabaru airstrip into our possession."

Heavy gunfire by ships of the Pacific fleet and bombing and strafing attacks on enemy positions by carrier and land-based planes closely supported the ground operations.

Since Okinawa was invaded the tenth Army has captured or destroyed 386 enemy guns of 70 millimeter caliber or larger.

British carrier planes bombed airfields on Mikayo Island in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus on Saturday and Sunday, hitting buildings, dumps and other targets at Hirara town. A large oil fire was started. Two Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground.

Fleet patrol planes again penetrating waters around Korea sank a small oiler, a medium sized freighter and a small freighter-transport on Sunday. Another medium sized freighter transport was damaged and left burning.

Japs Lose Heavily in Vessels

Nimitz announced that from the beginning of the Okinawa campaign through Sunday, naval planes of Fleet Airwing One alone had sunk 71,906 tons of enemy shipping, damaged 70,150 tons and destroyed six aircraft. Three American planes were lost, but all personnel were rescued.

Planes of Fleet Airwing 18 damaged five small cargo ships, a lugger and a fishing craft south of Japan's main island of Honshu on Sunday. Two trains on the mainland coast were stopped with strafing and rocket attacks.

Conical Hill, from which the enemy directed heavy gunfire on the American lines, was assaulted Monday morning after several days of relentless pounding by artillery. It is 480 feet high.

Troops led by Capt. Stanley B. Sutton of Newton, Pa., and 1st Lt. Owen R. O'Neil of Doniphan, Mo. ascended the barren slopes of the hill under heavy mortar fire.

Marines Fight in Suburbs

As this key position was assaulted, Sixth Division Marines mopped up resistance pockets and fought in the suburbs of Naha, the island capital that is a city of debris.

The First Marine Division hurled back a savage counterattack by Japanese attempting to blunt the west prong of the pincer movement shaping up around the key defenses of Shuri, in the center of the enemy defensive wall. Two hundred and fifty enemy dead were counted yesterday morning after the assault failed.

Another 250 were reported slain in action in the afternoon around Dakeshi, where the 77th Infantry Division lunged ahead against Escarpment Hill No. 187 to consolidate its line with that of the First Marines.

An attempted amphibious landing behind the Marine lines on the west coast, north of the Asa River, was repulsed shortly after Sunday midnight. Forty Japanese were killed and their six landing craft destroyed.

Marine Lieut. Col. Robert W. Thomas of the Amphibous Corps said the enemy was using antitank guns, satchel charges and tank mines in an effort to stall the American offensive which is driving to clear the southern end of Okinawa. The remainder of this island only 325 miles from Japan already has been conquered.

Thomas, whose home is in Oswego, Ore., said the Nipponese had organized special antitank teams to try to cope with American armored units.

Hammer U. S. Forward Positions

Enemy artillery continues to hammer forward Yank elements through the day, laying down harassing fire at night. Their observers, Thomas said, are using carrier pigeons for communications with their batteries.

A seven-man patrol late Sunday got nearly across Asato river, last natural barrier before Naha, but was forced to turn back because of mud. One member, Pfc. Harold L. Maddocks of Fort Fairfield, Maine, said it was one of the scariest jobs he had ever had.

Bitter fighting raged last night around clusters of hills in the neighborhood of the enemy's eastern anchor position. The Americans drew withering fire from high ground still in Japanese hands along the coast.

In one of these local clashes units of the 77th division fought savagely for a height called Chocolate Drop Hill. During the battle an artillery observer, S-Sgt. John F. McFarland of Pawtucket, R. I., spotted a clump of trees he did not remember seeing before. It turned out to be an enemy tank, which had penetrated to within 100 yards of American tanks.

NEW JAP RESERVES ARE THROWN INTO FIGHT FOR OKINAWA

Yanks Drive Into Outskirts of Shell-blasted Capital—Attack Hill Position.

Guam, May 14 (A. P.).—Japanese threw in fresh reserves today and laid down thunderous artillery barrages in an effort to halt a powerful American offensive which had reached the outskirts of Naha, the shell-blasted and heavily mined capital of Okinawa.

The Marines advanced into the outskirts of Naha's business district, and foot soldiers carried out a fierce assault on a hill position near the center of the Okinawa line from which the Japs were directing their artillery fire.

Many enemy troops killed in the Okinawa sector wore new uniforms, indicating that they were probably reserves witnessing their first action in the bitter battle for Japan's "back door" island. The enemy's defense was growing more desperate every hour, and in addition to anti-tank guns and mines, savage one-man sorties by Japanese carrying satchel charges of explosives were increasing.

Cut Mainly to Rubble.

The Japanese artillery, roaring constantly by day, simmers down to a harassing fire by night as the enemy defends a city reduced largely to rubble.

The Marines, moving down the west coast, fought fiercely to the northern bank of the Asato, which runs through the city. Here the fanatical Japanese were throwing artillery, mortars and considerable small-arms fire into the tank-led American column in an effort to keep it from crossing the last water barrier before Naha.

Yanks Scale Conical Hill.

Behind the Marine lines a Japanese force attempted yesterday to make a counter-landing near the Machinato airfield but failed disastrously. Guns from ships and shore broke up the amphibious force and sank every landing boat.

Inland the First Marine Division broke up a strong counter-attack and then moved southeastward from the village of Dakeshi against the approaches to the major enemy stronghold of Shuri, the second city of Okinawa. The Yanks were steadily tightening a noose on Shuri, a veritable fortress city. The 383d Regiment, Ninety-sixth Infantry Division, scaled Conical Hill, about one mile from Shuri, and the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division, meantime, took high ground near Conical Hill. The Seventh-seventh was under some of the heaviest mortar and artillery fire of the Okinawa campaign.

A few enemy planes approached American shipping at Okinawa yesterday but caused no damage. A strong Jap air fleet on Friday damaged several fleet units. In all, ninety-three attacking planes were shot down. Seventy-six enemy aircraft were destroyed in other actions for a one-day total of 169.

A major unit of the American fleet was damaged by air attack the same day as carrier planes made low-level attacks on the Amami group of the Ryukyus, north of Okinawa.

Figures Show Low Okinawa Mortality Rate

Less Wounded Than In Any Other Central Pacific Action.

WITH THE TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, May 14 (AP) — The mortality rate of American wounded on Okinawa so far is among the lowest of any Central Pacific action.

Latest casualty figures on the Okinawa fighting show 3,967 American dead. This count is incomplete.

Col. Wm. Frederick B. Westervelt of Carlisle, Pa., Tenth Army surgeon, said today that less than 3 per cent of casualties had died in this campaign compared to an average of 6 to 8 per cent in other operations in this theater.

Even so, he said, it still is higher than in Europe where the mortality rate among wounded was 2.8 per cent. He attributed the higher mortality rate of Pacific war casualties to lack of combat type hospitals.

Wounded Moved

More than 6,000 of Okinawa's wounded Americans have been removed by plane to Guam, Honolulu, San Francisco and points east. The removal program is one of the biggest in this war particularly in distances involved.

The 6,000 patients flown average 20 hours each in the air, said Army Capt. John C. Turley, Memphis, Tenn., Okinawa's air evacuation surgeon for the Army transport.

Colonel Westervelt in speaking of the mortality rate said that heavy demand on combat hospitals by the European theatre left Pacific medics only with field hospitals "intended for garrison casualties rather than combat ones."

Now with the European war ended he expects the combat type out here.

Casualties Light

He said that while casualties were few in the opening days of the Okinawa campaign they now are mounting and sometimes are as many as 200 a day. He said, however, the casualty load is about as expected and hospital facilities never have bogged down although "some cases have to wait as long as 24 hours" before receiving attention.

Lt. Cmdr. H. E. Hinman, 120 Main St., Orono, Me., handles Okinawa air evacuations for the Naval Air Transport Service.

Since the start of operations, the army has flown out over 2,000 patients and the navy over 4,000. Both services fly C-54s.

Another Surrenders.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, May 14 (A. P.).—A German submarine surrendered today at Bay Bulls, ten miles south of St. Johns.

Eisenhower Cracks Down Sharply On Friendly Treatment of Nazis

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, May 14 — General Eisenhower cracked down sharply on senior American officers for their reported friendly treatment of high German war prisoners today after the British press expressed hot indignation at the "sheer impertinence" of Nazi leaders and German officers since Germany's surrender.

"We have got to watch these Germans," The London Evening News warned. "Unless we are very careful, they are going to get away with it again."

Eisenhower said:

"My attention has been called to press reports of instances of senior United States officers treating captured Nazi and high German officials on a 'friendly enemy' basis. Any such incident has been in direct violation of my express and long standing orders.

Takes Drastic Measures

"Drastic measures have been set in motion to assure termination of these errors forthwith.

"Moreover," Eisenhower continued, "any past instances of this nature are by no means indicative of the attitude of this Army, but are results of faulty judgment of individuals concerned, who will be personally acquainted with expressions of my definite disapproval.

"In the name of this great force and on my own, I regret these occurrences."

While Eisenhower did not single out any officer for public censure, it was recalled that when Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering surrendered to the U. S. Seventh army last week at Kitzbuehl in Austria he was treated with considerable deference.

An Associated Press field dispatch said the former head of the Luftwaffe was given a lunch of chicken and peas in a hotel parlor

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after "brief greetings and a handshake" and later posted for pictures with Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, commander of the 36th division, and with Brig. Gen. Robert J. Stack, assistant division commander.

The Paris radio carried a report, unconfirmed at Allied headquarters, that an unidentified American officer of high rank had dinner with Goering on at least one occasion since the latter's capture. Eisenhower said all the information he had came from press reports.

Storm of Indignation

The handling of Goering aroused a storm of indignation in London, where The News-Chronicle declared that "Hermann Goering is an evil, cruel murderer to whom justice must be done. Because he is fat he is not kind."

The Evening News termed "intolerable" the Flensburg radio announcement that German Field Marshal Ernst Busch had taken over command of the Schleswig-Holstein areas occupied by British troops.

The Evening Star said it was "sheer impertinence" that Busch should claim command of any area of surrendered Germany and declared that "these men should be caged up like prisoners of war. Doenitz (Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz) should be transferred immediately to a concentration camp for war criminals."

Concern was expressed openly that Nazi leaders and Prussian generals in Allied hands might create a postwar issue. So far there had been no public announcement by the Allied governments on how German leaders were to be treated, other than broad declarations that war criminals would be brought to trial.

The United Nations War Crimes commission has acted cautiously, keeping secret the names of persons they have listed for trial. All of today's heated editorials appeared before Eisenhower gave his expression of regret.

The conservative Yorkshire Post found it "disturbing to find a creature with Goering's deplorable record posing for photographs with an air of benign condescension before retiring into grandiose captivity in a castle."

The Communist Daily Worker quoted the Soviet government newspaper as declaring "it is surprising that this bandit Goering is being cared for instead of being tried and hanged immediately as a murderer and a gangster."

In view of Gen. Eisenhower's sharp statement today, London is watching with close interest the Americans' handling of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, tank expert and former chief of the German general staff, who was captured yesterday by the Seventh.

4 RED ARMIES SMASHING LAST NAZI POCKETS

Overrun Holdout Areas in Czecho-Slovakia and in Austria.

360,000 GERMANS ARE TAKEN

MAY 15 1945

Mopping Up of Die-hard Troops Is Nearly Complete—SS General Is Seized.

London, May 14 (A. P.).—The last small pockets of German die-hard resistance in Czecho-Slovakia and Austria were being overrun by four Russian Armies today as the Moscow radio announced the rounding up of 360,000 additional Nazi troops in the past twenty-four hours.

Five days after fanatical German troops refused to lay down their arms and continued to fight against the Red Army, Moscow declared that troops of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ukranian armies had closed in on Nazi positions in Austria's Alpine regions and the woods of Czecho-Slovakia and "were clearing the occupied area of isolated German troop groupings." It appeared the mopping up was almost complete.

The Russians announced that the total number of Germans captured since Tuesday had swelled to 1,060,000, boosting to 2,860,000 the number killed or captured since the final Russian drive began on January 12, and to 12,600,000 the number killed or captured in nearly four years of war, according to Soviet count.

Toll of Prisoners Grows.

German captives were being rapidly corralled into prisoner camps to join thousands of their comrades being shipped across Poland to be put to work restoring Russia's war-damaged cities. In the last day of the round-up in Czecho-Slovakia and Austria, Moscow revealed that equipment relinquished by the Germans included 1,258 planes, 1,842 tanks and 6,618 field guns.

The German forces which had resisted the Russians in violation of unconditional surrender terms were commanded by Field Marshal Gen. Ferdinand Schoerner and Col.-Gen. Otto Woehler, but neither officer was reported to be among Nazis seized. The Russians have named Schoerner a war criminal.

Among those surrendering, however, was a Major-Gen. Backer, commander of the Third SS (Death's Head) Tank Division, who gave himself up to Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army.

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Other Nazis Giving Up.

Huge numbers of Germans were being herded into concentration areas elsewhere on the eastern front. More than 181,032 Germans were taken prisoner in Latvia, while another 74,939 were rounded up in the Baltic coast area of Danzig and Gdynia.

Dispatches to Moscow said the last German remnants were using every trick, including changing their uniforms for civilian clothes, to avoid capture by the Red Army.

A dispatch from Radstadt, Austria, said the American Third Division made contact on May 12 with three armies—the Russian, the British Eighth and the American Third. The Russians were encountered on the south bank of the Ems River south of Liezen.

DOOLITTLE IS OUT AS 8TH AF CHIEF

Turns Over Command To Kepner, Heads For New Post

London, May 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the war's first bombing blow at Tokyo and then directed the United States 8th Air Force in its victorious blasting of Germany, turned over his European command to a colleague today amid immediate speculation that he would return to the Pacific conflict.

An official announcement from the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe said only that Doolittle would return to Washington headquarters of the United States Army Air Forces "for a new assignment," but in his final press conference here Friday the famous speed flyer showed his thoughts were centered now on the Japanese.

Part Of 8th To Pacific

"So far as Japan is concerned, our basic strategy will be weakening the enemy from the air to enable occupation of the land by ground forces," he explained, adding that the burden of bombing Nippon would be carried by the B-29 Superforts with B-17 Fortresses and B-24 Liberators employed as medium bombers.

Part of the 8th Air Force he headed will go directly to the Pacific although considerable numbers will be kept in the European theater as part of the Allied occupational air force and others will return to the United States for reassignment.

Doolittle was succeeded as 8th Air Force commander by Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, one of America's most distinguished aeronautical experts.

Is Scientific Pioneer

Known as a pioneer in work with Zeppelins and for balloon ascensions into the stratosphere, the 52-year-old Kepner has been commander of the 8th Air Force's 2d Bomber Division. Previously he headed its fighter command.

He holds virtually every aeronautical rating for both heavier and lighter-than-air craft. He has served in the Marines, on detached duty with the Navy and in both the army's infantry and cavalry.

A native of Kokomo, Ind., Kepner ran away at the age of 16 and has been in some branch of the fighting service ever since. His wife, Mrs. Jean Wilcox Kepner, lives at Clarksville, Tenn.

The Hard Way

Doolittle at 48 is one of the nation's best-known flyers—one whose name was familiar to millions long before he personally led the raid on Tokyo April 18, 1942. He started his army career as a private in 1917 and reached his present rank of lieutenant general the hard way.

He started making record-breaking cross-country flights in 1922 and became one of the nation's top speed merchants, winning the Harmon and Bendix trophies.

Returning to the air corps in 1940, he first helped gear American factories for plane production, then went to England on a special mission to study air warfare. He came back to lead the Tokyo attack by B-25 Mitchell medium bombers, which took off from a carrier. This feat won for him the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Doolittle took command of the 8th Air Force in January, 1944, and his achievements during the final assault on Germany have been credited even by leading enemy commanders as one of the chief reasons for the swift and crushing defeat of the Nazi armies.

Showdown Is Near.

London, May 14 (A. P.).—Sections of the British press today demanded that Grand Admiral Doenitz and German generals claiming authority in parts of the Reich be thrown into concentration camps. Concern was expressed openly that Nazi leaders and Prussian generals in Allied hands may create a post-war issue.

The London Evening Star said it is sheer impertinence that Doenitz and others—specifically Field Marshal Ernst Busch, who calls himself commander in the northern area—claim command of any area of surrendered Germany. Doenitz succeeded Hitler as Fuehrer while Berlin was falling.

"These men should be caged up like prisoners of war," the Star said. "Doenitz should be transferred immediately to a concentration camp for war criminals."

A showdown appeared imminent on Allied treatment of captured Nazi leaders and generals.

"We have got to watch these Germans," the London Evening News said. "Unless we are very careful, they are going to get away with it again."

The News called intolerable the Flensburg radio announcement that Busch had taken over command of the Schleswig-Holstein areas occupied by Field Marshal Montgomery's troops.

The American Army's handling of Field Marshal von Rundstedt and Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian, and the diplomatic maneuvers of Baron Franz von Papen were being watched closely in this capital.

Himmler Reports Differ.

The whereabouts of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler remained in doubt today as unconfirmed reports that he was in Allied custody were followed by equally unauthenticated assertions that he is still hiding out somewhere in Germany.

A dispatch from Paris declared Himmler to be in Allied custody after being put under arrest by Doenitz, but Supreme Headquarters said it had "no confirmation of the rumor." A BBC broadcast later said Himmler was still at large but "officers of the German High Command have seen Himmler within the last few days and declared he was hiding near by, guarded by SS troops."

The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio, meanwhile said Nazi Reichsmarshal Goering would be tried for the destruction of the Czech town of Lidice and the murder of its townspeople. The broadcast added that Czech and Polish representatives would act as prosecutors and that Walter Darre, former German food minister, accused of being Goering's assistant in the Lidice massacre also would face war crimes charges.

Associated Press Correspondent Howard Cowan cabled from Germany that United States Seventh Army authorities had uncovered evidence that Goering was one of the biggest thieves the world ever has known. Cowan said investigators had found correspondence between Goering and Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi minister of civil administration in eastern occupied areas, explaining in detail how to loot museums.

Churchill Pledges All Aid To Bring About Japan's Defeat

MAY 15 1945

London, May 14 (A. P.).—The efforts of the British Empire stood pledged by Prime Minister Churchill today to the twin tasks of perfecting the peace organization of the United Nations and to joining with the United States in inflicting total defeat upon Japan.

In a worldwide broadcast address last night he made it plain that with those tasks ahead, he does not intend to relinquish voluntarily the reins of Government.

He assailed the Irish Government of Premier de Valera for remaining neutral while Britain was under attack by Germany, and said: "If it had not been for the loyalty and friendship of Northern Ireland, we should have been forced to come to close quarters with Mr. de Valera or perish forever from the earth."

But while reserving bitter words for De Valera, the Prime Minister praised the "thousands of southern Irishmen who hastened to the battle-front to prove their ancient valor" and said that because of their acts "the bitterness felt by Britain for the Irish race dies in my heart."

Mr. Churchill disclosed that the Nazis had been planning to use, in addition to rockets and flying bombs, multiple long-range artillery against London. "Only just in time did the Allied armies blast the viper in his nest," he said. "Otherwise the autumn of 1944—to say nothing of 1945—might well have seen London as shattered as Berlin."

Plans for Peace.

In perfecting a peace organization "we must make sure that those causes which we fought for find recognition at the peace table in fact as well as word," Mr. Churchill declared, adding: "Above all, we must labor that the world organization which the United Nations are creating at San Francisco does not become a shield for the strong and a mockery for the weak. It is the victors who must search their hearts in their glowing hours and be worthy by their ability of the immense forces that they wield."

There had been predictions that Churchill would mention an election to end Britain's wartime coalition Government, but he offered only an indirect comment in that connection.

"I wish I could tell you tonight that all our toils and troubles were over," he said. "Then indeed I could end my five years' service happily, and if you thought you had enough of me, and that I ought to be put out to grass, I assure you I would take it with the best of grace.

"But, on the contrary, I must warn you, as I did when I began this five years' task—and no one knew then that it would last so long—that there is still a lot to do, and that you must be prepared for further efforts of mind and body and for further sacrifices for great causes."

Pays Tribute to Eisenhower.

He declared that Britain must never forget the Pacific war, asserting: "Beyond all lurks Japan, harassed and failing, but still a people of a hundred millions, for whose warriors death has few terrors. I cannot tell you tonight how much time or what exertions will be required to compel the Japanese to make amends for their odious treachery and cruelty. We—like China, so long undaunted—have received horrible injuries from them ourselves, and we are bound by the ties of honor and fraternal loyalty to the United States to fight this

great war at the other end of the world, at their side without flagging or failing."

The Prime Minister praised the British generals for their leadership, and declared. "At the same time we know how great is our debt to the combining and unifying command and high strategic direction of Gen. Eisenhower."

put, Russian spearheads arrived the next day."

Prisoners Prepared Fields

The airborne return of 7,700 Americans and 1,500 Britons from Stalag Luft No. 1—described by the 8th Air Force as one of the greatest operations of its kind ever

Prisoners Tell Of Torture Of Flyers Downed In Reich

London, May 14 (AP)—German civilians tortured and killed some American airmen forced down in Germany, one of a large group of liberated American prisoners of war said today upon returning by air from a German camp at Barth on the Baltic.

Included among the 9,200 prisoners freed from the camp, Stalag Luft No. 1, north of Berlin, were several famed United States flying aces, including Lieut. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, of Oil City, Pa., and Col. Hubert Zemke, of Mussoula, Montana.

Set Record For 8th

Gabreski, as a Thunderbolt pilot, set the present 8th Air Force record of 28 enemy planes shot down in the air and also destroyed three on the ground. Zemke, a Mustang group commander, is credited with 19½ in the air and 11 on the ground.

Evacuation of the prisoners from Barth was completed today by heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force. One of those returned, Lieut. John C. (Red) Morgan, of Amarillo, Texas, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, told of the torture of American flyers by German civilians.

Morgan, whose parents now live in New York city, was captured when his Flying Fortress exploded after being struck by flak in an attack on Berlin March 6, 1944.

Picked Up By Gunners

"I was lucky to be picked up by German flak gunners as soon as I parachuted down," he said. "Some of the other fellows who were captured by civilians were tortured and killed."

Zemke, who became one of the commanders of the prison camp at Barth after its liberation by the Russians, said the German camp commander told him on April 30 that he was going to move the camp westward to escape the Red Army.

"I asked him what would happen if we refused to be evacuated," Zemke said, "He replied that he didn't want any bloodshed and would have to abandon us. That suited us and we decided to stay

undertaken—was begun Saturday by heavy bombers.

In Germany the planes landed on fields prepared by the prisoners themselves.

The ex-prisoners—some in German hands nearly five years—were exuberant at the prospect of early trips home to the United States, although some had the Pacific in mind afterward.

The prisoners said they were overcrowded and underfed in the camp, and were packed most of the time in rooms filled with double-decker bunks, heated by tiny stoves that also were used for cooking.

Kept Alive By Red Cross

"The Germans gave us two slices of black bread and a dab of margarine for breakfast, a small bowl of watery soup for lunch and two small potatoes and two turnips for supper," said Lieut. Alvin A. Gould, a Medford (Ore.) bombardier. "Occasionally we got a small chunk of meat. The only thing that kept us alive was our Red Cross packages."

During one five-month period no Red Cross packages arrived, and "some of the men almost drove themselves crazy talking about food," said Lieut. Hubert W. Fraker, Oklahoma City.

The men reported that one of the few welcome breaks in the monotony of camp life was when they saw Flying Fortresses overhead on their way to bomb German targets.

Waved At Planes

"We used to rush outside and cheer and wave at the 'Forts' despite the guards' attempts to shut us up," said Sergt. P. G. Iaveaia, North Providence, R.I. "Finally orders came through for us to remain inside our shacks when the 'enemy' was overhead."

One prisoner who unwittingly walked out of his quarters during an American air attack was shot through the head by a guard, others related.

Capt. John W. Smith, of Dry Prong, La., said he would like to be put in charge of a German prison camp. "I wouldn't hurt those Heinees physically," he said, "but I sure could make their lives miserable."

Meanwhile, the RAF flew back more than 5,500 freed Allied prisoners of war today to bring its total to 32,747 in addition to 19,954 moved from forward airfields in Germany to rear bases on the continent.

New York Bombing Attempt Reported

London, May 14 (AP)—The army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, quoting what it called "sources considered reliable," said tonight the Germans had attempted to bomb New York last election day, November 7.

[In Washington the Navy Department denied any such bombing attempt had occurred. A spokesman for the Eastern Defense Command in New York said "We have no information about it.]

The article was by Andy Rooney, staff writer, and was preceded by an editor's note, saying:

"The following story was written by a *Stars and Stripes* correspondent who was on temporary duty with the New York bureau in November, 1944. It was withheld by *Stars and Stripes* until after Germany's fall."

Believed From Submarine

The article itself said:

"The bomb, presumably a jet or rocket propelled projectile, was reported to have been launched from the deck of a German submarine lying off the Atlantic coast. The attempt failed when the V-bomb either fell short of New York or was shot down by fighter pilots alerted to watch for such projectiles.

"Soldier operators at Mitchel Field said they detected the projectile on its course toward the city and decided that it had dropped into the sea."

The story went on to say that officers declined to confirm or deny the report and that the War Department refused to comment the next day, but later the Army and Navy issued a joint warning that a V-bomb attack along the Atlantic coast was "entirely possible."

The account said strong fighter reinforcements were moved into the Atlantic coast area.

Belsen Camp Will Be Burned Up

London, May 14 (A. P.).—Exchange Telegraph said tonight that the notorious Belsen concentration camp near Bremen would be burned. British military authorities plan to remove the remaining inmates within a few days.

Czech Nazis Reported Captured

London, Tuesday, May 15 (AP)—The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said today that Dr. Emil Hacha, puppet president of Czechoslovakia, and other officials who collaborated with the Germans, had been captured. There was no official Allied confirmation.

Romanian War Crimes Trials Get Under Way

London, May 14 (AP)—The Bucharest radio said the first trials involving Romanian war crimes began today before a people's tribunal, with 25 former high Romanian officials and officers among the accused.

De Valera To Broadcast

London, May 14 (AP)—Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire, whose country's stand in the war was criticized last night in a speech by Prime Minister Churchill, will broadcast at 11.10 P.M. tomorrow (5.10 P.M. E.W.T.).

U.S., Britain Reportedly Ask Tito To Quit Trieste

London, Tuesday, May 15 (AP)—The London *Daily Mail* said today that Britain and the United States had formally asked Marshal Tito to withdraw all his forces from the Adriatic port of Trieste and the rest of Istria while the *Daily Herald* reported that a British cruiser and two destroyers had arrived at the port.

The British Press Association said, however, that reports that a joint note had been sent to Tito were not confirmed in official London circles and that there was "every hope of a satisfactory settlement being reached" over Yugoslav and Italian claims to Trieste.

The *Daily Mail* said Premier Stalin had been informed of the reported note, adding that Tito's claim to Trieste, which Italy obtained from Austria after the last war, was recognized but that the Allies argue that the claim must be examined and proved before a competent assembly.

Queen Elizabeth Given Cosmetics By WACs

London, May 14 (AP)—American cosmetics, including lipstick, face cream and nail polish were presented to Queen Elizabeth today when she visited WAC headquarters in celebration of the third anniversary of the activation of the Women's Army Corps. The WACs had saved the cosmetics out of their rations.

When Corporal Beulah Marshall, of Lincoln, Neb., told the Queen she had been driving in Britain for eight months the Queen remarked: "The blackout was very dreadful for you drivers but please God that is a thing of the past."

Montgomery Has Reached London

London, May 14 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Montgomery reached London today and went to the War Office for a conference.

1,230,000 NAZI TROOPS SURRENDER TO SOVIETS

LONDON, May 14—(AP) Moscow announced tonight that more than 1,230,000 Nazis have surrendered to the Red army since Germany's unconditional surrender.

The broadcast Russian communique, which totaled exactly 57 words, credited the figure on the number of captives to the Soviet information bureau.

This was an increase of 170,000 prisoners over the total announced yesterday.

Moscow said that in the roundup of German troops, 101 generals had been taken prisoner.

The communique implied that all resistance had ceased in Czechoslovakia, but gave no indication that Field Marshal Von Schoerner or Col. Gen. Weller, who led the prolonged fighting there, had yet been captured.

RAF LISTS 8,500 BAG OF FIGHTER COMMAND

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Fighter Command destroyed more than 6,500 German planes and shot down nearly 2,000 flying bombs in its epic defense of Britain and destructive offensive against the Luftwaffe, an Air Ministry recapitulation of its 5½ year history showed today.

The Fighter Command had its baptism of fire Oct. 16, 1939, when it downed three of a dozen German bombers attacking shipping in the Firth of Forth. Its first big job was putting an aerial umbrella over the Dunkerque evacuation, and RAF pilots downed more than 400 German planes during that fortnight.

Outnumbered as much as eight to one in the Battle of Britain in late 1940 and in 1941, British pilots flying day and night shot down at least 2,375 Nazi raiders while losing 375 of their own men. The single day record was established Sept. 15, 1940, when 185 German planes were shot down.

RECORD UNCUT DIAMOND IS FLOWN TO ENGLAND

LONDON, May 14 — (AP) The world's largest uncut diamond—big as a hen's egg and weighing 770 carats—has arrived in England by plane from Sierra Leone, West Africa, where a native workman found it in January.

Experts said the diamond has an exceptionally fine color and quality and is believed to be the biggest ever found in an alluvial deposit. Only the Cullinan diamond, which holds the world's record for size and value, and the Excelsior, also found in Africa, exceed the new find in value.

The stone was discovered in the mines of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust company.

Complete Blood Change Saves New-Born Infant

Solihull, England, May 14 (AP)—The life of a newborn infant has been saved through a series of transfusions which gave her a complete change of blood.

Weakness stemming from a discrepancy in the parents' blood had killed the mother's three previous children.

Her latest child was delivered in a Caesarean operation and received a transfusion five minutes later. Blood then was drained from the child and more transfusions given. Doctors said the infant was normal and healthy in three weeks.

Molotov Back In Moscow

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov has arrived in Moscow from the San Francisco conference, the Moscow radio announced in a broadcast heard here early today.

AUSTRIA RESTORES 1920 CONSTITUTION

London, May 14 (A. P.).—The Vienna radio announced today that the Austrian Government had restored the National Constitution of the Republic adopted in 1920. This action by the Government of Dr. Karl Renner, set up with Soviet approval after the liberation of Vienna, was regarded among diplomats here as a probable bid for British and American recognition, which has so far been withheld.

The proclamation called on the Austrian people to co-operate in rebuilding the republic, and promised punishment of war criminals responsible for the Nazi rule of "rape, espionage, persecution and oppression." The Government further declared it hoped for peace and treaties of friendship with many countries against which Hitler waged war.

British Judge Frees Veteran Who Killed His Wife's Lover

Bedford, England, May 14 (AP)—A British veteran of four battlefronts, whose life the judge said was "shattered by the wantonness of a woman and the wickedness of a man who betrayed a friend," was released on good behavior tonight after having been convicted of manslaughter in the shooting of his wife's lover.

It took a jury only twenty minutes to acquit Edward W. Jones, a driver in the Royal Army Signal Corps, on a charge of murder, but it convicted this veteran of North Africa, Sicily, Italy and the Western front on the lesser charge of manslaughter.

Judge Releases Him

The judge immediately released Jones, declaring:

"I do not think it necessary to inflict punishment in your case. Therefore, I shall bind you over to be of good behavior for two years."

Jones told the court of returning home on leave last New Year's Day with gifts for his wife and children. He said his wife tried to shut him out of the house, and added that later he found his wife and Bennet Bush, 35, a maintenance engineer, in the same room.

All Those Nights In Holland

"I saw Bush coming toward me," he testified. "I remembered all those nights in Holland. I remembered the face of the woman I loved looking up at him in his arms, and I thought of the way in which he had deceived me and changed my wife from the sweetest thing on earth to a deceitful woman.

"I walked out into the yard . . . the world went black. I had no interest in life whatever. He had destroyed my castle and ruined my children's lives. . . . I didn't see Bush again. The next thing I knew a man was holding my arm and leading me into the office."

U-BOAT SURRENDERS GROW

30 to 35 Announced to Have Yielded to the British

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, May 14 (AP)—Sir Max Horton, Commander in Chief of Britain's western approaches, said today between thirty and thirty-five U-boats had surrendered to the British. He estimated that the total of German submarines afloat was between fifty and seventy.

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WHAT YANKS DO FOR EX-CAPTIVES

Liberated Prisoners Get 'Everything' in England.

MAY 15 1945

Chisledon, England, May 14 (A. P.).—When an American prisoner of war steps out of the plane that flew him here from Germany he finds the United States Army waiting with everything he dreamed about while hungering in Nazi prison camps—ice cream, candy bars, soft drinks, movies, soft beds, overstuffed chairs.

"Every possible effort must be made to give these repatriated men an appropriate welcome and reception and every possible endeavor will be made to insure their physical comfort," said Brig.-Gen. E. F. Koenig, United Kingdom base commander.

Three-fourths of all those returned by air are brought to the 347th United States Army Station Hospital here. Most stay just long enough to establish that they are fit to go to a clearing station for transport home. If they are too ill or weak to walk to the theater, where the seats are overstuffed armchairs, they are taken in wheelchairs.

Each gets food rations for a man and a half, unless severe malnutrition compels a special diet and medical treatment.

"Most liberated prisoners are suffering from malnutrition, some very severely," said Lieut.-Col. Gordon MacRae of Duluth, commanding officer of the 347th Hospital. "But by careful, good feeding all can be restored to full health."

As soon as they have put on enough weight to weather the trip home they are released from the hospital and sent to a special clearing station in London for transportation to the United States.

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Irish Cops To Police Germany And Greece

Belfast, May 14 (AP)—Both Germany and Greece will soon see a figure—familiar in Britain and America—the Irish cop pounding his beat.

A group of specially trained members of the Royal Irish Constabulary will leave shortly for both of those countries.

Pro-De Valera Paper Assails Churchill Talk

Belfast, May 14 (AP)—The strongly pro-De Valera Derry *Journal* published in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, sharply rejected today Prime Minister Churchill's "cool insinuation that Ireland has something to be ashamed of."

It was the only nationalist newspaper to comment on Churchill's Sunday address. The paper said:

"His cool insinuation that Ireland has something to be ashamed of at the bar of history because of her very natural refusal after seven centuries of struggle for her own liberation to immolate herself on behalf of the power that so lately partitioned her . . . is certainly far from being the last word in history. So far as Ireland is concerned, it has long ere this known just what to expect from Churchill."

BLUM BACK IN PARIS

Paris, May 14 (A. P.).—The former Popular Front Premier of France, Leon Blum, liberated by American troops on May 4 from a hotel prison in the north of Italy, arrived today by plans at an airport near Paris.

Gen. de Gaulle sent a personal representative to meet the aging leader of France's powerful Socialist party, who was arrested by the Vichy government in September, 1940, and transferred to German imprisonment in 1943. A large number of important French political figures also were at the airfield to meet him.

AP Writer Receives Air Medal

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—Thoburn Wiant, Associated Press war correspondent, assigned to the United States Third Army, received today the Air Medal for fifteen combat missions he flew while reporting from United States Tenth Air Force bases in Burma and China. He is in Paris for a short rest after following General Patton's tanks for three months from Luxembourg to Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.

Aachen's Schools Are First To Open

Paris, May 14 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that the first Allied-approved schools to be opened in Germany will be at Aachen—first big German city captured by the Americans—and mass reprints of pre-Nazi schoolbooks will be utilized.

The civil-affairs division of supreme headquarters said it had received a formal request from authorities in Aachen, a city of 165,000 persons, to reopen the city schools.

Thousands of reprints of nine German textbooks thrown out by the Nazi regime now are ready for use in all German schools as soon as they are permitted to reopen.

No Nazi Teaching

The books were reprinted in quantity at Aachen and Bonn after being approved by the Allied Military Government.

The textbooks contain no Nazi teaching or militarism. The batch comprises six elementary readers and three arithmetics for use in the first, second, third and fourth grades. They were reproduced from a set of pre-1933 books found in Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

Emergency Measure Only

The first printing of 5,000 copies of each of the nine textbooks was supervised by Lieut. Chester A. Axvall, a former public school administrator at Detroit Lakes, Minn. They were run off after civil affairs officers took over Aachen and Bonn printing plants and rounded up printers formerly employed in them.

Fifteen thousand additional copies will soon be printed, but supreme headquarters said the current run is of an emergency nature and that the Germans themselves will be required to produce textbooks in quantity when the German re-education program develops more fully.

At Least 28 AMG Men Killed, SHAEF Says

Paris, May 14 (AP)—At least 28 men of the Army's Military Government organization were killed in action during operations in the Mediterranean and European theaters, supreme headquarters' G-5 Division said today. The announcement said 107 were wounded and 12 others are missing.

A detachment of seven was engulfed at Clervaux in the Germans' Ardennes offensive. Most others were casualties by sniper fire, machine-gun fire, mines, shells and robot bombs.

FRENCH LEFT SEEKS REFORM

Coalition Bloc Drafts Demands On Gen. De Gaulle

Paris, May 14 (AP)—A coalition of French Leftist parties, winning 52 per cent of 600,000 municipal council seats in recent local elections, soon will present a demand to Gen. Charles de Gaulle for sweeping political and economic changes in the French social system, it was learned today.

Rolling up a big victory in two elections within the last month, the Leftist bloc will ask for nationalization of vital industries, the abolition of trusts and various guarantees for labor, political sources disclosed.

Government circles said the program would be received favorably by a number of ministers in de Gaulle's Cabinet, but the attitude of the Government as a whole was not known.

Fourth Of Seats To Communists

The municipal voting, including yesterday's runoff elections, did not directly affect the national government, but it sharply demonstrated the temper of the French people.

Communists in the bloc won approximately 25 per cent of the total number of seats.

Combined into the "National Council of Resistance," the program of the Leftist groups also calls for lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 years. The amendment, however, would affect men only and not women. The French Left, strong among youth, has expressed fears of conservatism among women, who voted for the first time this year.

Third Republic Laws Demanded

The program also calls for restoration of all laws of the Third Republic, a large-scale system of scholarships in lower grade schools as well as colleges and universities, and the creation of a powerful French Navy.

The parties also will demand speedy punishment for convicted collaborators and the confiscation of their property. The liquidation of all remaining Vichy Government institutions also will be asked.

The demand for the establishment of a powerful navy recalls a former demand of French Conservatives who wanted France to turn her back to the Rhine and develop her trade and empire.

SOME U.S. TROOPS ARE ON WAY EAST

They're Sent Direct To Pacific Because Of Essentialness

Paris, May 14 (AP)—Some American troops are considered so essential that they are being sent direct to the Pacific regardless of the points they have accumulated for discharge, it was disclosed today.

These units were marked for duty in the war against Japan even before redeployment day, May 12, said Lieut. Col. W. C. Hay of the redeployment plans branch in the European theater of operations.

One Point Cleared Up

Hay reported that most of the men now being discharged in the United States because they have a point total of 85 were overseas veterans who had been sent home for rest.

This cleared up one point in the vast redeployment program, since the War Department is not expected to announce the final critical score necessary for discharge until June 27.

The score will be worked out after all rating cards now being tabulated have been received. The redeployment of all American enlisted men will begin one week after the score is announced.

Review Board To Be Set Up

Hay said review boards, manned by veteran officers, would be set up in each major command area to handle the screening of candidates for discharge.

Names of those retained despite their scores will be submitted to headquarters by the boards with reasons for their detention.

While all American soldiers who have been prisoners will be returned to the United States, it will be up to the War Department whether they will be discharged or redeployed, Hays said.

Headquarters Tells Kennedy To Go Home

Correspondent Discredited For Breach Of Confidence—Leaves May 17 For U. S.

MAY 15 1945

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—Supreme headquarters disaccredited Edward Kennedy of The Associated Press today on a charge of breach of confidence in breaking prematurely the story of Germany signing terms of unconditional surrender and ordered him to leave May 17 for the United States.

Morton P. Gudebrod of The Associated Press also was disaccredited for taking "an active part in the premature release of a news story" and ordered to return to the United States, but was granted an extension beyond May 17 by Brig. Gen. Frank Allen Jr., chief of public relations.

Gudebrod is ill with pneumonia and is not expected to be discharged from a hospital for two weeks.

Robert Bunnelle, managing executive for the United Kingdom for The Associated Press, was reinstated.

Bunnelle Suspended

(Bunnelle, with headquarters in London, had been suspended as a war correspondent in the European theater during the investigation because Kennedy's dispatch passed through the London bureau of the AP.)

Allen noted in a statement that "the Associated Press has published its profound regrets for distribution of the story in advance of its authorization."

"With this statement," Allen said, "this regrettable incident is considered closed by Supreme Headquarters."

After Supreme Headquarters announced the decision, Kennedy issued this statement:

"My conscience is clear in this matter. I did what I considered to be my duty and informed SHAEF public relations in advance that I intended to do it. I am fully responsible for the action of Morton Gudebrod in this matter, as he acted under my instructions."

Text of Statement:

The text of the Supreme Headquarters statement:

"Investigation of premature transmission and release of the story of the unconditional surrender of German forces written by Edward Kennedy has been completed.

"The following actions have been taken as a result of the investigation and on the authority of the supreme commander:

"War Correspondent Edward Kennedy of the Associated Press, having deliberately violated a trust reposed in him by prematurely releasing through unauthorized channels and deliberately avoiding military censorship a news story concerning which he was pledged to secrecy, is disaccredited and ordered to return to the United States.

"War Correspondent Morton P. Gudebrod of the Associated Press, having taken an active part in the premature release of a news story through unauthorized channels, thus violating existing military censorship regulations, is disaccredited and ordered to return to the United States.

"War Correspondent Robert Bunnelle of the Associated Press, who was suspended, has been reinstated.

Published Regrets

"The Associated Press has published its profound regrets for distribution of the story in advance of its authorization.

"With this statement, this regrettable incident is considered as closed by Supreme Headquarters."

Virginia Irwin of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Andrew Tully of the Boston Traveler, and John Groth of the American Legion Magazine recently were disaccredited for making unauthorized visits to Berlin and writing eyewitness accounts soon after the Russians captured the city. Their stories were passed by censorship.

James F. McGlincy of the United Press was disaccredited March 8 for a violation of regulations, but the cause was never explained officially.

McGlincy also was among six reporters suspended for 30 days for violation of censorship regulations in Paris last August, when they were alleged to have made voice broadcasts over the Paris radio describing the Allied entry into Paris without submitting to censorship.

The other five were Paul Manning of the Mutual Broadcasting Corporation, Seaghan Maynes of Reuters, Larry Leseur of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Robin Duff and Howard Marshal of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Besides the six correspondents now disaccredited, three are under suspension and two are under investigation.

MAY 15 1945

Seymour Freidin of the New York Herald Tribune and Tom Downs of the London Evening News were suspended for violating instructions not to go to Berlin, although Downs said he merely flew over the city in a plane.

Sam White of the Australian Consolidated Press was suspended for writing a story in U. S. Seventh Army territory while accredited to the Third Army.

T-Sgt. Ernest Leiser of Stars and Stripes, and Sgt. Mack Morrison of Yank magazine, are under investigation for trips to Berlin, but since they are in the Army, action in their cases will be a military matter.

Kennedy and Gudebrod were the seventh and eighth war correspondents to have their credentials taken up by SHAEF, unofficial records showed.

Reds Slow Prisoner Shift.

Reims, May 14 (A. P.).—The task of removing approximately 138,400 American and British war prisoners from the Russian zone of occupation in Germany could be accomplished by air transport in from two to four weeks, it was declared today.

Supreme Headquarters has requested a meeting with the Russians to arrange for the return of the prisoners, but no reply has been received. Soviet approval would be necessary before air evacuation could be employed.

Best available estimates at this advance SHAEF declared there were approximately 200,000 British and 76,800 American war prisoners in Germany. Nearly half are believed to be in the Russian zone, presumably still waiting in camps.

It is not certain that the Russians would agree to direct aerial evacuation. Soviet military authorities might move the prison-

ers to British and American forward positions, however, from which they could be flown.

Even that method would be weeks faster than a long transport route through Odessa or the south, over which some Allied prisoners have come.

Up to May 10—the latest date for corrected overall totals—45,096 Americans had been brought back to rear areas from camp zones and of these 17,712 were on their way from this theater back to the United States, or already there.

Swift return of prisoners is high on SHEAF's priority. What planes can do is testified by one day's work in Gen. Eisenhower's sector, when 35,000 men were evacuated.

NAZI CITADEL JUST A DREAM

Goebbels Used Imagination, German Architect Shows

By HOWARD COWAN

Berchtesgaden, May 14 (AP)—The idea of a national redoubt — an Alpine fortress where remnants of the German Army could hold out for years — was nothing more than a figment of Paul Joseph Goebbels's imagination.

The nonexistence of such a citadel was obvious enough after a thorough inspection of the Berchtesgaden-Ober Salzburg area, but Hines Nories confirmed it today beyond a shadow of a doubt. Nories is a 36-year-old engineer and architect who since 1936 has been digging tunnels and building fancy mountain homes for Adolf Hitler and his ilk. American army authorities pronounced him a safe risk, and he has been signed as Mayor of Berchtesgaden.

"They could never have been defended," the Bavarian engineer said, sweeping his hand toward the debris-strewn mountain sides.

Labor Camp Destroyed

"There are machine guns in the pillboxes and in the walls of the tunnels, but a little dynamite and, poof—it would be all over. Only two were complete—Hitler's and Bormann's. Goering's was almost done," he said.

"The tunnels never were designed as anything more than air raid shelters and places to store valuable items where they would be safe from bombing," said the man who carried out the orders of high Nazi leaders.

"We still were working up to April 25 when the big RAF raid came. One of our labor camps was destroyed but only six people were killed. That's when the houses were smashed—Hitler's, Goering's and Bormann's."

Hitler's Girl Friend There

"Goering was caught in that raid, and two days later he was arrested by the SS."

When I rummaged through the ruins of Hitler's house some rooms were strewn with face powder, toilet water and women's apparel and the aroma of fancy perfumes still hung over the place. I asked Nories if the big boss ever entertained.

"Oh, Hitler's girl friend always was around," the tall, blond Eva Braun," he replied.

Nories said he learned English from the Americans who used to visit Munich and Oberammergau.

Goering's Bathtub Amuses

"She's a very simple girl," he said of Hitler's woman friend, in a confidential manner. "She used to work for Heinrich Hoffman—Hitler's photographer."

"Where's Hoffmann?" I asked.

"Hah," Nories scoffed. "He's around waiting until he can take pictures of General Eisenhower. He's a business man, yes, a business man."

Nories told, with some mischievousness, about Goering's bathtub.

"It is a very big one," he said. "Goering had a bomber fly it up here from Berlin. It was too big to go in the doors or windows. I had to tear a wall out and hoist it in with a crane."

Bormann Generally Hated

Nories was right about its size. Gault MacGowan, broad-beamed New York *Sun* correspondent and I both fitted comfortably in it together. (It still had a ring around it.)

Nories shared Goering's expressed hate for Bormann, Nazi party secretary who ingratiated himself with the Führer and contributed to the wrecking of the Nazi party, according to Goering.

"He used to be in the building business himself," Nories said with a scowl. "We couldn't do anything to suit him. It wasn't good enough or it wasn't fast enough. It always was 'faster, faster, faster' with Borman. He's no good."

NAZI PANZER CHIEF IS TAKEN BY YANKS

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, May 14 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian, German tank expert and former chief of the German General Staff, was captured yesterday by the U. S. Seventh Army.

SHAEF Mission At Flensburg Gives Orders Direct To Doenitz

Flensburg, Germany, May 14 (AP). The German liner Patria, lying at dock here, is the living quarters and office of a mission from supreme Allied headquarters.

Aboard it dart scattered American generals who are in constant touch with Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl as well as other high German military and naval men and diplomats.

The Patria is moored within a block of the huge Nazi submarine school where thousands of men learned how to sink Allied shipping. Torpedoes, dismantled cannon and U-boat rigging of all kinds line the dock area, but there are no submarines anchored here.

On The Pulse

A mile farther on is the marine school and German signal school, where Doenitz and his staff have headquarters. Here the new "Führer" has his finger on the pulse of war-wrecked Germany.

The communications of the signal school, including a powerful radio transmitter, give Doenitz contact with the remainder of the country.

Direct wires link Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with the Patria and the Patria with Doenitz's headquarters. In addition, officers of the SHAEF mission confer frequently with Doenitz and his staff in person.

It is difficult to explain the exact status of Doenitz, who has not been recognized as the head of the German state and whose position has mystified diplomatic circles around the world.

Doenitz's Orders Obeyed

However, it was believed necessary to maintain contact with a German military authority, and thus far Doenitz has been capable of giving orders and to a large degree seeing that they are carried out.

As one Allied officer explained, "he is the only man who has the authority and the power to carry out our orders."

Today I asked the general who heads the SHAEF mission to arrange an interview with Doenitz for me. He said he would not ask permission for an interview, but would wish me luck trying to get it.

I found a German captain of railways who could speak English and together we drove to Doenitz's compound. There armed German guards sprang to attention and refused admittance.

The garrison officer is a Captain Lut, a thirtyish, shaven-headed German with a starched posture, a balloon chest and a Nazi swagger. Records here show that he was top-scorer among U-boat sea raiders, sinking 110,000 tons of Allied shipping. He has been quoted as saying, "In the next war I am going to sink more."

BRITISH INTENSIFY HIMMLER SEARCH

FLENSBURG, Germany, May 14 —(AP) A dragnet is out for Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler in this area, with British security police and intelligence officers leading the search.

Danish underground organizers who have submitted important information to the Allies throughout the war insist that the arch Nazi is in this territory. Germans as well as Allies have been alerted to watch for him as well.

There is considerable talk that Himmler recently got in touch with Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and asked his protection, but was told that if the Germans found him he would be turned over to the Allies.

British officers say they have nothing but rumors to go on, but the police gave the impression they definitely believed some of them. The reports have been too persistent and jibe too well to be overlooked.

General Crerar To Retire

With 1st Canadian Army, May 14 (AP)—Gen. Henry Duncan Graham Crerar, commander of the 1st Canadian Army, will retire after his return to Canada, probably in August. Crerar, 57, lives in Ottawa.

120,000 Nazis To Start Out Of Holland May 25

Canadian 1st Army, May 14 (AP)—The 120,000 disarmed and surrendered Germans will start leaving Holland for Northwest Germany on May 25.

Four days before the Germans start leaving, Queen Wilhelmina is to take the salute from 14,000 or so picked Canadians parading in The Hague.

Prisoners of Yanks May Be Himmler Kin

With the United States Near the Brenner Pass, May 14 (A. P.).—Two persons who may be the wife and daughter of Heinrich Himmler have been captured in the Italian Tyrol. They were found not far from the Brenner Pass by the Eighty-eighth Infantry Division yesterday.

No details were available immediately.

RUSSIANS TELL GI'S HOW TO TREAT NAZIS

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, in Austria, May 14 (AP)—The American squeeze that forced many Germans into the hands of the Russians was, in the words of the Soviet soldier, "khorosho"—swell.

Pfc. Michael Gaydos of Passaic, N. J., who served as interpreter when Seventh Army troops linked up with the Russians at Liezen two nights ago, said one of the Russians told him:

"It works out fine because we know what to do with Germans. We don't give them a white armband and a gun and let them patrol the roads. We don't let the German officers go around carrying sidearms. Keep pushing them toward us. We know what to do with Germans."

[In many areas of Germany and Austria under the surrender terms German officers are allowed to keep their pistols and some armed guards are allowed to keep the German prisoner columns in order.]

Gaydos said the Russians told him they moved decisively and quickly when they came into a German town.

"We go into a house and say: 'Are you Germans!' It they are, we say: 'You have three minutes to get out.' That is how the Germans acted when they came into Poland and Russia and we are paying them back. They didn't give three minutes to a lot of Russians."

AMERICANS WIN BATTLE AGAINST MICROBE ARMY

ROME, May 14—(AP) Behind the story of American battle victories in the Mediterranean is the story of victories over disease which, while not so spectacular, were equally as decisive.

Fighting through pest holes in which lurked malaria, typhus and other microbe enemies which in other times had decimated armies, American armies lost 585 soldiers to disease from the invasion of North Africa Nov. 8, 1942, through March 1945.

This compared with 2,394 deaths from non-battle injuries and approximately 29,000 from battle wounds.

This record of victory over an invisible enemy was made public today by Maj. Gen. Morrison C. Stayer, chief theater surgeon, through whose 50 Army hospitals passed 918,298 members of the U. S. armed forces with a death record of less than one per cent.

One of the first problems was a malignant type of malaria which in 1943 was fatal for one out of every 700 soldiers stricken with it. By 1944 the rate had been cut to one in 14,000.

Sulfa drugs kept dysentery under control. The work of delousing powder was equally effective.

Despite outbreaks of typhus—a louse-borne pestilence—among natives of Africa and Italy, there were only nine cases in the Army, all non-fatal.

For the first time in history, louse powder snuffed out a typhus epidemic. Almost the whole population of Naples was powder dusted during an outbreak in 1943.

Sanitation controls were so effective that only 161 cases of typhoid struck the armed forces.

The theater's doctors made one outstanding contribution of their own to medical science—the early diagnosis and treatment of jaundice, which sent 35,000 American soldiers to hospitals, Stayer reported.

He listed as the outstanding discoveries tests permitting early diagnosis for jaundice, the importance of "absolute rest in bed" in treatment, the "curative influence of diet in which beefsteaks and reconstituted dried, skimmed milk predominate," and a "stiff exercise tolerance test in determining whether a cure has been effected."

Among outstanding developments in battle casualty treatment, Stayer noted the Mediterranean theater was a pioneer in demonstrating the necessity of adequate, fresh whole blood for treatment of shock. He said 35 tons of whole blood were distributed within the theater.

In addition to caring for American soldiers, the Army hospitals in the Mediterranean also treated 113,386 British, French, Italian, Brazilian, Yugoslav, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Finnish, Greek and other patients.

Million Nazis Quit To Reds Since V-E Day

101 German Generals Are Taken Prisoner In Surrender Roundup.

MOSCOW, May 14, (AP)—Moscow announced tonight that more than 1,230,000 Nazis have surrendered to the Red Army since Germany's unconditional surrender.

The broadcast Russian communique, which totaled exactly 57 words, credited the figure on the number of captives to the Soviet information bureau.

This was an increase of 170,000 prisoners over the total announced yesterday.

Moscow said that in the roundup of German troops, 101 generals had been taken prisoner.

The communique implied that all resistance had ceased in Czechoslovakia, but gave no indication that Field Marshal von Schoerner or Col. Gen. Woenler, who led the prolonged fighting there, had yet been captured.

Roundup Swells Figures

The day's enemy roundup swelled to 3,030,000 the total Germans killed or captured since the Red Army launched its Spring offensive Jan. 12. By Moscow's count, 12,770,000 enemy troops have been slain or captured in almost four years of war on the eastern front.

Moscow's terse communique said: "The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty announced in the Soviet Information Bureau operational communique of May 13 increased during May 14 on all fronts by 170,000 German officers and men and 10 generals. Thus from May 9 to May 14 on all fronts more than 1,230,000 officers and men and 101 generals were taken prisoner."

Reds Pass Goal In New War Loan

Moscow, May 10 (A. P.).—Russia's new 25,000,000,000 ruble war loan was oversubscribed by 1,384,685,000 rubles, it was announced today. Some of the funds will go for reconstruction, but the majority was earmarked for defense and building up the Red Army.

QUISLING TO GET CRIMINAL TRIAL

Crown Prince Orders Regular Procedure In His Case

Oslo, May 14 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav, who returned to Oslo yesterday, has directed that Vidkun Quisling, puppet premier of Norway during the German occupation, be tried as an ordinary criminal, it was learned today.

Olav was reported to have issued his order in his capacity as Norway's highest justice official.

Quisling will appear before a police court for a preliminary hearing. Some authoritative sources said today that the preliminary hearing will get under way immediately, but the report was not confirmed by Oslo's police chief or the court before which the erstwhile dictator will appear.

To Get No Favors

Only official visitors have been permitted entry to Quisling's cell and the police president, Henrik Meyer, has directed that no favors shall be granted the Norwegian Nazi chieftain.

Quisling's Russian wife, Maria, is being held at Grini concentration camp, where Quisling had interned all his political enemies. She is under close surveillance.

Seven Oslo newspapers, which had combined to publish a single edition since the capitulation of the German garrison, resumed individual publication today. Each was six to ten pages in size.

OLAV SAYS NORSE WILL FIGHT JAPS

Oslo, May 14 (A. P.).—Crown Prince Olav returned to Norway last night, almost five years after he left to carry on the war from England, and announced that the Norwegian fleet was ready to enter the fight against Japan. He said Norway's chief problem was the disarmament of the Germans and Quislings and the evacuation of the Germans. The Germans were departing yesterday.

The Prince said King Haakon would soon return and that the Crown Princess would follow.

CHETNIK OFFICE SEIZED

Yugoslavs Take Mikhailovitch's Quarters in Belgrade

BELGRADE, May 14 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government announced today that the central organization of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Chetnik forces in Belgrade had been captured and its leader, Capt. Sasha Mikhailovitch, had been killed.

The announcement said that a wireless operator at the headquarters had been captured and a further investigation was being made. The Government has long accused the Chetniks of collaboration with the enemy.

SAYS YUGOSLAVS WANT CARINTHIA

Belgrade, May 14 (A. P.).—The newspaper Politika, which reflects government views, laid claim today to the entire Austrian Province of Carinthia for the Yugoslavs, whose forces have entered the province in the Fifteenth Army Group occupation zone.

The newspaper said editorially there was "an important link" between the Adriatic port of Trieste which the Yugoslavs are claiming from Italy and Carinthia.

The Carinthian Slovenes definitely became part of the newly formed Austrian republic in 1920, on the basis of an Allied-conducted plebiscite.

BELGIANS SEIZE 3 MORE

Diplomat, Editor and Officer Accused of Collaboration

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 14 (AP)—Three more Belgians charged with prominent roles in collaboration with the Germans have been arrested and imprisoned pending trials.

Gerard Romsee, who acted as Minister of the Interior during the German occupation, was arrested when he returned to Belgium in a group of repatriated nationals.

Raymond de Becker, one time editor in chief of the pro-German edition of the newspaper the Soir, was arrested on a Paris-Brussels train.

Gen. Lambert Chardonne, who in 1940 was commander of the Belgian infantry regiment, Chasseurs Ardennais, is accused of having recruited men for the Rexist shock troops, called "Legion Wallonne," which fought against the Russians.

Ships at Copenhagen Seized

COPENHAGEN, May 14 (AP).—Crews of several German ships in Copenhagen harbor were attacked early today by 130 "freedom fighters" when they showed no signs of obeying surrender demands. One German was killed, 285 surrendered and the ships were seized. The fight was short.

Army Controls Communications

Stockholm, May 14 (AP)—Danish and Norwegian postal, telegraph and telephone communications abroad were placed under military control today until further notice.

Finns And Russians Sign Trade Agreement

Helsinki, Finland, May 14 (AP)—Finland and Russia have signed a trade agreement providing for the exchange of goods valued at $17,000,000, it was officially stated tonight.

Finland will deliver wood, paper and cellulose, while Russia will send Finland cereals, salt and raw materials.

It was also announced that a mixed committee will draw a new frontier in the Petsamo district ceded to Russia by the Finns.

Nagoya Is About Ruined

Only Two Of 500 American Fortresses Lost In Violent Raid.

WAR INDUSTRIES BELIEVED GUTTED

Greatest Aerial Blow Ever Thrown Against Nippon —Smoke Rises 17,000 Feet.

By James Lindsley

GUAM, Tuesday, May 15 (AP) — The fury of America's aerial assault on Japan mounted to a new pinnacle of violence Monday as a record pack of 500 mighty Superfortresses dumped 7,000,000 pounds of fire bombs on the great industrial city of Nagoya.

(Contrast with the enemy's claim of shooting down eight Superfortresses, Army Air Force Headquarters at Washington reported that only "two of our planes were lost to enemy action." This was a minute percentage of the number engaged in the attack).

The devastating attack, directed against some of Japan's most important war industries, was officially reported by B-29 headquarters only a few hours before Radio Tokyo said waves of Allied carrier planes were hammering Nippon's southern airdromes for the second day in a row.

Some of the 5,500 Yank airmen who took part in the Nagoya mission, hardest aerial blow ever thrown against Japan, said on their return to Marianas bases they believed the 3,500 tons of fire bombs dropped destroyed the sections of the city not devastated in previous raids. They agreed that Japanese interceptors were not anxious to challenge and that ack-ack fire was weak and inaccurate.

Smoke columns shot up some 17,000 feet over the target area and could be seen by returning fliers when 80 miles at sea.

Nagoya, 150 miles west by south of Tokyo on Japan's main Honshu Island, is the third city of the empire. The B-29s, carrying some 1,165,000 new type six-pound jelly gasoline fire bombs, came pretty close to unloading a bomb for every one of the city's 1,500,000 inhabitants.

Weather conditions were not too good for the 3,300-mile daylight mission but the bombardiers turned loose their deadly cargoes visually at medium altitude. The general area hit is just west of the sprawling Mitsubishi aircraft engine works which was almost completely wrecked in earlier raids.

The targets were within five great circles, covering a total of nine square miles in northern Nagoya. Under the Superfort bomb sights were the Chigusa factory of Nagoya arsenal, producer of heavy ordnance and ammunition components; a major electrical plant, and thousands of small home factories producing war materials. The area has a population of from 22,000 to 75,000 persons per square mile.

An American Army spokesman said Nagoya could hardly escape heavy casualties in such thickly settled regions.

Highly industrialized Nagoya is also an important railroad, highway and sea shipping center. About 90 per cent of its houses are of wood and plaster construction.

It is a fairly safe bet that this most concentrated incendiary attack of the Pacific war will be followed by even greater raids in the future.

A Japanese imperial communique, broadcast by Tokyo, acknowledged that fires raged in Nagoya for five hours. It claims streets were "indiscriminately" bombed with incendiaries and that eight B-29s were shot down and nine damaged.

Radio Tokyo reported, without American confirmation, that carrier planes from a U. S. task force operating several hundred miles south of Japan-proper returned to the attack on Kyushu air centers for the second consecutive day. Some 900 carrier planes and a score of Superforts were in the Sunday raids; the Japanese said. They added that the Monday raiders, totaling 500, struck Kyushu airfields and other dromes on neighboring Shukoku and southern Honshu islands.

Tokyo pictured Japanese fliers as fiercely attacking the task force of carriers and battleships and inflicting "considerable damage."

Losses Believed Light.

Guam, May 14 (A. P.).—Industrial Nagoya, Japan's third largest city, was attacked with 3,500 tons of fire bombs today by a record fleet of 500 Superfortresses, and returning crewmen reported "sweeping devastation" of the metropolis.

While there was no immediate report of American losses, plane commanders agreed they must have been very light, and said opposition was surprisingly small. Anti-aircraft fire was described as weak and inaccurate, and while many Jap fighter pilots took to the air few showed any disposition to fight.

The Emperor Wasn't Looking.

Capt. C. M. Wells of Decatur, Miss., a veteran of sixteen B-29 missions over Japan summed up today's fighter oppostiion: "I don't think those boys like to fight too well unless the Emperor is looking on. When we go over Tokyo, they usually give us hell, but those Nips today acted like they were scared to tackle us."

Sergt. Murray Sack, a gunner, of 195 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, didn't get to fire a shot.

"Four fighters started to come in but they changed their minds before they got in range," he said. "Then one whizzed directly by our right wing, but he was going so fast I couldn't get a bead on him, and he got away."

Sack said he got several good glimpses of Nagoya through smoke rifts and that "it looked like the whole city was ablaze."

Technical Sergt. Charles Wadas of Bayonne, N. J., reported it was not an easy mission.

"None of them are easy," he said, "but from the standpoint of ack-ack and fighters it was the simplest I ever have been on." It was his seventeenth mission.

The attack was the most concentrated incendiary raid of the Pacific war, as far as area is concerned.

Parade 1,800 Miles Long.

The B-29 air parade to Nagoya was more than 1,800 miles long. The Superforts passed over Iwo Jima for a navigation check—a fresh indication of the value of that island won by the Marines at heavy cost two months ago. Elements of the air fleet then rendezvoused off the Jap coast—and the first bombardier called "bombs away" at 8:15 A. M. The bombers went in at medium altitude, attacking in a column of squadrons of eleven planes each.

The first Superfort had dropped its fire bombs and was ninety minutes on its way home while the last plane was taking off from its Marianas base.

One six-pound fire bomb of a new design was carried today for almost every one of Nagoya's 1,500,000 inhabitants. Altogether 1,165,000 of the jelly gasoline bombs were dropped. They explode seconds after hitting the target and spew flaming gasoline over a sizable area.

A Jap comunique admitted fires were started in various sections of the city but claimed most of them were extinguished five hours after the raid began.

CAGAYAN VALLEY GATEWAY SEIZED IN STIFF BATTLE

Yanks Comb Japs Out of Mountain Caves in Northern Luzon.

MINDANAO FIGHT RAGES

Enemy Forces in Showdown Battle North of Captured Davao.

MANILA, Tuesday, May 15—(AP) Balete pass, an important 75-foot defile between 1,500-foot mountains in northern Luzon, fell to elements of the 25th and 37th infantry divisions Sunday after a month-long mountain top slugfest, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

On Mindanao island the 24th division fought an intense battle with stubborn and well-armed Japanese in a showdown fight near captured Davao City. Six banzai charges in company strength were beaten off Saturday and Sunday.

Conquest of Balete pass, gateway to the extensive Cagayan valley, represented a long stride toward the final cleaning out of the Japanese on northern Luzon. The pass controls the only road from the south into the Cagayan valley, hub of Japanese strength.

Dig Japs from Caves

The doughboys had to comb the Japanese out of a formidable network of mountainside caves flanking the road. Some of these caves were large enough to accommodate an entire company.

Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson reported from the 25th division command post that 7,000 Japanese dead had been counted in the bitter fight. Headquarters said the Japanese Tenth division had been "very badly mauled."

The 32nd division aided the capture of flanking the enemy on the parallel Villa Verde trail. The two columns were within two miles of a juncture at Santa Fe where the trail joins the main road at the entrance to the valley.

Stiff fighting still is in prospect,

but it is downhill from there on.

On Mindanao the 24th division gained materially in the Cabagulo area north of Davao but were subjected to Japanese naval gun shelling from the northern tip of nearby Samal island, which has been invaded by units of the 24th.

In central Mindanao the 31st division liquidated a reinforced company of bypassed Japanese between Kibawe and Maramag on the Sayre highway, while to the north the 40th division consolidated the captured Del Monte airdrome center.

MAY 15 1945

Advance on Tarakan

A headquarters spokesman said the Australians and Dutch invaders of Tarakan island, off Borneo, now control all usable portions of the island—roads, the town, the oilfields and airdromes.

East of Manila the 43rd infantry division was closing in on the Japanese garrison at the Ipo dam, sources of more than one-third of the capital's water.

Fighters and bombers dropped 250 tons of explosives in support of the Luzon ground actions.

On Mindanao, guerrilla forces have seized the port of Cagayan, capital of Misamis Oriental province, and the entire north coast of the island now is in America control, MacArthur announced.

His communique reported the Japanese Mindanao garrison was being driven steadily into the hill country in the center of the island. Systematic reduction of enemy strong points near captured Davao city was under way.

On Tarakan island, off Borneo, Australia and Dutch Indies troops scored local gains in desultory fighting. Minor Japanese counter-attacks were repulsed in the center and eastern sectors.

Borneo's air bases and supply facilities were heavily bombed. Coastal patrols sank eight cargo ships, nine barges and other small craft offshore.

Heavy bombers sweeping the Asiatic coast pounded rail lines and highways along the French Indo-China coast, wrecking at least nine bridges and quantities of rolling locomotives.

The freighters were set afire off Hainan island.

Australian troops have penetrated three miles inland from captured Wewak on New Guinea and were attacking enemy positions near the Sauri villages.

Yanks Drive to Split Mindanao

HAMILTON

Airfield Won—Wewak on New Guinea Coast Captured by Australians.

Manila, May 14 (A. P.).—Americans of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division hacked away at stubborn Jap lines near Davao city on Mindanao today while the Fortieth Division, capturing the extensive Del Monte air center, sped south to bisect the big Philippine Island. On northeastern New Guinea, meanwhile, Australians captured long-contested Wewak, by-passed earlier by American troops.

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The Japs were throwing everything they had into the fight northwest of Davao in an attempt to pin down the Twenty-fourth Division near Davao Gulf on Mindanao. The Nipponese used rocket fire in hope of stemming the steady Yank advance between the Talomo and Davao rivers.

DAY

Juncture of the three American divisions—the Fortieth to the north, Thirty-first in the middle and Twenty-fourth at the south—would cut this second largest Philippine island through the center and split the estimated 50,000 enemy troops garrisoned there. The Fortieth Division, which landed Thursday on Macajalar Bay, already was speeding toward a junction with the Thirty-first, less than sixty miles away at captured Maramag airfield in the highland interior.

Airfield Is Captured.

Against light opposition, the Fortieth stormed up narrow gorges onto the inland plateau, captured Del Monte, with its three airfields, and pressed two miles beyond. The fields offer the Americans a base from which to attack opposition to the south.

Wewak, a tough core of Jap resistance for more than two years, fell to Sixth Division Australians in a swift drive from the west. The Aussies, who landed Friday on the northeast New Guinea peninsula under cover of British fleet units, drove to the edge of the westernmost airfield. However, field dispatches emphasized that strong military resistance remains in the area. Aussies from the east, supporting the Wewak force in a pincers movement, were seven miles away.

On Tarakan Island, off Borneo, Australian and Dutch invaders sent out extensive patrols after overrunning the oil fields. They encountered but few Japanese.

Press On on Balete Pass.

Sixth Army troops on Luzon maintained strong pressure on Balete Pass leading to the extensive Cagayan Valley in the north, and tightened their pincers move on the Ipo Dam area east of Manila.

Despite bad weather, heavy bombers attacked Formosa factories and war installations while medium and fighter bombers swept low over airdromes, knocking out many parked aircraft. Targets were left "a mass of flame." Patrol planes in raids from Formosa to the Dutch East Indies and the tip of Indo-China sank fifteen freighters and five coastal vessels.

Slight Gain Toward Thailand

CALCUTTA, May 14 (U.P.)—British Fourteenth Army troops swinging eastward toward Thailand have made a "slight advance" east of Toungoo, an Allied communiqué announced today, and Japanese resistance in that area is crumbling.

British forces to the south have seized a large enemy motor transport pool, further hampering Japanese remnants attempting to flee to the Malay States. In the Irrawaddy sector in the west Lieut. Gen. W. J. Slim's forces pushed down the Rangoon-Prome railway line to a point ninety-one miles from Rangoon.

BLAST JAPS IN BURMA

Calcutta, May 14 (A. P.).—American warplanes pounded the retreating Japanese in Eastern Burma today after British heavy bombers had dealt enemy communications to Singapore a hard blow by destroying two spans of a bridge on the Malay Railway that links the great base to Thailand (Siam).

DAY

Southeast Asia headquarters said that Tenth R. A. F. Liberators hit the bridge, which is on the peninsula south of Chumphon. Chumphon is about 700 miles north of Singapore and 250 miles south of Bangkok, the capital of Siam.

Scores of Japanese trying to escape from Burma were being bagged by British troops moving south along the Irrawaddy River toward Burma's liberated capital of Rangoon and by West Africans further west along the Prome-Taungup Highway.

CHINESE PINCERS CLOSING ON JAPS

MOOSA

Two Columns Press Toward Paoching; Trapped Enemy Wiped Out.

MAY 15 1945

CHUNGKING, May 14 (AP) Two Chinese columns closed today on Paoching, Hunan province stronghold from which the enemy marched last month on the road to defeat and disaster in the battle for Chihkiang air base.

On the eastern seaboard, Chinese troops fought on through the streets of Foochow after entering the old treaty port opposite Formosa Friday.

In the Hunan counteroffensive, the Chinese High command said one column Sunday reached a point 15 1-2 miles northwest of Paoching, while another was pounding down the main highway 19 miles west of the city.

Jap Force Wiped Out

Twenty miles or more behind these columns, the High command said one trapped Japanese force had been wiped out and another had been chopped into five segments ripe for annihilation.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in an order of the day commended the American and Chinese air forces for their help in smashing the Japanese drive in Hunan province, long a central China battlefront.

"In the present western Hunan campaign," his order said, "the Chinese and American air forces have fought most gallantly.

"In supporting the Chinese ground forces, they repeatedly dealt heavy blows to the enemy and inflicted casualties. Besides separate awards, the two air forces are hereby commended."

Even as he spoke, the Chinese ground forces were mopping up the battlefield east of Chihkiang, which is 250 miles southeast of Chungking, and the air forces were raking the enemy's supply lines in eastern Hunan.

The High command said one pocket was completely crushed west of Gungkow, 60 miles west of Paoching on the main highway to the air base.

Another pocket east of nearby Kaosha, also on the main highway, was cut into five pieces. Two units tried to slip off southeastward by night but were overtaken and again encircled, the Chinese said.

Northwest of Paoching in the area of Yangchi, the Chinese reported they flung back a counter-attack and then captured two enemy strongpoints.

Warplanes Strike Shipping

With the vanishing Japanese air force unable to offer resistance, Allied planes roved unhindered over enemy communication lines, straffing ground troops, supply lines and river shipping.

The warplanes struck shipping on the Siang River all the way from the eastern Hunan railway city of Hengyang—75 miles east of Paoching—on for 150 miles northward through the provincial capital of Changsha to Tung Ting Lake.

In southern Honan province northeast of Chungking, Chinese closing in on a forested pocket west of the Japanese base of Hsihsiakow said they found the bodies of 41 Japanese soldiers who had committed suicide by hanging.

Chinese Drive Into Foochow, Possible U. S. Landing Point

MOOSA

East China Port Faces Formosa—Chiang's Troops Capture Airfield There—Fighting Flares in North, Too.

MAY 15 1945

Chungking, May 14 (A. P.).—For the second time since Foochow was occupied by the Japs in April, 1939, Chinese troops have entered that East China port facing Formosa, striking in the very sector where Japan fears American landings.

The Chinese High Command announced last night that several columns of Chinese troops had entered the old treaty port on Thursday and had captured an airfield to the south. Street fighting was reported in Foochow, although the ease with which the Chinese entered lent some credence to rumors that the Japs had evacuated the city, which they seized last October for the announced purpose of thwarting any American plans for a landing.

DAY

The Chinese also announced that fighting had flared in the eastern seaboard area to the north, where Chinese troops and local militia on Thursday attacked and occupied Sinchang, sixty-five miles southeast of Hankchow. This capital of Chekiank province is about 300 miles north of Foochow. The Japs driven from Sinchang were reported to be retreating to Hangchow.

Japs Seen Altering Strategy.

There were reports, including one from an Army spokesman, that the Japs had altered their mainland strategy to concentrate strength north of the Yellow River in northeastern China, far to the north of the present scene of fighting.

The Chinese claimed further successes in the interior, where a Jap drive on the American Fourteenth Air Force base at Chihkiang had been turned back with heavy losses to the enemy. A monthly summary from headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in the China theater, said Fourteenth Air Force planes had increased their flights by 15 per cent in April.

The Chinese said their troops occupied the highway town of Tachwaping, twenty-three miles east of the enemy base of Paoching, from which the ill-fated Jap drive on Chihkiang was launched. Farther south, the right wing of the Chinese counter-offensive cleared enemy forces from an area twelve miles beyond Wukang, eighty miles southeast of Chihkiang. The Japs tried without success to break out with repeated counter-attacks north of Kaosha, some fifty miles west of Paoching, and in the area of Shanmen, twenty-five miles north of Kaosha.

DAY

Tokyo Broadcasts Portray Concern

Officials Urge Speedy Organization Of Volunteer Defense Groups—Premier Suzuki Urges Citizens To Have Faith In Homefront.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 (AP)—A note of official concern over the morale on the Japanese homefront crept into Tokyo radio broadcasts today as Japan, hit by the rising fury of the American air attack, girded for her greatest crisis.

Premier Speaks

Urging speedy organization of volunteer corps to defend Japan against invasion, Premier Kantaro Suzuki told the 46 prefectural governors, assembled in Tokyo, that the faith of the homefront in its leaders is the key to victory."

"Unless the people believe in you and have faith in you," he added, "good results cannot be accomplished."

This and other broadcasts giving an insight into the war situation in Japan were intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Governors Meet

The governors met while American carrier planes were reported by Tokyo to be scourging airdromes and other installations on Kyushu and Shikoku Islands for the second straight day. About 150 miles west and south of Tokyo, the great industrial city of Nagoya smoked from the heaviest fire raid yet made by Yank Superfortresses on Japan.

In its account of the governors conference, the Domei News Agency reported the premier reaffirmed that Germany's surrender had not altered Japan's determination to fight for realization of her war aims. He defined these as "self-existence and self-protection."

The governors were empowered

to take whatever steps they deemed necessary. Suzuki said the government would "shoulder the responsibility for any drastic measures."

A Japanese overseas broadcast reported that the conference also discussed the increasing impact of air raids on the homeland. An attempt was made, however, to belittle the attacks. In that connection the newspaper Mainichi Shimbun was quoted as reporting that the governors of some of the key industrial areas claimed previous raids had caused only minor damage.

Constant Air Raids

On the other hand, Mainichi quoted Fumio Takuwauke, governor of the Kagoshima prefecture in oft-raided Kyushu, as saying that since arrival at his post April 26 "there has not been one day during which an air raid siren has not sounded." Takuwaue dismissed the effects with the statement that damage was "extremely small."

The carrier plane attacks, said the unconfirmed broadcasts, started at 5:30 a. m. Sunday (4:30 p. m. Saturday, EWT). They continued for more than eight hours, with some 900 American planes participating.

More than 500 carrier aircraft were reported in the second day's strike, starting at dawn today, Japanese time, (about 4 p. m. Sunday, EWT). The planes were based on a task force that had "approached closer to the Japanese mainland" since Sunday, the Domei agency. At first reported there were two U. S. task forces involved, Domei said the task force was under aerial attacks and was suffering considerable damage.

Claims that Japanese air units made another "devastating raid" on American warships near Okinawa and on Yank bases on the island today (Japanese Time) also were spread by Domei.

Two moves to "brighten" the lives of Tokyo's citizens were reported — relaxing a year-old ban on amusements and installing electric heaters in bath houses so they may "keep open regularly."

Canada Removes Curbs On Household Articles

Ottawa, May 14 (AP)—Orders restricting the manufacture of a wide range of household appliances and other consumer goods, including washing machines, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines and bicycles, has been lifted, the Prices Board announced today.

The statement carried with it a warning that consumers should not expect a supply of the articles affected to be available immediately.

Today's action revoking 32 orders does not affect price ceilings.

Canada Lifts Curb On Money For Trips

Ottawa, May 14 (AP)—The Foreign Exchange Control Board has announced lifting restrictions on use of United States funds by Canadians making pleasure trips across the border, and said they would be able now to obtain "any reasonable amounts" of U.S. funds for actual travel and expenses in connection with such trips.

The board announcement also said no foreign exchange permit would be required by Canadians taking out of Canada $50 or less in U.S. currency.

965 Candidates Seek 245 Seats In Commons

Ottawa, May 14 (AP)—A record total of 965 candidates was entered today for the 245 House of Commons seats to be filled in the June 11 Dominion general election.

The previous record was 892 in 1935.

The Liberal Government forces of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King contested 236 seats. Cooperative Commonwealth Federation entered 206 candidates, and the Progressive Conservatives entered 204.

Peru and Canada Feel Earth Tremors

Prince George, B. C., May 14 (A. P.).—Three earthquakes rocked this northeastern British Columbia city in the last twenty-four hours. No serious damage was reported. The first tremor was felt Saturday, causing merchandise to topple from shelves in several stores. A second tremor was felt early yesterday by a second quake less intense and a third last night.

HIT KURILE CONVOY

Eleventh Air Force Headquarters, Aleutians, May 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—After locating a fifteen-ship convoy in the foggy Kurile waters, northernmost Japan, Eleventh Air Force pilots succeeded in sinking two cargo ships and damaging four, probably five, returning pilots reported today.

Capt. Donald Hofferferth, Jackson, Mich., was credited with sinking a 2,500-ton freighter. He said the "scene was very calm as we flew in but it changed rapidly, with AA-fire from ships and shore guns plus fighter attacks from all sides."

One Mitchell exploded and crashed during the fight.

Sunk were the 2,500 ton freighter and a small freighter. Damaged and left burning were a frigate, two medium cargo ships and a freighter. Two near misses may have damaged a 7,000 ton transport, pilots reported.

CZECH QUISLING SEIZED

NEW YORK, May 14—(AP) The BBC said tonight that the Prague radio had announced the arrest of Dr. Emil Hocha, "the Czech Quisling." The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Surrender Gives Hamsun A 'Nervous Breakdown'

New York, May 14 (AP)—The Swedish radio said tonight that Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1920, had suffered a "nervous breakdown" when he learned of Germany's surrender.

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, said the one-time Chicago trolley conductor "is being looked after by his wife, Maria, of equal Nazi fame." Hamsun's two sons have been arrested for pro-Nazi activities, the report added.

U-BOAT TAKEN BY AMERICANS OFF CAPE MAY

Navy Blimp Circles Over First German Sub To Give Up To Yanks

By W. J. EADS

Aboard a Navy Blimp at Sea, May 14 (AP)—Big Mike, the navy blimp, found her quarry today and circled overhead as a prize crew was put aboard the first Nazi U-boat to surrender to American forces since Germany quit fighting.

The transfer—the Nazi crew was searched and taken off—took place about 35 miles at sea off Cape May, New Jersey.

The sub, the U 858, convoyed to the formal surrender rendezvous by two destroyer escorts, was flying the American flag from her conning tower. As the blimp hove into sight through the morning haze only American officers and crewmen were atop the conning tower. The black flag of surrender already had been lowered.

Ship Takes Off Again

Big Mike, so called because it is the largest of the Navy's four class "M" nonrigid dirigibles, put out from its Lakehurst (N.J.) station Saturday morning to observe the surrender, but something went wrong with the arrangements and the blimp went back to its hangar after eighteen hours of search.

At 4.25 A.M. today, the ship again took off in perfect weather for the rendezvous. The young pilot, Lieut. O. H. Hess of Lindsey, Ohio, pulled the ship into the air so skillfully its rise was hardly perceptible. Aboard was Rear Admiral C. E. Rosendahl of Cleburne, Texas, veteran lighter-than-air navy man and chief of the naval airship training and experimental command at Lakehurst.

The trip to sea was as smooth and uneventful as riding in a good-sized automobile (and I never have been in the air before in any type of aircraft).

Sub Gives Its Position

An hour and a half out a message was received from one of the escorts with the sub giving its position. A little more than two hours out Big Mike overhauled six ships from Cape May en route for the formal surrender to units of the Eastern Sea Frontier Command of Vice Admiral H. F. Leary.

"You're going to get there before they do," Admiral Rosendahl remarked, and as we passed over the first cutter and saw people on deck Lieut. Com. F. A. Petrie, of Detroit, said: "There are some of your civilian friends."

Another radio report at 6.39 A.M., had the ships 18 miles out and four minutes later Admiral Rosendahl, sitting in the bow of the blimp, reported he had picked up the sub with his glasses.

Over Sub At 800 Feet

The haze was pretty thick, but in the dim distance a small patrol blimp could be seen circling over the Nazi pigboat and its two destroyer escorts. All three ships, the sub in the middle and an escort about 1,000 yards away on either side, were barely under way 47 miles southeast of Cape May. Apparently they were marking time to reach the rendezvous at the same time the ships from Cape May arrived.

Lieutenant Hess and the second pilot—Lieut. Wells B. McCurdy, of Seattle — brought their blimp in over the sub at 800 feet at 6.50 A.M. and circled it and the escorting craft as they moved slowly toward land. There were men on the sub's conning tower, but none on deck. The blimp circled lower and lower and at 250 feet the men aboard were identified as Americans. Apparently, when the escorts overhauled the surrendering sub several days ago American officers and men were put aboard and the Nazi crewmen kept below decks.

U-Boat Rusty And Battered

The U-boat looked rusty and battered, as though it had been at sea for a long time. Its number was barely discernible. However, it looked thoroughly businesslike, although it had no forward gun and the guns at the stern of the conning tower had been removed.

The escorts and their prize reached the surrender point at 8 A.M., the six ships coming in double file. As they approached a tug separated itself from the formation, pulled a distance back of the sub and launched a motorboat, filled with sailors and marines.

When the small boat reached the sub, the navy men went aboard and things began to happen. The Germans were brought up on the forward deck in groups and searched. The way they held their hands above their heads was reminiscent of pictures of Nazi soldiers giving themselves up in Germany.

Prisoners Transferred

Two were searched at a time and the things taken from them were placed on a cloth on deck. Meanwhile the tug pulled close to the sub and the searched prisoners were transferred by small boat to that craft. This search went on for more than an hour and at one point in the proceedings a school of porpoises rolled its way merrily through the water a short distance away.

The search of the prisoners required more than an hour and then the convoy with its prize headed for Cape May.

The blimp nosed for its home port, a smooth trip except for a little rolling in the air currents over land as it approached Lakehurst.

9 Billion Spent By U.S. Abroad

Washington, May 14 (AP)—Senator Tydings (D., Md.) announced today that an incomplete tabulation shows the United States Government spent $9,127,000,000 abroad in the past four and a half years while receiving $2,533,000,000 from foreign sources.

The information came from a clearing house established in the Foreign Economic Administration by the late President Roosevelt, at Tydings's suggestion.

The Maryland Senator said the reported receipts and expenditures were "somewhat incomplete," and did not take into consideration special arrangements under which United States armed forces obtained foreign currencies without concurrent dollar cost, in Germany, Italy and certain liberated countries.

$1,000,000,000 In Loans

The disbursements abroad from July 1, 1940, through last December 31, included $3,252,000,000 for food and materials procured by nonmilitary agencies (much of it for resale to private buyers in the United States) and around $1,000,000,000 in loans, advances and financial aid to other countries.

To round out the picture of the Government's foreign transactions, the report noted that as of December 31, 1944, lend-lease aid to foreign governments totaled $35,383,000,000, excluding $788,000,000 worth of goods consigned to commanding generals for subsequent transfer in the field to foreign governments.

$25,000,000,000 To British

Over $25,000,000,000 of the lend-lease aid went to various parts of the British Commonwealth, about $8,000,000,000 to the USSR, $290,000,000 to the American republics, $246,000,000 to China and the remainder to 15 other countries. Through 1944 at least $4,500,000,000 in reverse lend-lease had been received, the report said.

Tydings said "only very incomplete reports" have been received this far on installations—military, naval and industrial—owned or controlled by this Government abroad. To date, the report showed some 3,700 installations covering 1,188,000 acres and acquired at a cost of $1,687,000,000.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry — Fought near Davao, Mindanao.

31st Infantry — Made steady gains in Central Mindanao.

40th Infantry—Seized big Del Monte airdrome on Mindanao.

RYUKYUS.

1st Marine—Thrust back strong counter-attack on Okinawa.

6th Marine—Advanced short distance toward Naha, Okinawa capital.

77th Infantry — Captured heights before Shuri, Okinawa.

96th Infantry — Approached peak of key hill in center of Okinawa line.

TENNESSEANS FIGHT TVA HEAD

Senators Declare Lilienthal Is "Obnoxious" To Them

Washington, May 14 (AP)—Tennessee's senators declared today that David Lilienthal, TVA administrator, "is personally and politically obnoxious, offensive and objectionable to each of us."

They climaxed their statement on the floor, however, by announcing they would not wage a further fight against his confirmation for reappointment as director of Tennessee Valley Authority. They said they would vote against him "and leave the matter there." Senate leaders expressed belief confirmation was assured.

The Tennesseeans, Stewart and McKellar, declared Lilienthal "is making a political machine for his own personal advancement" out of the huge power development.

Joint Statement Read

Stewart read a joint statement to the Senate, outlining their views on reappointment by President Truman of the man they have fought for years.

The statement said Lilienthal was originally appointed "without consulting us and he has been against us ever since." He was first named by President Roosevelt.

Lilienthal, it declared, has "made and published untruthful statements against us." The two Democratic senators accused him of "unscrupulous double dealing" and "keeping the Tennessee Valley Authority in politics."

Action Deferred

"We do not want the TVA in politics," the statement went on.

It asserted that Lillienthal had entered into a political alliance with Silliman Evans, publisher of the Nashville *Tennessean*, in "campaigns of indecency, untruthfulness and dishonor in every matter that pertains to the Tennessee Valley dams and to Tennessee."

Senator Hill (D., Ala.), the majority whip, said earlier that "there is not a doubt in the world"

that the nomination will be confirmed.

However, action on it was deferred by the Agriculture Committee after Stewart advised he and McKellar wished to file their statement of opposition.

Lilienthal Questioned

Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) reported that Stewart said he and McKellar would "rest their case" on the statement.

This was interpreted by other senators as meaning the Tennesseans had decided against waging and all-out battle against confirmation.

Lilienthal was questioned briefly by the committee in a closed session about the operations of TVA and its future plans, Thomas said.

Others present reported the TVA chairman also engaged in an exchange with Stewart after the Senator said that TVA had tried to defeat him for re-election.

Denies Responsibility

Lilienthal replied that he was not responsible for what individual employés of TVA did and declared that no instructions were issued from TVA's top officials.

Stewart came back with the statement that Lilienthal made a speech which Tennessee newspapers interpreted as one of opposition to him.

Thomas said Lilienthal is expected back before the committee tomorrow and will be given opportunity to reply to the statement by McKellar and Stewart. He expressed the opinion that as the situation now stands there seems to be no occasion for public hearings on the nomination, but added that is a matter for the committee to decide.

DEFERS ACTION ON LILIENTHAL

Committee to Get Views of Tennessee Senators.

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—The Senate Agriculture Committee today deferred action on the nomination of David Lilienthal for a new term as director of the Tennessee Valley Authority pending a formal statement of views from Tennessee's Senators.

Senator Stewart told the committee that he and Senator McKellar were preparing a written statement of their position and would file it tomorrow. Both had asked President Truman not to reappoint Lilienthal.

Chairman Thomas said that Senators Stewart and McKellar advised that they would "rest their case" on the statement. Consequently, Mr. Thomas added, he did not anticipate any public hearings on the nomination.

Lilienthal Before Committee.

Mr. Lilienthal was before the committee this morning in a closed session. Senator Thomas said he was asked many questions as to the operations of TVA, the amount of money expended and future plans of the agency, and commented: "He had a ready answer at the tip of his tongue for everything asked about the agency."

Mr. Thomas also stated that "quite a bit of time" was taken up with a discussion of Tennessee politics. He said Senator Stewart had asserted that the TVA had tried to defeat him for re-election.

Mr. Lilienthal replied, Senator Thomas said, that he was not responsible for what individual employees of TVA did, and that no instructions were given to employees from the directors of the TVA.

Mr. Thomas said Senator Stewatr retorted with the statement that Mr. Lilienthal had made a speech which newspapers in Tennessee interpreted as one of opposition to Senator Stewart's re-election.

The committee will meet tomorrow morning to receive the Stewart-McKellar statement.

INDEPENDENT REA VOTED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 14—(AP) Legislation to reestablish the Rural Electrification Administration as an independent agency, and authorize it to embark on a new $600,000,000 program won Senate approval today.

Passage on a voice vote sent the legislation to the House.

Sponsored by Senators Lucas (D-Ill.), the measure authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance the REA $35,000,000 for use between now and July 1, $70,000,000 for 1946, and $200,000,000 each in 1947 and 1948.

It also provides $15,000,000 for planning for rural lines. Still another $80,000,000 for 1946 use, contained in the Agriculture department bill, gives the agency a total of $600,000,000 to spend and lend to bring power to farms in the next three years.

Senate friends of Guy M. Gillette, former Iowa Democratic senator, were talking him up, meantime, as the man they would like to see administer the program. The REA provides for a 10-year term for the administrator at $12,000 a year. This is the same salary Gillette now receives as chairman of the Surplus Property board.

Also mentioned in speculation about the post has been the name of W. J. Neal, now acting REA administrator.

TRUMAN MONEY PROGRAM CUT

House Appropriations Group Reduces His Figures

Washington, May 14 (AP)—President Truman's first budget recommendations to Congress were cut today by the House Appropriations Committee.

Reporting a $1,086,210,337 omnibus bill for House action, the committee rejected the President's single request for an increase in funds. It made still further cuts in two other items which he had trimmed below budget bureau recommendations.

The bill carries funds for the fiscal year starting next July 1 for the Labor Department, the Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission and related agencies.

Original Estimate O.K.'d

The President's May 2 request for an additional $15,000,000 for grants to states for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind was rejected, the committee approving the original budget estimates of $416,000,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Truman's suggestion that the War Manpower Commission's funds be cut by $10,339,900 was more than trebled by the committee, which lopped a total of $31,773,900 from original budget estimates of $93,872,900 for the WMC.

The President's third request dealt with in today's bill was followed more closely by the committee, which trimmed $44,563,400 from the Office of Education fund, whereas Mr. Truman had suggested a cut of $43,710,400. Almost the entire cut for the Office of Education was in funds for the defense training program.

WMC Cuts Analyzed

The reduction in WMC funds included $15,322,000 for employment offices and facilities, $5,000,000 for general administrative purposes, and $9,349,900 for the migratory workers' program.

The total in the bill was $77,201,946 below budget estimates and $49,188,135 under current year funds.

Major allotments in addition to old-age assistance grants included $56,350,510 for the children's bureau, $59,957,000 for the nurses' training program, $32,000,000 for grants to states for Unemployment Compensation Administration, and $50,000,000 for WMC employment office facilities and services.

WMC EXPENSES FOR NEXT YEAR PARED HEAVILY

Budget Estimates Cut More Than 30 Per Cent by House Committee.

$31,773,900 SLASHED AWAY

Other War Agencies' Activities Also May Be Curtailed Through Appropriations.

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—The War Manpower Commission, the first war-time agency to have its finances reviewed on Capitol Hill since Germany's surrender, drew a deep cut today from the House Appropriations Committee. Sending to the floor a $1,086,210,337 supply measure for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency and related offices for the fiscal year starting July 1, the committee slashed the WMC's budget estimates more than 30 per cent.

It recommended $62,099,000 for the agency headed by Paul V. McNutt. This was $31,773,900 below budget estimates and $49,260,384 under current year appropriations.

"It is prefectly manifest," the committee said in explaining its action, "that war production needs during fiscal year 1946 will be geratly reduced." Committee members said that other war agencies whose activities may be curtailed because of Germany's defeat will feel the financial ax when an overall measure carrying their funds reaches the House late this month.

Large reductions in the WMC budget included $5,000,000 from the general administartion fund and $9,349,900—the entire budget estimate—for carrying out the migratory workers' program. The committee cut $32,461,587 from budget estimates for numerous national defense items in the bill, leaving $260,372,013 for that purpose.

Mandatory Items.

It approved $789,761,000 for so-called mandatory items, such as grants to States for co-operation in programs established by law. The Labor Department received $68,391,085, a reduction of $2,138,215 from budget estimates.

The sum includes $44,189,500 to be granted to States for emergency maternity and infant care for the wives and children of service men. The committee emphasized that it intended the fund to be available to the wives and infants of service men who die or are discharged honorably after the pregnancy of the wife.

Other items in the bill include: Nurses' training program (national defense), $59,957,000; Office of Education, $17,935,018, a reduction of $44,563,400 from budget estimates, with virtually all the cut in national defense training items; old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind through grants to States under the social security act, $416,000,000; grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, $32,000,000; Employees' Compensation Commission, $17,962,000; National Labor Relations Board, $2,945,930, and National Mediation Board, $591,400.

British Report On Big Three Not Confirmed

Rumor Of Forthcoming Meeting Remains Mystery—Truman Sees Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, May 14—(AP)—President Truman reviewed troublesome international issues with top flight British diplomats today but there was no official confirmation of English reports of a forthcoming Big Three meeting.

Anthony Eden, British foreign minister, told reporters he had "no idea" when the President will meet with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Eden and Clement Attlee, deputy prime minister, were closeted with the President for 35 minutes.

Emerging from the meeting Eden asserted the San Francisco world organization conference was not discussed, but that the three went into a host of other matters involving the interest of the two governments. Joseph C. Grew, acting secretary of state, sat in.

British Officials Fly

Both the British officials flew here yesterday from the West Coast.

"We did not discuss the San Francisco conference because that seems to be getting along well under the able guidance of Mr. Stettinius, the American Secretary of State," Eden said.

"We did review a number of other matters and we had no difficulty finding matters to discuss."

Asked when the Big Three will meet, he declared "I have no idea" and hurried from the White House.

Earlier Eden and Attlee conferred for 30 minutes with Grew.

Eden was vague at that time about details of the conference with Grew.

He said then too that he was satisfied that the San Francisco Conference was "going along well," and that the matters discussed did not concern the conference.

He said he was "on my way to London," but did not state when he planned to leave Washington.

Frank King, diplomatic correspondent for the British Press Association, reported last night that Eden was expected to discuss possible dates and sites for a Big Three meeting during his visit in Washington.

Whether he discussed such matters as the Polish problem and the punishment of major war criminals was not made clear.

B-29 FIELDS EXPANDED

Fourth 200-Plane Strip in Use on One Marianas Island

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Army Air Forces now have the field facilities to mount 800-plane Superfortress attacks against Japan from a single island in the Marianas.

This was disclosed today in a delayed Navy dispatch from "somewhere in the Marianas" reporting that Seabees on one unidentified island have turned over to the Army the last of four big bomber strips, each 8,500 feet long and capable of accommodating 200 B-29's. The island presumably was Saipan, Tinian or Guam—each used as base for the giant bombers.

PASSENGER TIRES UP 50 PER CENT

1,500,000 for Rationing in May: Reconversion Pace Slowed.

WASHINGTON, May 14—(AP) A 50 per cent increase in rations of passenger tires for civilians this month was authorized today, but a slackening in the pace of reconversion became apparent.

The War Production board released 500,000 more tires for rationing by OPA in May, bringing total distribution to 1,500,000. Spokesmen for both agencies indicated another increase about as large may be expected for June.

However, even the June increase, if it is approved, would be insufficient to provide new tires for A-card motorists, officials said, in view of the big back log of unsatisfied demand from more essential users.

The action was accompanied by the lifting of production restraints on alarm clock and galvanized ware, but WPB said no substantial increase in supplies of those household items can occur until the military reduced its demand upon factories and material supplies.

There was growing evidence, moreover, that the government is applying the brakes to reconversion activity. This showed itself in two developments reported by persons close to policy formation:

First, WPB has decided, with the concurrence of War Mobilization Director Vinson, to keep in force throughout 1945 its machinery for allocating steel, copper and aluminum — the "controlled materials plan."

This policy is subject to change next fall, but at present WPB deems it wise to keep the allocation procedure as a protection for war and essential civilian production.

After July 1, civilian manufacturers will have access to the metals without priority, but will get only such quantities as mills are able to supply after meeting the urgent war and essential civilian needs.

Merely Raises Ceiling

Second, in lifting its five-month-old "freeze" on civilian production, WPB now plans merely to raise the ceiling instead of scrapping it completely.

The so-called freeze forbade WPB officials to increase their programs of civilian goods manufactured

above the level of the October-November-December quarter of 1944.

This was a sharp restraint, since civilian output at that time was feeling the pinch of military reverses in Europe.

The new yardstick, still tentative but likely to be finally adopted would be this: No increase could be be authorized in a civilian product which would consume more metal than the highest quantity allotted for that product while the country was fighting a two front war.

The increase in passenger car tire allotments was attributed to reduced Army demands following the collapse of Germany. Tire manufacturers have been authorized to increase their output of civilian casings to 5,200,000 a month, a jump of 2,000,000 tires.

"Tires will be released in increasing numbers," WPB said as the production schedules climb.

SUGAR CRISIS LAID TO CCC

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Federal Groups Must Prevent Shortage, Republicans Say

Washington, May 14 (AP)—Federal agencies must prevent a sugar shortage in 1946 and 1947 or Congress must step in to protect the public, a Republican committee asserted today.

The group, composed of House members making a food study, declared the current sugar crisis is the fault of the Commodity Credit Corporation for "failure to encourage production in Puerto Rico and Cuba, where 60 per cent of our supply is grown." It charged the OPA handling of rationing had "accentuated" the shortage.

More acreage can be planted up to about June 15 for harvesting next year to furnish an added million tons if the CCC acts at once, the committee said in a report.

Cuban Stimulus Seen

"Likewise speedy action would induce sugar-beet growers to expand their production for the 1945 fall harvest," it stated.

Manuel Rionda, Cuban sugar broker, told the regular House Food Committee, as he discussed the potential size of Cuba's output:

"The mere announcement of the desire on the part of the United States to negotiate for increased supplies could give a substantial stimulus to (Cuban) production, even in the 1946 crop in Cuba."

Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.) declared Cuba has refused to sell its 1946 crop to this country unless the Government agrees to buy 1947 production as well.

Anderson made the assertion during Rionda's testimony in the committee's own investigation of the current shortage.

Report Is In Mill

Rionda said he knew of no current negotiations between this country and Cuba for the 1946 crop but that the subject had been discussed with the CCC.

"The United States Government is ready to buy Cuba's 1946 crop and the Cuban people won't sell it," Anderson continued. "Whose fault is that? Is that the fault of the United States Government?"

"I don't know," Rionda replied. "I know Cuba is disposed to sell it. It is a question of terms.'

A report on food investigations conducted by the Senate Agriculture Committee was in the mill. The group examined a proposed majority report by Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.), but took no formal action.

A Separate Statement

Thomas disclosed it includes a recommendation that price ceilings be abolished for any foods which come into plentiful supply. It calls for a "food czar," subsidies for cattle feeders and increased subsidies for meat packers.

Chairman Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio) of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, declared in a separate statement:

"If those in charge of our food program want to bring order out of this chaos, they can do it today by centralizing both production and distribution of food under one competent head and by classifying food production as an essential war industry."

NAVY CUT DUE AT WAR'S END

Admiral King Estimates 30 Per Cent Reduction

Washington, May 14 (AP)—The Navy contemplates a cut of "at least 30 per cent" in the size of the fleet, once Japan is defeated.

The Senate Appropriations Committee disclosed today that it received this estimate from Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King during closed hearings on a $23,603,775,000 naval supply bill.

This recommended appropriation represented an increase of $203,273,735 above the amount approved by the House. Most of the increase was $180,000,000 for ordnance to be spent before July 1. No details were given on this particular item, but it is known the Navy has greatly stepped up production of rockets.

Proposed Cut Tentative

The bulk of the bill is to run the Navy during the fiscal year beginning July 1. Included are items of $6,999,112,000 for pay and subsistence for navy personnel; $2,790,000,000 for maintence of the fleet; $3,000,000,000 for ordnance; $2,481,050,000 for naval aviation and $2,950,000,000 for new ship construction.

King emphasized that the proposed postwar cut of 30 per cent in the fleet was tentative and that final plans would be determined by:

1. What the national policy is to be for the defense of the United States.

2. For the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

3. What commitments the United States may have in respect to the maintenance of world peace."

Thinks Japs Have 4,000 Planes

James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, told the committee he knew of no plan to allocate any fleet units to other Allied nations."

Forrestal estimated the Japanese have 4,000 effective planes. King said the Japanese have about twenty large destroyers left, not all of those in operating condition. No testimony was made public as to other enemy ship categories.

Admiral F. J. Horne, vice chief of Naval operations, testified he believed universal military training would be needed to maintain a postwar navy of about 50,000 officers and 500,000 men. The Navy now has about 300,000 officers and 4,000,000 men.

Lend-Lease And Russia

Washington, May 14 (AP)—The State Department said today that the test for future lend-lease to Russia is "adequate information regarding the essential nature of Soviet military supply requirements" and their importance as compared with competing demands.

A statement by acting Secretary Joseph C. Grew predicted "substantial reductions" in current deliveries, but made it clear that deliveries meeting the test will continue to go forward.

Same For Other Countries

The criterion, he emphasized, is the same as for other lend-lease countries.

The acting secretary did not mention the Soviet Union in direct connection with the Japanese war, in which that country is not involved. Other officials discussing the review of Russian lend-lease, however, had pointed out that Russia is preoccupying some 500,000 of the best Japanese troops along the Manchurian border and that this benefits this country's military interests.

"Since 1941," Grew's statement said, "the United States has agreed with the Soviet Union upon annual supply programs which have been embodied in protocols. In view of the changed military situation, programs of such duration are not now required.

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Review Is Proposed

"Instead it is proposed that lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union be reviewed and continued where they are justified on the basis of adequate information regarding the essential nature of Soviet military supply requirements and in the light of competing demands, as is the practice with respect to other lend-lease countries.

"It is anticipated that, on this basis, substantial reductions in current programs for the Soviet Union will be made."

The current protocol expires June 30.

"Not Two Separate Wars"

Grew said lend-lease in general is being reviewed in the light of the end of hostilities in Europe and the transition to war only on the Pacific front. But he emphasized:

"The war we are engaged in is one war, not two separate wars, and the end of organized resistance in Europe is not the end of the war."

In that connection he devoted himself principally to discussion of the needs of occupation armies in Europe, adding:

"Future supply programs will also be designed to meet new military situations as they arise."

New Military Situation

Any such new military situations presumably would be in connection with the Pacific war, since European conflict apparently has settled down to occupation and military government.

"Occupation and military control in enemy areas are required in Europe and cannot be effectively carried out on an unstable and a disorderly continent," Grew said. "The presence of American forces in war-devastated Europe, their supply and their redeployment in connection with continuing military operations will almost certainly require lend-lease shipments.

Authorized Under Act

"If the President (of the United States) determines that lend-lease supplies must continue to move to Europe for an additional period because the prosecution of the war requires it, he is authorized to do so under the (Lend-Lease) Act.

"Of course he is also authorized to furnish necessary supplies to foreign countries on the basis of continuing hostilities in the Pacific."

Ickes Sees Aluminum Bungle

Says U. S. Funds Built Canadian Plant That Competes With Ours—Asks End of Deal.

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes charged today that Government officials bungled aluminum production early in the war and that one result is a Canadian plant built with United States funds competing with American industry.

Testifying before the Senate small business committee, Mr. Ickes urged:

1. That independent operators be encouraged to acquire and operate Government-owned aluminum plants in competition with the Aluminum Corporation of America.

2. That the contract with Aluminium Corporation of Canada be canceled or negotiated to termination. This was for 250,000,000 pounds of aluminum at the Shipshaw, Canada, power plant.

Mr. Ickes said the Shipshaw plant was built with a $68,000,000 loan, interest free. Its existence was a "surprise" to him and to President Roosevelt until 1943, he said.

He contended that it never should have been built while the great power developments of the Pacific Northwest and the Bauxite producing areas of Arkansas were available.

Bonneville Chief Testifies.

Dr. Paul Raver, Bonneville power administrator, declared that war agencies never gave him a chance to know the power needs and always looked on Bonneville and Grand Coulee as more or less "incidental." Said Dr. Raver:

"From the lessons of the Shipshaw story, Congress should turn in the post-war period toward the problem of disposing of our Government-owned aluminum plants with one conviction: We have helped others more than was necessary and now let us adopt new policies deliberately to make the utmost use of the aluminum plants we have built here for the benefit of our workers and business men, and for our own future national defense."

Mr. Ickes said the Shipshaw contract was made by Metals Reserve Corporation, a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation when Jesse Jones was chairman. He said "bungling" of the early aluminum requirements came from the OPM (Office of Production Management) — and its successor, the War Production Board. Dollar-a-year men, Mr. Ickes said, declared there was enough aluminum to go around in one breath and in another, would call it critically short.

Morse Says Situation Stinks.

Senator Morse (R.-Ore.) praised Mr. Ickes's summary of the aluminum-power situation and said that the handling of the job through the critical war years "just stinks."

Mr. Ickes said Alcoa built the Shipshaw plant because it had better labor conditions "from their viewpoint" in the province of Quebec.

"They got as far from the United States Government as they could and still sell us aluminum," he said.

The Canadian corporation is supposed to be independent of Alcoa, he said, "but they have the same board of directors and the same officers."

The aluminum policies of the OPM and the WPB served, he said, "to promote and strengthen that monopoly and its Canadian twin. There has been neglect of our own power resources and of the use of our own Government plants to the fullest extent possible."

Other private enterprise should be encouraged, he said, to either lease or obtain management contracts to run the Government plants, for "never again should this country be placed in the position of having to rely largely upon one company for so vital a war material as aluminum."

Instead of stockpiling the raw bauxite, he urged, these companies should process it and the Government could stockpile the finished aluminum. That would give the companies a good start, he said, and also relieve the heavy stockpiles of bauxite, such as the 400,000 tons in Arkansas.

POINTS ON FATS RAISED BY OPA

Lard and Cooking Oils Now at 10 a Pound

MAY 15 1945

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—The feeding of liberated Europe became a housewives' problem today with a four-point increase in the ration value of lard, shortening and cooking and salad oils. These now require ten points a pound.

This OPA action, taken at 12:01 A. M. yesterday, was accompanied by a new attack on black market operators. The OPA announced that the names of more than 3,000 price violators have been turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue so that the Government may try to recover illegal profits.

This technic—similar to the one that sent Chicago's Al Capone to Federal prison—will permit the Government to determine whether the violators have attempted any income tax evasion. It will be used in all cases, a spokesman said, where OPA discovers price violations exceeding $500.

Elsewhere on the ever-widening food front:

A tentative majority report by Senate food investigators called for creation of a food czar to centralize all Government controls, increased subsidies for meat packers and inauguration of subsidy payments to cattle feeders.

President Speaks.

President Truman said: "We must and can find a way" to share American food with "others so badly in need." Mr. Truman wrote in reply to a letter from Food for Freedom, Inc., asking him to see "for the sake of the future peace and security of this nation and of the world . . . that our food commitments abroad are faithfully kept."

These commitments led to the sudden increase in point values for fats and oils. In announcing the boost, Price Administrator Bowles pointed to the recent report of the interagency committee on foreign shipments, which said that this country must share its food supplies "to aid morale

in the United Nations and to prevent unrest and chaos in liberated countries."

The committee, headed by Foreign Economic Administrator Crowley declared that a substantial adjustment in the United States use of fats and oils would be necessary to meet the European deficit. Henceforth Americans will consume them at a rate of about thirty-six pounds a person a year, compared to the prewar average of 44.7 pounds.

COAL DELIVERIES ARE RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON, May 14.— (AP) Secretary of the Interior Ickes tonight imposed emergency controls on the delivery of anthracite to consumers in 12 Eastern states to meet a critical fuel shortage caused by the two weeks' stoppage of mining.

Ickes, acting as solid fuels administrator, forbade retail dealers, wholesalers and tidewater dock operators to deliver anthracite to any consumer having more than five days' supply of usable solid fuels on hand.

Affected are all the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, the counties of Fairfax and Arlington in Virginia and the city of Alexandria, Va.

Consumers who have five days' or less supply of coal in their bins may receive only one ton of hard coal, or enough to meet their minimum immediate needs for five days, whichever amount is larger.

Ickes also directed that preference in deliveries be given to hospitals, homes for the infirm, dairies, bakeries, laundries, poultry brooders and hatcheries, utilities, and buildings which manufacture their own power.

He authorized regional SFA representatives to relax the emergency rules where supplies permit. The Interior Secretary took action after a three-day lapse in negotiations between anthracite mine operators and the United Mine Workers union headed by John L. Lewis. About 72,000 miners have been off the job since May 1, when the old wage contract expired without agreement on a new one.

ICKES VISITS TRUMAN, SILENT ON COAL MINES

WASHINGTON, May 14—(AP) Interior Secretary Ickes conferred with President Truman for 15 minutes today but declined to comment on the nature of their discussion.

At the Interior department, it was announced that Ickes would not make a statement today regarding the anthracite mine shutdown and the anthracite contract negotiations. Ickes took over the Pennsylvania hard coal mines at Mr. Truman's direction after the negotiations became deadlocked and last week conferred with operators and United Mine Workers' representatives in an unsuccessful effort to break the deadlock.

Ickes would not say whether he discussed the anthracite situation with Mr. Truman today.

Restrictions On Trade With Belgium Lifted

Washington, May 14 (AP)—The Treasury today removed all its restrictions on private trade with Belgium, as it did with France a month ago.

As in the case of France, practical difficulties exist to postpone trade on any important scale, but at least the financial machinery for payments now exists. Belgian assets in this country are still frozen, but the Treasury announced that dollar balances acquired by Belgian banking institutions since February 2, 1945, may be freely used to make payments in this country on behalf of Belgian nationals.

Minesweeper Lost Off Okinawa

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—The loss of the minesweeper YMS-103 in the Okinawa area as the result of enemy action was announced today by the Navy. Casualties aboard the vessel, which carries a normal complement of about thirty, were reported as moderate. The next of kin have been notified.

The commander of the 136-foot ship was Lieut. (j. g.) Leslie M. Thornton Jr., son of Leslie M. Thornton of Kansas City, Mo. He took command of the YMS-103 in September, 1944, after serving as executive officer on the vessel. The Navy said that Lieut. Thornton was a survivor.

Norweb Is Named Envoy to Cuba

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated R. Henry Norweb of Ohio to be Ambassador to Cuba.

Mr. Norweb, now Ambassador to Panama, was named to succeed Spruille Braden, recently designated as Ambassador to Argentina.

Senate Ups House Figure

Washington, May 14 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee today approved a $23,603,775,000 naval supply bill, an increase of $203,273,735 over the figure approved by the House.

Among the increases was $180,000,000 for ordnance to be spent between now and July 1.

The Senate group voted $4,000,000 for the Lake Seneca (N.Y.) training station, a boost of $3,000,000 over the House figure. It said the House appropriation would require closing of the station by September 30, while it could be operated until July 1, 1946, on $4,000,000.

In deciding that Lake Seneca should continue operations, the committee made cuts in House-approved appropriations for three other training stations. These were San Diego, Cal., cut from $2,170,000 to $1,675,000; Great Lakes, from $5,700,000 to $5,300,000, and Port Deposit, Md., from $4,038,000 to $3,200,000.

The committee approved $1,500,000 for construction of a field house at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Pullman Company Job Considered By Early

Washington, May 14 (AP)—Presidential Secretary Stephen Early may go with the Pullman company when he leaves the White House June 1.

Early said today that a post with the Pullman company as an executive with headquarters in Washington was under consideration but that no final decision had been made.

Long-time press secretary to the late President Roosevelt, Early had arranged to leave his White House job prior to Mr. Roosevelt's death.

Mr. Roosevelt announced on March 24 that Early was anxious to enter private employment but that he had persuaded him to remain on his staff until a successor could be found. The agreement contemplated Early's departure June 1.

When Mr. Truman entered the White House a month ago, he said he had asked Early to stay but the latter said he still desired to be free to enter private employment at the end of this month.

Increase In Canadian Paper Output Predicted

Washington, May 14 (AP)—An increase of five or six per cent in Canadian production of pulp and paper beginning with the third quarter of the year was predicted today by the War Production Board.

The agency said Canadian officials concurred in this estimate.

WPB Puts 6 Items On Urgency List

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—The War Production Board today placed fiber containers and drums, steel drums and pails, and wooden boxes and kegs on the national production urgency list. This enables manufacturers to obtain higher ratings for man power in order to deliver high priority Government orders. The WPB said containers and packaging materials are urgently required to meet the increasing demands of the Army and Navy for shipping containers.

Becomes Truman Press Aide

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Charles G. Ross, former Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, will be sworn in tomorrow as press secretary to President Truman. Jonathan Daniels, retiring press secretary, told his last news conference today that he planned to resume his writing career.

Month Of Mourning For Roosevelt Ended

Washington, May 14 (AP)—At sundown today the month's period of mourning for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt came to an end.

Flags on Government buildings and at military and naval establishments and elsewhere will again fly at full staff tomorrow.

Mr. Roosevelt died April 12. The month of mourning was proclaimed by President Truman.

To Outdo Raids On Germany

New York, May 14 (AP)—Japan can expect heavier bombings than Germany received and "is less capable of standing them," Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansel, who was commanding general of the 21st Bomber Command on Saipan at the time of the first Tokyo raid from that base, declared today.

The general referred to yesterday's 500-plane raid on Japan and said "the figure will continue to swell. The Japanese empire will get heavier bombings than Germany, and it is less capable of standing them."

British To Take Laval To France Soon, Report

New York, May 14—Pierre Laval, former Vichy chief of Government, will be returned to France within a few days aboard a British warship to face trial as a war criminal, the Paris radio said tonight in a broadcast monitored by NBC.

Laval was interned after he arrived in Spain aboard a German plane.

National Income Up $6,000,000,000

New York, May 14 (AP) — The magazine *Sales Management* said today the national income reached a record high of $148,416,000,000 in 1944, excluding $8,350,000,000 paid members of the armed forces serving overseas, or a gain of about $6,000,000,000 over 1943.

The publication's sixteenth annual survey of buying power said California led all other states with a $933,852,000 increase, while that in Connecticut, West Virginia, Nevada, Wyoming, Delaware, Maine and South Carolina was lower than in 1943.

Long Beach Rated At Top

Long Beach, Cal., held first place in per capita income rankings of cities at $2,555. The next nine, ranging down to $2,015, were San Francisco, Seattle, Sacramento, Hartford, Conn.; Pasadena, Cal.; Spokane, Oakland, Newark and Indianapolis.

The magazine said the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and California had 41.09 per cent of the country's income and accounted for 38.86 per cent of all retail sales.

Food sales increased 86 per cent over 1939, general merchandise 107 per cent, lumber, building and hardware 29 and drugs 83, *Sales Management* added.

DEWEY CALLS FOR ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE

Says U. S. Faces Double Task of Feeding Itself and Succoring World.

ASSAILS SCARCITY PLANNING

Governor Dedicates 'MotherZero,' 1000-locker Frozen Food Storage Plant in Ithaca.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 14 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey, asserting that America faces the double task of feeding her own people and "Helping the rest of the world to get on its feet," said today that the nation must substitute an economy of abundance for "the idea of planning for scarcity."

In a Statewide radio broadcast dedicating the new "Mother Zero" 1,000-locker frozen food storage plant, he said the nation tried an economy of scarcity for many years and "ended up facing a world war with one-third of the nation undernourished."

Asserting that the results "make it clear that we need and need badly a new approach to the whole subject," he said:

"We need most of all to abandon this idea of planning for scarcity and develop an economy of abundance. We need to learn better how to use nature's bounty than how to limit it. We must think more in terms of encouraging and rewarding the tremendous production, hard work and skill of the American farmer than in paying him to suppress his ability and his skill."

The "Mother Zero" plant, built by the Cooperative Grange League Federation, will serve consumers of the Ithaca area and also will be used as a practical research laboratory for Cornell University's School of Nutrition.

Sees World Crisis in Food.

"Right now," the Governor said, "the world faces a crisis in food. Millions of liberated people are at the starvation level. And their problem is ours, because we know that stable, free governments cannot be built by frantic, starving people.'

Declaring the nation can meet this challenge in two ways, the Governor stated: "We must help other people to the limit of our capacity. We must help them replant their fields and build up their herds again. Then, by continuing our own research and development, we can lead the world to a higher standard of nutrition."

He said that despite the fact that American people are the best fed people in the world, "we are still far from being really well nourished."

"Now why is it," he asked, "that one-third of all the men who went into the Army were undernourished? Was it because we did not produce enough food in this country?

"That is obvious nonsense. During the 20s and 30s we had surpluses of cotton and grain. The Government developed great programs to pay farmers to reduce production of corn, wheat and cotton, to kill little pigs and to store surpluses in the ever normal granary.

"We saw the ironic spectacle of good things to eat going to waste on farms and in orchards just because the prices would not pay for harvesting and marketing. At the same time there were millions upon millions of people who needed the food."

Referring to the "Mother Zero" freezer which will provide research data for the School of Nutrition and several farm and consumer co-operatives and businesses interested in food processing, Gov. Dewey said: "This plant is a symbol of some of the new thinking we need. We know that people cannot buy food unless they have the money and the purchasing power.

He predicted that eventually every one could have a freezer in his own kitchen, and added: "When we store grain it slowly deteriorates. But if we feed part of it to cattle, fatten them up, slaughter them and freeze the meat we have used up that part of the surplus. We have kept men busy and employed. . . . We have an important, new additional factor which provides greater industrial participation in agriculture,

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greater stability of employment and a new means of stabilizing production from year to year."

Forecasts of a large increase in consumption of meat, dairy products, eggs and vegetables mean, the Governor said, that the "family farm will find greater stability and ever-increasing importance in the kind of agriculture which will serve these new, and ever-rising, standards of diet of a healthy people."

"Here is the symbol of a new approach to problems which have always been treated separately but in reality are one," he added. "Government alone can accomplish nothing. It can never feed a people. But it can sponsor research and help bring its findings to the home and to the farm. This we are doing in the State College, in the great new research laboratories to be erected at the Geneva experiment station and in our food and nutrition services."

Albany Schools Ban Japan From Texts

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14—(AP)—Albany public schools today stapled the Japanese section out of existence in the pre-war textbook "The Old World and its Gifts," after a civic association protested it made the Nips too kindly.

The two pages on Japan were ordered stapled together by John W. Park, superintendent of schools, following complaint of the nearby Rotterdam, N. Y., Civic Association. Parks said he had received no direct protest.

"The book, used for reference by fifth and sixth grade pupils, characterized the Japs as "a clean, alert, intelligent people," who acquired new land because it is almost impossible for so many people to make a living on their small islands."

The Rotterdam education board and school superintendent planned a meeting to consider what disposition to make of the book.

BILL TO CURB NEWS MEN UP

Massachusetts Senator Asks Immediate Action

Boston, May 14 (AP)—Senator Clifford R. Cusson (R., Haverhill) told the Massachusetts Senate today that he was in favor of "dangerous laws," because "we need them if we're going to put these reporters and newspaper men where they belong."

Cusson asked for immediate action on a bill which would remove the word "knowingly" from a statute setting up penalties for making or publishing false statements about candidates for political office.

The present law forbids making misstatements about candidates and establishes the penalties for "knowingly" violating the law at a fine up to $1,000 or jail up to six months.

Called Dangerous Bill

Senator John W. Mackay (R., Quincy) won postponement until totmorrow, remarking that removal of the qualifying word "knowingly" "would make one subject to criminal prosecution for an innocent misstatement."

"This is a thoroughly dangerous bill," Mackay said, "and I think the Senate would be advised to go very slowly with it."

Cusson, who is chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Election Laws, defended the bill.

"If this is a dangerous law," Cusson replied, "then we need them if we are going to put these reporters and newspaper men where they belong.

Cut Off Retraction Provision

"This bill is intended to protect the members of this Senate," Cusson declared. "Only last week a newspaper made a misstatement about me—said I was in favor of a 1-cent increase in the gas tax, while I had written to the granges all over the state saying that I was opposed."

The bill, as filed originally by Representative Colin J. Cameron (D., Amesbury) had a provision that the penalties would not apply if the author of the misstatement published a retraction.

The committee on election laws cut off the retraction provision, however, before reporting the bill to the Senate.

Morgenthau Says 8th Loan Probably Will Come In Fall

Buffalo, May 14 (AP) — Formally launching the $14,000,000,000 7th War Loan drive in Buffalo, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., sounded a call tonight for a "return to serious business" after exultatio nover victory in Europe.

Our business, he said in a broadcast, is two-fold: "Taming and civilizing the Japanese in the East," and "helping to rebilt civilization in the West."

Luxuries Short For Long While

"Peacetime goods—the luxuries and pleasures we would like to enjoy—will be in extremely short supply for a long while to come," he declared. "The bulk of our productive resources must continue to be devoted to war and to binding up the wounds of war."

Earlier, Morgenthau told a press conference:

"Chances are good that we'll have an eight war loan in the early fall."

Government expenditures will be as high in the next five or six months as in the last five or six," he added. "Not only will there be no letup in expenditures, but also will need just as much revenue as ever—which includes taxes."

Stilwell Gives Warning

Gen. Joseph Stillwell, commander of the Army ground forces, who took part in the broadcast, with Secretary Morganthau asserted:

"This war is a good way from being won. We are just entering the inner ring of the Japanese defenses. These defenses are proving hard to break, and there is no reason to believe that they will become weaker as we approach the main islands of Japan.

"There is only one way to shorten the war in the Pacific; that is, to throw the full strength of our power against our enemy in the shortest possible time. To do this will take a lot of work, a lot of fighting and a lot of money. . . ."

'44 War Cost 86 Billion

Cleveland, May 14 (AP)—War, the world's biggest business during the past five years, cost the United States more than $86,000,000,000 during 1944, Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres said today.

Writing in the Cleveland Trust Company's monthly business bulletin, the company's vice president reported war expenditures equaled other government disbursements in 1941 but by 1944 they had increased nearly seven times.

"War has been the world's biggest business during the past five years," said Ayres. "Now it has reached and passed the peak of its expansion and the processes of contraction have begun. They will continue for a long time, perhaps for another five years.

One Big Customer

"During the past five expansion years business has been dominated by one big customer, the national government. That customer has been insatiable in its demands, imperative in its specifications, intolerant of delays, and generous in its payments."

Terming these years "a period of educational experience for business," the retired army officer declared:

"Business men have had more experience in the practical arts of co-operation than ever before. In manufacturing, the vast expansion of subcontracting has made co-operation essential and within individual plants there has been more effective co-operation between managements and wage workers than ever before.

"In almost every field of business activity, managements have learned much about the training of new workers than they ever knew before. This is especially true with respect to the training of women, and of young beginners of both sexes.

New Series Of Problems

"Finally business has learned a great deal about government, and perhaps government has benefited from its increased contacts with business. A war economy is in large measure a planned economy, and both business and the general public have learned a great deal about that during these war years."

Referring to America's burden in battle-scarred Europe, Ayres said "our share of responsibility for the peacetime economy there is gravely heavy. Germany has been defeated, but the great surrender does not terminate our difficult tasks there. Instead, it substitutes a new series of problems of the most serious sort."

WARD OPINION CHANGE ASKED

U.S. Seeks Right For Seizure By Army In Wartime

Chicago, May 14 (AP)—The Federal Government today asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to adjudge Montgomery Ward & Co. a war-production plant subject to legal seizure by the Army in wartime.

Government and company counsel argued for 90 minutes, principally over a definition of "production," as the United States went before the three-judge court to seek reversal of a district court ruling that army occupation of sixteen Ward properties in seven cities December 28 was invalid.

Case Under Advisement

The United States Supreme Court earlier declined to rule directly on the question without exhausting lower court procedure. Under the District Court ruling of Judge Philip L. Sullivan on January 27, the Army retained possession of the properties pending a final judgment.

At the conclusion of today's arguments the Appeals Court, consisting of Judges Evan A. Evans, Otto Kerner and Will M. Sparks, took the case under advisement.

President Roosevelt directed the Army to take over the properties in an executive order in which he said Ward's defiance of War Labor Board directives endangered war production. Judge Sullivan ruled this action had no statutory or constitutional basis.

"A Word Of Broad Meaning"

Today's arguments were submitted by Hugh B. Cox, assistant United States Solicitor General, for the Government, and Stuart Ball, for the company.

Cox contended the nation's second largest mail order concern was engaged in war production because "production" is a word of broad meaning, not limited to manufacture alone. He said the storing, distributing and supplying of essential and critical goods was production and that the company thus was subject to seizure under the War Labor Disputes Act.

More Than Maunfacturing

Ball conceded the company recognized production is more than manufacturing but that "we believe the obvious meaning of the word is the bringing into existence of something that did not exist in that form before." He asserted none of Ward's factories and only a few of its retail outlets had been seized. Those occupied by the Army, he added, included plants where no strike had occurred or had been threatened.

The Government attorney asserted Ward's had applied for 35,000 priorities and "repeatedly represented that they were for articles essential to the war effort." Ball answered that the priorities were sought to replace merchandise carried in stock by other merchants dealing in general lines of merchandise.

United Air Lines Elects Eric Johnston

Chicago, May 14 (A. P.)—Election of Eric Johnston, Spokane, Wash., business executive and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, as a director of United Air Lines was announced today by United's president, U. A. Patterson. Johnston takes the place of Sumner Sewall who recently became president of American Export Airlines.

LATIN AMERICAN AGREEMENT NEAR ON SECURITY PACT

Foreign Ministers of Nine Nations in General Accord on Plan.

FINAL DECISION NEAR

Big-Five Statesmen Try for Agreements on Trusteeships.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14—(AP) American republics neared agreement tonight on regional security, big-five statesmen tried for accord on trusteeships, and committees deferred showdowns on three other big, interwoven issues of the United Nations conference.

Foreign ministers of nine Latin American nations were described as in general agreement with Secretary of State Stettinius on a United States plan which would let Pan-American act to repeal armed attack if a world security organization failed to settle a dispute peacefully.

To Report Today

They went out to consult other Latin American statesmen and arranged to report back to Stettinius tomorrow. Cuban Ambassador Guillermo Belt predicted a final decision within 24 hours.

Delegates of the United States, France, Russia, Britain and China went into consultation tonight to attempt to solidify their views on establishment of international guardianships for dependent and strategic areas of the post-war world.

But in the working committees, delegates talked, but didn't vote, on these pertinent questions:

Should a general assembly of all the United Nations have authority to reject or approve action of the world organization's security council—the agency which under present plans would be the major peace-enforcement body?

Should the assembly be able, on its own initiative, to make recommendations on any peace-keeping matters being dealt with by the council?

Should a non-member of the council whose armed forces might be used to prevent war have the right to sit in when the council is deciding whether to apply armed might?

Big, Little Powers Tussle

Mixed up in these three questions is a tug of war going on between big and little powers. The big ones want peace-keeping authority concentrated among themselves. They argue they are the countries which will have to make the major contributions of fighting men and equipment.

Little countries contend they have as much interest in maintaining peace as do the more powerful states.

Should the assembly have the right to review council decisions, the whole concept of a world security organization as now drawn up would be destroyed.

Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex), an American delegate, argued against that power for the assembly, declaring the council must have undiluted authority to act promptly and continually.

Other committees debated whether a world charter should incorporate a Ukrainian proposal that each United Nation pledge "all working people the right to work," and over a New Zealand suggestion to guarantee the sanctity of treaties and the territory of each member state.

There were no decisions on those points, either.

Still another committee adopted a restriction on membership in the world organization. To original language stating that membership is open to all peace-loving states, it added that the condition that these states must, in the organization's judgment, be "able and ready to accept and carry out the obligations" in the projected world charter.

SOVIET HAS WON SOME BIG GAINS AT CONFERENCE

Moves Into Position Once Dominated by Britain and United States.

HAS THREE MAIN OBJECTIVES

Policy Is Seen Aimed at Russian Security, Future Influence and Moral Leadership.

San Francisco, May 14 (A. P.).—Anglo-American-Russian maneuvers for post-war world leadership are developing at top speed behind the scenes of the United Nations Conference. So far, Russia is credited by her western Allies with some major gains.

The Soviet Union, moving firmly into a situation once dominated by Anglo-American policies, is regarded by Anglo-American officials as seeking at least three main objectives in her foreign policy:

1. Arrangements for her own security—first by lining her strategic borders with governments Moscow considers friendly (in Poland, for example) and by laying down protective treaties, as with France and Britain; second, by helping develop and support the World Security organization being planned here.

2. Building up a case which will enable Moscow to bid for what it might call "moral leadership" of the world. This follows the line of showing Russia as a champion of democratic rights and freedoms and the western powers as defenders of conservatism. In keeping with it was Foreign Commissar Molotov's fight against admitting Argentina to the conference; his efforts to have the World Trade Union Congress represented, and his proposal that dependent peoples under trusteeship be promised eventual freedom.

Preparing Future Influence.

3. Preparing a firm basis for Russia's maximum influence in the power politics of the future. Russia's proposal that the Big Five sit in as permanent members of a trusteeship council is seen as a move in this direction; so is the Soviet recommendation that the proposed World Security Council, under Big Five control, have the final word on setting up military bases in international territories.

Russia's moves here are being studied intently by British and United States authorities because she is relatively new to the international scene. Only now are her post-war policies as a great military, political and geograhical power—and potentially a large industrial power—beginning to take shape.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden left for London yesterday, flying by way of Washington. Molotov had taken off four days earlier. Foreign Minister Bidault of France may be the next to leave.

The British delegation is now headed by the Earl of Halifax, Ambassador to Washington. It issued a statement saying that Eden leaves San Francisco with the knowledge that much progress has been made.

In London Prime Minister Churchill made an Empire broadcast in which he said "we must labor that the world organization which the United Nations are creating at San Francisco does not become an idle name, does not become a shield for the strong and a mockery for the weak."

Warns Against Distortion.

Churchill, who with President Truman is struggling with Premier Stalin at the moment over the badly tangled Polish situation, also caught attention here with these words:

"On the continent of Europe we have yet to make sure that the simple and honorable purposes for which we entered the war are not brushed aside or overlooked in the months following our success, and the words freedom, democracy and liberation are not distorted from their true meaning as we have understood them."

Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China has been in Washington but is expected back for most or all of the conference, and Secretary of State Stettinius likewise will see it through, though he may have to go to Washington briefly.

A dispatch from the Chinese capital said that Soong might visit Moscow to try to ascertain Soviet intentions in Eastern Asia.

Problems of the Pacific are cropping up, particularly true with respect to trusteeships. The United States, with an eye on future Pacific bases in islands captured from Japan, is opposing the Soviet suggestion that the security council would have to approve such developments.

A solution of the other big conference problem—how to tie regional defense systems into a world league—appears much closer. It is recognized that the Pan-American system will have to be given power to act in emergency but that the authority of the world council will remain supreme.

Nations Rule Out Discussion Of Palestine

Conference Committee To Keep Represented Countries From Prejudicing Jews' Status.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14—(AP)—Palestine has been ruled out as a topic of discussion at the United Nations conference, it was revealed today by Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand.

Fraser, who heads the trusteeships committee, told a news conference, however, that the countries represented here would guard carefully against prejudicing the status of Palestine during their talks aimed at setting up new mandate machinery.

"No power wants to alter the situation of any mandate without consulting the people directly concerned," he assured.

Received Documents

Fraser said he had received several documents asking that Palestine's status be protected at the conference here.

Strong objections have been lodged with the British government by Jewish organizations to the invitation just issued by the new league of Arab states for Palestine to join their bloc.

Dr. Nahum Goldman, representative for the Jewish agency for Palestine at the League of Nations, said today a majority of the world's Jewish organizations fear that any move by the Arab league to recognize Palestine as an Arab state might prejudice the Jewish desire to gain Palestine as a free Jewish homeland.

He told a news conference the Jews wish to protect the unique mandate under which Palestine was ruled during the life of the old League of Nations. The Palestinian mandate, Goldman said, specifically states, that Palestine should be ruled for the benefit of Jews outside Palestine, rather than for the people inside it.

To Safe-guard Rights

The conference also is being asked to safe-guard the rights of Jewish people to immigrate into Palestine, in whatever trusteeship program is written here. A British white paper of 1939, Goldman said, has practically stopped their immigration rights.

The Jewish organizations are asking further that whatever "temporary mandate" for Palestine is set up shall carry provisions for "reciprocal" trade arrangements. Goldman said the old mandate left Palestine open as a world market with the result that Japan and Germany dumped cheap goods.

Goldman said he spoke for these organizations: the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Conference, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Central Jewish Committee of Argentina and the Central Jewish Committee of Mexico.

Prague In Running For World Capital

San Francisco, May 14 (AP)—The Soviet Union was reported today to have suggested that the Czechoslovakian capital of Prague become the seat of the new United Nations organization.

A municipal delegation from Philadelphia will reach San Francisco tomorrow to press the claim of that cradle of American independence to be the new world capital.

U.S. Cities Ambitious

The question of a permanent location for the international organization is expected to come up for a decision by the United Nations conference after all amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals have been cleared.

Reports circulated that the Russians had indicated they favored Prague, although they were understood earlier to support Vienna. The Czech delegation said it had heard Prague mentioned in general conversation, but had received no instructions from its Government and had taken no position on the subject.

A United States official estimated 45 American cities wanted to become the new "Geneva," but, Philadelphia was apparently putting on the strongest campaign.

POWER OF COURT PARLEY PROBLEM

San Francisco, May 14 (A. P.).—The statute of a new international court of justice may be presented to the United Nations Assembly for approval within ten days.

Members of the Drafting Committee said today that all points had been agreed on tentatively with the exception of "obligatory jurisdiction." Thus far, committee delegates have been unable to agree on whether the court's decisions will be binding or merely advisory.

The "obligatory jurisdiction" question, which would force a nation to bring its disputes to the court, occasioned another showdown. The small nations favor compulsory jurisdiction. The big powers have hedged on this point. Small nation delegates on the committee contend that if this article is not included in the statute, the new court will have no power. The small nations insist that it is their right to bring a big power into court.

The committee has agreed to propose to the conference that the new court be established at The Hague, site of the old court.

London, May 14 (AP)—The brussels radio said tonight a strike of coal miners had created a fuel shortage compelling the restriction of street cars, regional railway service and industrial operations throughout Belgium.

a proclamation by the minister of communications said the "present stocks of coal do not allow the maintenance of street cars either in brussels or in the provinces on a normal scale."

beginning tomorrow, street cars, regional railways and electric

trains will cease running after 8 p.m. and day-time service will be strictly limited.

"only vital industries and industries relative to food supplies will be allowed full electric power," said the announcement, adding that "radio transmissions from the brussels radio will be cut drastically."

sa-wheelers 02046aor-333pew

LONDON, MAY 14, (AP)- THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT FORMER MAYOR KOESSER, WHO HAD BEEN SACKED AS MAYOR OF WEISBADEN BY THE NAZIS IN 1933, HAD BEEN REAPPOINTED AS MAYOR OF THE COTY BY THE ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

MAY 15 1945

APR WHELLER'S 02224 TPK 1700

LONDON, MAY 14, (AP)- AIR VICE-MARSHALL D.C.T. BENNET, 34, WHO CREATED THE RAF'S "PATHFINDER" FORCE AND DEVEKOPED THE TECHNIQUE OF ASTRO-NAVIGATION WHICH REVOLUTIONIZED THE RAF BOMBING SYSTEM, WAS ELECTED TODAY AS THE UNOPPOSED LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT FROM MIDDLESBROUGH WEST.

THE VACANCY WAS CAUSED BY THE DEATH OF HARCOURT JOHNSTONE, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

APR WHELLER'S 02159 TPK 1625

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)--HENRY MOLLISON, A VETERAN BRITISH STAGE AND SCREEN ACTOR, RETURNED TO LONDON TODAY AFTER FIVE YEARS IN GERMAN HANDS CONVINCED THAT THE "GERMANS DESERVE EVERYTHING THEY GET."

MAY 15 1945

ON A WORLD TOUR WITH "IDIOT'S DELIGHT" WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT, MOLLISON SAID HE SENT HIS WIFE AND STEPSON TO HIS MOTHER'S HOME IN HOLLYWOOD WHILE HE SET OUT FOR CANADA ON A TRAMP STEAMER. A GERMAN RAIDER SANK THE SHIP AND MOLLISON WAS IMPRISONED WITH 359 OTHERS IN THE HOLD OF THE ENEMY VESSEL.

"WE WERE JUST ONE MASS OF STINKING, STARVING HUMANITY," HE SAID TODAY. "THAT CAPTAIN FLOUTED ALL THE LAWS OF WAR. SOME OF THE MEN WHO HAD BEEN ON THE ALTMARK DESCRIBED THAT NOTORIOUS FLOATING PRISON AS A PALACE COMPARED WITH THE ONE WE WERE ON."

LATER- MOLLISON SAID. HE WAS CONFINED TO MERCHANT NAVY PRISON CAMP

NEAR BERCHTESGADEN.

"WE WERE ALWAYS BEING THREATENED THAT IF WE DID NOT BEHAVE WE WOULD BE

MAY 15 1945

SENT TO DACHAU."

MOLLISON PLANS TO RETURN TO THE STAGE AFTER A SHORT HOLIDAY. HE APPEARE

IN "RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" IN NEW YORK IN 1934 IN HIS FIRST AMERICAN APPEAR-

ANCE AND FROM THERE WENT TO HOLLYWOOD, WHERE HE PLAYED IN NUMEROUS PICTURES

FONDA 2032 GT 310P

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE MAIN STREETS OF BERLIN HAVE BEEN CLEARED OF RUBBLE AND "ROUND-THE-CLOCK TRAFFIC IS PERMITTED."

SECTIONS OF THE CAPITAL'S SUBWAY SYSTEM WILL BE IN OPERATION AGAIN ON MAY 25, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

REPORTING THAT FACTORIES ARE RESUMING OPERATION, THE RADIO SAID ELECTRICITY SOON WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE RESIDENTS OF 10,000 BLOCKS OF APARTMENT HOUSES.

EJ1023PEW

MAY 15

GEN.KONSTANTAN SANATESCU, WHO FORMED A GOVERNMENT WHEN KING MIHAI TOOK THE LEAD IN OVERTHROWING THE IRON GUARD REGIME OF MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU AND SUED FOR PEACE WITH THE ALLIES LAST AUGUST, WAS AMONG THE DEFENDANTS, THE BROADCAST SAID. ANTONESCU, HOWEVER, WAS NOT LISTED.

EJ844PEW

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-BRITAIN IS FACING ITS BIGGEST COAL CRISIS SINCE THE WAR STARTED AS A RESULT OF STEADILY DECREASING PRODUCTION, THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED TODAY.

DECLARING THAT BRITAIN NOW IS PRODUCING APPROXIMATELY 185,000,000 TONS OF COAL ANNUALLY COMPARED WITH 235,000,000 BEFORE THE WAR, THE ASSOCIATION'S MINING CORRESPONDENT SAID:

"THE COAL WE HAVE TO SUPPLY TO SHIPS AND FOR THE SERVICE OF THE ARMED FORCES HAS TO BE SQUEEZED OUT BY COMPELLING THE HOME CONSUMER TO DO WITH LESS."

HE SAID THERE NOW ARE 50,000 FEWER MINERS AT WORK THAN FIVE YEARS AGO.

JR736AEW

BY FLIGHT LIEUT.TED FARAH

FORMER CANADIAN PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-DEMONSTRATIONS SWEPT DUBLIN, CAPITAL OF NEUTRAL EIRE, FOR THREE DAYS FOLLOWING THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER--BUT MOSTLY THEY WERE HIGH-SPIRITED SHENANIGANS REFLECTING CONFLICTING IRISH PASSIONS.

MAY 15 1945

MONDAY NIGHT, WHEN I ARRIVED FOLLOWING THE UNOFFICIAL PEACE REPORT, A GAILY DEFIANT PARADE OF TRINITY COLLEGE STUDENTS MARCHED ALONG DUBLIN'S FAMOUS GRAFTON STREET. THE STUDENTS HUNG THE UNION JACK FROM A WINDOW OF THE COLLEGE. CROWDS GATHERED.

ANTI-BRITISH FACTIONS PROTESTED AND HEAVED STONES. A GROUP RUSHED THE BUILDING AND TORE DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG. THAT WAS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF FLAG-RAISING AND TEARING-DOWN INCIDENTS AROUND THE COLLEGE.

THE DISTURBANCES SPREAD MONDAY NIGHT TO THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE'S OFFICE AND TO THE AMERICAN CONSULATE WHERE WINDOWS WERE BROKEN. THERE WERE APOLOGIES FROM THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS CROWDS MASSED ABOUT THE COLLEGE GREEN, BUT THE DUBLIN POLICE HAD THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL.

EJ1127PEW

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE WHEREABOUTS OF NAZI GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER REMAINED IN DOUBT TODAY AS UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT HE WAS IN ALLIED CUSTODY WERE FOLLOWED BY EQUALLY UNAUTHENTICATED ASSERTIONS THAT HE IS STILL HIDING OUT SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY.

A DISPATCH FROM PARIS SAID YESTERDAY THAT AN OFFICER RETURNED FROM THE FRONT HAD DECLARED HIMMLER TO BE IN ALLIED CUSTODY AFTER BEING HELD UNDER HOUSE ARREST BY GRAND ADM. KARL DOENITZ, BUT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID IT HAD "NO CONFIRMATION OF THE RUMOR."

A BBC BROADCAST LATER SAID HIMMLER WAS STILL AT LARGE BUT "OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAVE SEEN HIMMLER WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS AND DECLARED HE WAS HIDING NEARBY, GUARDED BY SS TROOPS."

THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED LUXEMBOURG RADIO, MEANWHILE SAID NAZI REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, NOW IN ALLIED HANDS, WOULD BE TRIED FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CZECH TOWN OF LIDICE AND THE MURDER OF ITS TOWNSPEOPLE.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT CZECH AND POLISH REPRESENTATIVES WOULD ACT AS PROSECUTORS AND THAT WALTER DARRE, FORMER GERMAN FOOD MINISTER,

[illegible]

ACT AS PROSECUTORS AND THAT WALTER DARRE, FORMER GERMAN FOOD MINISTER, ACCUSED OF BEING GOERING'S ASSISTANT IN THE LIDICE MASSACRE ALSO WOULD FACE WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HOWARD COWAN CABLED FROM GERMANY THAT U.S. SEVENTH ARMY AUTHORITIES HAD UNCOVERED EVIDENCE THAT GOERING WAS ONE OF THE BIGGEST THIEVES THE WORLD EVER HAS KNOWN.

COWAN SAID INVESTIGATORS HAD FOUND CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOERING AND ALFRED ROSENBERG, NAZI MINISTER OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN EASTERN OCCUPIED AREAS, EXPLAINING IN DETAIL HOW TO LOOT MUSEUMS.

JR726AEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH LANCASTER BOMBER "ARIES" HAS SET OUT ON A SERIES OF FLIGHTS OVER THE NORTH POLE TO COLLECT SCIENTIFIC, NAVIGATIONAL, AND AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

SPONSORED BY THE EMPIRE AIR NAVIGATION SCHOOL OF THE RAF FLYING TRAINING COMMAND, THE EXPEDITION IS IN COMMAND OF WING CMDR.D.C. MCKINLEY, FLYING THE SAME PLANE IN WHICH HE FLEW AROUND THE WORLD IN A NAVIGATIONAL MISSION LAST AUTUMN. AND TOURED THE UNITED STATES.

CANADA, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CREW OF 11, WITH FOOD AND EQUIPMENT FOR FOUR WEEKS AND WITH ARCTIC SURVIVAL KITS, IS FLYING TO ICELAND ON THE FIRST STAGE. FROM THERE IT WILL FLY OVER THE GEOGRAPHICAL NORTH POLE, RETURNING TO ICELAND, AND THEN WILL FLY OVER THE MAGNETIC POLE TO CANADA AND BACK ACROSS THE MAGNETIC FIELD TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS, THE EXPEDITION WILL "STUDY NAVIGATION IN CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY POLAR FLYING, EXAMINE THE BEHAVIOR OF COMPASSES, RADAR INSTALLATIONS, AND AUTOMATIC DEAD RECKONING GEAR, COLLECT DATA ON ENGINE HANDLING AND PERFORMANCE, AND COLLECT MAGNETIC AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA," THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EWT, TONIGHT, MAY 14).

QQ335PEW

STAFF, WHO WAS CAPTURED YESTERDAY BY THE SEVENTH.

GUDERIAN WAS ONE OF GERMANY'S TOP GENERALS IN THE POLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS. HE WAS MADE CHIEF OF STAFF OF ARMORED FORCES IN 1934 AND COMMANDER OF A TANK DIVISION IN 1935. IT WAS GUDERIAN WHO SMASHED THROUGH LUXEMBOURG IN 1940, MADE THE BREAKTHROUGH AT SEDAN AND SENT HIS FORCES CHARGING TO THE SEA. HIS TROOPS WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO MEET DISASTER ON THE APPROACHES TO MOSCOW IN NOVEMBER, 1941.

EARLY IN 1943 HE WAS ELEVATED TO INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ALL GERMAN TANK FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT, AND LAST YEAR, AFTER THE ATTEMPT TO ASSINATE HITLER, HE WAS MADE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF. FROM LATE IN 1944 TO EARLY IN 1945 HE WAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL NAZI FORCES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

ALLIED PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS IN ROME SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON HAD BANNED FURTHER PRESS INTERVIEWS WITH CAPTURED PRISONERS, INTERNEES OR PERSONS LIKELY TO FACE CHARGES OF BEING WAR CRIMINALS.

KA249PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD PRISONERS (A153 DAY) X-X X BEING WAR CRIMINALS.

AT LEAST FOUR TUESDAY MORNING NEWSPAPERS IN LONDON CARRIED PICTURES OF GOERING GIVING A PRESS INTERVIEW BENEATH A WILLOW TREE AND LINKED THEM WITH A PHOTOGRAPH OF FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING, AFTER DINNER AT BERCHTESGADEN, WITH BRIG.GEN.J.HIGGINS AND MAJ.GEN. MAXWELL D.TAYLOR OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY.

ALL PUBLISHED EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT REPUDIATING FRATERNIZATION BY GERMAN AND AMERICAN OFFICERS.

THE DAILY MIRROR PRINTED A LETTER FROM A BRITISH SERGEANT TO HIS REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT COMPLAINING OF "THE FOUL INSULT" TO BRITISH TROOPS WHO, HE SAID, HAD BEEN ORDERED TO SALUTE GERMAN OFFICERS.

"PERSONALLY, I SHOULD PREFER TO SHOOT THEM RATHER THAN SALUTE THEM," WROTE SGT.E.L.EVANS. "I, LIKE COUNTLESS MILLIONS, HAVE SACRIFICED SIX YEARS OF MY LIFE TO BRING THE HUN TO HIS KNEES. THOUSANDS HAVE MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE FIGHTING THE NAZI BEAST. WHY SHOULD WE BE ORDERED TO SALUTE THE BEAST THAT WE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING SINCE 1939?"

WAR OFFICE SOURCES SAID THEY WERE UNAWARE OF ANY SUCH SALUTE ORDER.

EJ112OPEW

30.24 25777

paris, may 14-(ap)-former premier paul reynaud, who will be france's star witness against petain when the aged marshal is brought to trial, gave a description to pierre bouchardon, president of the high court.

details of the hour-long interview were lacking but it was understood bouchardon asked reynaud about circumstances leading up to the signing of the armistice for which petain originally asked.

gen. maxime weygand, french army commander at the time of france's fall, also was questioned by representatives of the high court.

sa-morins 01940amr-308pew

PARIS, MAY 14-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 PERSONS, INCLUDING SOME FRENCH OFFICIALS AND EUROPEAN CIVILIANS, WERE SHOT BY BERBERS IN UPRISINGS WHICH STRUCK ISOLATED MOUNTAIN TOWNS IN ALGERIA DURING THE VICTORY WEEK CELEBRATIONS, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT.

A COMMUNIQUE OF THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR SAID THAT POLICE, SOLDIERS AND PLANES HAD BEEN USED TO RESTORE ORDER. THE ATTACKS STARTED AND MAY 8 AND LASTED THREE DAYS, SPREADING THROUGH NUMEROUS VILLAGES IN THE VICINITY OF SETIF AND GUELMA.

APL LONGS 02303 JB 540PEW

IN ADDITION TO THE COMBAT MISSIONS HE WAS DECORATED FOR, WIANT FLEW ON THE FIRST SUPERFORTRESS RAID OVER JAPAN IN JUNE, 1944.

THE CITATION WHICH WAS APPROVED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT JUST NOW CAUGHT UP WITH WIANT. THE CITATION STATES:

"FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHTS DURING THE PERIOD DEC.26,1942 TO SEPT.6,1943. WIANT VOLUNTARILY ACCOMPANIED AIR CREWS OF MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBARDMENT AIRCRAFT ON APPROXIMATELY 15 COMBAT MISSIONS OVER HEAVILY DEFENDED CITIES IN BURMA, THAILAND, CHINA AND INDO-CHINA WHERE HE REPEATEDLY WAS SUBJECTED TO ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTER PLANE ATTACK.

"WIANT'S ASSOCIATION WITH THE MILITARY FORCES HAS DONE MUCH TO FOSTER HIGH MORALE AMONG COMBAT CREWS. HIS ACHIEVEMENT HAS BEEN OF INCALCUABLE VALUE IN PRESENTING TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THROUGH THE UNIVERSAL COVERAGE OF THE AMERICAN PRESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AIR POWER IN GENERAL AND PARTICULARLY ITS STRATEGIC POSSIBILITIES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER."

MRS.WIANT LIVES AT SUNNYSIDE, N.Y.

MAY 15 1945

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

DA916AEW

WITH THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, MAY 14-(AP)-FROM KOENIGSTEIN FORTRESS, GERMANY'S PRIZE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NOW IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIED ZONE, A NINTH ARMY TASK FORCE HAS BROUGHT BACK 70 FRENCH GENERALS, MOST OF THE NETHERLANDS GENERAL STAFF AND 64 AMERICANS.

THREE DAYS AFTER THE WAR ENDED ELEMENTS OF MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT'S 76TH INFANTRY DIVISION TRAVELED 70 MILES THROUGH SCATTERED UNITS OF FRIENDLY RUSSIAN TROOPS TO BRING THE NOTABLE LIBERATED PRISONERS BACK FROM THE FAMINE AND DISEASE-RAVAGED FORTRESS SOUTHEAST OF DRESDEN.

THE DIVISION TASK FORCE TOOK OFF AFTER TWO IMPRISONED AMERICANS, MAJ.LAURENCE BOWLBY, ENID, OKLA., AND CAPT.JOHN A.HANSON, FARGO, N.D., MADE THEIR WAY TO THE COMMAND POST AND TOLD OF THE TERRIBLE CONDITIONS OF THOSE STILL TRAPPED IN THE FORMIDABLE 17TH CENTURY STRONGHOLD FROM WHICH GEN.HENRI GIRAUD MADE HIS DRAMATIC ESCAPE IN MARCH, 1942.

AMONG THOSE FREED WERE SIX OTHER U.S. OFFICERS AND 56 EMACIATED ENLISTED MEN.

BECAUSE OF THEIR CRITICAL PHYSICAL CONDITION, THE NAMES OF MANY OF THOSE RESCUED MAY NOT YET BE RELEASED. BESIDES BOWLBY AND HANSON THEY INCLUDED LT.ELDON L.ALIG, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND PFC.ARTHUR NOBLIN, AKRON, OHIO.

AMBULANCE TRUCKS BROUGHT THE ERSTWHILE PRISONERS BACK TO 76TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, FROM WHICH THE HIGH RANKING OFFICERS WERE FLOWN TO PARIS.

EJ1131PEW

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN EUROPE, MAY 14-(AP)-A CANADIAN FAR EASTERN FORCE WILL BE ORGANIZED ON AMERICAN LINES, WILL USE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT AND WILL SERVE WITH THE AMERICANS, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TONIGHT.

TERMS OF SERVICE IN THE FAR EAST HAVE NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM OTTAWA BUT CANADIANS WHO INTEND TO VOLUNTEER HOPE THEY WILL RECEIVE AMERICAN RATES OF PAY.

-DASH-

IN OTTAWA THE CANADIAN PRESS SAID IT HAD BEEN LEARNED RELIABLY THAT THE CABINET WOULD MEET WEDNESDAY TO APPROVE A SCALE OF PAY FOR THE CANADIAN FAR EAST FORCE AND THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE RATE WOULD INCREASE WITH EACH SIX MONTHS OF SERVICE, ALTHOUGH NO FIGURES WERE DISCLOSED.

EJ841PEW

THE DEPARTING GERMANS WILL BE PERMITTED TO USE ONLY THEIR OWN TRANSPORT AND WILL BE FORCED TO LEAVE BEHIND THOUSANDS OF BICYCLES AND HORSE VEHICLES, TRUCKS AND AUTOMOBILES "REQUISITIONED" FROM THE DUTCH. DUTCH SS TROOPS WILL BE WEEDED OUT AND TURNED OVER TO THE QUEEN'S GOVERNMENT FOR DISPOSITION.

MAY 15 1945

KA1224PEW

DASH MATTER FOLLOW 12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS GUDERIAN

-DASH-

GUDERIAN WAS ONE OF GERMANY'S TOP GENERALS IN THE POLISH, FRENCH AND EAST FRONT CAMPAIGNS.

BORN IN 1888 AT CHELMNO (CULM) ON THE VISTULA IN POLAND, HE HAD BEEN A GENERAL STAFF OFFICER SINCE 1917. IN 1930 HE TOOK OVER THE COMMAND OF A MOTORIZED DIVISION IN BERLIN AND EVER SINCE HAD BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH GERMANY'S ARMORED FORCES. HE WAS MADE CHIEF OF STAFF OF ARMORED TROOPS IN 1934 AND COMMANDER OF A TANK DIVISION IN 1935. HE PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA AND THE SUDENTENLAND IN 1937 AND 1938.

GUDERIAN LED THE 19TH ARMY GROUP IN THE INVASION OF POLAND, LEADING THE THRUST ACROSS THE NAREW AND CAPTURING BREST-LITOVSK.

IN 1940 IT WAS GUDERIAN WHO SMASHED THROUGH LUXEMBOURG, MADE THE BREAKTHROUGH AT SEDAN AND SENT HIS UNITS THROUGH ST.QUENTIN TO THE SEA. IN JUNE, 1940, COMMANDING THE "GROUP GUDERIAN," HE SLASHED BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE TO THE SWISS BORDER.

GUDERIAN WAS COMMANDER OF THE TANK CORPS WHICH ATTACKED MOSCOW FROM THE SOUTHWEST. HIS WERE AMONG THE FIRST TROOPS TO MEET DISASTER ON THE APPROACHES TO MOSCOW IN NOVEMBER, 1941, IN THE BATTLES AROUND BRYANSK AND VYAZMA.

DESPITE RUMORS OF HIS FALL IN THE FAVOR OF ADOLF HITLER AS A RESULT OF THESE DEFEATS, HE WAS ELEVATED TO THE POST OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ALL NAZI TANK FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT EARLY IN 1943, AND LAST YEAR, FOLLOWING THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER, BERLIN ANNOUNCED HE HAD BEEN MADE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF. HE WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE "COURT OF HONOR" WHICH TRIED GERMAN GENERALS ACCUSED OF HAVING A PART IN THAT BOMB PLOT.

LATE IN 1944 HE WAS MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL GERMAN FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT, A POST WHICH HE HELD UNTIL EARLY IN 1945.

KA1012AEW

BY NED NORDNESS

OSLO, NORWAY, MAY 14-(AP)-GYVIND BERGGRAV, ANTI-NAZI BISHOP OF NORWAY'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THROUGHOUT THE MONTHS HE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN "ISOLATED" BY THE QUISLING GOVERNMENT HE MANAGED TO KEEP IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH DANISH AND SWEDISH CLERGYMEN THROUGH A WELL-ORGANIZED UNDERGROUND.

BISHOP BERGGRAV WAS HELD FOR TWO YEARS IN A SMALL

RURAL COTTAGE BUT ESCAPED LAST DECEMBER WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE

CHIEF OF THE QUISLING GUARDS ASSIGNED TO WATCH HIM.

BACK IN OSLO TODAY, THE BISHOP TOLD HIS FIRST PRESS

CONFERENCE THAT ACTUALLY THIS GUARD WAS MORE HIS PROTECTOR THAN

A CAPTOR AND THAT HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO SLIP INTO OSLO SEVERAL TIMES

DURING HIS "ISOLATION" FOR IMPORTANT UNDERGROUND CONFERENCES.

BERGGRAVE CALLED UPON ALL RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO WORK

TOGETHER CLOSELY FOR THE BETTERMEN OF HUMANITY IN THE HARD YEARS OF

MAY 15 1945

RECONSTRUCTION FACING THE WORLD.

ELO-NORDNESS SECOND 1600--535PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 14-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ZDENEK FIERLINGER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA GAVE THE RUSSIANS FIRST CREDIT TODAY FOR DEFEATING GERMANY AND FREEZING HIS REPUBLIC.

HIS VIEWS WERE EXPRESSED IN A MESSAGE TO PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN:

"THIS TREMENDOUS MILITARY VICTORY WAS ACHIEVED THANKS OVER ALL TO THE HEROIC AND UNEXAMPLED DEEDS OF THE RED ARMY AND THE SOVIET UNION."

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FIERLINGER FORMERLY WAS CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW.

JR852PEW

BRUSSELS, MAY 14-(AP)-A STATEMENT BY BELGIAN PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER THAT KING LEOPOLD WOULD NOT RETURN TO BRUSSELS FOR SOME TIME BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH STIRRED SPECULATION TODAY WHETHER THE MONARCH EVER WOULD RESUME HIS THRONE.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, THE PREMIER AMPLIFIED HIS STATEMENT BY SAYING HE DID NOT KNOW WHEN OR WHETHER THE KING, RECENTLY LIBERATED EAST OF SALZBURG BY U.S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS, WOULD RETURN.

THE KING WAS DEPRIVED OF HIS THRONE MAY 30, 1940, BY AN ORDER APPROVED BY THE BELGIAN CABINET IN EXILE IN PARIS. PRINCE CHARLES, THE KING'S BROTHER, WAS INSTALLED AS REGENT LAST SEPT. 21 BY PARLIAMENT, AND LEFTIST GROUPS ASSERT THAT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION IT IS UP TO PARLIAMENT TO DECIDE WHETHER LEOPOLD IS IN A POSITION TO FULFILL HIS CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER "DRAPEAU ROUGE," COMMENTING ON VAN ACKER'S STATEMENT, SAID:

"KING LEOPOLD EVIDENTLY IS TRYING TO GAIN TIME. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER IT IS THE BEST WAY TO CALM DOWN THE POPULATION."

JR731AEW

30.24 25779

THE WAR FRONTS LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT:

RYUKYUS: TENTH ARMY SEIZED YONABARU AIRSTRIP ON OKINAWA, FOUGHT IN THE SUBURBS OF NAHA, CAPITAL CITY, AND GAINED SUMMIT OF KEY HILL EAST OF SHURI.

PHILIPPINES: SIXTH ARMY CAPTURED BALETE PASS IN NORTHERN LUZON. GUERRILLA FORCES SECURED PORT OF CAGAYAN ON MINDANAO, GIVING EIGHTH ARMY CONTROL OF ENTIRE NORTHERN COAST. EIGHTH ARMY FOUGHT BITTERLY ON SOUTHEASTERN MINDANAO.

NEW GUINEA: AUSTRALIANS ADVANCED THREE MILES INLAND FROM CAPTURED WEWAK ON NORTHEAST COAST.

--O--

U.S. DIVISIONS: MAY 15 1945

96TH INFANTRY: WON SUMMIT OF VITAL HILL 2,500 YARDS EAST OF SHURI ON OKINAWA, PERMITTING ELEMENTS ON LEFT FLANK TO ADVANCE 2,400 YARDS AND CAPTURE YONABARU AIRSTRIP.

6TH MARINE: FOUGHT IN SUBURBS OF NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA.

25TH AND 37TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED BALETE PASS LEADING TO EXTENSIVE CAGAYAN VALLEY IN NORTHERN LUZON.

32ND INFANTRY: PUSHED TOWARD SANTA FE IN BALETE PASS, LUZON.

43RD INFANTRY: TIGHTENED RING AROUND JAPANESE NEAR IPO DAM EAST OF MANILA.

24TH INFANTRY: BEAT OFF SIX JAPANESE BANZAI ATTACKS NEAR DAVAO CITY ON SOUTHEAST MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY: LIQUIDATED REINFORCED COMPANY OF JAPANESE IN NORTH CENTRAL MINDANAO.

40TH INFANTRY: CONSOLIDATED CAPTURED DEL MONTE AIR CENTER ON MINDANAO.

MH741PPW NM

ADD GIAM XX BEOW

"FOUR FIGHTERS STARTED TO COME IN BUT THEY CHANGED THEIR MINDS BEFORE THEY GOT IN RANGE," HE SAID. "THEN ONE WHIZZED DIRECTLY BY OUR RIGHT WING BUT HE WAS GOING SO FAST I COULDN'T GET A BEAD ON HIM AND HE GOT AWAY."

"IT WAS THE EASIEST MISSION I EVER WENT ON," REMARKED TECH. SGT. HOWARD C. MULL OF NEW PARIS, OHIO, WHO HAS FLOWN OVER JAPAN 15 TIMES. SGT. JOSEPH CHOVELAK OF ALPHAN, N.J., HAD PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT BUT THE ENEMY HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

"THE BOMB BAY DOORS WOULDN'T OPEN AND I HAD TO OPERATE THEM MANUALLY," HE EXPLAINED. "I HUNG ONTO A DESK WITH ONE HAND AND OPENED THE DOORS WITH THE OTHER. THERE WERE LOTS OF FRESH AIR BENEATH ME AND I WAS GLAD WHEN THAT JOB WAS OVER." HELPING HIM SWING THE BIG DOORS OPEN WAS LT. SEYMOUR H. RASKIN OF SAVANNAH, GA.

SGT. D.W. ANDERSON OF HEADLAND, ALA., WAS ANOTHER JOBLESS GUNNER.

"THOSE FIGHTER PILOTS ARE GETTING PRETTY BAD," HE SAID DISGUSTEDLY. "THE JERKS WOULDN'T COME ANYWHERE NEAR RANGE."

B42KX

LT. H.A. HAYES OF (9145 WEST WISCONSIN AVE.) MILWAUKEE, WIS., SAID HE BELIEVED THE RAID DESTROYED THE REMAINDER OF THE CITY NOT LAID WASTE BY EARLIER INCENDIARY ATTACKS.

CPL. BERNARD KUCZINSKI SAID HE SMOKE 80 MILES AWAY.

SGT. EUGENE FOR

CPL. BERNARD KUCZINSKI SAID HE SAW SMOKE 80 MILES AWAY.

SGT. EUGENE FORSYTHE OF (10108 WESTWORTH AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL., SAID ONE OF HIS GUNNERS GOT IN A BURST AT A TWO ENGINED FIGHTER BUT DID NOT OBSERVE THE RESULTS.

GG942ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND (250)

OKINAWA, MAY 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TENTH ARMY TROOPS OCCUPIED BLEAK TORI SHIMA, 55 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA TODAY WITHOUT OPPOSITION AND WITHOUT CASUALTIES.

A GROUP OF SOLDIERS REPORTED THEY HAD SEEN TWO JAPANESE FLING THEMSELVES FROM A HIGH CLIFF INTO THE SEA, BUT OFFICERS WERE INCLINED TO DOUBT THIS. THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS THE ISLAND HAS BEEN OCCUPIED RECENTLY.

LATE IN THE DAY TWO JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER TORI SHIMA.

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THE ISLAND IS TINY, ITS FLORA ONLY SCATTERED WEEDS, AND THE ONLY LEVEL SPOT IS ABOUT 300 FEET LONG AND 30 OR 40 FEET WIDE. AT THIS POINT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY HAD A BARRACKS FOR SEVERAL OLD SHOES AND RUBBISH INDICATED THEIR PRESENCE.

ASSAULT TROOPS CROSSED TO TORI AT 6:45 A.M. WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT AND RAISED THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER THE ISLAND AT 7. BY 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WAS COMPLETED.

TORI IS OF LITTLE VALUE SAVE AS AN OBSERVATION POST. THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY AT ONE TIME REMOVED PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS FROM ITS CORAL LIMESTONE FORMATIONS. THERE ARE NO BUILDINGS OR MACHINERY ON TORI, BUT SOLDIERS FOUND TWO CONCRETE CISTERNS, TWO CONCRETE VAULTS AND A SMALL BOAT RAMP.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON FOUR JAPANESE BOMBERS FLEW IN HIGH FROM THE NORTH AND ONE PEELED OFF TO ATTACK THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE COMMANDED BY CAPT. CHARLES A. BUCHANAN OF CORONADO, CALIF., BUT A DESTROYER SHOT IT DOWN 100 YARDS ASTERN. THE OTHER PLANES FLEW AWAY, BUT PRESENTLY ONE RETURNED ONLY TO BE BLASTED BY SHIP'S GUNFIRE. PLANE NO. 3 MADE A FUTILE SUICIDE DIVE AND CRASHED INTO THE WATER. THE FOURTH PLANE CONTINUED EASTWARD.

WW750APW NM

CALCUTTA, INDIA, MAY 14-(AP)-AIR AND GROUND ELEMENTS OF ALLIED FORCES ENGAGED IN A GIANT JAPANESE HUNT OVER LARGE PARTS OF SOUTHERN BURMA TODAY, SMOKING OUT SMALL PARTIES OF THE DEFEATED ENEMY STILL TRYING TO ESCAPE EASTWARD.

THE 33RD (BRITISH) DIVISION COMMANDED BY LT. GEN. SIR MONTAGUE STOPFORD CONTINUED TO ADVANCE DOWN THE IRRAWADDY TOWARD RANGOON, DAILY BAGGING SCORES OF JAPANESE TRYING TO FLOAT DOWN THE RIVER OR CROSS IT TO THE EASTWARD.

WEST AFRICANS ADVANCING EAST ON THE TAUNGUP-PROME ROAD ALSO ARE ROUNDING UP SMALL PARTIES OF THE ENEMY EVERY DAY.

TEN RAF LIBERATORS DEALT JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS A HEAVY BLOW BY DESTROYING TWO SPANS OF THE TAHKAN BRIDGE ON THE MALAY PENINSULA RAILWAY BELOW CHUMPHON, 250 MILES SOUTH OF BANGKOK. THE RAILWAY LEADS TO SINGAPORE.

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JR733AEW

WITH THE 10TH ARMY ON OKINAWA, MAY 14-(AP)-AN AMERICAN TANK RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION TWICE DURING A LOCAL ENGAGEMENT ON OKINAWA TODAY AND TWICE EVACUATED WOUNDED INFANTRY MEN IN GOING BACK FOR MORE SHELLS.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE THE TANK COMMANDER, SGT. JAMES F. EGGLETON OF GALLIPOLIS, OHIO; DRIVER, T/4 EDWARD E. POETZ OF 32 CLOVER DRIVE, PATERSON, N.J.; ASSISTANT DRIVER, JOHN W. STEMPLE, REEDSVILLE, W.VA.; GUNNER, T/T JOE BARIS OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND LOADER, PFC. FRED J. GLEICH OF DODGE, N.D.

DV812PCW

-CHAIN-

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 14-(AP)-SINCE APRIL 26 PRIVATEER PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING ONE HAVE SUNK 23 SHIPS AND DAMAGED 30 OTHERS, CMDR. ARTHUR F. FARWELL REPORTED TODAY.

MANY OF THE SHIPS LISTED AS DAMAGED PROBABLY WERE SUNK, SAID THE SQUADRON LEADER, WHO LIVES AT (531 SOUTH SECOND ST) PENSACOLA, FLA.

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LT. MARK V. MONTGOMERY, OF TUNNEL HILL, GA., AND MEMPHIS, TENN., HAD A JAPANESE FREIGHTER BLOWN UP 500 FEET AHEAD OF HIM WHILE HE WAS AT A 200 FOOT ELEVATION. HIS TRACERS TOUCHED OFF AMMUNITION OR FUEL ON HER DECK. THE DEBRIS CUT ONE GASOLINE LINE. WHEN HE LANDED HE FOUND PIECES OF WOOD AND A JAPANESE KINGPIN WITH EIGHT FEET OF HAWSER IN THE PLANE.

OPERATIONS OFFICER LT. EDWIN KYLE, OF NEW IBEIA, ALA., SAID THE PRIVATEERS ARE GETTING MUCH MORE AA-FIRE THAN WHEN THEY FIRST STARTED -- SURPRISE BEING ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE EARLIER RAIDS. AERIAL INTERCEPTION IS NEGLIGIBLE.

THE PRIVATEERS HAVE AN ADDED TOP TURRET AND TEARDROP SIDE TURRETS SO THEY CAN FIRE DOWN, UP, FORWARD AND BACKWARD.

"WE PACK THE SAME WALLOP AS THE B-29S AND THE JAPS KNOW IT," SAID FARWELL.

FARWELL'S PLANE WAS DITCHED, MAY 9, ALONG THE KOREAN COAST AFTER HE LEFT A MEDIUM-SIZED CARGO SHIP LISTING FROM TWO BOMB HITS, DAMAGED A MEDIUM OILER, SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE AND DROPPED A 500-POUND BOMB ON AN OILER.

THE SHIPS' ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT TWO ENGINES AND SET A THIRD AFIRE AND FARWELL LANDED TEN MILES OFF THE COAST. ALL MEN GOT OUT AND THE PLANE SANK IN 30 MINUTES. A PBM, FLOWN BY LT. PAUL HERBOLD, MINNEAPOLIS, PICKED THEM UP IN 25 MINUTES.

TWO DAYS EARLIER, MAY 7, FARWELL AND LT. NORMAN KEISER, OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y., FLEW UP THE KOREAN COAST MARKING TARGETS THEY'D HIT ON THE WAY BACK. AT KUNSAN FU AIRFIELD, THEY SAW A JAPANESE TRANSPORT PLANE GOING IN FOR A LANDING. BOTH PRIVATEERS MACHINEGUNNED IT AND SAW IT FLATTEN AND EXPLODE; A TWIN-ENGINE NICK WAS JUST TAXIING TO THE RUNWAY AND THEY GOT IT; THEY SHOT DOWN ANOTHER, AND ON THE WAY HOME SANK TWO SHIPS TOTALLING 9,000 TONS AND DAMAGED THREE TOTALLING 12,600 TONS FOR A DAY'S WORK.

OTHER PRIVATEER PILOTS WHOSE 12-MAN CREWS SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE EACH INCLUDE LTS. PHIL PETTES, CHICAGO AND AUGUST M. LODATO, BROOKLYN, N.Y. (STREET ADDRESSES NOT AVILABLE).

XZ11PCW

BY AL DOPKING

WITH THE TENTH ARMY, OKINAWA, MAY 14-(AP)-A SHARP EYE AND A GOOD MEMORY, BOTH THE PROPERTY OF STAFF SGT. JOHN F. MCFARLAND OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., SAVED A GROUP OF AMERICAN TANKS FROM AMBUSH TODAY.

MCFARLAND, WITH THE 77TH INFANTRY AS AN ARTILLERY OBSERVER IN THE FIGHT FOR "CHOCOLATE DROP HILL" ON THE OKINAWA LINE, SAW A CLUMP OF BUSHES IN A PLACE WHERE NONE HAD BEEN THE DAY BEFORE. HE CALLED IT TO THE ATTENTION OF CAPT. HENRY WOODWARD OF BALTIMORE, MD., AND THEY INVESTIGATED. THE BUSHES TURNED OUT TO BE A CAMOUFLAGED JAPANESE TANK, WAITING FOR A POT SHOT. AMERICAN TANKMEN ROLLING TOWARD THE AMBUSH WERE WARNED IN TIME.

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ONE AMERICAN TANK DOUBLED UP IN ITS WORK. TWICE CREWMEN FOUND THEY WERE OUT OF AMMUNITION AND THAT THEY'D HAVE TO GO BACK FOR MORE. ON THEIR TRIPS TO AMMUNITION AREAS THEY EVACUATED WOUNDED INFANTRYMEN. MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE SGT. JAMES F. EGGLETON, COMMANDER, OF GALLIPOLIS, OHIO; T/4 EDWARD E. POETZ, DRIVER,

OF (32 CLOVER DRIVE) PATTERSON, N.J.; ASSISTANT DRIVER JOHN STEMPLE OF READVILLE, PENN.; T/5 JOE BARIS, GUNNER, OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND PFC FRED J.GLEICH, LOADER, OF DODGE, N.D.
-0-

MARINE LT.COL.ROBERT W.THOMAS OF OSWEGO, ORE., REPORTED THE JAPANESE ARE RESORTING TO SATCHEL CHARGES OF EXPLOSIVES IN ATTEMPTING TO HALT TANK ADVANCES AND THAT THEY OPERATE AS ANTI-TANK TEAMS. THE OBJECT OF THE SATCHEL BRIGADE IS TO GET CLOSE ENOUGH TO AN OBJECTIVE AND BLOW IT UP. THE SATCHEL MEN BLOW UP WITH THEIR CHARGES.

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GG806ACW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 14-(AP)-DESPITE THE INCREASING FEROCITY OF AMERICAN STRIKES AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, TOKYO AUTHORITIES ARE TAKING STEPS TO "BRIGHTEN THE LINE OF TOKYO CITIZENS."

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST THAT AUTHORITIES HAD DECIDED TO RELAX A STRINGENT BAN OF AMUSEMENTS ORDERED LAST YEAR. IT CLAIMED MAANY MOTION PICTURE HOUSES AND THEATRES ALREADY HAVE REOPENED.

IN ADDITION, THE GREAT NATIONAL PASTIME OF PUBLIC BATHS IS DUE FOR A REVIVAL FOR MORALE PURPOSES. THE BROADCAST ANNOUNCED "THE SUBSIDY OF BATH HOUSES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC HEATER FACILITIES TO ENABLE THEM TO KEEP OPEN REGULARLY."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

60SACW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-JAPAN PLANS TO FORWARD CLAIMS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR "COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE" IN THE ALLEGED SINKING BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE APRIL 1 OF THE RELIEF SHIP AWA MARU.

A BROADCAST BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID SADAO IGUCHI, SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THE CLAIM WILL BE MADE "IN A FEW DAYS."

IGUCHI REPORTED, SAID DOMEI, THAT AN AMERICAN REPLY TO JAPAN'S REQUEST FOR A LIST OF SURVIVORS OF THE AWA MARU ~~HAS BEEN~~ RECEIVED BY THE JAP

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JAPAN'S REQUEST FOR A LIST OF SURVIVORS OF THE AWA MARU, HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

(SATURDAY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT HAD NOTIFIED JAPAN THROUGH THE SWISS GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY ONE PERSON SURVIVED THE SINKING OF A JAPANESE SHIP BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE AWA MARU.)

THE JAPANESE SPOKESMAN ALSO ANNOUNCED SWEDEN HAD AGREED TO ACT FOR JAPAN IN SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, PERU, COSTA RICA, PARAGUAY AND NICARAGUA, IN PLACE OF SPAIN, WHICH RECENTLY BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. DOMEI SAID JAPAN IS NEGOTIATING WITH THE SWISS GOVERNMENT FOR REPRESENTATION IN EIGHT OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

WW558APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-WAVES OF CARRIER PLANES FROM TWO U.S. TASK FORCES SWEPT OVER AIRDROMES ON SOUTHERN JAPAN TODAY FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED AS A RECORD FORMATION OF SUPERFORTS BOMBED INDUSTRIAL NAGOYA.

UNCONFIRMED JAPANESE BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN SAN FRANCISCO, SAID THE TWO-DAY CARRIER STRIKE WAS PRECEDED BY AND COORDINATED WITH LAND-BASED AERIAL SORTIES AGAINST KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND OF JAPAN.

SEABORNE AIRCRAFT BEGAN THEIR ATTACK AT 5:30 A.M. SUNDAY, THE BROADCASTS SAID, AND FOR EIGHT AND A HALF HOURS 900 AMERICAN PLANES IN 14 WAVES HAMMERED AT KYUSHU AIRDROMES. THEY WERE BACK AGAIN EARLY TODAY. EXTENDING THEIR RAIDS TO AIRFIELDS ON NEIGHBORING SHIKOKU AND SOUTHERN HONSHU ISLANDS.

THEY CAME, TOKYO SAID, FROM TWO NAVAL TASK FORCES MANEUVERING SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES SOUTHEAST OF JAPAN. EACH WAS REPORTEDLY BUILT AROUND TWO OR THREE CARRIERS AND A LIKE NUMBER OF BATTLESHIPS.

NIPPONESE PROPAGANDISTS CLAIMED COUNTERATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES INFLICTED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE" ON U.S. NAVAL UNITS YESTERDAY, "AND ARE AT PRESENT CARRYING OUT A FIERCE ATTACK ON THE ENEMY GROUP OF CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS."

THE CARRIER PLANE STRIKE, RADIO TOKYO REPORTED WAS PRECEDED BY AN ATTACK SATURDAY NIGHT BY 30 FIGHTERS AND PATROL BOMBERS, BELIEVED TO BE FROM OKINAWA. "A SMALL FORMATION" OF B-29S REPORTEDLY HIT KYUSHU SUNDAY, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE SEABORNE RAID.

ANXIOUS TO BE THE FIRST TO ANNOUNCE THE ATTACKS, JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS WERE EVEN MORE EAGER TO BELITTLE THE EFFECTS OF AMERICAN AIR BLOWS.

AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED MANY FIRES WERE STARTED TODAY IN NAGOYA BY 400 SUPERFORTS (B-29 HEADQUARTERS SAID THERE 500 SUPERFORTS) BUT CLAIMED MOST OF THEM WERE EXTINGUISHED BY NOON.

THE HEAVY CARRIER RAIDS ON KYUSHU WERE EXPLAINED BY THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI AS NECESSARY "TO ASSIST THE HARD-PRESSED ENEMY IN THE OKINAWAS" BECAUSE "THERE IS NO EFFECTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST OUR AIR RAMMERS EXCEPT TO POUND AT THEIR BASES BEFORE THEY HOP OFF."

A40FX

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YOMIURI HOCHI TOLD ITS READERS, WHO HAVEN'T HEARD AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES REPORTING SLOW BUT STEADY U.S. ADVANCES ON OKINAWA, THAT "THE ENEMY ON THE OKINAWAS ARE ALREADY SO EXHAUSTED THAT THEY WILL BE GREATLY IMPERILED IN CASE JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS LAND ON THE OKINAWAS."

GOVERNORS OF JAPAN'S 46 PREFECTURES CONFERRING IN TOKYO WITH PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI AND HIS CABINET WERE QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI AS MINIMIZING THE EFFECT OF U.S. RAIDS.

FUMIO TAKUWAUE SAID THAT SINCE HE BECAME GOVERNOR OF KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE IN KYUSHU "THERE HAS NOT BEEN ONE DAY DURING WHICH AN AIR RAID SIREN HAS NOT SOUNDED" BUT INSISTED THERE WAS "NO CONCERN OVER THE ENEMY AIR RAIDS" BECAUSE DESTRUCTION HAS BEEN CONFINED TO "MINOR DAMAGES SUFFERED IN THE VICINITY OF AIR BASES."

TADAYOSHI OBATA, GOVERNOR OF AICHI PREFECTURE WHICH INCLUDES NAGOYA, WAS DESCRIBED AS FEELING "VERY HAPPY TO FIND THAT DAMAGES SUFFERED FROM ENEMY AIR RAIDS IS FAR SMALLER THAN AT FIRST ESTIMATED."

WW/PM239APW NM

MEXICO CITY, MAY 14-(AP)-SPANISH REPUBLICANS HERE SAID TODAY THEY ANTICIPIATE REVIVAL OF PLANS TO MOVE THE SPANISH LIBERATION JUNTA HEADQUARTERS TO FRANCE WHEN THE JUNTA OFFICERS RETURN FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.;

FRIENDS SAID INDALECIO PRIETO, SECRETARY, OBTAINED A VISA TO FRANCE BEFORE LEAVING FOR SAN FRANCISCO, BUT THAT HE PLANS TO RETURN TO MEXICO BEFORE GOING TO EUROPE.

ALVARO ALBORNOZ, PRESIDENT, AND ANTONIO SBERT AND GORDON ORDAZ, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE JUNTA, ALSO ARE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE JUNTA WAS ORGANIZED BY REPUBLIAN LEADERS HERE TO WORK TOWARD RESTORATION OF THE REPUBLIC. PLANS TO MOVE TO FRANCE AFTER THE WAR, BECAUSE OF ITS PROXIMITY TO SPAIN, HAVE BEEN LONG DISCUSSED, AND WITH GERMANY'S FALL ARE EXPECTED TO GAIN IMPETUS.

CARLOS ESPLA, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE JUNTA IN PRIETO'S ABSENCE, SAID NO DECISION WILL BE REACHED UNTIL THE OFFICERS RETURN.

1502PCW

OTTAWA, MAY 14-(AP)-THE STORY OF A NAZI SECRET AGENT WHO OPERATED ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO HAVE BREAKFAST BEFORE HE WAS ARRESTED WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

HE WAS LT. WERNER JANOWSKI, 27, IRON CROSS, WHO LANDED FROM A RUBBER DINGHY NEAR METIS BEACH, QUE., NOV. 6, 1942, TO ACT AS A SHIPPING SPOTTER FOR U-BOATS. AFTER BEING MAROONED ON A LEDGE BY THE RECEDING TIDE, HE FINALLY GOT TO A SHACK WHERE HE SPENT TWO DAYS VAINLY TRYING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH U-BOATS BY RADIO.

ON NOV. 9 AT 7 A.M. JANOWSKI WALKED INTO NEW CARLISLE, SAID HE HAD ARRIVED BY THE BUS (WHICH WAS NOT DUE UNTIL NOON), DROPPED A BELGIAN MATCH BOX AND OFFERED TO PAY FOR HIS BREAKFAST WITH AN OLD TYPE CANADIAN BILL LONG OUT OF CIRCULATION. QUESTIONED BY A HASTILY SUMMONED CONSTABLE, HE SAID:

"WELL, I MIGHT AS WELL CONFESS THEN; I AM A GERMAN SPY."

THE POLICE HAVE NOT DISCLOSED FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE.

KA954PW

MONTERREY, MEXICO, MAY 14-(AP)-MONTERREY INDUSTRY STILL HOPES NATURAL GAS CAN BE OBTAINED BY PIPELINE FROM TEXAS DESPITE TODAY'S FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION'S REFUSAL TO PERMIT IT.

AT PRESENT, INDUSTRIAL SPOKESMEN SAID, THERE IS NO GAS SHORTAGE FOR FACTORIES BUT THE TEXAS SUPPLY IS DESIRED FOR MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT HERE.

A LARGE POWER PLANT IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND SHOULD OPERATE EARLY NEXT YEAR, THEREBY MEETING NEW POWER DEMANDS. HOWEVER, THE NATURAL GAS SUPPLY IS CONSIDERED DESIRABLE AND THE GAS INDUSTRIAL DE MONTERREY WHICH WAS TO BUY THE TEXAS SUPPLY, SAID THERE MAY BE A MODIFICATION OF THE DECISION OR SOME OTHER ARRANGEMENT TO GET UNITED STATES GAS.

MAY 15 1945

EM505PCW

SAN JUAN, P.R., MAY 14. --(AP) -- CHIEF AVIATION PILOT JAMES D. LONG OF OLFIELD, N.C., TODAY WAS AWARDED NAVY-MARINE CORPS MEDAL FOR SAVING THE LIFE OF HIS CO-PILOT WHEN THEIR PLANE CRASHED AND SANK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA LAST NOVEMBER.

LONG WAS CUT SEVERELY AND SUFFERED FROM SHOCK BUT HE FREED THE CO-PILOT FROM THE WRECKAGE OF THE PLANE UNDERWATER AND BROUGHT HIM TO THE SURFACE.

MAY 15 1945

SAN JUAN 01610 DR 5PEW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, MAY 14-(AP)-NEW ORLEANS WILL BE PROPOSED AS PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS CONGRESS NOW IN SESSION HERE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

AMERICAN DELEGATES ARE INCLUDED IN THE CONGRESS' COMMITTEES ON NEWSPAPER TECHNIQUE AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. TOM WALLACE OF THE LOUISVILLE (KY) TIMES IS CHAIRMAN OF THE TECHNIQUE COMMITTEE WHOSE MEMBERS INCLUDE ROBERT BROWN OF EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, NEW YORK, AND EUGENE MIROVICH, MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY. JULIO GARZON, LA PRENSA, NEW YORK, HEADS THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS GROUP, WHICH INCLUDES J.D.THOMAS, READERS' DIGEST, AND THOMAS KERNEY, TRENTON (N.J.) TIMES.

MD1103PEW

TODAY'S MIGHTY BLOW AGAINST JAPAN BY MORE THAN 500 SUPERFORTRESSES REFLECTS RAPID GROWTH IN THE SIZE OF B-29 FLEETS THROWN AGAINST NIPPON SINCE THE FIRST SUPERFORT RAID ON JUNE 14, 1944.

AT THAT TIME A PRE-DAWN FLIGHT OF B-29S, FLYING FROM BASES IN CHINA, CONCENTRATED ON THE BIG YAWATA STEEL WORKS ON KYUSHU. THERE WAS NO REPORT ON THE SIZE OF THE FORCE, BUT IT PROBABLY DID NOT EXCEED 40 PLANES.

THREE WEEKS LATER, ON JULY 7, B-29S HIT THE SASEBO NAVAL BASE, THE YAWATA PLANT AND THE OMURA INDUSTRIAL CENTER, ALL ON KYUSHU. THIS FORCE LIKELY WAS ALSO ABOUT TWO-SCORE SUPERFORTRESSES IN STRENGTH.

THE RAIDS STEPPED UP IN STRENGTH LAST AUG. 20, WITH 77 PLANES HITTING KYUSHU IN 10 WAVES. THE FIRST LARGE B-29 FLEET TO HIT JAPAN RAIDED KYUSHU NOV. 11. THIS FORCE WAS BY 100 TO 150 PLANES.

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ON NOV.24 THE B-29S BEGAN OPERATING FROM NEWLY-CONQUERED BASES IN THE MARIANAS.

SINCE THEN SUPERFORT FLEETS OF 150, 200, 250 AND 300 PLANES HAVE BEEN COMMON. THE RAID BY MORE THAN 400 SUPERFORTS ON HONSHU AND KYUSHU ISLANDS MAY 7 HAD BEEN THE LARGEST FORCE YET THROWN AGAINST NIPPON--UNTIL TODAY.

JR918PDW

NEW YORK, MAY 14--PIERRE LAVAL, FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, WILL BE RETURNED TO FRANCE WITHIN A FEW DAYS ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP TO FACE TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY NBC.

LAVAL WAS INTERNED AFTER HE ARRIVED IN SPAIN ABOARD A GERMAN PLANE. THE FRENCH RADIO SAID GENERALISSIMO FRANCO WAS EXPECTED TO TURN HIM OVER TO THE BRITISH AT A SPANISH PORT.

EJ1020PEW

D32WX

(180)..WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES LEFT FOR EUROPE TODAY TO INVESTIGATE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS WAR EQUIPMENT THERE.

A SENATE COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE DISPOSAL OF $160,000,000 IN COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT NOW LARGELY SURPLUS.

THE GROUP, SELECTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, IS HEADED BY SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) AND INCLUDES SENATORS MCFARLAND (D-ARIZ), BRIGGS (D-MO), HAWKES (R-NJ) AND CAPEHART (R-IND).

ACCOMPANYING THEM WERE FCC CHAIRMAN PAUL A.PORTER, REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH R.REDMAN, DIRECTOR OF NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS; MAJOR GENERAL FRANK P.STONER OF THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS AND EDWARD COOPER, COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

WHEELER SAID THE TRIP WAS SUGGESTED BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS PART OF THE INVESTIGATION, HE SAID, WILL BE DEVOTED TO "STUDYING THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF BROADENING OUR COMMUNICATIONS."

A SPECIAL FIVE-MAN SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WILL VISIT EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA AND THE NEAR EAST TO INVESTIGATE DISPOSAL POLICIES AND MACHINERY FOR SURPLUS NAVAL PROPERTY IN THOSE AREAS.

THE DELEGATION INCLUDED REP.JOHNSON (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN, AND REPS.BRADLEY (D-PA), HEBERT (D-LA), COLE(R-NY) AND HESS (R-OHIO).

EG1140PEW

30.24 25783

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-CHAIRMAN ANDERSON (D-NM) OF THE HOUSE FOOD COMMITTEE DECLARED TODAY CUBA HAS REFUSED TO SELL ITS 1946 SUGAR CROP TO THIS COUNTRY UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT AGREES TO BUY 1947 PRODUCTION AS WELL.

ANDERSON MADE THE ASSERTION DURING THE TESTIMONY OF MANUEL RIONDA, CUBAN SUGAR BROKER, WHO APPEARED IN THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF A U.S. SUGAR SHORTAGE.

RIONDA SAID HE KNEW OF NO CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND CUBA FOR THE PURCHASE OF CUBA'S 1946 SUGAR CROP, BUT SAID THE MATTER HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORP.

"CUBA CAN SELL ITS 1946 CROP TO THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW IF IT WANTS," ANDERSON DECLARED, "BUT IT IS HOLDING OUT FOR 1947 AS WELL." BY THEN, HE ADDED, WAR-RAVAGED SUGAR AREAS MAY BE BACK IN PRODUCTION, LESSENING THE IMPORTANCE OF CUBA'S OUTPUT TO THE WORLD MARKET.

"THE U.S.GOVERNMENT IS READY TO BUY CUBA'S 1946 CROP AND THE CUBAN PEOPLE WON'T SELL IT," ANDERSON CONTINUED. "WHOSE FAULT IS THAT? IS THAT THE FAULT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT?"

"I DON'T KNOW," RIONDA REPLIED. "I KNOW CUBA IS DISPOSED TO SELL IT. IT IS A QUESTION OF TERMS."

DISCUSSING THE POTENTIAL SIZE OF CUBA'S OUTPUT, RIONDA SAID:

"THE MERE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES TO NEGOTIATE FOR INCREASED SUPPLIES COULD GIVE A SUBSANTIAL STIMULUS TO (CUBAN) PRODUCTION, EVEN IN THE 1946 CROP IN CUBA."

WILLIAM C.DOUGLAS, ANOTHER CUBAN SUGAR DEALER, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE LONG-RANGE SUGAR SITUATION COULD BE CORRECTED BY "THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLICY BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OF UNDERWRITING THE MAINTENANCE AND ENLARGEMENT OF CUBA'S CANE FIELDS SO THAT ONCE THE EMERGENCY HAS CEASED TO EXIST CUBA WOULD NOT BE PLACE IN THE SAME POSITION IN WHICH HER INDUSTRY WAS PLACED SUBSEQUENT TO THE TERMINATION OF WORLD WAR ONE."

A SUGAR SURPLUS SEVERAL YEARS AFTER THAT WAR DROVE THE WORLD PRICE OF SUGAR DOWN TO ONE CENT A POUND.

MAY 15 1945

1129PEW

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-A GROUP OF 12 AIR EXPERTS LEFT WASHINGTON TODY ON THE FIRST LEG OF A TRIP WHICH WILL TAKE THEM INTO ALL OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR A STUDY OF MILITARY AVIATION FACILITIES.

HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. WALSH, UNITED STATES AIR DELEGATE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD, WHICH IS SPONSORING THE SURVEY, THE OFFICERS WERE SCHEDULED TO MAKE THEIR FIRST STOP AT PENSACOLA, FLA.

AFTER A TEN-DAY SURVEY OF REPRESENTATIVE AIR BASES OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, THE OFFICIALS WILL LEAVE FOR A TOUR WHICH WILL TAKE THEM INTO EACH OF THE 20 OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS.

SEVERAL MONTHS ARE EXPECTED TO BE REQUIRED FOR THE COMPLETE STUDY.

MN325PEW MN

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C.GREW ON LEND-LEASE (ABOUT 800):

THE LEND-LEASE ACT PROVIDES THAT THE PRESIDENT, WHEN HE DEEMS IT TO BE IN THE INTEREST OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE, MAY AUTHORIZE THE HEAD OF ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO LEND-LEASE DEFENSE ARTICLES TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES. HE MAY MAKE SUCH DETERMINATIONS UNTIL JUNE 30TH, 1946 OR UNTIL A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS BEFORE JUNE 30TH, 1946 DECLARES THAT THESE POWERS ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY TO PROMOTE THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THREE YEARS AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1946, OR THE PASSAGE OF SUCH A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS MAY CONTINUE TO BE EXERCISED TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT A CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY MADE WITH A LEND-LEASE COUNTRY.

THE ACT MAKES IT CLEAR THAT THE PRESIDENT MUST DETERMINE WHAT SUPPLIES AND SERVICES SHALL BE FURNISHED AS VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HE MAY CONTINUE TO MAKE THIS DETERMINATION DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE LEND-LEASE ACT.

THE WAR WE ARE ENGAGED IN IS ONE WAR. NOT TWO SEPARATE WARS, AND THE END OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN EUROPE IS NOT THE END OF THE WAR. OCCUPATION AND MILITARY CONTROL IN ENEMY AREAS ARE REQUIRED IN EUROPE AND CANNOT BE EFFECTIVELY CARRIED OUT ON AN UNSTABLE AND A DISORDERLY CONTINENT. THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN FORCES IN WAR DEVASTATED EUROPE, THEIR SUPPLY, AND THEIR REDEPLOYMENT IN CONNECTION WITH CONTINUING MILITARY OPERATIONS WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY REQUIRE LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS. IF THE PRESIDENT DETERMINES THAT LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES MUST CONTINUE TO MOVE TO EUROPE FOR

AN ADDITIONAL PERIOD BECAUSE THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR REQUIRES IT, HE IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO UNDER THE ACT. OF COURSE, HE IS ALSO AUTHORIZED TO FURNISH NECESSARY SUPPLIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON THE BASIS OF CONTINUING HOSTILITIES IN THE PACIFIC.

DELIVERIES OF SUPPLIES UNDER CURRENT LEND-LEASE PROGRAMS WILL BE ADJUSTED IMMEDIATELY TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE END OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN EUROPE. FUTURE SUPPLY PROGRAMS WILL ALSO BE DESIGNED TO MEET NEW MILITARY SITUATIONS AS THEY ARISE.

B27WX

THE LEND-LEASE SUPPLY PROGRAM FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH COLONIES FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY HAS BEEN AGREED UPON IN DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THIS PROGRAM BE CARRIED OUT WITH SUCH ADJUSTMENTS AS SUPPLY CONSIDERATIONS, FROM TIME TO TIME, MAY REQUIRE.

SINCE 1941 THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED WITH THE SOVIET UNION UPON ANNUAL SUPPLY PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE BEEN EMBODIED IN PROTOCOLS. IN VIEW OF THE CHANGED MILITARY SITUATION, PROGRAMS OF SUCH DURATION ARE NOT NOW REQUIRED. INSTEAD IT IS PROPOSED THAT LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS TO THE SOVIET UNION BE REVIEWED AND CONTINUED WHERE THEY ARE JUSTIFIED ON THE BASIS OF ADEQUATE INFORMATION REGARDING THE ESSENTIAL NATURE OF SOVIET MILITARY SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS AND IN THE LIGHT OF COMPETING DEMANDS, AS IS THE PRACTICE WITH RESPECT TO OTHER LEND-LEASE COUNTRIES. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT, ON THIS BASIS, SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN CURRENT PROGRAMS FOR THE SOVIET UNION WILL BE MADE.

THIS YEAR, IN EXTENDING THE LEND-LEASE ACT, THE CONGRESS ADOPTED AN AMENDMENT WHICH PROVIDES THAT THE GRANTING OF POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT TO CARRY OUT LEND-LEASE AGREEMENTS FOR A THREE-YEAR PERIOD AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE ACT SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO ENTER INTO OR CARRY OUT AN AGREEMENT FOR POST-WAR RELIEF, POST-WAR REHABILITATION OR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION. THE AMENDMENT FURTHER PROVIDES THAT AN AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT, IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES UNDERTAKES TO FURNISH TO A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DEFENSE ARTICLES, SERVICES OR INFORMATION FOR USE IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE PRESENT WAR AND WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE DISPOSITION OF SUCH ARTICLES, SERVICES OR INFORMATION ON TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE AFTER THEY ARE DETERMINED BY THE PRESIDENT TO BE NO LONGER NECESSARY FOR USE BY SUCH GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO BE AN AGREEMENT FOR POST-WAR RELIEF, POST-WAR REHABILITATION OR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED WITH FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND THE NETHERLANDS WHICH PROVIDE THAT AT SUCH TIME AS THE PRESIDENT DETERMINES THAT SUPPLIES TO BE FURNISHED THEREUNDER ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR STRAIGHT LEND-LEASE WILL CEASE AND DELIVERIES THEREAFTER WILL BE MADE ON AGREED PAYMENT TERMS. SUPPLY PROGRAMS UNDER THESE AGREEMENTS ARE UNDER REVIEW AND MAY BE REVISED IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION. THE PRESIDENT'S DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO THE NECESSITY OF CONTINUING SUPPLIES ON A STRAIGHT LEND-LEASE BASIS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WILL DEPEND UPON THE USE OF THESE AREAS IN THE SUPPLY AND REDEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN FORCES AS WELL AS THE OTHER GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS I HAVE MENTIONED.

OF COURSE, DURING THE PERIOD THAT STRAIGHT LEND-LEASE AID IS FURNISHED TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY, REVERSE LEND-LEASE OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES WILL CONTINUE TO BE RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES FROM THAT COUNTRY.

(END TEXT).

EG627PEW

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-A BRITISH OBJECTION TO SPECIFIC DESIGNATION OF PAN-AMERICA'S ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC IS THE CHIEF STUMBLING BLOC, TO BIG FIVE AGREEMENT ON REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO KEEP THE PEACE.

RUSSIA HAS NOT YET MADE HER FINAL POSITION CLEAR. BUT OTHER MAJOR POWERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ARE REPORTED NEAR AGREEMENT TODAY ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT ANY NATION OR GROUP OF NATIONS SHALL BE FREE TO DEFEND ITSELF FROM ARMED ATTACK WITHOUT CONSULTING FIRST THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE PROJECTED WORLD ORGANIZATION.

PROPOSED BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, THIS PRINCIPLE HAD THE APPROVAL OF THE BRITISH AND THE CHINESE. THE FRENCH ARE REPORTED INCLINED TO GO EVEN FURTHER IN THE DIRECTION OF REGIONAL FREEDOM. THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE.

BUT THE BRITISH MADE IT PLAIN THAT THEY DO NOT WANT THE AMENDMENT, TO BE OFFERED AS AN ADDITION TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PEACE-KEEPING FORMULA, TO MENTION SPECIFICALLY ANY ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS.

THE AMERICANS ARE PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS, HOWEVER, TO HAVE THE AMENDMENT INCLUDE A REFERENCE TO THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC AND THE HISTORIC MONROE DOCTRINE.

IN THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC SIGNED AT MEXICO CITY MARCH 3, THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGREED UNDER THEIR WARTIME POWERS TO ACT IN MUTUAL DEFENSE IF ANY IS ATTACKED. UNDER THE AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE U.S. DELEGATION, THIS RIGHT WOULD BE FULLY PRESERVED.

HERE IS HOW THE REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS WOULD WORK UNDER THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

COUNTRIES A AND B ARE HAVING A DISAGREEMENT OVER A BOUNDARY. THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION TAKES NOTICE OF THIS DISPUTE AND ATTEMPTS TO GET THE TWO COUNTRIES TO ARBITRATE AND SETTLE BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

COUNTRY A EITHER DECLINES TO ARBITRATE, OR ACCEPT THE DECISION AFTER IT IS MADE. THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE'S SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDES THIS PREVIOUSLY LOCALIZED DISPUTE HOLDS A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

IT CALLS IN BOTH COUNTRIES A AND B IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE DISPUTE WITHOUT WARFARE. IT MAKES A DECISION THAT COUNTRY A IS IN THE WRONG AND COUNTRY B IN THE RIGHT.

AT THIS POINT, IF COUNTRY A STILL REFUSES TO ACCEPT THE DECISION, THE SECURITY COUNCIL MAY ORDER ECONOMIC OR OTHER SANCTIONS IMPOSED.

A17UN

COUNTRY A SUDDENLY DECIDES TO STRIKE AND LAUNCHES AN ARMED ATTACK ON COUNTRY B. AT THIS POINT COUNTRY B AND ALL OF ITS ALLIES GO INTO ARMED DEFENSIVE ACTION IMMEDIATELY, NOTIFYING THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE MEASURES BEING TAKEN. THE SECURITY COUNCIL THEN DECIDES WHETHER THE WORLD ORGANIZATION'S ARMED FORCES ALSO SHALL BE TURNED UPON COUNTRY A.

UNDER THE AMENDMENT, NO REGIONAL ORGANIZATION COULD ACT WITH FORCE EXCEPT AS A RESULT OF DIRECT ARMED ATTACK. IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE POWER TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS, OR TO TAKE ANY OTHER PUNITIVE ACTION. THAT AUTHORITY REMAINS EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

M1242APW

BY BERYL SCHOENFIELD

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-NORWAY WILL NEED 2,680,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR REHABILITATION PURPOSES DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS, ACCORDING TO AN ESTIMATE FILED WITH THE VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ALLOCATION AGENCIES.

INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF REQUIREMENTS DRAWN UP BY THE NORWEGIAN GOVERN

MENT ARE 300,000 TONS OF FOOD; 100,000 TONS OF LIVESTOCK FEED; 380,000 TONS OF CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS; 210,000 TONS OF FERTILIZER; 1,200,000 TONS OF COAL AND COKE; 180,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS; 250,000 TONS OF IRON AND STEEL, AND 60,000 TONS OF VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS.

ALTHOUGH THE NORWEGIANS ARE PREPARED TO PAY FOR THE GOODS, THERE IS NO GUARANTEE THAT MORE THAN A FRACTION OF THE TOTAL REQUIREMENTS CAN BE MET, OFFICIALS SAID.

AVAILABILITY OF REQUIRED GOODS AND SHIPPING SPACE WILL BE THE CHIEF DETERMINING FACTORS, ~~ALTHOUGH ALLOCATION DECISIONS BY UNITED NATIONS SUPPLY AUTHORITIES, BASED ON THE NATION'S NEEDS AND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK WILL ALSO INFLUENCE THE SITUATION.~~

SUPPLIES FOR NORWAY WILL BE DRAWN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE 2,680,000-TON ESTIMATE WAS MADE EXCLUSIVE OF ANY EMERGENCY ALLOTMENTS WHICH ALLIED MILITARY OFFICIALS MAY MAKE TO AVERT DISEASE AND FAMINE AMONG NORWEGIAN CIVILIANS.

MAY 15

LT538PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-LT.GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE PROBABLY IS HEADED FOR A PACIFIC COMMAND--WITH HIS FIRST JOB TO SET UP BASES FOR THE MULTITUDE OF B-17 AND B-24 STRATEGIC BOMBERS ON WHICH HE IS A SPECIALIST.

OFFICIALLY, THERE WAS NO COMMENT HERE ON THE LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT DOOLITTLE WOULD COME TO WASHINGTON TO RECEIVE A "NEW ASSIGNMENT."

IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT DOOLITTLE'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN STRATEGIC BOMBING HAS BEEN CONFINED TO THE B-17S AND B-24 AND THAT SO FAR AS IS KNOWN HE HAS HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE THE OPERATIONS OF THE SO-CALLED "VERY HEAVY BOMBARDMENT" AIRCRAFT OF THE B-29 AND B-32 TYPE.

THE FULL WEIGHT OF AMERICAN AIR ATTACK ON JAPAN AND ITS SEA LANES WILL UTILIZE BOTH THE VBS AND "MEDIUM" BOMBERS OF THE B-17 AND B-24 TYPES. THE GENERAL ASSUMPTION HAS BEEN THAT THE 20TH AIR FORCE WOULD RETAIN CONTROL OF THE VHBS, WITH EXISTING AND FUTURE AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC DIRECTING THE OPERATION OF THE SMALLER BOMBERS.

OPERATING AGAINST JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PACIFIC ARE SEVERAL AIRFORCES USING THE B-24S INCLUDING THE FIFTH AIRFORCE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, THE SEVENTH IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, THE 11TH IN THE NORTH PACIFIC, THE TENTH IN THE INDIA-BURMA AREA AND THE 14TH IN CHINA.

UNTIL NOW FEW IF ANY B-17S HAVE BEEN USED IN THE PACIFIC THEATER. THE REDEPLOYMENT OF THE EUROPEAN AIR FORCES, HOWEVER, WILL MEAN THAT THE B-17S WILL GO TO THE FAR EAST TO AUGMENT STRATEGIC AIR UNITS IN THAT AREA. DOOLITTLE'S 8TH AIRFORCE, AS WELL AS THE 15TH AIRFORCE BASED IN ITALY, INCLUDE B-24S AS WELL AS B-17S.

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LT831PEW

Do. 24 25 785

EDITOR'S NOTE: KING LEOPOLD'S DECISION NOT TO RETURN TO BELGIUM IMMEDIATELY FOCUSES ATTENTION ON THE CHANCES OF EUROPE'S OTHER EXILED MONARCHS TO RESUME THEIR THRONES. JOHN A. PARRIS, JR., OF THE LONDON ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU WHO DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS CAME TO KNOW INTIMATELY MOST OF THE EXILED ROYALTY, REPORTS ON THE OUTLOOK. PARRIS MAINTAINED CONTACTS ON THE CONTINENT DURING THE WAR YEARS. AFTER THE LIBERATION OF BELGIUM, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA, HE DISCUSSED THE MONARCH QUESTION WITH NATIONALS OF THESE COUNTRIES, EITHER ON THEIR HOME SOIL OR IN LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO WHERE THEY ARE ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

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MAY 15 1945

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-FORCED INTO EXILE BY GERMANY'S ILL-FATED QUEST FOR WORLD POWER, EUROPE'S CROWNED HEADS ARE CAUGHT IN AN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE LEFT AND RIGHT WHICH THREATENS TO DEPRIVE THEM OF THEIR THRONES FOREVER.

THE WAR SENT INTO EXILE QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, KINGS HAAKON OF NORWAY, GEORGE OF GREECE, PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND ZOG OF ALBANIA. LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM BECAME A PRISONER OF THE GERMANS AT LAAKEN CASTLE OUTSIDE BRUSSELS.

NOW THAT PEACE HAS COME TO EUROPE, THE CROWNED HEADS OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, STILL IN EXILE.

EUROPE HAS SWUNG TOWARD THE LEFT, AND THE LEFTISTS--AND EVEN SOME OF THE RIGHTISTS--ARE OPPOSED TO RE-ESTABLISHING MONARCHIES.

OF ALL THE CROWNED HEADS, ONLY QUEEN WILHELMINA AND KING HAAKON SEEM ASSURED OF RETURNING HOME UNOPPOSED.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY, THE OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE HAD MONARCHIES RESENT THE FACT THAT THEIR ROYAL HEADS DID NOT REMAIN WITH THEIR PEOPLES DURING THE HARD, BITTER YEARS OF TRIAL, SUFFERING AND DESPAIR.

GREECE'S KING GEORGE, WHO TWICE HAS BEEN FORCED INTO EXILE, ADHERRED TO THE WISHES OF HIS PEOPLE. A REGENCY WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACT FOR HIM UNTIL THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

GREEK OFFICIALS WHO ARE ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE SAY THAT GEORGE'S CHANCES OF RETURNING TO THE THRONE ARE ABOUT 50-50. BUT THEY FEEL THAT WHEN THE FREE ELECTION VOTES ARE IN, GEORGE WILL FIND HIMSELF A KING WITHOUT A CROWN OR THRONE.

THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE DEMANDED THAT KING PETER GIVE ASSURANCE HE WOULD NOT RETURN HOME UNTIL ELECTIONS WERE HELD, AND APPARENTLY HIS HOPES OF RETURNING AS A KING HAVE WANED. SOME MONTHS AGO HE PURCHASED A HOME IN ENGLAND, WHERE HE IS LIVING WITH HIS YOUNG WIFE, PRINCESS ALEXANDRE OF GREECE.

WHEN KING LEOPOLD WAS RECENTLY LIBERATED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES, THE BELGIAN PEOPLE BELIEVED HE WOULD RETURN IMMEDIATELY TO BRUSSELS. THIS CAUSED A CRISIS. FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRY SPAAK FLEW HOME HURRIEDLY FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. BELGIAN PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER HAS ANNOUNCED THAT LEOPOLD WOULD NOT RETURN TO BRUSSELS FOR SOME TIME. HE GAVE ILL HEALTH AS THE REASON.

LEFTIST GROUPS ASSERT THAT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION IT IS UP TO PARLIAMENT TO DECIDE WHETHER LEOPOLD IS IN A POSITION TO FULFILL HIS CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES.

LONG BEFORE ALBANIA WAS LIBERATED, KING ZOG ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD NOT RETURN HOME UNLESS THE PEOPLE SO DESIRED. IN RECENT WEEKS, ALBANIANS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT HAVE DENOUNCED THE KING AND MADE IT CLEAR THEY DON'T WANT ZOG HOME UNTIL THE PEOPLE HAVE HAD A CHANCE TO VOTE.

THE SITUATION IS DIFFERENT IN THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY. DUTCH OFFICIALS HERE CONTEND THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT WILHELMINA

RETURN.
LIKEWISE, HAAKON OF NORWAY, WHO STAYED ON WITH HIS PEOPLE UNTIL THE VERY LAST WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED THE NORTH, HAS BETTERED HIS CHANCES OF REMAINING ON THE THRONE BY WORKING DILIGENTLY AND QUIETLY IN EXILE.

XZ854PCW

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-DR.T.V.SOONG, CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER, DISCUSSED CONTINUED LEND-LEASE AID TO CHINA WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY.
LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER A 20-MINUTE CALL HE TOLD REPORTERS HE MIGHT VISIT MOSCOW ON HIS WAY BACK TO CHINA, BUT THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE HE WOULD BE HERE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.
IN ADDITION TO LEND-LEASE, HE SAID, HE AND THE PRESIDENT TALKED OF "OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS."
DR.SOONG HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD ORGANIZATION CONFERENCES.

LT303PEWNM

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-CLEMENT ATLEE, BRITISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN--EN ROUTE TO LONDON FROM SAN FRANCISCO--ARRANGED TO SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY.
THE AFTERNOON APPOINTMENT WAS FIRST MADE FOR EDEN, AMID REPORTS OF A POSSIBLE EARLY "PEACE IN EUROPE" MEETING OF THE BIG THREE. IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY LATER THAT ATLEE WOULD JOIN THE FOREIGN SECRETARY IN THE CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.
REPORTS FROM ETC. SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS

FR131PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-THE INVASION OF TARAKAN ISLAND BY AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH FORCES HAS ALREADY PAID OIL DIVIDENDS TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.
THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY ANETA, IN A DISPATCH TODAY FROM TARAKAN, JUST OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST OF BORNEO, SAID ALLIED FORCES FOUND 300 TONS OF PARAFFINE REFINED FROM OIL PRODUCED BY TARAKAN WELLS. THE

ATERIAL, IT ADDED, WAS BEING USED IN CONNECTION WITH REPAIR WORK ON THE TARAKAN AIR FIELD.
THE ANETA DISPATCH ADDED: "EVEN AT THIS STAGE--THE 12TH DAY OF THE BATTLE OF TARAKAN--IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE DONE TO TARAKAN'S OIL INSTALLATIONS BY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS AND BY JAPANESE SCORCHED-EARTH POLICY. OIL EXPERTS WHO LANDED HERE RIGHT BEHIND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS STILL ARE UNABLE TO GIVE ANY APPROXIMATE TIME SCHEDULE FOR RESUMPTION OF PRODUCTION."

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MAY 15 1945

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U. S. CARRIER FLIERS SMASH 284 PLANES IN 3-DAY STRIKES AT SOUTHERN JAPAN: ANOTHER KEY HILL IS WON ON OKINAWA

'CHOCOLATE DROP' HILL SEIZED IN BITTER STRUGGLE

Nipponese Airfields Hammered, Trains Blown Up by Planes.

SHIPS ARE SUNK

Caves on Hillside Sealed by Americans, Flamethrowers Used.

MAY 16 1945

GUAM, Wednesday, May 16. — (AP) Carrier planes hammered 18 Nipponese homeland airfields and destroyed, damaged or strafed 357 enemy planes in a sweep beginning Saturday night and continuing through Monday.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the carrier raids on the fields from which Japan has been staging aerial onslaughts on the American forces at Okinawa, said fierce ground fighting continued there today.

A strong Japanese counter-attack on the west flank was beaten back by the 22nd Marine regiment of the Sixth divisions, veterans of Eniwetok and Orote peninsula, while 77th divisions troops captured "Chocolate Drop" hill about 1,800 yards northeast of fortress Shuri after five days of bitter fighting.

The three-day attack on Kyushu and Shikoku was the first American carrier strike in force since the inland sea raid of March 19. Radio Tokyo previously had reported 900 planes were involved.

It started with a torpedo plane strike on Kyushu Saturday night. Twelve enemy planes were shot down.

Sunday and Monday 272 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged and an additional 73 were brought under machinegun and rocket attack with unobserved results.

A barrage balloon was shot down.

10 U. S. Planes Lost

A preliminary check revealed that 10 U. S. planes were lost.

Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes also struck targets of opportunity during the two-day sweep.

Railroad installations in Kyushu were heavily hit. An oil train, four locomotives, a railroad station, a chemical plant and a number of large buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged.

Planes also struck buildings, barracks and aviation installations at airdromes in Saeki, Oita, Miyakonojo, Kikuchi, Ashiya, Gannosu, Kofuji, Usa, Izumi, Tachiarai, Chiran, Omura and Hitoyoshi on Kyushu; and at airfields in Kochi and Matsuyama on Shikoku.

Airfield installations at Kokubu, Kanoya, Chiran and Kagoshima on Kyushu were bombed Saturday night.

Two motor boats and two luggers were sunk and repair ship, seven torpedo boats, four luggers, a small cargo ship, four small craft and a tug were damaged.

The carrier strikes occurred while a great fleet of more than 500 Marianas-based Superfortresses fire-bombed Nagoya, on Honsu, third largest city in Japan and its chief aircraft production center.

On the second day of the carrier strike, Monday, escort carrier aircraft attacked airfield installations in the oft-bombed Sakishima group and struck enemy positions on Kume island, west of Okinawa.

Night fighters of the second marine aircraft wing struck targets in the Amami group, northern Ryukyus.

Hurl Back Jap Assault

On Okinawa, at the suburbs of Naha, the 22nd regiment of the Sixth Marine division, hurled back an enemy assault in hand to hand fighting. The attackers were finally driven back into the interior of Takamotoji town with heavy losses.

An attempt to land small craft behind the Marine lines in the bitterly gained Machinato airfield sector was broken up by naval gunfire.

The 383rd regiment of the 96th division, which completed capture of Conical Hill Monday, consolidated its hold on the 480-foot peak. The Americans were in position to move downhill against Shuri, less than a quarter of a mile to the west.

Shuri was also threatened by the 77th Infantry and First Marine divisions, closing in from the north and west of the defense center.

The Sixth Marine division was in Naha's northern outskirts, using flame-throwers to burn Japanese from concealed positions in the ruins. The Asto river still lay between the leathernecks and the main part of the ruined city.

Doughboys of the 96th division also captured Yonabaru airfield on the east coast Monday after seizing Conical Hill and were at the edge of Yonabaru town. Yonabaru was the fourth airfield to fall into Tenth army hands.

The fighting all along the heavily fortified four-mile line, crossing the southern part of the island from Naha to Yonabaru, was bitter.

Retreating Japs Slaughtered

Associated Press War Correspondent Al Dopking, with the Tenth army reported that Japanese first tried frontal and then flanking counterattacks on Conical Hill. The latter assualt was broken up by a platoon commanded by Lt. Owen R. O'Neill of Doniphan, Mo. As the Japanese retreated across open ground on the southern slope of the hill, they were slaughtered by artillery fire.

In two days of fighting for the strategic hill, the 96th sealed 75 caves around the base. Some American artillery was hoisted up the slopes by pulley and hand power.

Dopking reported that the battle terrain was so rugged tanks had replaced trucks to move supplies to the front lines. Rations and ammunition also were being dropped by planes in some sectors.

Even tanks could not move over one deeply ridged area. Armored bulldozers, guarded by infantrymen with flamethrowers, were sent forward to level tank paths.

One ranking officer said the battle for the southern quarter of Okinawa would be a "downhill pull" once the Shuri line is breached.

OKINAWA HILL AND AIRFIELD WON BY YANKS

Capture of Conical Height Enables Americans to Move Into Base.

COUNTER-BLOWS REPULSED

U. S. Forces Square Away for Final Drive on Shuri Line —Naha Battle Rages.

MAY 16 1945

Guam, May 16 (A. P.).—American forces captured the strongly defended Yonabaru airfield yesterday and squared away today for the final drive on Okinawa's inner Shuri defense area.

Yonabaru and Conical Hill, chief remaining Jap obesrvation point, fell to the Ninety-sixth Infantry Division. Two rifle companies which gained the hill's 480-foot summit late Sunday, cling to their position despite Jap counter-attacks. Yesterday the 383d Regiment of the Ninety-sixth completed the hill's capture and paved the way for the mile and a half gain to Yonabaru, fourth airfield to fall to the Americans in the Okinawa campaign.

Meanwhile the Sixth Marine Division was fighting in northern Naha, Okinawa's capital city which has been leveled by weeks of naval gunfire and artillery. The Yanks still have to cross the Asato River to reach the main part of Naha.

One reason why the approaches to Naha had been so tough was an elaborate tunnel system on a ridge before Naha which had been bored from one concrete tomb to another. There was a narrow gauge track on which the Japs could roll their artillery around underground to new firing positions.

High Cost of Naha.

Looking across the muddy Asato estuary, commanding officer Col. Merlin F. Schneider, of the Twenty-second Marine Regiment, said: "We'll take her but the cost may be high."

Conical Hill lies about 420 yards east of the final Shuri defense line and its seizure will provide a good toehold for the final assault on Shuri fortifcation. A ranking officer said the breaching of the Shuri line will be the climax to the gory fight on the island threshold on Japan's homeland and that the rest of the Okinawa campaign will be a "downhill pull."

Associated Press War Correspondent Al Dopking reported that as the battle raged along the eastern sector, with little gain reported in the center and west, a battleship stood off shore bombarding Shuri Castle. One Marine observer reported it scored twenty-five hits on this fortress but "they seemed to bounce off like a rubber ball."

Tanks and planes are being used to supply American troops in the center where enemy artillery and rugged terrain are hampering truck lines to the front.

In renewed air attacks on the American fleet, Jap aircraft Sunday evening and Monday morning damaged a major unit and two light units at a cost of forty-six planes—eight of them downed by one destroyer's guns.

Since the first wave of Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's Tenth Army hit Okinawa's beaches on April 1, the Americans have captured or destroyed 386 enemy guns of 70-mm calibre or larger.

London Gives Eisenhower Hero's Welcome on Return

By DON DOANE

LONDON, May 15 — (AP) Gen. Eisenhower came back to London today for a personal belated victory celebration and was given a hero's welcome by cheering throngs which surged about his car, crowded up to shake his hand and applauded his appearance at a theater and night club.

The surprise visit of the Supreme commander and Gen. Omar N. Bradley was not officially announced and no official reason given. However, word spread quickly and when the big staff car appeared in downtown streets crowds gathered fast.

"This is the general's own private V-E day celebration," a member of the party told a reporter at a night club where the general went after seeing a musical comedy, "strike it again," at the Prince of Wales theater.

"It's his first night out since before the war," the aide said.

Eisenhower, Bradley and several aides flew here this morning and were joined by a few friends for an evening of relaxation which his official duties kept him from enjoying on the day when most people did their celebrating. With the group was the general's son, Lt John Eisenhower.

The general was quickly recognized by the theater audience when he entered dressed in his service uniform. At the end of the performance with the entire cast on the stage side field, star of the show, led the audience in thunderous applause for the general who led the victorious Allied army.

Thanks Audience

Eisenhower rose in his box to thank his audience and the cast for "a most wonderful evening."

"I wonder if you people realize what it means to me to be back here among friends," he said, and then drew laughter by adding "among people whose language I can almost speak."

Dozens of soldiers and civilians shook hands with the beaming general on the way outside the theater where he found thousands of people in the street waiting to see him.

Indulgent military police and British bobbies let many crowd close enough to the car to shake the general's hand through the window.

"Good old Ike," the spectators shouted. "Fine work." "Good show."

"We gave the Hun hell, didn't we, general," yelled one American soldier.

From the theater the general's party of ten went to Ciros for dinner and dancing. There, too, the entrance was the signal for cheers.

The general's first dance was with his personal secretary, Lt. Kay Summersby, who wore her WAC uniform.

No one would say how long Eisenhower planned to stay in London—which he left nearly a year ago to follow his armies advancing into Germany—nor would they indicate what official business he planned here.

It might be coincidental that Field Marshal Montgomery also is in town—avowedly for a "rest"—placing three of the top Allied military leaders in London simultaneously.

Eisenhower sat smiling, talking and nodding his head to well-wishers from a big table against the wall at Ciro's. Others at the table in addition to Bradley, his son and his secretary were group Captain Sir Louis Grieg, staff officer to Air Secretary Sinclair, and Lady Greig; Col. James Gault, Eisenhower's British military assistant, and Mrs Gault.

CHURCHILL HOPES FOR NEW MEETING OF THE BIG THREE

By JAMES M. KING

LONDON, May 15.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today he hoped to have a meeting soon with President Truman and Premier Stalin and sidestepped a direct answer on whether he believes Hitler is dead.

Asked if a Big Three meeting was planned in the near future, Churchill replied, amid laughter:

"I devoutly hope so. It would be very odd if such a long, fierce war ended without any settlement even among the victors."

President Truman told a press conference in Washington that the three leaders probably would meet soon, but not immediately.

An effort by members to pin the Prime Minister down on the question of Hitler's reported death brought the cautious observation:

"I really do not feel that any particular duty lies upon me to make guesses. When we have anything particular, I shall be quite ready to announce it. In the meantime, I must say I incline to the general opinion."

The Germans announced that the fuehrer died in the ruins of Berlin, and, though the victorious Russians have not identified his body, there has been no indication that he escaped from the city. Captured Nazi leaders have expressed the unanimous opinion that Hitler is dead.

Declaring that Europe was in a state of "frightful confusion at the moment," Churchill said the question of repatriation of refugees who fled to Britain during the war still was up in the air. He agreed that it would be cruel to compel Jewish refugees who had been persecuted by the Nazis to return to "the scene of these crimes."

A new flareup developed in the always touchy subject of British-Irish relations when it was suggested that the government move for the arrest of members of the German legation staff in Dublin with a view to trying them as war criminals.

There were shouts of "where is Lord Haw Haw?" and "Is Mr. De Valera harboring Herr Hitler?"

Paul Emrys-Evans, the British undersecretary for Dominions, asserted that the "general question of the position of German missions in neutral countries is under consideration," but added that the British government so far had "no evidence of complicity in war crimes, either in the German legation in Dublin or elsewhere in Eire."

GOERING HIGH ON CRIME LIST

Commission Reveals He Has Had Top Priority From Start

London, May 15 (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has had a top priority since last November on the United Nations No. 1 list of war criminals, the War Crimes Commission disclosed today.

While new protests sounded in the House of Lords over treatment accorded Goering after his surrender to American troops in Austria last week, the Luxembourg radio reported the German frontier had been closed to prevent escape of other war criminals and "wanted persons."

The commission in a formal statement said: "With reference to recent discussions in the press the United Nations War Crimes Commission desires to state that Hermann Goering's name was placed in November, 1944, on the first list of persons charged with war crimes which was adopted by the commission."

Charges Not Specified

Previously the commission had disclosed only that five lists of Germans, headed by Adolf Hitler, had been prepared. Today's announcement did not specify the charges against Goering.

Lord Addison told the House of Lords that he regarded Goering as a criminal and that "the sooner he is brought to judgment the better." Lord Woolton, Reconstruction Minister in Churchill's Cabinet, added that the Germans, especially generals, must be made to understand that "war is not a game that ends in handshaking."

"No one who has seen the wrecked homes of this country or the concentration camps abroad can sit happily with those who from foul and deliberate choice have systematically despoiled and ravaged the continent of Europe," Woolton said.

No Chicken Dinners

General Eisenhower yesterday warned his commanders that he would not permit treatment of Nazis and German generals on a "friendly enemy basis." The United States 7th Army issued a formal statement today asserting that there "were no handshakes or chicken dinners at headquarters of the 7th Army" for Goering.

Field dispatches at the time of Goering's surrender to the 36th Division of the 7th Army said there were handshakes and that Goering ate the regulation army food for that day which included chicken. No dispatches referred to such incidents at 7th Army headquarters.

The Luxembourg radio broadcast an official announcement to border residents that a chain of frontier command posts had been established along the Dutch, Belgian, Luxembourg and French frontiers and that "all civilian travel into or from Germany is herewith and henceforth forbidden" without special authorization. Violators, the radio said, run the risk of being shot.

Warning border residents to stay near their homes and avoid hostile acts against Allied military authorities, the broadcast said "to give food or shelter to war criminals is considered a hostile act."

Churchill Evades Questions on Hitler Death

Refuses to Commit Himself—Parries Inquiry as to Whether Fuehrer Might Be in Eire.

London, May 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill refused to commit himself definitely in Commons today on the question of whether Hitler is dead.

Asked whether the death had been established "beyond all shadow of doubt," Churchill said he knew no more "than any other member who reads the newspaper."

"There I have only my own opinion to go by," he said.

"What is that?" a member shouted.

"I really do not feel that any particular duty lies upon me to make guesses," the Prime Minister replied. "When we have anything particular, I shall be quite ready to announce it. In the meantime, I must say I incline to the general opinion."

At another point, Churchill was asked whether Hitler was being hidden by Prime Minister de Valera's Eire Government, and drew laughter with the remark that he would have "inquiries made on that."

Sharp protests against the attitude of De Valera's Government arose in the House. One member suggested the Government move for arrest of the German legation staff in Dublin with the view of trying them as war criminals.

Others protested De Valera's expression of condolences to the German Minister upon Hitler's death, and complained that the Eire Government had sent only a minor official to make apologies for the breaking of windows in the British Government office there by a crowd on V-E day.

The Eire Minister of External Affairs apologized for the window smashing at both the British office and American consulate in Dublin during demonstrations both by crowds cheering the victory in Germany and by others who were anti-British.

The British Under-Secretary for Dominions, Paul V. Emrys-Evans, said: "The general question of the position of German missions in neutral countries is under consideration," but that the British Government had "at present no evidence of complicity in war crimes either in the German legation in Dublin or elsewhere in Eire."

There were shouts of "Where Is Lord Haw Haw?" and "Is Mr. De Valera harboring Herr Hitler?"

The Under-Secretary did not reply.

Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson asked whether the Government was aware the German Minister had bought a house in Dublin in which he had stored a large amount of valuables," and questioned whether they would be available for reparations to the British Government.

"I have seen that report in the press," was Evans's only reply.

GEN. MONTGOMERY RESTING

Reported Exhausted by Campaign; Seeing Only Personal Friends

London, May 15—(AP)—Field Marshal Montgomery is resting at the home of Major T. Reynolds, headmaster of Amesbury School at Hindhead, Surrey. It was reported that the Field Marshal, exhausted from the European campaign, was seeing only personal friends, and that he would remain several days before returning to duty.

London, May 15 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers flew in 4,500 more liberated prisoners of war today from Germany.

Gen. Koenig's Command Extended To Normandy

London, May 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, commander of the United States Army United Kingdom base, has also assumed command of the Normandy base section in France as part of the general policy of scaling down operations in the European theater, it was announced today.

Koenig has assigned Col. Donald S. McConaughy, of New York city, chief army transportation officer in England, as his deputy commander for the United Kingdom base.

German Bomb On Roof Of London House 2 Years

London, May 15 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. John Conn spent nearly two years blissfully unaware that an unexploded German anti-personal bomb was hanging over their heads.

The bomb, a relic of the Nazi air *Blitz* on London, was found today on the roof of their house.

Churchill's Son Returns To His Commons Seat

London, May 15 (AP)—Major Randolph Churchill, Prime Minister Churchill's son, returned to Commons today after serving with the British Army in the Middle East.

The younger Churchill, who is a Conservative party member from Preston, was at one time a liaison officer with Marshal Tito's forces in Yugoslavia.

Ruthenian Regime Held Seeking To Join Russia

London, May 15 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Press Bureau announced tonight that an autonomous government had been formed in Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) and was seeking union with Russia.

For the present, the bureau said, this group still is recogninzing the authority of the Czechoslovak Government, whose leaders already have expressed belief an amicable agreement could be reached with Moscow in line with the wishes of the population.

About 500,000 persons live in the mountainous area, described by one Czechoslovak Government official here as the poorest in the country.

London, May 15 (A. P.).—The War Crimes Commission today announced that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's name was placed on the first list of war criminals in November, 1944.

Tonight the Luxembourg radio said that the Allied military authorities had closed the German frontier to prevent the escape of war criminals and other wanted persons. Anyone attempting an unauthorized crossing will be shot, Luxembourg added.

Meanwhile today new warnings were sounded in the House of Lords that the Allies must treat Goering as a criminal. Lord Woolton, the Minister of Reconstruction, declared: "There was no chivalry in the sinking of the Athenia . . . or in German soldiers sending weapons of destruction without warning to kill women and children." Referring to the remark attributed to one German general that the end of the war was like the end of a football game, when the opponents shake hands, Lord Woolton declared: "We tell the German general and his kind that this war has not been a game that ends in handshaking."

New Hamburg Mayor Named

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The Hamburg radio announced tonight that Rudolf Petersen had been appointed Mayor of Hamburg by the Allied Military Government, succeeding Karl Vincent Kroggman, a Nazi who temporarily stayed in office after British entry into the city. Petersen was not otherwise identified.

WHEELER IN BRITAIN

London, May 15 (A. P.).—A Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee, headed by Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D.-Mont.) reached London today after a trans-Atlantic flight to investigate the Army's vast communications network here and on the Continent.

With the party came Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and high ranking officers of the Army and Navy Signal Corps. The other Senate members are Hawkes (R.-N. J.), McFarland (D.-Ariz.) and Capehart (R.-Ind.).

McFarland said the group "wants to see what the Army has got in the way of equipment and what is going to be available."

The group may go to Italy as well as to France and Germany.

CZECHS INVITE U. S. ENVOY

Premier Says Bids Will Also Go to Britain and France

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government plans to invite diplomatic representatives of the United States, Britain and France to Prague shortly, Premier Zdenek Fierlinger was quoted today as saying in an interview in Prague.

The Czechoslovak press bureau here quoted M. Fierlinger as saying that only Russia had a diplomatic representative when the Czech Government was at Kosice because it was impossible to accommodate the entire diplomatic corps there.

ENGLAND FACES CUT IN RATIONS

London, May 15 (A. P.).—There is little possibility of Britain's war-thin waistlines expanding within the next year, Col. J. J. Llewellin, Minister of Food, warned today, hinting at further reductions in rations.

Llewellin has just returned from Washington, where he planned with American and Canadian officials some steps to meet world food shortages.

"I am discussing with my colleagues how the food economies which are, I fear, inevitable," he said at a press conference. Llewellin said he expected food difficulties for a year or so.

GOLD MEDAL TO CHURCHILL

London, May 15—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill will receive the Albert Gold Medal, highest annual award of the British Royal Society of Arts, it was announced today. President Roosevelt received the award in 1942.

Surrender Concluded, Red Communique Says

London, May 15 (AP)—Moscow announced tonight in a fourteen-word communiqué that "the reception of surrendered German officers and men on all fronts has been concluded."

There was no mention of Field Marshal Ferdinand von Schoerner and Col. Gen. Otto Woehler, who commanded the German forces which held out in Czechoslovakia after the official surrender.

12,770,000 KILLED OR TAKEN BY REDS

London, May 15 (A. P.).—The Red Army has slain or captured 12,770,000 enemy troops in almost four years of war, according to figures announced by Moscow today. More than 1,230,000 Nazis have been taken prisoner since Germany's unconditional surrender, the Soviet Information Bureau said. The figure included 101 generals.

The announcement did not say whether the Russians had captured Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner or Col.-Gen. Otto Woehler, commanders of the troops in Czecho-Slovakia and Northern Austria who fought on despite the Nazi capitulation.

30.24—25789

Yesterday's roundup of 170,000 Germans brought to 3,030,000 the total killed or captured since the Red Army began its spring offensive on January 12.

FOUR U-BOATS SURRENDER

Sail into Loch Foyle, Ireland, Led By Canadian Frigate

Londonderry, Ireland, May 15—(AP)—The Canadian frigate Thetfordmines sailed into Loch Foyle on the way here today at the head of a column of four surrendered German U-boats. The Thetfordmines was doing escort duty and was not involved in accepting the actual surrenders at sea.

RICH BAG ON CHANNEL ISLES

Allies will take Weeks to Total Materiel Left by Germans

St. Helier, Jersey, May 15—(AP)—Unconditional surrender of German forces on the Channel Islands yielded so much materiel that it will take weeks to count it. Several small vessels were included in the bag.

The enemy surrendered his arms and various other equipment at various dumps set up over the Islands. Such weapons as the guns of 15-inch coastal batteries, field pieces and anti-aircraft weapons will remain where they are, however, until they can be dismantled.

Three E-boats fell into the bag, along with at least two heavily-armed flak-ships and several small freighters, coasters and tugs.

Skeleton German crews remain aboard these vessels.

Much U.S. Equipment in Europe Will Be Shipped to the Orient

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, May 15.—(AP) All usable American war material no longer needed in Europe will be transferred to the Pacific theater as quickly as possible, most of it being shipped directly, Brig. Gen. Morris W. Gilland, deputy chief of staff for supply in the European theater of operations, disclosed today.

Calling this theater a major base for the Pacific, Gilland outlined a broad program of redeployment of equipment, material and supplies which his organization must handle while still supporting troops remaining on the continent.

Troops going directly to the Pacific will take all their equipment with them, Gilland said. Those going to the United States will carry only their maximum essential equipment, leaving the rest behind to be serviced and then sent directly to the Pacific.

The end of the war in Europe found the American armies with more than 5,500,000 tons of supplies on the continent. This included 700,000 tons of ammunition and more than a million separate items ranging from locomotives to watch repair tools.

Gilland's organiaztion is faced with the problem of rehabilitating, packing and shipping much of this material. As an example of the tremendous task, he pointed out that the program calls for repair of 94,000,000 pieces of clothing by the Quartermaster Corps, 160,000 motor vehicles by the Ordnance department, 255,000 radios by the Signal Corps, 21,000 pieces of construction equipment by the Engineer Corps, 2,000,000 gas masks by the Chemical Warfare Division and 23,000 pieces of electro-medical equipment by the Medical Corps.

American armies in Europe have roughly 3,000,000 small arms, 11,000 medium and light artillery pieces, 350,000 automatic weapons and mortars, 62,000 combat vehicles and 271,000 general purpose and special purpose vehicles among their equipment, it was disclosed for the first time.

The entire supply policy in the future will be based on needs in the Pacific. It is up to the War department to decide the disposition of the excess—all above the needs in this theater; as well as the surplus—all over and above the need of the War department for all theaters. Normal procedure is for the surplus to be offered for sale.

The bulk of all the equipment in Europe will need some repairs, Gilland said. Most of the repair work as well as the packaging, weatherproofing and the like will be done by army personnel.

Gilland said that as early as last fall a code system was worked out to halt the flow of war material to Europe as soon as possible after victory. Under this code, everything shipped to Europe was marked either "STO," meaning stop in case of V-E day, or "SHP," meaning continue shipment because it will be needed anyway. These markings appeared on all requisitions.

Venereal Disease Rate Increase Is Forecast

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May 15 (AP)—The head of the venereal disease control section in the office of the chief surgeon said today that venereal diseases among American troops in Germany likely would double within six months despite the army rule against fraternization.

The officer, who declined to allow use of his name, said this increase would be due simply to the end of the war and not attributable to the non-fraternization policy, as has been suggested in published reports.

He discounted the theory that soldiers purposely avoided physical checkups for fear of being fined for fraternizing. The officer said that the venereal disease rate is normally four times as high among rear area troops as among those in the front lines.

War Outlasted Eisenhower's Guess

Unexpected Length Attributed to Nazis' Fighting Till Reich Was Destroyed.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, May 15 (A. P.).—As swiftly as the war was won, it can now be disclosed that it took longer than Gen. Eisenhower and his staff had expected—longer by as much as five months. But that was because of the Nazis' decision to fight on after military defeat and till the final collapse occurred in the heart of a wrecked Germany.

On the basis of strategy and military success, the campaigns from the African landings to the final victory averaged up to or ahead of schedule. In Africa, in Italy and on the western front, three great gambles were taken, each of which might have shortened the war by months. They were the task force effort to seize Bizerte, the effort at Anzio to crop off all of Italy south of Rome, and the Arnhem effort to outflank the German line in the west. None succeeded fully.

How the Time Table Worked

This was the time pattern: The African campaign, begun with the November 7 landing in 1942, was cleaned up in the spring of 1943 almost to the week when it had been expected—but Eisenhower had hoped for something even better. "I'm an incurable optimist," he once told the correspondents.

Hopes for a quicker cleanup were based on the chance that Bizerte might be won quickly with a small task force. It was regarded only as a gamble-worth trying. But even though it failed, it put the Allies in a position to strike their spring blow and knock the props out from under the final Axis stand there.

Sicily went well ahead of schedule, largely because of Gen. Patton's long dash into Messina. The capture of that city set the stage for the swift carrying of the campaign onto the tip of Italy.

But from that time on the whole campaign went more slowly than correspondents believed it had been planned. In the ridge and mountain country the Germans fought furiously and progress was slow and hard.

It had been hoped to reach and take Naples in three days. That would have been on September 12. Actually it took until October 1.

The Anzio landing was undertaken on the chance that it would collapse the whole enemy line south of Rome, but it did not do so and the war dragged into the winter on lines the Allies had hoped to have well behind them.

The drive against Rome, when it did come, surged ahead faster than planned—but bogged down again in the Po Valley.

In its final stage, the last Allied attack still met more resistance than had been expected at that stage in the deterioration of the German force, but once that resistance began to crack, the foldup and the surrender came more quickly than many official observers had hoped.

It touched off the series of surrenders. The last shredded remnants of the Wehrmacht gave up and final victory was won.

But it was west of the Rhine and east of the Oder that the Wehrmacht received its death blow, though it did not topple until all Germany was overrun.

It was obvious early that Eisenhower hoped at least that the job could be done and over the same year as the D day landings. He said before leaving Africa that the war might be brought to a victorious end in 1944. As he put it later, he learned a lesson from that prediction and made no more.

But from a purely military viewpoint he had been right—Germany lost her battle in France and only Hitler's throttlehold on the German people kept her in the war to its ruinous end.

480 SHIPS FOUND IN GERMAN PORTS

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, May 15 (A. P.).—At least 480 German ships, perhaps half of them sunk, damaged or scuttled, have been found in German ports surrendered to the Allies, Supreme Headquarters disclosed today. The vessels include the liners Europa and Bremen and two cruisers. The 49,746-ton Europa is in relatively good condition but silted in, and the 51,731-ton Bremen is a total loss. The 8-inch-gun cruiser Hipper was found satobaged in her dock at Kiel, and the 6-inch-gun cruiser Emden was stranded and burned out. A dozen submarines were found scuttled at Kiel.

At least thirty-one U-boats were taken over fairly intact, while at least twenty-one were scuttled or damaged.

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN GERMANY, May 15—(AP) The first steps towards rehabilitating the German power industry have been taken at a conference between German representatives and Allied military government officials at Heidelberg, it was announced at Sixth Army group headquarters tonight.

TALKS WITH NAZI CAPTIVES BANNED

SHAEF Must Now Grant Permission For Interviews

Augsburg, May 15 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's crackdown on senior army officers for reported friendly treatment of captured Nazi big shots was followed today by a ban on press conferences for German prisoners unless specific permission is granted by supreme Allied headquarters.

"The line right now is that there just won't be any interviews," said a public-relations officer at United States 7th Army headquarters.

Previously the 7th Army had arranged interviews with Field Marshal Karlgerd von Rundstedt, Reichsmarshal Herman Goering, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring and Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the former Hungarian regent.

World-Wide Rumpus

Reports of Goering's reception at headquarters of the United States 36th Division kicked up a world-wide rumpus because the former No. 2 Nazi ate chicken and shook hands with a general.

All attempts to see King Leopold III of Belgium, meanwhile, were frustrated by an armed guard being maintained around the area where the monarch is held. Correspondents were told that if they were caught in the area they would be arrested.

quarters that day. The menu both for the officers' mess and the GI chowline was chicken, peas, mashed potatoes, fruit salad and coffee.

Goering surrendered to a Thirty-sixth Division detachment on May 8, was held under guard in Fischorn Castle that night and brought to Kitzbuehel by automobile the following day. After eating lunch, he was flown to Seventh Army Headquarters.

The Seventh Army statement today added that "as for special quarters for Goering, upon arrival at the Army he was confined at a Seventh Army detention camp."

Nazi General Says Leadership Faulty

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, May 15—(AP) Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, captive former German chief of staff, was quoted by Stars and Stripes today as saying he could have stopped the Allied landings in Normandy if he had been commanding the Western front instead of Field Marshal von Rundstedt.

The Germans still had more than 5,000 tanks operating on all fronts at the end of the war, he said. Guderian blamed the German army's defeat on poor leadership, although he expressed loyalty to Hitler.

Guderian rated the German Tiger as best among the world's tanks, the Russian Stalin as second and the U. S. Sherman as third.

Army Denies Coddling Goering, Bans Unauthorized Interviews

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, May 15 (AP)—An official statement was issued by the Seventh Army today asserting that "there were no handshakes or chicken dinners at Headquarters of the Seventh Army" for captured Reich Marshal Hermann Goering.

The statement followed a declaration by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday that he regretted reported instances in which senior officers had treated captured Nazi and high German officials on a "friendly enemy" basis. The reception accorded Goering had been criticized widely in British and American newspapers.

The meal served Goering by the Thirty-sixth Division was the same as that served to every American soldier on duty at division head-

BRITISH SEEKING HIMMLER HIDE-OUT

Flensburg, Germany, May 15 (A. P.).—British security police and intelligence officers, acting on rumors submitted by Danish underground organizers, are leading a search for Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler in the Flensburg area.

Germans also have been alerted to watch for Himmler. It is believed that Himmler and his reported bodyguard of several hundred fanatical SS men, might

nave come to Flensburg because the heavily wooded area and numerous small islands provide excellent cover. The region also is close to the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian borders.

Rumors have circulated that Himmler recently got in touch with Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who has a headquarters in Flensburg, and asked his protection. According to these accounts Himmler was told that if the Germans found him he would be turned over to the Allies.

A mission from Supreme Allied Headquarters now is quartered on the German liner Patria at Flensburg. American generals aboard the ship are in constant touch with Doenitz, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl, as well as other high German military and naval men and diplomats.

The communications of a German signal school, including a power radio transmitter, give Doenitz contact with the remainder of Germany. The Patria has direct communications with Supreme Headquarters.

Doenitz has not been recognized as the head of the German State and his position has mystified diplomatic circles around the world. In discussing this matter one Allied officer said that Doenitz "is the only man who has the authority and the power to carry out our orders."

Thus, word of the Army's penalty obviously filtered into Germany. That at least some Nazi-minded frauleins heard of it and made their plans is now a matter of record. Others perhaps "innocently"—if that word is fitting—fell into the scheme.

But suddenly in Germany the military police began to be approached by numbers of women crying "Rape!"

Three Admit Racket.

Arrests were made immediately, but investigations prior to courts-martial began to unearth many discrepancies, for instance:

Out of three such complaints to one division, medical investigation revealed that two of the girls were virgins, and civilians testified that the third was a known prostitute.

All three finally admitted they had been prompted by the departing Germans to try the rape racket as a means of harassing the conquerors.

Several cases of German girls found fraternizing with doughboys first appeared as sex cases. The frauleins realized they had been found out and, mistakenly thinking they too would be punished for such fraternizing, they immediately cried "rape" in hopes of saving themselves.

The soldiers were punished for such fraternizing — but there's a difference between a $65 fine and hanging.

Frauleins' Phony Rape Yells Fail as Sabotage

With the AEF in Germany, May 15 (AP).—Early as it is in the occupation of Germany, the American Army already appears to have won one major battle against an evil which might have seriously undermined its authority. It was the battle of the fake rape cases.

As yet, few level-headed high Army officials are certain whether it was an organized campaign of subtle sex sabotage or merely a sort of individual feminine guerrilla campaign.

Hanging the Penalty.

Whatever its origin—either individual or collective—it has pretty definitely failed.

To understand the seriousness of the original situation when American troops first swept into Germany it must be realized that, for both moral and disciplinary reasons, our Army views rape as civilian courts view murder.

American soldiers have been hanged for rape in several European countries where this war has been fought.

German Miners Organize

AACHEN, Germany, May 15 (AP) — The Free German Workers Union, started two months ago with permission of the American Military Government at Aachen, has completed its organization with a membership of 125 hard coal miners in this region. At a meeting dedicated to "the late President of the United States—a great friend of labor," the miners this week elected a first World War veteran as president. He denounced the help given in the past to the Nazi party by German capitalists. Two official observers, Maj. Donald B. Hussey of Columbus, Ohio, and Maj. Jack Bradford of St. Paul, Minn., attended the election.

Japan's Envoy in Custody

Ambassador to Germany and 130 Aids Called "Untouchable"

WITH THE UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY, May 15 (AP).—The Japanese Ambassador to Germany, General Hiroshi Oshima, and 130 of his assistants are in the 7th Army custody, but an official statement today said all were protected and, "as diplomatic personnel, practically untouchable."

The 101st Cavalry group of the 7th Army seized the residence at Bad Gastein in which Oshima and his staff were housed. The official statement said the Japanese did not surrender to the Americans. They include members of the Japanese diplomatic staffs for Germany, France, Italy and Austria.

rest of us to the Burgomeister's house. We were lined up there, and women and kids threw stones as us for half an hour. The padding of our flying clothes saved us a lot of bruises. Then Hitler Youths clubbed us on our backs.

"We protested to our Volkssturm guard, but he just laughed. Then the burgomeister got a rope with a noose and told the town folk they could hang us. About that time some Luftwaffe officers came along and broke up the necktie party and took us to a headquarters in Berlin for questioning. We were in a dungeon there for three days. Finally they took us elsewhere for questioning and then we wound up at Barth."

Other liberated American airmen who arrived in Luensburg from Barth today were Lieut. Michael V. Duslarowitz of 408 Georgia avenue, Brooklyn, shot down by flak i nthe north of Italy on December 26, 1944; and Sergt. Joseph J. Maer of 1430 60th street, Brooklyn.

Says Nazis Stoned U. S. Flyers

Yank Declares Mayor of Berlin Suburb Gave Crowd a Rope to Hang Americans.

Lueneburg, Germany, May 15 (A. P.).—A liberated American prisoner, Sergt. Emmanuel Pappas of Omaha, Neb., said today that some airmen shot down over Berlin were lined up by German civilians and stoned in public.

Pappas, a gunner, 24 years old, was in a Flying Fortress shot down over Berlin on October 6, 1944. He was eventually taken to a prison camp at Barth, and when the camp was overrun by the Russians he made a two-weeks' journey on foot to the Lueneburg clearing center, whence he was sent by plane to the United Kingdom.

"We had dropped our bombs on the center of Berlin and were turning for home when the Folkewulfs jumped us," he said. "They knocked out our engines and we spiraled down. Most of us bailed out and finally landed in a town on the outskirts of Berlin. No sooner had we landed than a civilian came after me from 100 yards away. He was armed with a hunting rifle with a telescopic sight. I didn't run after I saw how he was armed.

"They rounded all of us up. Our tail gunner was wounded, but got down safely. The pilot was giving him first aid. Civilians with clubs knocked the pilot on the head and shot the wounded gunner. They took the

CANADIANS WITH U.S. ARMY

Far Eastern Force will Use American Equipment in War on Japs

With the Canadian Forces in Europe, May 15—(AP)—A Canadian Far Eastern force will be organized on American lines, will use American equipment and will serve with the Americans, it was learned here.

Terms of service in the Far East have not yet been received from Ottawa but Canadians who intend to volunteer hope they will receive American rates of pay.

In Ottawa the Canadian press said it had been learned reliably that the Cabinet would meet tomorrow to approve a scale of pay for the Canadian Far East force and that it was understood the rate would increase with each six months of service, although no figures were disclosed.

DOENITZ REGIME FACES ACTION

SHAEF Attitude Is That It Is Not a Government.

Paris, May 15 (A. P.).—Clarification of the status of the Doenitz government in conquered Germany is believed imminent, but until it comes there is no tendency here to regard the Flensburg group as anything more than an instrument of surrender. The word here is that the Doenitz government is not ruling Germany—the Allies are doing that and are going to continue it for some time—but is serving at least in some respects as a central authority representing the German Army and guaranteeing its submission to the Allied Powers.

Grand Admiral Doenitz, successor to Hitler; Field Marshal Ernst Busch, last commander in the north, and the rest are still in Flensburg, near the Danish frontier. Pending an announcement which is expected to clear up the situation, headquarters is reluctant to comment on steps being taken there.

But it seemed an obvious conclusion that the next step would be either (1) to abolish any form of German government other than an Allied military regime until conditions are right to set up a council of control, or (2) to take over the Flensburg Government, direct it completely and build upon it as a basic structure.

In the first case, probably no action would be taken until the surrendered Germany Army is disposed of, its arms and ammunition collected and its personnel placed in camps under its own officers, but under Allied supervision. This task is believed nearing completion.

In the second case, action might be taken immediately by moving into Flensburg, taking the present surrender government into custody and setting up a military government.

In either case, moves are expected soon.

DE GAULLE REVIEWS WAR FOR ASSEMBLY

PARIS, May 15 (AP) — France gambled her existence in the European war and won, Gen. Charles de Gaulle told a cheering victory session of the Consultative Assembly today, but he added that he foresaw a long road ahead.

"This victory is the beginning of the Fourth Republic," he said. "We did not wait to be attacked and invaded before accepting the greatest risk of our history. We did it without illusions of conquest or passion for revenge. We did it in reply to the eternal law that has placed us in the vanguard of a civilization founded on the rights of peoples and respect for the human person."

General de Gaulle told the Assembly that "the lightning surprise inflicted by the German mechanized force on our military system, the impotence of a political regime inadequately fitted to face a great trial, the surrender masked by senile glory—these contributed to plunging France to the depths of oppression."

AIRMAN HAS 267 POINTS

Bombardier of Marauder Leads Enlisted Men in French Area

Paris, May 15—(AP)—Technical Sergeant Stanley C. Farr, a U. S. Ninth Air Force Marauder bombardier, is en route home with the highest discharge point total yet found among enlisted men in this theater—267 points.

Farr, of North Hoosick, N. Y., has flown 160 combat missions in Marauders and Havocs in the Mediterranean and European theaters, for which he received the Air Medal and 31 Oak Leaf Clusters, giving him 160 points.

He has seven battle stars for participation in campaigns in Algeria-French Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily, Italy, Normandy, northern France and Germany, giving him 35 more points. He has 48 points for total service since enlisting April 22, 1941, and 24 points for overseas service.

Farr is a bachelor.

480 NAZI SHIPS FOUND IN PORTS

Liner Europa in Fairly Good Shape, Bremen Is Total Loss.

PARIS, May 15—(AP) Supreme Allied headquarters in a preliminary report today said at least 480 German ships, including the passenger liners Europa and Bremen and two cruisers, had been found in ports surrendered to the Allies and that perhaps half of them were sunk, scuttled or damaged.

The report said 110 warships, ranging from destroyers to gunboats and minesweepers were found in fairly good shape, along with 65 merchant ships of various sizes.

The 49,746-ton Europa was in relatively good shape except for silt but the 51,731-ton Bremen was a total loss.

The 8-inch-gun cruiser Admiral Hipper was found sabotaged at Kiel and the 6-inch-gun cruiser Emden was stranded and burned out. A dozen submarines were found scuttled at Kiel where devastation to dock facilities by Allied bombs was found to be greater than expected.

Thirty-one U-boats were taken intact by the Allies and in addition 16 prefabricated submarines were found on the ways. Nine had been completed but sabotaged. Twenty-one other U-boats were found scuttled or damaged.

In addition to the cruisers, passenger liners, and U-boats the Allies found merchantmen, minesweepers, escort vessels, ferries, landing craft, flak-ships, R-boats, and depot ships—some usable and some not.

The Royal Navy's white enisgn or American colors were hoisted over all vessels found in the surrendered harbors.

While damages to port installations were found extensive at Kiel destruction to dock facilities at Bremerhaven, Wesermuende, Brunsbuettelkoog, Wilhelmshaven, Luebeck and Cuxhaven were found to be far less than had been expected.

The damage at heavily-bombed Hamburg was not as severe as expected although 50 large and medium merchantmen, 19 floating docks and many small vessels were reported sunk. However, a number of deep-water berths were clear.

Harbor works at Bremen were badly damaged but berths for eight Liberty ships were immediately available.

The last previous report on the liner Bremen which made a spectacular dash to Germany at the start of the war was begun on March 18, 1941, when the Germans said the big liner had been heavily damaged by fire the previous day.

The Berlin report then said "An investigation of the conflagration has not yet been concluded."

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British Unit, Tito Partisans Both Seek to Rule Same City

By LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, Klagenfurt, Austria, May 15.—(AP) Marshal Tito's partisans issued a new proclamation today demanding that every Austrian worker here report his former job to them under threat of punishment, and the delicate situation created by the presence of two distinct military administrations grew steadily more difficult.

The Yugoslav military authorities were operating seemingly as though the British Eighth Army did not exist, although British military police are at almost every important street intersection and the overwhelming military strength in this area is British.

Today's proclamation followed one yesterday which said the Yugoslav army had entered Carinthia, of which Klagenfurt is the provincial capital, "to guarantee for the entire Slovene Austrian population true and popular democracy, freedom and prosperity in a new victorious and strong greater Yugoslavia."

Side by side with the Yugoslav proclamations on many walls is a proclamation of the British military government prescribing the conduct of local inhabitants under the British military administration.

British authorities today extended the curfew from 8:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.

The Yugoslav work proclamation apparently was inspired by the flight of many workingmen to the hills.

British Assume Burdens

While the partisans are issuing proclamations in the name of the Yugoslav military administration they are not assuming the innumerable burdens which such administration entails.

The problems of feeding the thousands of refugees in Klagenfurt and providing elementary necessities for the tens of thousands of surrendered German troops passing through the city and camped in the hills in the area are being carried out by the British.

British military authorities here have expressed no opinions as to the rightful owners of the disputed Carinthia territory but are attempting to establish a workable military administration in the territory presumably agreed upon as their occupation area by the three victorious powers. Their efforts, however, are seriously hampered by the sudden intrusion of this ancient political squabble.

In Klangenfurt partisan sentries stand guard at many places alongside British sentries and the newspaper plant of the Carinthia Zeitung was in partisan hands while the British held a small radio station.

The partisans pasted a proclamation in Klagenfurt yesterday morning announcing they had established military law in the area and that the population was obliged to obey their instructions.

It is impossible to obtain accurate figures on the percentage of Slovenes and Austrians now in the areas of Carinthia and Styria which Tito claims for Yugoslavia.

BONOMI CABINET MAY RESIGN SOON

New Government To Be Held To Truce On Monarchy

Rome, May 15 (AP)—Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Government is expected to resign shortly and it was learned today that the Allied Commission for Italy has been advised by Washington and London that any new government must obey the armistice terms and also observe a truce on the monarchy.

Resignation of the Bonomi Government in accordance with a preliberation pledge is expected after the ministers and representatives of the Committee of National Liberation complete a tour of northern Italy where they will examine the political situation. The political leaders expect to leave Rome Thursday.

Signed By Two Groups

The pledge to observe a truce on the monarchy was signed by both Bonomi governments—the first time when Bonomi succeeded Pietro Badoglio following the liberation of Rome, and again when Bonomi formed a new Cabinet after the December crisis.

The Allied decision to hold any new government to that pledge is almost certain to be bitterly received by Leftist groups who have held up to this time that the "truce was only a means of giving the monarchy time to prepare itself for a showdown battle."

The pledge required of the previous governments was not to raise the monarchy question until all Italy was liberated and until the Italian people had had a full opportunity to decide for themselves whether they wanted a king or a republic.

To Safeguard Lines

The Allies, it is understood, are taking the position that the situation in the country is still warlike in view of the large armies stationed in Italy and the necessity of safeguarding communication lines which might be endangered by any political battle.

It was also undecided whether the Allies would favor a plebiscite or a constitutional assembly to determine the fate of the monarchy. Republican left-wingers want the issue decided by a constitutional assembly, while monarchists favor a plebiscite.

All the terms of the armistice still are secret, and there is no indication here when, or if ever, they will be made public. However, last winter Harold MacMillan, acting president of the Allied Commission, announced a liberalized interpretation of the terms that removed Allied control from large sections of liberated Italy and also limited Allied veto power on cabinet appointments to the ministries of war, navy and air.

Trial Of Germans Asked

Meanwhile, the Government announced that Italy had asked the War Crimes Commission in London that Germans responsible for the Ardeatine caves massacre March 24, 1944, be turned over to Italian authorities for trial in Rome.

More than 300 hostages were slain in the caves near Rome's ancient Appian Way in reprisal for the bombing of a German SS column which cost the lives of 33 Nazis.

Pietro Caruso, Rome's police chief who was executed for his part in the massacre, testified at his trial that the reprisal order came from Marshal Albert Kesselring's command.

German Prisoners Placed

Meanwhile, an Italian communiqué announced that the Allies had placed German prisoners held in Italy at the disposal of the Italian Government for reconstruction work during the time they are detained in Italy.

The prisoners will be fed and maintained by the Allies but guarded by Italians and used for work planned by Italians, the announcement said.

Bonomi in Plea for Decision Without Force in Trieste Area

By GEORGE BRIA

MAY 16 1945

ROME, May 15—(AP) Premier Ivanhoe Bonomi said today that the territorial question of the Trieste area should be discussed by the Italians and Yugoslavs "when the passions of war are spent," and that the issue must not "be prejudiced by acts of force."

Talking to a group of national liberation committeemen who arrived recently from disputed Venezia Giulia province, the Italian leader said his government had repeatedly asked that Allied military government be established in the area—now jointly occupied by Allied forces and the Yugoslavs, with the latter reported exercising civil control at Trieste, Gorizia, and other localities.

Bonomi asserted that "every unilateral decision, every act of force, every occupation contrary to the will of the peoples. . . is cause for future wars," and added: "If we are severe with the nationalism we had in our own homes and from which we freed ourselves we must be just as severe with that born elsewhere which threatens to disturb peace among peoples."

The Premier talked to the committeemen in the presence of foreign and Italian press representatives, the latter loudly cheering him. One committeeman, a priest who refused to disclose his name on the grounds that it might cause reprisals to his relatives in the disputed area, thanked Bonomi and declared all the area, including Fiume, desired to be reunited to Italy.

Bonomi said the present Italian boundaries were not established by "right of conquest," but were agreed upon by three Italian representatives and three Yugoslav delegates at Rapallo following the first World war.

"I can say with a sure conscience that at Rapallo the will of the two peoples fused freely in a cordial accord which should have born the fruits of understanding and reciprocal friendship," he added.

Acknowledging, however that the Fascist regime "sterilized our work by ideas and methods founded on force"—a reference to Fascist oppression of the Slovenes—Bonomi said Italy now was therefore willing to reexamine the question with the "elected representatives of a Free Yugoslavia."

KING ISSUE BARRED IN ITALY

Allies Warn Leaders not to Open Political Argument

Rome, May 15—(AP)—The Allied Commission has been notified by London and Washington that any new Italian Government to succeed that of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi must pledge itself not to open a political battle on whether Italy shall retain the monarchy, it was learned today.

Himmler's Wife, Daughter Believe Gestapo Chief Dead

By SID FEDER

BOLZANO, Italy, May 15—(AP) Heinrich Himmler's wife and daughter have not heard from him since mid-April and actually have believed him dead for the past few weeks, Frau Margaret Boden Himmler told the Associated Press today.

Wan and sickly looking, the Gestapo chief's wife added that she felt death would be the best thing for all Nazi leaders now.

She and her 15-year-old daughter, Gudrun, said they had not seen Himmler since last November, have had no word from him since about April 15 and had no idea of his present whereabouts. As a result, she said she was somewhat surprised to hear rumors that he was a prisoner.

Frau Himmler, her daughter and her sister were found Sunday in a splendidly-appointed mountain chalet in the Italian Tyrol some 15 miles north of Bolzano by members of the 88th division.

One of Himmler's three personal aides, Capt. Erich Schnitzler, who had come down from Munich with them April 24 to see that they were comfortable, led Capt. Harry Riback, Chicago, and Lts. Clark B. Keeler, Washington, D. C.; Philip Rossi, Barre, Vt.; and Tom A. Lucid, Jersey City, N. J., up a narrow Alpine trail to the chalet after he had been picked up in the Bolzano headquarters of Gen. Karl Wolff, chief of the SS forces.

One German soldier standing guard at the mountain hideaway offered no resistance.

Like members of the family, Schnitzler—who was dressed in civilian clothes when taken—said he had no knowledge of Himmler's whereabouts. He also said he had not seen his boss for months.

Relating her last contacts with her husband, Frau Himmler said she saw him for three days near Munich in mid-November.

"After that Himmler wrote several times—I believe from near Berlin," she said. "His last letter came by special messenger the middle of April. He also communicated with me by phone several times up to some time in February."

The 51-year-old woman, who with her daughter is to be classed by American authorities as "displaced persons," not prisoners, came to Bolzano April 24. She went to Wolff's headquarters because of the bombings and approaching threat of capture to Munich.

It was known that Himmler had been in the Colle Isarco headquarters of the Gestapo a few miles south of the Brenner Pass about a month ago.

"I believe he was killed with the other Reich leaders such as Hitler in the fighting for Berlin," Frau Himmler insisted. Then she shrugged. "He's better off dead—they're all better dead."

Both she and her daughter continually referred to him in the third person as "Himmler" or "Reichsfuehrer." She explained that was the custom but that among the family they called him "Bopie."

The first question she asked when the 88th's men entered the chalet was: "Are we going to be killed?"

Lucid explained they would not be executed "merely because you are the wife and daughter of Himmler." He told them they would be treated well by the Americans—"better than the Germans treated similar persons under similar circumstances."

He left them then, but a few minutes later Frau Himmler burst into tears and called him back.

"I am thankful to be captured by Americans," she sobbed. "Thank you for your kindness."

States Eighty-eighth Division "permission" to set up a command post, driving through the streets in powerful cars, fraternizing with civilians or eating in restaurants catering almost exclusively to German soldiers. But now the honeymoon is over.

Col. W. C. Fry of Washington, D. C., Assistant Commander of the Eighty-eighth, took over yesterday as commandant of the town and within a few hours he had ended one of the most fantastic situations which had grown out of the German surrender. He tolr the Nazis bluntly that they were a defeated army and that from now on they would be treated as such.

Still Sing Hitler Song.

I had written a story last week about what was going on in Bolzano—headquarters of both SS troopers and the German Army—after spending two days looking over the town and listening to our soldiers by the dozen asking: "What the hell's cooking—who won this war?" But the story was stopped. There has been no official explanation of why the situation was permitted to exist for ten days after the German surrender in Italy on May 2.

Until today Gen. Karl Wolff, head of the SS in Italy and of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's personal staff, and Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, German commander in the north of Italy, retained elaborate headquarters here. The officers and men of their outfits paraded around the streets and had everything just about their own way. The Eighty-eighth was told to keep its hands off.

For at least three nights groups of fifteen or twenty local youngsters—obviously holdovers from Hitler's Youth Organization—goose-stepped down the main

Yanks End Nazi Gall in Italy

Foe Gave U. S. Army 'Permission' to Set Up Command Post in Bolzano.

MAY 16 1945

By SID FEDER

Bolzano, Italy, May 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Nazis in this wartime nest of the SS have finally learned that the war is over and that Germany has been whipped.

For the past ten days they have been swaggering about as they pleased, granting the United

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streets in the early evening singing "Hitler Is My Fuehrer" and the "Horst Wessel." It amused the sidewalk-watching German soldiers and shocked the G. I.'s.

What is more a German paper was printed here for several days after the surrender and our occupation.

Time Bombs Still Bursting.

Today Capt. Milton Weingart of 96th street, New York, investigated a German military hospital here in a building covered with red crosses. He found not only 1,400 German military patients—only half of whom had anything wrong with them—but also enough rifles, machine pistols, hand grenades, and small mortars in one cache to fill a two and one-half-ton truck.

Not far from here a time bomb went off in a former Gestapo headquarters at Colle Isarco, where one of our battalions had set up headquarters, and wounded twenty-two men four days after Germany's surrender. Yesterday in Bressanone, which is even closer to Bolzano a huge building the Germans had moved out of only twenty-four hours before, leaving stores of ammunition behand, blew up just as "chow time." No Americans were injured but an Italian woman said that three of her children were in the building.

Col. Fry has cleaned up most of the situation now, but his broom is still busy. Wolff has been placed in confinement and was evacuated today, along with most of his staff. The Germans still around have been ordered to keep off the streets unless they have passes signed by Fry's headquarters. The Germans have also been told to stop fraternizing with the civilians and have been told bluntly that they will be thrown in jail for any violations and tried by an American court.

German Aide Continues As Minister To Holy See

Vatican City, May 15 (AP)—Baron Ernst von Wiezsaecker continues to serve formally as German Minister to the Holy See, it was learned reliably today, although his functions practically have ceased and his position is more that of a guest than a diplomatic representative.

The Vatican is not expected to raise the question of his official status and he probably will remain in his present capacity until a new German government is formed.

ATHENS, May 15—(AP) Archbishop Damaskinos has assured the people of the Dodecanese they will be forever part of Greece.

Paying tribute in an address at Rhodes to Greek and British troops who liberated the island from Italian control, the Greek Regent said:

"You have been given liberty and you will never be deprived of it. My pilgrimage to Rhodes is official recognition of the spiritual and intellectual ties uniting the Dodecanese with Greece. The message of liberty I am bringing you is guaranteed by the justice of our great friends and Allies."

NAZIS BUILT CITY UNDER BERLIN

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Many Killed Themselves and Families in Fort below Tiergarten

GILMORE

By The Associated Press

Moscow, May 15.—The fortress beneath the Tiergarten where the defenders of Berlin made their last stand was in reality a great underground city. It housed many residents of Berlin long after vast portions of the German capital were reduced to rubble, the Soviet army newspaper Red Star said today.

Scores of Nazi officials killed themselves and their families there rather than submit to capture, the paper declared.

"Only by careful examination of this underground city is one able to comprehend what force was needed to make Germany run up the flag of surrender," a Red Star correspondent wrote from Berlin.

"Here in Charlottenburger Strasse we see ruins around a gray stone house. It seems as if there had been no life there for a long time. But a narrow passage runs along the wall. Around a pile of bricks there is a strange construction made of concrete. By removing one large stone, one sees a descending staircase.

"Five to six meters under the ruins begins the opening to the huge underground layout with a tremendous corridor, massive doors, electricity and telephones. Obviously civilians lived here earlier.

Special Unit

"There is fine furniture in many of the side wings. Underwear is scattered all over the floors of the rooms. There are even baby buggies. When the front came close a German military unit moved into here. Documents show it was a special sapper battalion of the Berlin garrison.

"We discover a German family. Our captain explains some German official poisoned his entire family and hanged himself. He left just this note: 'Here's where the Hitler regime has brought us.'

The Soviet correspondent was conducted by an officer and a German who speaks Russian.

"We saw a long corridor lighted by candles and kerosene," he wrote. "On both sides of the corridor stood many women and children. 'They've lived here since 1942, said the German."

The correspondent reported the Germans said all in this underground city had worked in a grenade factory to pay for their shelter. They were specially favored families.

The main government institutions were concentrated deep underground, the writer said.

SWEDES REDUCE ARMY

Stockholm, May 15—(AP)—The Swedish army, which during the critical war years, reached an estimated strength of 600,000, will return to peacetime footing July 1, the defense staff announced today.

Quisling's Hearing Postponed Indefinitely

Oslo, Norway, May 15 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling's preliminary hearing, set for yesterday, has been postponed indefinitely while Quisling idles in a cell demanding treatment "commensurate with my position."

The reason for the postponement was not disclosed. Persons in daily contact with Quisling describe him as alternately weeping and raving at the turn of his fortunes. He has no visitors except those coming in an official capacity.

Leon Degrelle, Belgium Quisling, Held In Spain

Brussels, May 15 (AP)—The entire family of Leon Degrelle, Belgian quisling held in custody in Spain, has been arrested upon returning from Germany, it was disclosed today.

Spanish authorities are holding Degrelle at San Sebastian, to which he fled from Germany.

Among those under arrest here are his father, Elward Degrelle; his mother; his sister, the wife of Charles Raty, manager of the Rexist Presses, and a sister-in-law. All had fled to Germany when the Allies conquered Belgium.

DANISH SHIPS ARE REPAIRED

300 Sabotaged Vessels Expected to be Seaworthy in Two Weeks

Copenhagen, May 15—(AP)—Some 300 ships of Denmark's merchant fleet are expected to be seaworthy within two weeks.

Most were rendered useless during German occupation through sabotage. Danish seamen stripped engines of essential parts during the Nazi rule. Now the parts are being brought from hiding and replaced.

One gets the impression that if Denmark had more coal, life would be normal. One assignment of the ships will be to take surplus butter and dairy products to England in exchange for coal. The curfew now imposed is in effect only because electric current is short.

American cigarettes have a bartering value of about $25 a carton among the smoke-loving Danes.

SAVAGE BATTLING NEAR DAVAO CITY

Bayonets, Knives and Fists Used in Bitter Hand to Hand Fighting.

MANILA, Wednesday, May 16—(AP) Fighting so savage that Americans attacked Japanese with bayonets, knives and their fists, with at least two Yanks drowning enemy troops by holding their heads below waters on a river, raged west of Davao City on Mindanao island today.

The Japanese had fled westward from Davao toward rugged mountains inland but their retreat was slowed by two rivers, the Talamo and Davao, between which Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's famous 24th division trapped them.

Meantime, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in today's communique that Mindanao was 90 per cent liberated. Mindanao, with 36,906 square miles, is the second largest island in the Philippines.

The General also said Mindanao's population was 95 per cent liberated. Zamboanga, third largest city in the Philippines, has 140,000 population and Davao, fourth largest, 100,000 before the war. The island probably exceeded 400,000 in population, much of the remaining civilians living along the north and northeast coasts and in the Del Monte airfield, liberated a few days ago.

On the Davao Gulf front, the 24th division infantry was locked in a roaring battle with the Japanese. So fierce was the fighting that the 24th, Leyte's famed Victory Division battlers, killed Japanese with bayonets and knives, slugged them with helmets and grappled, wrestler fashion.

There were reports that some combatants rolled into the river, where at least two Yanks killed their adversaries by holding their heads under water. Woodruff's veterans slowly were squeezing the enemy back but the Nipponese were going all out in the savagery of their battling.

So determined are their infiltrations that land mines which the Yanks had unearthed and disarmed were recaptured by the Japanese, rearmed and replanted.

Fighting is raging mostly at the base of Hills in the fields of Cogon grass, which stands 12 feet high. Pvt. Robert A. Hatton, Stanton, Ky., narrowly missed death when a suicidal Japanese ran beneath his Cub plane and blew up himself and the plane in the center of an American position. Cpl. John W. Kelly, Arlington, Va., won the nickname "two-gun" when he used both his carbine and a pistol to explode another suicider strapped with dynamite.

7,000 JAPS KILLED IN LUZON PASS

U. S. Losses 'Sobering,' but Rest of Battle Lies Downhill

By The Associated Press

Manila, May 15.—Bloody Balete pass fell to Americans of the 25th and 37th Divisions Sunday after weeks of bitter fighting, General Douglas MacArthur announced today. Doughboys were fighting down the 80-mile mountain road leading to the extensive Cagayan valley of northern Luzon, a Japanese stronghold.

Yanks counted 7,000 enemy dead in the narrow 75-foot defile between towering mountains, Associated Press correspondent James Hutcheson reported from the field. The toll is expected to mount to 20,000 when Japanese dead sealed in the network of caves interlacing the pass walls are counted.

It was from these caves, many of them large enough for an entire company, that enemy troops held off the Yank drive into Luzon's breadbasket.

Sobering Losses for U. S.

The enemy exacted sobering losses on our troops, Major General Charles L. Mullins, Jr., reported.

But the way now lies downhill. When doughboys reach the valley floor, tanks, heavy artillery and flame-throwers can be brought to bear.

The 25th and 37th were driving toward Santa Fe and juncture with the 32d Division pushing along the Villa Verde trail from the west. They were two miles apart.

East of Manila, the 43d Division, preparing for the final assault, tightened its ring around Japanese near Ipo Dam, which supplies one-third of Manila's water.

On Mindanao, Japanese fiercely resisted the Yank drive near Davao City between the Talomo and Davao Rivers. Americans hurled back six banzai charges in company strength Saturday and Sunday. Japanese naval guns on the northern tip of nearby Samal Island, invaded by doughboys, shelled American lines on the mainland.

Jap Pocket Eliminated

The 31st Division liquidated a reinforced company of by-passed Japanese between Kibawe and Maramag in north central Mindanao. Sixty miles up Sayre highway, near the north coast, the 40th Division consolidated the captured Del Monte air center. Guerilla forces seized Cagayan port, bringing the entire north coast under American control.

The three divisions are fighting to bisect Mindanao and break up an estimated 50,000 Japanese troops.

On Tarakan Island, off Borneo, Australian and Dutch troops scored local gains. Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said 300 tons of paraffine refined from Tarakan oil was being used in repairing an airfield on the island.

Australian troops drove three miles inland from Wewak village on northeast New Guinea in their mop-up of this by-passed Japanese core of resistance.

MANILA TO GET U. S. TRUCKS

Army Will Help Restore Shattered Transportation System

Manila, May 15—(AP)—Revival of the shattered Philippines' transportation system will begin with delivery by the Army of 137 trucks for Luzon bus companies.

The vehicles mostly are American owned, and partly replace the more than 700 taken over by the U. S. Military in pre-Bataan days of the war. Fifty other vehicles have been assigned to Commonwealth Government operation in Manila as all buses and streetcars were destroyed by the Japanese.

Also assigned to the Commonwealth are more than 50 motor landing craft for conversion as food-carrying lighters for Manila.

B-29s LEFT GREAT SCARS IN NAGOYA

Pilots in Mightiest Raid by Superforts Tell of 'Perfect Bombing'

Guam, May 15—(AP)—Newly scarred stretches of Japan's third largest city, burned and blackened by more than a million jellied gasoline fire bombs, testified today to the power of yesterday's unprecedented raid on Nagoya by 500 Superforts.

Huge columns of black smoke mingling with dense clouds prevented accurate observation of the full extent of damage from the greatest of the multiple blows rained on Japan by Army, Navy and Marine Corps airmen.

Returning pilots described it as perfect bombing. Two B-29s were shot down over the target, and a third lost near Iwo Jima, but its crew parachuted and was picked up.

There was no American confirmation of Tokyo reports of raids on southern Japanese airdromes by 900 carrier planes Sunday and 500 Monday. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz did announce one major U. S. warship in a fast carrier task force was damaged by Japanese aerial attacks.

Japanese propaganda despatches claimed persistent attacks were pressed against two fast U. S. carrier forces which shot the planes over Kyushu, Shikoku and southern Honshu Islands.

A total of 46 attacking Nipponese planes were shot down Sunday night and Monday morning as they attacked the carrier force and fleet units off Okinawa where two light U. S. fleet units were damaged. Eleven more enemy aircraft were brought down by Marine Corsairs sweeping across the East China Sea.

Rocket-firing land-based naval aircraft interrupted rail traffic on southern Honshu, main island of Japan, sank three enemy ships and damaged six others. The ships were bagged off Korea and Honshu. Three more were left in flames off the Indo-China coast where Philippine-based bombers smashed at rail traffic.

B-29 spokesmen anticipated heavy casualties from the Nagoya raid, directed at a densely populated nine-square-mile area in the northern section of the city.

Target areas included ammunition and artillery factories, a major electric power plant, and thousands of home production units.

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As the great parade of Superforts loosed 3,500 tons of incendiaries on the area, airmen said "the entire city was covered by smoke" with some columns rising more than three miles.

B-29 Crew Beat Fire and Japs

Newark Flyer's Men Put Out Blaze in Open Bomb-bay and Bagged 4 Fighters.

Guam, May 15 (A. P.).—The crew of a B-29 commanded by Lieut. Harold E. Deskowitz of 603 Central avenue, Newark, N. J., battled fire in their bomb-bay and shot down four Jap fighters in the 500-plane raid on Nagoya yesterday. Two Superforts were lost over the target area, where crews reported dense clouds of smoke and many fires.

Another B-29 was lost near Iwo Jima because veteran pilot Col. Robert E. (Pappy) Haynes could not land in thick weather. Haynes Hermosa Beach, Cal., veteran of seventy-eight missions in Europe before he came to the Pacific, parachuted safely with his crew and Col. Walter Sweeney of San Francisco, Saipan chief of staff. They were brought ashore at Iwo.

The bravery of Gunner Sergt. H. A. Burgett of Guntersville, Ala., and Lieut. H. G. Klauke of Winnetka, Ill., in going into the bomb-bay to smother a flaming incendiary bomb, saved Lieut. Deskowitz's plane and the lives of all the crew.

With the bomb-bay doors still open Burgett and Klauke went into the bomb-bay with fire extinguishers. They smothered the fire in seven minutes and closed the bomb-bay doors. Burgett's .45 automatic pistol and Klauke's flak helmet dropped through the open doors while they were fighting the flames.

Complete damage estimates on the Nagoya raid cannot be made until photographs are studied, but crewmen agreed it must have been highly successful.

Lieut. Joseph O'Grady of 47 Elder street, Brooklyn, said "for about fifteen square miles there was just solid black smoke up to 12,000 feet. When our element made its bombing run five formations crossed the target abreast. It looked as if one giant bomb-bay opened to let bombs fall."

ERROR COSTS 3 JAPS' LIVES

Soldiers Steal Moro Boat, But Sail it Backward

Jolo, Philippine Islands, May 15—(AP)—Three Japanese soldiers committed a serious faux pas in the eyes of Moro guerillas today and it cost them their lives.

During the night the Nipponese stole a Moro vinta, one of the swiftest sailing boats in the world. They set out for the east coast of Borneo.

But the sea-going Moros were not fooled.

"Those Japanese didn't know the bow from the stern and were sailing it backward," Lieutenant Colonel Alejandro Suarez, guerilla leader, said.

DOZEN FIRES BLAZE IN HEART OF NAHA

Ruined Okinawa Capital is Dying Hard, Writer on Scene Relates

By AL DOPKING
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Sixth Marine Division at the outskirts of Naha, May 15.—Great plumes of black and white smoke billowed skyward from the smoldering ruins of Naha and the stench of death was heavy along the dusty road as elements of the Sixth Marine Division consolidated positions on the northern outskirts yesterday.

This capital of Okinawa, a city of 66,000 population before the war, was in its death throes—and it was dying hard.

As the marines forged ahead to the deadly music of clattering machine guns and rifles, I could see a dozen fires in the heart of Naha.

The whole countryside looked stark and ghastly against the horizon, as though it had been razed by a giant forest fire. Pine trees on the hillsides stood bare and gaunt.

It had been a painful advance to Naha, and now the veteran 22d Marine Regiment had reached the northern banks of the Asato estuary, choked with mud at low tide.

Their sandy-haired commanding officer, Colonel Murlin F. Schneider of Clatskaine, Ore., knew the battle for Naha still lay ahead. It had been tough getting through the outskirts. It could get tougher.

Schneider's men now have virtually burned down what is left of the suburbs of Naha north of the Asato with flamethrowers mounted on tanks and packed by leathernecks.

Troops led by Captain John P. Lanigan, of London, O., who has been overseas 37 months, were the first to enter northern Naha.

Lieutenant Dennis Chavez, Jr., of Albuquerque, N. M., found one reason why the approaches to Naha had been so tough. It was an elaborate tunnel system on a ridge before Naha which had been bored from one concrete tomb to another. There was a narrow gauge track on which the Japanese could roll their artillery around underground to new firing positions.

Most of Naha's fires were started by incendiary shells but Captain Charles S. Robertson, of Rome, Ga., and his company hit a refinery this morning and it went up in a huge black mass of smoke.

Musicians Halt Concert to Wipe out Jap Sniper

At an advance base, Philippines—(Delayed) — (AP)—The 25th Division's band was entertaining 63d Portable Surgical Hospital patients near a Luzon front. The music was punctuated by a staccato passage from that most familiar of Japanese instruments—the sniper .25.

The medical corpsmen sped the patients to cover, the musicians swapped their instruments for rifles and fanned out in patrol fashion. The infiltrating snipers were quickly dispatched by band director's Warrant Officer Raymond Rike's (Dallas, Tex.) and Ralph Hunter's (Wethersfield, Conn.) musicians, and the concert resumed.

Jap Plane Felled By Ossining Flyer

Okinawa, May 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Corsair pilots of the Second Marine Air Wing shot down eleven Japanese planes over the China Sea late this afternoon as pilots of bombing planes bombed Shizato village near Naha, Okinawa capital, out of existence. Among those destroying one Jap plane was Capt. Ernest F. Chase of Ossining, N. Y.

BATTLE RAGES IN FOOCHOW

Chinese Also Report Capture Of Chenghsien

Chungking, May 15 (AP)—The Chinese high command said tonight that fierce street fighting was continuing in the east coast seaport of Foochow, which the Chinese entered Friday, and both sides were suffering heavy casualties.

The communiqué said Chinese troops had recaptured Chenghsien, communications center in Chekiang province north of Fukien province and 120 miles southwest of Shanghai. The communiqué said local militia aided the Chinese troops in retaking the city last Friday. The Japanese offered only slight resistance.

Follows Fall Of Sinchang

The reoccupation of Chenghsien followed earlier recapture by the Chinese of Sinchang, 10 miles southeast.

In Hunan province, where the Chinese stopped a Japanese drive on the American airbase at Chihkiang, the high command said enemy units were surrounded in the vicinity of Kaosha, 50 miles west of Paoching, main base of the Japanese Hunan offensive. The communiqué said the Japanese had made futile attempts to break out of the cordon.

An enemy unit falling back from a point southeast of Kaosha was caught and engaged near Lungtangoy, a highway town 36 miles east of Paoching, the war report said.

Documents Show Losses

The high command said two Japanese regimental commanders were killed during fighting Sunday and Monday and announced that captured enemy documents showed that the Japanese 109th Regiment of the 116th Division had suffered heavy losses since the start of the Japanese drive in Hunan on April 9.

After a month's fighting only 304 men of the regiment were left and they are now surrounded northwest of Shanmen, north of Kaosha.

CHINESE BATTLE INSIDE FOOCHOW

Other Units Closing on Jap Base in Hunan.

Chungking, May 15 (A. P.).—Chinese troops are fighting in the streets of Foochow today after entering that old treaty port on the east coast of China, opposite Formosa, on Friday.

In Hunan twin Chinese columns were reported closing in on Paoching, the base from which the Japanese last month launched an unsuccessful drive toward the Chihkiang air base. By Sunday one Chinese column was fifteen and one-half miles north of Paoching, while the other, driving down the main highway, was nineteen miles west of the city. Far behind these columns, the Chinese High Command said today, one trapped enemy force had been wiped out, and another had been chopped into five pockets, ripe for annihilation.

In an order of the day yesterday Chiang Kai-shek commended the American and Chinese air forces for their help in smashing the Hunan drive.

An 11 P. M. curfew for American and Chinese military personnel in China went into effect tonight. Exceptions are Saturdays and holidays, when the deadline will be midnight.

Gen. Wedemeyer, commander in chief of United States Army forces in China, decreed the curfew for the Americans and persuaded Chiang to apply it to the Chinese Army also.

In giving notice of the curfew Wedemeyer said its purpose was to assist in the maintenance of health and maximum efficiency in the furtherance of the war effort.

It was revealed meanwhile that there have been a number of instances of anti-foreignism involving Americans. In some cases Chinese girls accompanying Americans to restaurants have been insulted by hooligans. Some Chinese newspapers have been inveighing against "jeep girls," a derisive term which they apply to Chinese women, assumed to be easy going, who would accept rides in jeeps. These newspapers have urged the Chinese authorities to appeal to Wedemeyer to forbid jeep drivers to give rides to Chinese girls.

CHINESE ASK BIG 3 TO MEET IN ASIA

Chungking Paper Wants Truman and Churchill to Visit Chiang

Chungking, May 15—(AP)—The Chinese Herald, which often reflects the views of the Chinese Foreign Office, today advocated a meeting somewhere in Asia of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The newspaper said such a meeting could deal with outstanding Far Eastern problems and perhaps organize a combined Allied chiefs of staff body for the war against Japan.

The newspaper said that the grand strategy for defeating Japan should be discussed thoroughly from standpoints of co-ordination of manpower and operations.

The question whether the Allies should invade Japan or the Chinese mainland first also should be decided, the newspaper said.

On China's eastern seaboard, Chinese troops now are fighting in the streets of Foochow, after entering the old treaty port opposite Formosa on Friday.

In the Hunan counter-offensive, meanwhile, twin Chinese columns were reported closing in on Paoching, the base from which the Japanese last month launched an unsuccessful drive toward the Chihkiang air base. By Sunday, one Chinese column was 15½ miles northwest of Paoching, while the other, driving down the main highway, was 19 miles west of the city.

Far behind these columns, the Chinese high command said, one trapped enemy force had been wiped out. Another had been chopped into five pockets, ripe for annihilation.

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China Frees Korean Prisoners

CHUNGKING, Wednesday, May 16 (AP)—China's National Military Council ordered release today of all Korean prisoners of war and said they may, if they wish, join the Korean Independence Army—a handful of Korean patriots being trained in free China. Freedom was granted to both men and women.

JAP ALL-OUT NOT EVEN FAIR

Tokyo Radio Tells People Why the War Goes Unfavorably

San Francisco, May 15 — (AP) — Radio Tokyo offered this gem today to explain why the war "is still running unfavorably" for Japan:

Nippon's "all-out national might is actually not only far from being all-out, but cannot even be considered fair."

The explanation was the creation of General Jiro Minami, president of the political association of great Japan.

By The Associated Press

San Francisco, May 15.—Another shakeup of Japanese admirals, former commanders of Nippon's vanishing fleet, was reported today in Tokyo press despatches.

At least eight admirals were involved, and there was only one sea command among the lot.

Vice Admiral Takao Tada, chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, was appointed Vice Minister of the Navy, succeeding Vice Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye who was raised to full admiral and seated on the Supreme War Council.

Vice Admiral Ryozo Fukuda, commander of the Takao Naval Station, was reported appointed commander-in-chief of the China Seas Fleet, replacing Admiral Nabutake Kondo, who was elevated to the War Council.

Vice Admiral Misao Wadao was named chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters. Vice Admiral Zenshiro Hoshina was made chief of the Navy's Military Affairs Bureau. Read Admiral Toshitane Takata became chief of the Military Affairs Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15—(AP)—An appeal for an "immediate boost in aircraft production" was made today by Japan's munitions minister Adm. Teijiro Toyoda, the Domei News agency reported in an overseas dispatch recorded by the FFC.

Australian Broadcast Reports Wewak Gains

San Francisco, May 15 (AP)—The Melbourne radio reported today gains by Australian troops in the Wewak area of northern New Guinea, but added that heavy rains and high tides were hindering the Tarakan operations on Borneo.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Aussies were attacking Wiru mission, described as the "key point" of the west Wewak area, against stubborn Japanese opposition.

Australians were still fighting for Sauri village, inland from the Wewak peninsula, and had moved to Forak village, on the eastern approach to Wewak.

The Tarakan invasion report, based on an Australian Army communiqué, was the first disclosure of adverse weather conditions there. Rain, the report said, had put the Tarakan airstrip out of use.

Japan Abrogates Treaties With European Countries

San Francisco, May 15 (AP)—Japan cut loose from Germany and other European countries today, radio Tokyo announced, abrogating all treaties with them including the tri-partite Axis pact.

This unanimous action by the Cabinet, bearing the Emperor's approval, brought a peace-feeler reaction in Anglo-American circles when it was forecast last week by Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister.

Ambassador Notified

Today's decision, which was communicated without delay to Heinrich Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, was reported in a series of wireless dispatches and broadcasts from the Domei news agency and Radio Tokyo and recorded by the FCC.

Domei said the Government's decison to denounce the pacts and agreements came after Togo had given a "full report on the matter." The action was preceded by numerous conferences last week between Togo, Premier Kantaro Suzuki and Japan's elder statesmen, and Cabinet sessions at which Togo reported on the European situation.

Surrender of Germany later was denounced by Togo as a "flagrant violation" of the tripartite pact between Japan and Germany because Nippon was not consulted.

Argued For Soft Peace

A significant note was tossed into the discussion of Japan's diplomatic activities by a Domei broadcast last week. The agency, in effect, appealed for a soft peace for Germany This, intended for American consumption, said the United Nations were "repeating the mistake" of Versailles by imposing a "harsh peace" on Germany.

This preparation and propagandizing for today's cabinet decision on the part of Japan's leaders, influential newspapers and commentators brought a denial from the Nippon *Times* that they were putting their house in order for a peace move.

Tokyo broadcasts today also announced another shuffle of Nippon's admirals and reported the appointment of 24 Diet members as parliamentary vice ministers or councillors to the cabinet.

PREMIER'S TALK OPENS CAMPAIGN IN CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 15 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King will open a campaign for re-election with a nation-wide radio address from here tomorrow night, swinging into one of the toughest political battles of his long career.

Mr. King's Liberal party, now holding a powerful majority in the Parliament at Ottawa, is fighting with its back to the wall against a resurgent Progressive Conservative party and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. Election day is June 11.

Reflecting the intense interest in the election, a record field of 965 candidates had entered for the 245 House of Commons seats when nomination lists were closed last night. The previous high was 892 in 1935. The Liberals have entered 238 candidates, the CCF 206 and the Progressive Conservatives 204. The remaining candidates are scattered among independents and members of various small parties.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry—Beats off six Jap attacks in north central Mindanao.

25th and 37th Infantry—Capture Balete Pass, northern Luzon.

31st Infantry—Wiped out reinforced enemy company in northern Mindanao.

32d Infantry—Advanced along Villa Verdee trail toward Santa Fe in Balete Pass, Luzon.

40th Infantry—Consolidated capture of Del Monte airfield, Mindanao.

43d Infantry—Tightened circle around Japs near Ipo Dam, east of Manila.

RYUKYUS.

6th Marine—Fought in suburbs of Naha, Okinawa capital.

96th Infantry—Took summit of important Conical hill 2,500 yards east of Shuri, Okinawa, allowing elements on left flank to advance 2,400 yards and seize Yonabaru airstrip.

BERGE CHARGES DRUG CARTELS RETARD HEALTH

Finds Low Income Groups Suffer Because of High Price of Medicine.

URGES ACTION BY CONGRESS

Control of Vitamin D Cited as Example of How Monopoly Restricts Its Purchase.

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge asserted today that drug cartels and domestic monopolies have seriously retarded the "promotion of better health for the nation.

In a statement read to a House labor sub-committee investigating aid to the physically handicapped, the chief of the justice departments anti-trust division declared:

"Monopoly control of industries affecting the physical welfare of the people is one of the most serious aspects of the monopoly problem in our economy."

He said that monopoly practices in the medicinal and pharmaceutical field led to suppression of research data, prevented the introduction of improved processes and products, and kept outsiders from engaging in research.

"Because of the maintenance of artificial and exhorbitant price structures," he continued, "the low-income groups in particular have been unable to obtain the benefits of advances in science or better physical aids.

"Monopoly groups have in several instances contemplated the adulteration of products in order to perpetuate their privileged position or to impose their monopoly restrictions upon consumers.

He said that quinine had been controlled by a Dutch cartel and when our supplies were cut off by Japanese invasion of Java the Government learned that atabrine, a quinine substitute, was controlled by a German cartel.

"It required strenuous effort to inaugurate large - scale production of this vital drug," Mr. Berge asserted.

Names Other Products.

In the domestic field, he said vitamin D, insulin, eye glasses, a plastic used in dental plates, and other drugs had been involved in monopoly restrictions.

"One of the outstanding examples of monopolistic control of an industry affecting health is that involving vitamin D," he stated. "The effects of monopoly in this case are magnified by the circumstances that it is the poorer section of the community which has the greatest need for this product."

"Vitamin D is controled by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. It should be noted that the University of Wisconsin has no control over the policies or practices of this organization.

"A summary of facts disclosed by investigation indicates that the foundation has been the vehicle for creating a monopoly resulting in division of fields, price fixing, control of container size and limitation of potency of vitamin products."

Tells of Price Schemes.

Mr. Berge said that monopoly control of "fields, production, patents and research has at times led to schemes and proposals which have contemplated the deliberate use of health hazards."

"Although the following plan may not have been placed in actual effect," Mr. Berge said, the Vernon-Benshoff Company, "a member of the monopoly clique" had suggested in a letter to Rohm & Haas the adulteration of a plastic material used in airplane windshields so that it could not be "bootlegged" for dental plates.

Mr. Berge said that at the time Rohm & Haas and the du Pont company were indicted for alleged price fixing of this material, methyl methacrylate, industrial users were paying 85 cents a pound for it and dental users $45 a pound.

Likened to Nazis.

After Mr. Berge completed his statement, Representative Kelley (D.-Pa.), chairman of the subcommittee said:

"The people who would deny to the sick and disabled proper medicines and drugs are not far removed from those who constructed and operated the notorious Nazi concentration camps."

"It's the most shocking thing I ever heard of," commented Representative Patterson (D.-Cal.). I didn't realize we had fallen so low as to permit such things in this country."

Representative Adams, (R.-N. Y.), asked Berge to "recommend what Congress can do."

The Assistant Attorney-General said he would when he appears again before the committee on a later date.

Berge declared "vitamin D is controlled by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation" and that "a summary of facts disclosed by investigation indicates that the foundation has been the vehicle of creating a monopoly resulting in division of fields, price fixing, control of container size and liquidation of potency of vitamin products."

FOUNDATION DENIES VITAMIN D CARTEL

CHICAGO, May 15.—(AP) Ward Ross, general manager and counsel for the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation, declared today that "we disagree with the government on the charge that the foundation has been guilty of any improper practices."

"In reference to the government's charge of maintaining high prices, today vitamin D, on the basis of the human requirements for it, is the cheapest of the known vitamins," he declared.

Ross' statement was in answer to a statement before a House Labor subcommittee by Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general, that drug cartels and domestic monopolies have "seriously retarded" the "promotion of better health" for the nation.

LEND-LEASE HELP TO REDS FACES CUT

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—Substantial reductions are ahead for Russian lend-lease programs.

The State Department announced this last night, with the explanation that future shipments are to be "justified on the basis of adequate information regarding the essential nature of Soviet military supply requirements and in the light of competing demands."

This is the practice followed with other lend-lease countries, the statement said. It noted that since 1941 annual Russian supply programs have been carried out but "in view of the changed military situation, programs of such duration are not now required."

Russia is not at war with Japan.

Amplifying an earlier announcement that the lend-lease program is being reviewed and that some shipments to Europe have been halted, the statement by Acting Secretary Grew said that the presence of American forces, their supply and redeployment will almost certainly require continued European shipments.

DISCHARGE SOUGHT FOR ARMY FATHERS OF MORE THAN 3

Rep. Engel would Force Release by Holding up Payments to them

ASKS FUND BILL CHANGE

By The Associated Press

Washington, May 15.—A move to force the Army to discharge all men with more than three children began on Capitol Hill today.

It is under the leadership of Representative Engel (R-Mich), who said he will seek a House vote on the proposition when the annual War Department appropriation bill reaches the floor within several weeks.

As a member of the Appropriation Committee, Engel will seek a ban against payment of funds to any service man who has more than three children. Its acceptance, he said, would necessitate the discharge of such men, since no one can be compelled to serve without compensation.

Should the committee turn him down, Engel added, he will submit the amendment to the House itself.

Representative May (D-Ky), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said he would resist any such move because "we must have confidence in the judgment of the Army's leaders."

Engel said it was unsound economically to keep such men, because of allotment and allowance payment.

He said he believes that legislation is necessary because the Army's point system for handling discharges fails to deal adequately with men having more than three children.

The point system allows twelve points for each of the first three children but none for additional children. A total of 85 points is required to make a man eligible for discharge consideration.

"A man with five children would have to serve 49 months in this country, or 25 months here and 12 abroad, before he could acquire 85 points," Engel asserted.

Engel said he was unable to understand why the War Department decided to limit to 36 the number that may be scored through dependency.

PRESIDENT WARNS ANTHRACITE COAL MUST BE MINED

WASHINGTON, May 15 — (AP) A warning by President Truman that anthracite must be mined stirred talk tonight of possible sanctions to end the hard coal strike.

Mr. Truman told a news confer-

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ence the government would take whatever steps are necessary to get the coal out. He did not elaborate, beyond emphasizing that the coal must and will be mined.

With the strike of 72,000 miners now in its third week, possible courses of action open to the administration included:

1—The President might appeal directly to the patriotism of the miners, urging them to get back on the job.

2—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes might ask William H. Davis, economic stabilization director, to enforce sanctions against the individual miners, such as lifting gasoline and tire allotments based on occupational driving.

3—The President could order the Army to enforce the mining of coal—a step regarded as extremely unlikely and only a last resort.

The anthracite mines, located in Pennsylvania, already are under U. S. control. The miners made no move to resume work after the President ordered the mines taken over May 3 by Ickes. Hoisting of the American flag was the only ostensible development resulting from the seizure.

The miners have not worked since expiration of their old contract April 30th. Negotiations between John L. Lewis and the operators, which began in New York, April 4, have been deadlocked over the mine leader's demand for $1.50 per day underground travel pay. Attempts by Ickes to bring them together thus far have failed, and meetings between the parties were halted last Friday.

TRUMAN ASKS PREVENTION OF FOES' REARMING

President Says Insurance Against It Comes First in Reparations.

BELIEVES THAT ALLIES AGREE

Announces Members of Staff Who Will Accompany Pauley and Lubin to Moscow.

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—President Truman declared today that "absolute insurance against German or Japanese rearmament—ever again—comes first with us" in working out a settlement of reperations.

In a formal statement made to his news conference, the President said that he believed our Allies are of one mind with the United States on this point.

At the same time he made public a list of more than twenty staff members who will accompanying Edwin W. Pauley, United States member of the Reparations Commission, and his associate, Dr. Isador Lubin, to Moscow for the meeting of the commission.

He described the staff as the most "eminently qualified" to do the job. Included in the list was Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, as adviser on the human aspects of reparations.

President's Statement.

The President's statement, of which he read only excerpts to his news conference, was given out later in full as follows:

"A fair and workable settlement of reparations poses some of the most difficult problems of the entire post-war adjustment. These questions are closely related to the task of insuring a lasting peace. For that reason, the right answers will be vital to the security of America and the world.

"I personally concur in the general view of our own objectives as shared by Ambassador Pauley and Dr. Lubin. Absolute insurance against German or Japanese rearmament—ever again—comes first with us.

"I believe, further, that our Allies are of one mind with us on this point and that with such a basic agreement, the way will be clear for a just and equitable schedule of German reparations—reparations 'in kind' which will provide the maximum of rehabilitation and restoration of overrun territory.

"The men chosen for this vital misison should inspire the confidence of all Americans. They are eminently qu[illegible]d to do the job."

Besides Dr. Spr[illegible], the members of the staff include:

Jubal R. Parten, Houston, Tex., industrial adviser; Dr. Luther H. Gulick, New York, adviser in political science and public administration; Ernst Mahler, Neenah, Wis., adviser on plant and equipment appraisal; J. Howard Marshall, Ashland, Ky., counsel; Richard B. Scandrett Jr., New York city, international law.

George Johnson, Wisconsin, expert on machine tools and metals; Lawrence Richardson, Massachusetts, expert on rolling stock; Col. E. E. Fogelson, Texas; Capt. N. L. McLauren, San Francisco; Capt. John Faile, S. Stone, Thomas W. Wilson Jr. (none of these further identified); George Luthringer and Abraham Bergson, State Department, German economy and industry; Seymour Rubin, State Department, legal phases of reparations; Moses Abramovitz, State Department, specialist on German industry; Josiah Dubois, Treasury, expert on German investments abroad; Richard Durham, New York city, chief of the mission's secretariat; Major G. S. Carter and J. Berger.

U.S. SUBS SINK NINE JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) Nine more enemy ships, including five combatant vessels, have been sunk by U. S. submarines in Far Eastern waters, the Navy announced today.

Combatant craft claimed in the latest toll included a destroyer, two small escort vessels, and two patrol vessels.

Non-combatant vessels included a large tanker, a medium cargo vessel and two small cargo vessels.

The announcement raised to 1,128 the total Japanese vessels of all types sunk by United States submarines since the start of the war, including 131 combatant ships and 997 non-combatants.

POSTAL EMPLOYES PAY RAISE VOTED

Bill Passes 360 to 1 in House; Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 15 — (AP) With only one dissenting vote, the House passed and sent to the Senate today legislation raising the pay of postal employes.

The lone dissent on the 360 to 1 roll-call came from Rep. Smith (R.-Ohio).

The bill increases the base pay of most postal employes $400 annually, provides for longevity pay in many branches of the service, allows time and one-half pay for overtime work, grants employes 15 days leave of absence annually with pay and ten days sick leave each year, and provides a bonus of ten per cent above the normal hourly wage for most employes required to work at night.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, (R-Conn.), who voted for the bill, said in a brief statement before the vote that "these employes have not had a raise since 1925." She said they had stuck to their jobs during the war "and saw that the mail got out, while others were seeking war jobs with higher pay." If any worker in the government service deserves recognition the postal worker does, Mrs. Luce declared.

AMG CAN SENTENCE GERMANS TO DEATH

Full Meaning of Stern Control Shown in List of Penalties Provided

Washington, May 15—(AP)—The full meaning of the "stern" military government the United States is imposing on Germany in the American occupation zone is found in penalties provided for infractors.

In more than a dozen instances, the death sentence may be imposed. Long imprisonment and heavy fines are provided in others.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower drew up the list of ordinances and penalties as his armies moved into Germany. It is assumed these are the codes under which American occupation is operating. They do not necessarily represent the precise policies of the other Allies in their respective zones.

Three types of military government courts are set up. A general military court may impose any sentence, including death. An intermediate military court may impose imprisonment up to ten years or fines up to $10,000. A summary court can sentence up to one year or fine up to $1,000.

The offenses for which death may be imposed include:

Espionage; communication of information which may be dangerous to the security or property of the Allied forces; acting in defiance or or contravention of terms imposed upon Germany; acts or conduct in support or aid of the Nazi party and its various agencies; killing or assaulting any member of the Allied formes; unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition; aiding in the escape of any person detained by Allied authority or concealing any such person; sabotage; looting; incitement to or participation in riot.

Heavy sentences, other than death, also await those who disobey curfews, offer bribes to a member of an Allied force, spread rumors calculated to alarm or excite the people or undermine the morale of the Allied forces or who lie to or refuse to give information required by the military government.

Collective fines upon a community also are made possible.

The military government may designate officers to consider petitions for review.

A death sentence can not be executed until confirmed by General Eisenhower.

WPB WILL RETAIN METALS CONTROL

Moves to Insure against Civil Output Cutting War Production

Washington, May 15—(AP)—The Government bulwarked itself today against the chance that a tide of civilian manufacturing might wash out production for the Japanese war.

The War Production Board reportedly has decided to retain its mechanism for allotting metals, the controlled materials plan, CMP, throughout 1945.

In addition, WPB planners now tentatively plan to replace the existing freeze on civilian production programs with a higher ceiling, but not to discard it.

These reports came from persons well-acquainted with WPB policy plans. Further details were expected today at a news conference set by Chairman J. A. Krug, his first since V-E Day.

Meanwhile WPB and OPA spokesmen said that yesterday's increase of 500,000 tires in the May passenger car tire allotment would be followed by another increase in June. The May allotment is now 1,500,000 tires.

However, even if the June increase is forthcoming, officials said holders of A cards can not expect new tires until a heavy backlog of demand from B and C motorists is whittled down. B and C motorists must get ration board certificates if present tires cannot be recapped.

Retention of WPB's CMP would permit Krug to steer the basic metals—steel, copper and aluminum—into war and essential civilian channels, regardless of any limitations removed on the manufacture of less essential goods.

CMP will be opened July 1, Krug has announced, to permit civilian manufacturers without priority ratings to obtain supplies of metals from the mills. The mills, however, first must take care of all priority orders.

Originally it was agreed that CMP would be dropped entirely within a short time after this partial relaxation. Officials said that this plan still might be adopted next fall, if munitions cutbacks are deep enough.

Alarm Clocks Held Back

Alarm clocks and galvanized ware are two new examples of controllifting that means little so long as WPB keeps the whip hand over materials. Restrictions on both were dropped yesterday, but officials said little increase in production would result until steel comes into better supply and until the clock makers are relieved of a heavy load of war contracts.

The civilian goods freeze, ordered into effect last December 7, forbade WPB officials to increase their civilian production programs above the low last-quarter level of 1944.

The relaxation now under study would permit a considerably higher production rate, but still would not permit any civilian goods program to consume more metal than the highest quantity allotted for that product while the country was engaged in its two-front war.

HANNEGAN OUTLINES HIS VIEW ON SPOILS

WASHINGTON, May 15 — (AP) Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic National committee believes in recognizing and rewarding those who have helped the Democratic party when it needed help.

Addressing a group of Democratic legislators here last night, Hannegan said if rewarding those who support the party constitutes "spoils politics, when I am a spoils politician."

His remarks were made extemporaneously to a group which gave a dinner in honor of his appointment as postmaster general and the appointment of Edwin W. Pauley, former Democratic committee treasurer, as American member of the reparations commission.

Speaker Rayburn presided at the dinner. Others present included House Leader McCormack, Senator McKellar, senate president protempore; Senator Hill of Alabama, and Representatives Drewry, Virginia; Ramspec, Georgia, and Sikes, Florida.

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) Charles G. Ross, high school classmate of President Truman, took the oath as presidential press secretary.

Ross kissed the bible used when Mr. Truman was sworn in as President, then turned and kissed Mrs. Ross.

The White House ceremony, witnessed by newspapermen with whom Ross worked as contributing editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, was conducted by Justice Wiley Rutledge of the Supreme court. Ross is on leave from the newspaper.

NO TAX REDUCTION BEFORE JAPS QUIT

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) President Truman issued emphatic notice today that he will fight any attempt to reduce wartime taxes until Japan is beaten.

The President told a news conference he wanted it distinctly understood that there can be no reduction until the war is over.

He repeated that he wanted that position thoroughly understood, and added that the country still has a war to win in the Pacific.

The executive thus took sharp issue with congressional advocates of tax cuts. Later he reiterated his views when chairman Doughton (D-N.C.) of the tax raising House Ways and Means committee called at the White House.

The President said at the news conference that people can talk about taxes all they want to but that we have got to make good on obligations of the United States of America and you can only make them good by taxation.

Every one in the country, he said, is a partner in the government of the United States. There are 85,000,000 individual bond holders, he continued, and they must be protected.

GROUP IN SENATE BACKS LILIENTHAL

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—David Lilienthal's nomination for a new term as TVA director was approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee today, 13 to 2.

Voting to recommend against confirmation were Senators Stew-

art (D.-Tenn.) and Connolly (D.-Tex.). Senator Stewart cast a proxy for Connally who is attending the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Voting for confirmation were Chairman Thomas (Okla.); Senators Wheeler (Mont.), Bankhead (Ala.), Ellender (La.), Lucas (Ill.), Downey (Cal.), and Hoey (N. C.), Democrats, and Capper (Kan.), Aiken, (Vt.), Bushfield (S. D.), Wilson (Iowa), Cordon (Ore.), and Young (N. D.), Republicans.

M'KELLAR OUT OF FIGHT

He and Stewart to Drop Active Opposition to Lilienthal

Washington, May 15—(AP)—Senators McKellar and Stewart, Tennessee Democrats, bowed out of an active fight against confirmation of David Lilienthal's nomination as TVA director today.

In a 500-word joint statement they accused him of unscrupulous double-dealing and of joining a political fellowship with Silliman Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean.

"Lilienthal is personally and politically obnoxious, offensive and objectionable to each of us," they said.

"But the President, upon whose successful administration at this critical time the success of our beloved country depends, has sent in his nomination for reappointment.

"We have, therefore, concluded simply to make this statement and to vote against his confirmation and leave the matter there."

Truman Is Not Planning Veterans' Staff Shake-Up

He Also Denies He Has Post Ready for Clark

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—A reporter at President Truman's news conference today asked if there was to be "any immediate shake-up in the Veterans' Administration, and received a reply in the negative.

The same reporter, apparently referring to published reports that former Senator Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri, might be brought into the veterans set-up, also asked if Mr. Clark was due for a top post in government. Mr. Truman said he did not plan such an appointment.

The President said he did not want to have it appear that he has any intention of immediately discharging anybody and asked reporters to be lenient with him and not to press for details.

Meanwhile, wrangles over how a veteran got a black eye and the credibility of accusations by a mental patient marked today's session of an investigation of the Veterans Administration.

Representative Tom Pickett, Democrat, of Texas, member of the House Veterans Committee, shouted an accusation that Representative Philip J. Philbin, of Massachusetts, had based charges against the veterans agency on "hearsay evidence."

SECOND U-BOAT YIELDS TO U.S.

Submarine Arrives At Portsmouth Under Escort

Washington, May 15 (AP).—Approximately two thirds of the German U-boats believed to have been in the Atlantic on V-E day have been accounted for, a naval spokesman disclosed today.

No deadline has been set for the surrender of the estimated ten to twenty remaining, he said, but undoubtedly one will be set in due course, and any U-boat failing to meet it will be hunted down and treated as a pirate.

The second to surrender at a United States port reached Portsmouth, N.H., today. She was the U-805, which arrived in custody of two destroyer escorts. She and her crew were taken to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The U-858 surrendered yesterday off Cape May, N.J., and was taken into Lewes, Del.

13 Are En Route To Ports

In addition, two have surrendered in Newfoundland and Canadian ports, and eighteen in British ports. The navy spokesman said escorts have thirteen others en route to surrender ports, three headed for North America and ten for Britain.

For the present every precaution is being taken to notify every enemy submarine which legitimately might have failed to receive the surrender order, because of submersion, damaged radio gear or other cause. The surrender instructions are transmitted periodically over the German high command radio.

The spokesman said it was estimated there were approximately 50 at sea on V-E day, about one third of the number which ranged the Atlantic during the height of the U-boat campaign in 1942 and 1943.

Since normal U-boat operations permit from a fourth to a third of the total fleet to be out at one time, that would indicate the German sub fleet's peak strength was from 500 to 600 ships.

Hope To Get One Of Each Type

The naval spokesman expressed the hope that at least one of each of the various types of German submersibles will fall into American hands for purposes of study. He expressed doubt that any of them would be useful to the United States Navy in the Pacific.

In addition to those at sea, a number of submarines were found in captured German bases, many of them scuttled. At Kiel alone ten scuttled subs were found.

Dispatches from Supreme Allied Headquarters said preliminary, incomplete and unofficial counts showed at least 31 U-boats were taken over fairly intact in captured German ports, and at least 21 were scuttled or damaged.

Truman Reverses Elmer Davis

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that he and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower are in agreement that a free press should prevail in Germany "in a manner consistent with military security."

This is a reversal, the President told his news conference, of the position taken last week by Elmer Davis, chief of the Office reverses the Davis announcement. Davis acted in good faith, Mr. Truman told reporters, but misunderstood the policy agreed upon.

Davis, upon being informed today of the President's stand, said: "I have nothing to say."

Germany will be given a full free press.

Reached by reporters after the President's conference, Davis said: "I have nothing to say."

militarists so that they can misuse democratic rights in order to attack democracy as Hitler did."

When the time is right, he said,

The text of the President's statement follows:

"Gen. Eisenhower has advised me that he has issued no policy or order dealing with the importation of publications into Germany. The General has expressed the personal opinion that a free press and a free flow of information and ideas should prevail in Germany in a manner consistent with military security.

Gen. Eisenhower has emphasized, however, that there can be no restoration of a free German press in Germany until the elimination of Nazis and militarist influence has been completed. We are not going to lose the peace by giving license to racialist pan-Germans, Nazis and militarists, so that they can misuse democratic rights in order to attack democracy as Hitler did.

"I agree with Gen. Eisenhower."

Truman Favors Free Flow Of Information in Germany

WASHINGTON, May 15 — (AP) President Truman, reversing an announcement by OWI Director Elmer Davis, declared today that he favors a free flow of information in Germany, consistent with military security.

On May 10, Davis said information reaching the German public would be strictly controlled, and foreign newspapers and magazines (including American) would be barred for an indefinite period during military occupation.

He said "Germany is a sick man" and "can have only what the doctors prescribe" adding that the policy was arranged by the psychological warfare division of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied headquarters.

President Truman at a news conference today, however, said General Eisenhower had informed him he "had issued no policy or order dealing with the importation of publications into Germany."

Mr. Truman said in a statement that he and General Eisenhower agree that while Germany cannot have full restoration of a free German press until Nazi and militarist influences have been eliminated, it should have freedom of press and information "consistent with military security."

The President said this position of War Information, who contended that information reaching the Germans should be strictly controlled.

Davis acted in good faith, the President said, but had misunderstood the policy agreed upon. In a statement last Thursday, the OWI chief said Allied newspapers and magazines would be barred from circulation in Germany for an indefinite period, asserting:

"The reason is very simple—Germany is a sick man. He now can have only what the doctors prescribe."

Today President Truman read a statement asserting "Gen. Eisenhower has advised me that he has issued no policy or order dealing with the importation of publications into Germany," and adding "the General has expressed the personal opinion that a free press and that a free flow of information and ideas should prevail in Germany in a manner consistent with military security."

No Comment by Davis.

At the same time he added: "We are not going to lose the peace by giving license to racialists, to Pan-Germans, Nazis and

SS and Gestapo.

"It is the opinion of your committee that these practices constituted no less than organized crime against civilization and humanity," the report said, "and those who were responsible for them should have meted out to them swift, certain and adequate punishment."

The investigators conferred with war crimes commission in London and the French commission, praising the steps already taken for prosecution of war criminals in Germany. This work is well underway, the report said, and thus there is no need for the committee to recommend any action.

The 12 legislators visited Buchenwald, Nordenhausen and Dachau, the most notorious camps for political prisoners. They saw the dead, they saw the dying. Barkley said some helpless captives died while the American investigators were there.

Dachau was overrun so fast by the American troops, the report said, that none of the evidence of the atrocities could be destroyed. This was largely true of Buchenwald too. At Nordenhausen U. S. forces had had three weeks to put things in shape but the story was the same, traced back through witnesses.

Planned Starvation

It was a story of planned starvation, of use of German criminals to destroy the mentality "of all those who opposed the master race." of huge ovens for cremating victims, and of torture devices.

Probers Say Nazi Public Knew About Horror Camps

WASHINGTON, May 15 — (AP) In shocked silence, Congress heard from its own eyewitnesses today the gruesome story of Germany's torture camps where thousands of slaves lived like cattle and died like beasts.

The report of six Senators and six representatives who visited three notorious concentration camps was read simultaneously in the two chambers by Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.) and Rep. Thomason (D.-Tex.).

It was a bitter denunciation of the German government—an indictment on the high charge of mass murder. It did not spare the German public.

Senator Barkley did not spare the German army either. He said it was inconceivable that the General staff would not have known about the savage practices of the

Barkley said the magnitude of the horror could be understood only "by the stench" of the places, and "smell of death."

The report said everywhere there was evidence that the German civilian was fat and well clothed.

The twelve concluded that the contrast pointed to "a calculated and diabolical program of planned torture and extermination on the part of those who were in control of the German government."

Joining in the report with Barkley and Thomason were Senators George (D.-Ga.), Thomas (D.-Utah), Brooks (R.-Ill.), Wherry (R.-Neb.), and Saltonstall (R.-Mass.); Reps. Richards (D.-S. C.), Izac (D.-Calif.), Vorys (R.-Ohio), Mott (R.-Ore.), and Short (R.-Mo.).

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Congressional Group Reports On Nazi Prison Camp Horrors

Says Inspection Tour Forces Conclusion That 'a Calculated and Diabolical Torture Plan' Was Carried Out.

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Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—A congressional mission reported today that its inspection of German concentration camps forced the conclusion that the Nazis carried out a "calculated and diabolical program of planned torture and extermination."

The mission, composed of six Senators and six members of the House of Representatives, flew to Europe April 22 and spent most of a fortnight looking over the notorious camps at Dachau, Buchenwald and Nordhausen, Germany.

In their report, the group termed the Nazi program of starvation, torture and unhonored death for slave laborers and political prisoners "no less than organized crime against civilization and humanity."

"Those who were responsible should have meted out to them swift, certain and adequate punishment," the report advocated.

In view, however, of the existence of the Allied War Crimes Commission, the committee said it did not believe any additional agency need be created. "The agencies now dealing with the problem are responsible and competent and will approach the subject from the standpoint of practical justice in every area and in all categories of crimes that may be involved," the report said.

The Picture at Buchenwald.

In general, it recounted the same shocking story of calculated misery and degradation made familiar by scores of articles from the scene. Treating in detail on the establishment at Buchenwald, the lawmakers said: "Pictures and descriptions of the conditions at this camp cannot adequately portray what we saw there, and it is only when the stench of the camp is smelled that any one can have a complete appreciation of the depths of degradation to which the German Nazi Government and those responsible for it . . . had dropped in their treatment of those who have failed to embrace the doctrines of the 'master race.'"

A macabre detail of the Dachau camp was related. There "prisoners of distinction," including those with military records, were permitted to kneel on a small boardwalk as they were executed by gunfire. Women and common political prisoners knelt on an earthen bank to receive their death bullets.

"Since we had seen no coffins at other camps visited, we inquired why coffins were used at Dachau, and were informed that these coffins were reserved for prisoners of distinction."

Bodies Laid in Rows.

The committee visited Dachau within forty-eight hours after its liberation by American forces. "When we arrived there were many prisoners lying dead between the inner and outer barbed-wire fences," the legislators said, "apparently shot by the guards. . . . Lying in rows were about 300 bodies of those who had died and had been collected that morning from the various barracks."

Concluding its recitation of the damning evidence, the report asserted: "The committee feels that out of it all justice will emerge, and that through the sickening spectacle which we have witnessed of the degradation to which human beings have been subjected, will come ultimately a firmer realization that men of all nations and all tongues must resist encroachments of every theory and every ideology that debases mankind, and that a more just and enduring peace may arise upon the ruins and from the sacrifices which the human race has endured through one of the most crucial periods of its history."

Those making the trip were Senators Barkley, (D.-Ky.); George, (D.-Ga.); Thomas, (D.-Utah); Brooks, (R.-Ill.); Wherry, (R.-Neb.), and Saltonstall, (R.-Thomason, (D.-Tex.); Richards, Mass.), and Representatives Thomason, (D.-Tex.); Richards, (D.-S. C.); Izac, (D.-Cal.); Vorys, (R.-Ohio); Mott, (R.-Ore.), and Short, (R.-Mo.).

Visited Three Camps.

MAY 16 1945

The committee reported this general conclusion after visiting the three camps:

"At each of these camps we found four general classifications of prisoners: (1) Political prisoners, (2) habitual criminals, (3) conscientious or religious objectors, (4) persons who were imprisoned for failure to work.

"Although differing in size, they all carried into effect the same pattern of death by hard labor, starvation, hanging, strangulation, disease, brutality, gas chambers, gallows, and filthy and unsanitary conditions, which meant inevitable death eventually to every imprisoned person.

"We found, in each case, that the supervision of the camps was carried out by the criminal tactics of SS troops, who, in addition to their own brutality, assigned some of their punitive duties to the prisoners, especially the habitual criminals who had charge of the barracks, in which all types of prisoners were subject to their vicious and inhuman methods.

"We found that this entire program constituted a systematic form of torture and death administered to intellectuals, political leaders, and all others who would not embrace and support the Nazi philosophy and program. We found the extent, devices, methods and conditions of torture almost beyond the power of words to describe.

Fury Turned on Jews.

"We found, from all the evidence available, that in these camps the Jews and Russians and Poles were treated with a greater degree of severity than other nationalities. We are of the opinion that a colossal scheme of extermination was planned and put into effect against all those in occupied countries who refused to accept the principles of Nazism, or who opposed the saddling of the Nazi yoke on their countries. The Nazi leadership in the pursuit of this policy found especially expedient the use of various forms of terrorism calculated to reduce the opposition and to render futile all efforts to throw off the yoke.

"The over-all pattern of the scheme varied but little. First, vast numbers of nationals of overrun countries were abducted and brought into Germany—sometimes whole families, sometimes just the men. The number of these persons is variously estimated at between twelve and twenty million people. These people were forced to labor long hours by their Nazi masters and for slight infractions they were placed in concentration camps.

"Likewise, the intelligentsia, college professors, Army generals business leaders and professional men of the occupied countries were taken captive and placed in these camps, unless they agreed to spread the doctrines advocated by the Nazis.

Crowded in Camps.

"The treatment accorded to these prisoners in the concentration camps was generally as follows: They were herded together in some wooden barracks not large enough for one-tenth of their number. They were forced to sleep on wooden frames covered with wooden boards in tiers of two, three and even four, sometimes with no covering, sometimes with a bundle of dirty rags serving both as pallet and coverlet.

"Their food consisted generally of about one-half a pound of black bread per day and a bowl of watery soup for noon and night, and not always that. Owing to the great numbers crowded into a small space and to the lack of adequate sustenance, lice and vermin multiplied, disease became rampant, and those who did not soon die of disease or torture began the long, slow process of starvation. Notwithstanding the deliberate starvation program inflicted upon these prisoners by lack of edequate food, we found no evidence that the people of Germany as a whole were suffering from any lack of sufficient food or clothing. The contrast was so striking that the only conclusion which we could reach was that the starvation of the inmates of these camps was deliberate."

SENATE COMMITTEE WANTS FOOD CZAR

Is Sharply Critical of OPA, Saying Agency 'Has Failed Miserably to Enforce Price and Ration Control.'

MAY 16 1945

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—Creation of "a supreme administrator for food" was recommended by the Senate Agriculture Committee today in a report sharply critical of the OPA's administration.

The committee approved the report by a 13 to 2 vote. Senators Lucas (D.-Ill.) and Ellender (D.-La.) dissented on the ground that the report was too critical of the administration.

"The committee believes," the report said, "that the Office of Price Administration has failed miserably to enforce price and ration-control regulations."

The committee said that when any commodity "becomes plentiful, so that the law of supply and demand can operate to keep the prices within reason," all control prices and restrictions should be removed.

Recommendations on Meat.

As steps to improve the supply and distribution of meat, the committee recommended:

"1. A forthwith increase in the return to feeders of AA and A grades of cattle through a fair and sufficient subsidy to feeders to encourage them to feed out range cattle to the maximum degree, thereby encouraging the feeding of more cattle and increasing not only the quality but the weight of AA and A grades of cattle.

"2. An immediate incentive program to encourage, during the spring and early summer, the marketing of more grass and unproductive dairy cattle.

"3. Raising the support price of hogs and extending support prices to cover all weights of hogs.

"4. That assurance be given producers that support prices and ceilings for livestock will not be lowered unless adequate notice of such change be given.

"5. That the Price Control act be amended to require and direct the Office of Price Administration to give processors of livestock a reasonable margin of profit for processing each species of livestock.

"6. The withdrawal of all slaughtering licenses and permits and a sharp reduction in the number re-issued, together with restrictions on slaughter by use of quotas so that meat will be directed into the normal interstate channels of distribution. The refusal to issue new slaughtering licenses and permits to known violators of Governmental regulations and the concentration of enforcement efforts on fundamental major problems instead of marginal technicalities.

Would Limit Lend-lease.

"7. The limiting of lend-lease purchases of meat products consistent with domestic civilian supply.

"8. That a supreme administrator for food be created to have supervision and jurisdiction over both the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration."

Senator Lucas issued a statement saying that he agreed with some findings and recommendations but thought the report on the whole "too drastic, too severe, and too far-reaching."

"It is in keeping with the dangerous theory now being advocated by certain special interests in this country to the end that the price control act be repealed," he said. "If these recommendations and finding were adopted, they would go a long way in aiding the beginning of a spiral of inflation that will ultimately wreck the financial structure of the nation."

Asks Sugar Figures.

The House Food Committee insisted today that the administration remove secrecy bans from figures on amounts of world-scarce sugar promised Allied and neutral countries.

Representative Anderson (D.-N. M.) committee chairman, renewed his request for publication of world quota figures as the committee completed a lengthy public investigation of the growing sugar shortage.

The figures, stamped "restricted," were given to Anderson by Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

"That doesn't help any," Anderson said. "There's no point in my having them. We want to put them in our record."

PRESIDENT HOPES 'BIG 3' SESSION CAN BE ARRANGED

Truman Not Ready to Talk About Time and Place of Meeting.

FOR FREE PRESS

MAY 16 1945

Declares Prime Objective Is Insurance against Axis Rearming.

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON, May 15 — (AP) President Truman expressed the hope today that a meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin could be arranged in the not far distant future to discuss the coming peace program. He was not ready, however, to talk about the time or place.

The Chief Executive made the statement in reply to a news conference question. On the foreign news front, he also:

1—Declared that the prime objective in working out a reparations policy is "absolute insurance against German or Japanese rearmament—ever again."

2—Said General Dwight D. Eisenhower favored, with the President's support, a "free press and a free flow of information and ideas" in Germany consistent with military security.

3—Favored repeal of the Johnson act which bars loans to nations in default on their First World War debts to this country.

Domestically, the President spoke out emphatically against any reduction of taxes until Japan is defeated. He also asserted the country is going to have anthracite coal by whatever steps are needed to get it, and said the Veterans administration is going to be modernized and expanded, but that no immediate discharges of personnel are in sight.

Discussed Meeting with Eden

The President said he discussed prospects of a Big Three meeting yesterday with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. He then expressed the hope that it will be possible for these three leaders to meet and discuss the coming peace program around the conference table.

(Prime Minister Churchill also asserted in the house of commons today, that he "devoutly hoped" for an early Big Three session).

Mr. Truman was asked whether it would be possible for them to convene in San Francisco before the world security conference ends. He answered in the negative and gave no hint when the meeting might be held.

If one is held, he said, it will not be immediately nor will it be in the far distant future.

The whole problem of peace would be expected to come up at such a meeting, including territorial disputes, of which there are more than 30 already; the Polish government reorganization, treatment of war criminals, reparations, and a host of related problems.

As for reparations, the President issued a formal statement reiterating his position against German or Japanese rearmament and stating he believed that "our Allies are of one mind with us on this point."

PRESIDENT SAYS ALLIED LEADERS ARE TO CONFER

But Not Until Conference at San Francisco Has Been Concluded.

OPPOSES ANY TAX CUT NOW

Would Continue Rate as High as Possible, Citing Obligation to Nation's Bondholders.

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill expressed hope today that a Big Three meeting can be arranged soon. It would be Mr. Truman's first get-together with Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin since he succeeded the late President Roosevelt in the White House.

The President told his news conference that he discussed such a meeting with the British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, yesterday but said no definite decision was made.

At almost the same time Mr. Churchill told a meeting of the House of Commons in London that he "devoutly hoped" that a Big Three session could be arranged soon.

President's Chief Announcements.

At his news conference, President Truman:

1. Declared that "absolute insurance against German or Japanese rearmament—ever again—comes first with us" in working out a settlement of reparations.

2. Said he and Gen. Eisenhower agreed that a free press should prevail in Germany "in a manner consistent with military security." He said OWI Director Elmer Davis, while acting in good faith, had misunderstood the situation in announcing last week that Allied newspapers and magazines would be barred from circulating in Germany.

3. Declared himself opposed to any reduction in taxes until after Japan has been defeated.

4. Called for repeal of the Johnson act, which places restrictions on private loans to countries in default on world war I obligations.

5. Disclaimed any plans for an immediate shakeup in the Veterans Administration. He did say, however, that the organization will have to be expanded and modernized.

6. Declared the Government will take whatever steps are necessary to end the anthracite mine work stoppage, now in its third week.

The President's usual punctuality was broken by a meeting that delayed his news conference fifteen minutes. The meeting that held over its allotted time was with Senators Guffey (D.-Pa.) and Kilgore (D.-W. Va.).

Big Three Meeting Prospects.

In expressing hope for a Big Three meeting, at which a peace program could be discussed, Mr. Truman said it would not be immediate or in the far distant future. It will not be before the close of the San Francisco conference, he said.

The Big Three will have the meeting, he added later.

He declared that there can be no reduction of taxes—no possible reduction—until after the whole war is over. He said 85,000,000 bondholders had to be protected and that the only protection lay in continued high taxation.

The President was asked whether he had seen a statement by Senator George (D.-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, suggesting a plan for the gradual reduction of taxes. He replied that there can be no reduction in taxes while the war is on. There is no possible way to reduce taxes until the war with Japan has been ended, he added, and as long as the nation is obligated to levy taxes to meet its debts.

Feels Strongly on Taxes.

The President left no doubt in the minds of reporters that he felt rather strongly on the question of continuing the rate of taxes as high as possible as long as the economy could stand it. He said it was foolish to even think of cutting taxes in the midst of war.

When a reporter asked whether Gen. Charles de Gaulle of France would attend if the Big Power conference could be arranged, the President said the Big Three will have the meeting. The reply apparently limited the prospective get together to the heads of the British, American and Soviet governments.

VINSON MOVES IN MEAT CRISIS

Truman Said To Want Controversy 'Straightened'

Washington, May 15 (AP)—Fred M. Vinson, war mobilizer, was reported tonight to have stepped into the Capitol Hill-OPA controversy over meat-price controls with instructions from President Truman to straighten things out.

Congressional sources, saying this was their information, added that they expected an order from Vinson or the OPA tomorrow or Thursday which would meet some of the criticisms voiced in a report by Senate food investigators.

This report called for a "fair and sufficient subsidy" to encourage feeding of cattle to heavier weights, price changes to give meat packers "a reasonable margin of profit for processing each species of live stock," higher suport prices for hogs and removal of price controls whenever any commodity is in sufficient supply "so that the law of supply and demand can operate to keep the price . . . within reason."

Supreme Command Urged

Finally, it recommended that "a supreme administrator for food be created to have supervision and jurisdiction over both the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration."

The report was issued today by the Senate Agriculture Committee after a two-hour closed session during which Senators Lucas (D., Ill.) and Ellender (D., La.) argued futilely with the other members that it should be "toned down." They cast negative votes as the report was approved, 13 to 2.

Lucas issued a statement describing the report as "too drastic, too severe and too far-reaching."

Inflation Feared

"It is in keeping with the dangerous theory now being advocated by certain special interests in this country to the end that the Price Control Act be repealed," he said.

"If these recommendations and findings were adopted they would go a long way in aiding the beginning of a spiral of inflation that would ultimately wreck the financial structure of the nation."

The majority report said Federal agencies "deliberately discouraged" feeding of cattle to top grades in 1943 because of a feed shortage and have failed to change policies, although "adequate feed supplies" are now available.

Says OP. Failed Miserably

It also asserted that OPA "has failed miserably to enforce price and ration-control regulations," expressed belief its enforcement staff is "inexperienced and unqualified," and has concerned itself "too much with petty and technical violations of legitimate operators rather than concentrating on an effort to criminally punish those who have been engaged in diverting meat from normal channels in total disregard of price and rationing restrictions."

Without voicing any criticism of past deliveries of meat under lend-lease, the report said "reasonable requirements" for lend-lease should recognize and be consistent with existing civilian shortages in meat supply.

On the point of taking off price ceilings when a commodity is in plentiful supply, the report said "retail merchants often times construe ceiling prices to be selling prices."

CIVILIAN-GOODS HOPES CHECKED

Armament Cutbacks Are Less Than Expected, Krug Says

Washington, May 15 (AP)—The War Production Board put a damper on hopes for quickly soaring civilian-goods manufacture today, declaring materials will be insufficient for "anything like mass production" until after September.

Chairman J. A. Krug, at his first news conference since V-E day, said the WPB "will stay in business as long as need be to safeguard the Japanese war program and the war-supporting civilian economy."

Vacation Suggestion

Krug also:

1. Suggested a one-week vacation for war workers this summer to let them "relax and prepare for the tasks that lie ahead before the Allies have attained complete victory. Plants should not close down, he said, and should arrange vacation schedules so as not to disrupt production.

2. Reported that more than 200 B-29 bombers are being built every month; that 2,000 have been delivered so far, and that Japan can expect raids bigger than this week's 500-plane assault on Nagoya.

Reporting that armament cutbacks have been less than anticipated, Krug gave this forecast on the release of various consumer items:

1. Manufacturing controls to be revoked before July 1, permitting "substantial manufacture" in July, August and September: vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines, electric toasters and other household appliances.

2. Manufacturing controls to be retained after July 1: refrigerators, stoves, furniture, radios and building activity.

The WPB chairman left the question of passenger cars unsettled, but indicated Detroit would not get its "go ahead" until after midyear. No final decision has been made, he added, and reports that July 1 is the long-awaited date are "unfounded."

Manufacturing Controls

Some 90 manufacturing controls have been revoked in the past few weeks. They included, today, office machinery, cameras and photographic equipment, and food-manufacturing machinery. A total of about 200 will have been dropped in the next two or three months, he said, leaving some 200 in force.

But controls over the flow of basic materials—steel, copper and aluminum — will be retained throughout 1945 in all probability, Krug said, to prevent the possibility that an upsurge of civilian manufacturing might divert needed metals from war production.

Pool Of Unrestricted Metals

The system of materials control known to industry as the "controlled materials plan" or CMP will be opened up on July 1 to provide a pool of unrestricted metals for civilian manufacturers.

Any of the industries which by that time have been released from manufacturing limitations will be able to dip into the free metal supply without priority standing. Until manufacturers get access to this pool, however, the revocation of manufacturing controls will do little to increase civilian output.

Krug estimated that only 500,000 tons of steel would be available for civilian, nonpriority manufacturing in July, August and September. This will take care of the lighter household goods but is insufficient for unlimited output of automobiles, refrigerators and other articles requiring heavy tonnage of steel, Krug said.

War contracts will drop off more rapidly toward the end of the year, the WPB chairman said, and he held to his prediction that civilian production would hit the 1939 rate within a year.

HOUSE UNIT FIGHTS SECRECY ON SUGAR

Asks Figures for Record on Amounts Promised to Foreign Nations

Washington, May 15—(AP)—The House Food Committee insisted today that the Administration remove secrecy bans from figures on amounts of world-scarce sugar promised to Allied and neutral countries.

Representative Anderson (D-NM) renewed his request for publication of world quota figures as the committee completed a lengthy public investigation of the growing sugar shortage.

The figures, stamped "restricted," were given to Anderson by Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

"That doesn't help any," Anderson said. "There's no point in my having them. We want to put them in our record."

The committee particularly is after quotas granted to Spain, Franze, Italy and Switzerland, which in normal times use sugar industrially for the same purposes it is used by United States manufacturers.

"This committee feels some responsibility to American industrial users of sugar to make certain that the requirements of other countries are held at the lowest practical level," Anderson said.

Earlier testimony before the committee indicated that American industrial users of sugar will be cut to 45 or 50 per cent of their prewar supply before the year is over.

The committee began work on its sugar report today with indications that it may be filed early next week. It is expected to urge the release of materials and manpower to step up sugar beet plantings in this country and to urge increased plantings in Puerto Rico and other outlying sugar areas.

Meanwhile, a subsidy for cattle feeders was reported today to be included in a new OPA meat pricing-subsidy schedule, expected to be issued this week.

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Congressional sources said that they understood that the proposed order also includes additional subsidies for meat packers and a promise that no subsidies will be withdrawn without six months' notice.

A subsidy for feeders is among the major recommendations in a tentative majority report of the Senate Agriculture Committee on its food investigations.

Feeders buy lean range cattle and fatten them by pen-feeding. They have protested that they cannot carry out this 90-day-to-six-month operation under present price ceilings.

NAVY SUPPLY BILL PASSED

Measure of $23,603,775,000 Goes to Conference With House

MAY 15 1945

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—A naval supply bill of $23,603,775,000 was passed by the Senate today by voice vote. It goes to a Senate-House committee for conference on Senate changes which added $203,000,000 to the appropriation as approved by the House.

Senator Overton, of the Naval Appropriations Committee, urged that a powerful force be maintained afloat after hostilities cease, and said compulsory military training would be needed to do this.

"We shall have largely wrought and fought and won in vain," he added, "if we do not retain under our own control and ownership the strategic islands of the Pacific which we have captured from the Japanese Empire through the blood and sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of young Americans and which are ours by the right of conquest and of occupation."

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—American policy in the handling of the Nazi High Command and other war leaders in Germany is in the hands of Justice Robert Jackson, President Truman said today.

When asked whether he had formulated a policy of dealing with these leaders, the President replied that that was a matter for determination by Justice Jackson, whom he appointed on May 2 to be chief counsel of the United States on the proposed International Tribunal to prosecute the major war criminals of the Axis Powers.

CAMP VICE BILL EXTENDED

Senate Sends Restrictions for another Year to White House

Washington, May 15—(AP)—The Senate has sent to the White House a bill extending for another year a Federal ban on commercial vice in the vicinity of Army camps.

The special restrictions were imposed by request of the armed forces in an act that would expire today unless renewed.

Turner Is Named To Be Full Admiral

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated Vice-Admiral Richmond K. Turner to be a full admiral.

Admiral Turner was born in Portland, Ore., and now makes his permanent home at Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal. Since August, 1943, he has been commander of an amphibious force of the Pacific fleet.

SHIFT OF TROOPS MAY DELAY MAIL

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—The reshuffle of troops from Europe to the Pacific is going to give the Army Postal Service its biggest job of the war, a War Department spokesman said today.

As a result, he said, some mail may take weeks to reach the soldiers.

There will be periods, while the soldiers are en route either to the Pacific or this country when there will be no regular mail service for them. The burden of forwarding and reforwarding mail is expected to tax postal facilities to the utmost.

The service, however, has worked out plans to handle the mail as expeditiously as possible, a spokesman said.

Because of the acute transportation problems that still remain despite the end of the war in Europe, there will be no lifting of restrictions on the mailing of packages to soldiers overseas. No package can be mailed except during the Christmas mailing period, unless the individual soldier has requested it.

The same ban applies to subscriptions for periodicals. A similar Navy restriction will be placed in effect July 1 for subscriptions to publications addressed to Navy personnel overseas.

GEN. ARNOLD NAMED BISHOP

WASHINGTON, May 15.—(AP) Maj. Gen. William R. Arnold, former chief of chaplains of the United States Army, has been named a bishop by His Holiness Pope Pius XII, the Apostolic delegation here announced tonight.

General Arnold, recently named assistant inspector general of the army, will serve as titular bishop of Phocaea and as delegate of military ordinariate.

Sweden Converts U.S. 'Forts' To Air Liners

Washington, May 15 (AP)—Three American Flying Fortresses, forced down and interned in Sweden during the war, will be used by Swedish airlines in passenger-mail service to Paris starting Friday. Service between Sweden and Britain will start May 21.

Officials of the Surplus Property Board said the Swedish lines had leased the four-engined 8th Air Force "forts" from the United States Army.

It cost the Swedes $100,000 each to convert the bombers into fourteen-seat passenger transports, compared with the 46-seat capacity of a regular Douglas four-engined transport.

Freed Papers Held Needy

New York, May 15 (AP)—Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of Columbia University, who recently returned from a world tour sponsored by the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said today he found that "the political freedom of newspapers is not as critical as their economical freedom."

"The starved or battle-wrenched stomachs of newspaper plants need sustenance as urgently as people need food," the dean of Columbia's graduaate school of journalism said at a service in St. Paul's chapel.

Need Materials

"Newspapers from Holland to the Philippines need printing presses, linotypes, ink, typewriters, electric power, newsprint and every material necessity for rebuilding printing industries," he said, adding that the United States, Great Britain and Russia would be able to provide those essentials.

Asking what the price to the needy countries would be "for the restoration of the economic liberty of the press," Ackerman said:

"Will ou rprice be money only? Will we sell on a business basis or will we expect or exact some form of potiiical allegiance or servitude? That we will have to decide in our own country, as the people and governments of Great Britain and Soviet Russia will have to decide in their countries.

"The freedom of the press of the world and the restoration of family life both depend upon the same thing."

U-Boat Reported Sunk This Month Off Coast

New York, May 15 (AP)—The New York *Times* in a special dispatch from Boston said yesterday that the last German U-boat destroyed off the East Coast was snared by United States warships, which dropped more than 200 depth bombs in 125 feet of water.

The story said the underseas raider was apprehended within minutes after it had torpedoed and sunk the American collier, Black Point, in a daylight attack off Point Judith, R.I., on May 5. Twelve lives were lost in the sinking.

The Nazi craft was bagged about ten miles at sea by a destroyer, two destroyer escorts and a frigate, after one of the escorts had located dived to the bottom.

BRACKX CONVICTED OF CODE VIOLATION

NEW YORK, May 15 — (AP) Laurent H. J. Brackx, 51-year-old former U. S. Navy reserve lieutenant, was convicted in Federal court today on charges of engaging in wartime espionage and violation of the censorship code.

The jury of seven women and five men was out just two hours.

Former U. S. Attorney John J. Dowling, defense counsel, after hearing the verdict, moved to set it aside as contrary to "the evidence and to the law." It was denied by Judge Mortimer W. Byers.

Brackx, who will be sentenced May 25, faces a possible death penalty.

Brackx was accused of conspiring with Axis agents in Italy. The government contended that he had told Commander Max Ponzo, chief of Italian naval intelligence, that he would try to get information about radar and airplane construction when he returned to this country in 1941.

Brackx maintained throughout the trial that he only pretended to cooperate with the Axis agents so that he could get his Italian fiancee, Luisetta Gherardi, out of Italy. He testified that he had cooperated with the U. S. Navy on several occasions by furnishing information on foreign shipping while he was employed as harbor master for the Iraq Petroleum company in Tripoli, Syria, in 1938 and 1939.

The defendant was arrested last fall largely, it was said, as the result of information turned over to the F.B.I. by Sergeant Mario Wax, a shipmate of Brackx on a voyage to the United States in June, 1940. Wax and Commander Ponzo were the government's principal witnesses.

STILWELL IS WARY ON SOVIET PLANS

MAY 16 1945

Buffalo, May 15 (A. P.)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Army Ground Forces, was quoted today by the Buffalo Courier-Express as saying: "No one can tell what action Russia might take once she gets her house in order, but if she decides to make war on Japan I do not think there will be any immediate military sensations."

"It must be remembered," Gen. Stilwell said in an interview with the newspaper, "that Japan has a huge force in Manchuria, and this army will serve for a time to immobilize whatever organization the Reds will be able to concentrate in easternmost Siberia."

The General, who participated in last night's formal opening of the Seventh War Loan drive, predicted that the Japanese "will fight to the bitter, suicidal end."

"We've probably disposed of about 1,000,000 Nip fighting men—dead, wounded and isolated on islands—but there are still millions left, and those millions will be the cream of the crop," Gen. Stilwell said.

SUB SURRENDERS, ON FIRST VOYAGE

German U-Boat Reaches Portsmouth, Had Never Fired Torpedo.

By LEO TAFFE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 15—(AP) On her first mission, during which not one torpedo had been released from her tubes, the German submarine U-805 formally surrendered to the American Navy today, the second to give up in a United States port.

As the enemy craft was moored to a pier, Naval officers told newsmen that one and possibly two more German U-boats probably would be surrendered here tomorrow.

Capitalenleutenant Richard Varnardelli, the sub commander, conned his vessel into the harbor under the watchful eye of a U. S. Navy sailor who had a tommy gun at the ready and aiming at the German officer.

Varnardelli, whose navy rank is equivalent to that of an American senior lieutenant, told Naval intelligence officers that the vessel he was yielding to the United States was 15 months old and that her completion was delayed several times by Allied bombing raids. She was built at Swinemunde.

American Navy officers, reporting that the undersea craft "appeared intact," said she carried a crew of seven officers and 47 enlisted men.

The Navy removed all the Germans except three officers from their sub and brought them into the Navy yard on an American vessel.

They were lined up on the pier and each was asked, in turn by a German speaking American officer:

"Do you care to be interviewed by the press?"

In each case the answer was "nein."

Up spoke varnardelli—in German—from his now moored vessel:

"I told them to say no."

That ended it as far as the newsmen were concerned.

The vessel, arrived under escort of two U. S. Navy destroyer-escort vessels, which had taken her into "protective custody" several hundred miles at sea a few days ago.

After Commander Alexander Moffat, U.S.N.R., accepted surrender and a complete examination had been made of the ship, she was taken with her crew to Portsmouth, N. H., Navy yard.

Her arrival was delayed because of a northeast gale that swept the previously appointed "surrender area" last Thursday night and Friday, a storm that made impossible operation of the "surrender ship," a patrol craft, and an accompanying patrol ship which carried the press

Press Unit on Navy Vessel Battered by Atlantic Storm

By LEO TAFFE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 15—(AP) The six newsmen and two newsreel camera men, who comprised what the Navy officially designated as "press pass unit number one," in covering the surrender of a German submarine off the Maine coast today spent just a week in waiting, at one time, thought they were on their final assignment.

Last Thursday night a howling northeast gale hit the surrender area in which they were waiting, in company with a Navy patrol boat. The press boat once was the property of a New York millionaire. It was a yacht—and yachts love to roll.

The sleek little lady that was sent out early in the war to do the work of a draft horse is known in Navy circles as "roughest rough rider of the North Atlantic patrol."

That, newsmen agreed, must be true.

As the storm increased in intensity the little lady heaved and tossed. At times she rolled over to a 52 degree angle. The wind rose to a consistent 60 miles per hour with gusts hitting 70 miles. Waves from 35 to 45 feet high pounded incessantly.

Lt. R. T. F. Larson, former Wisconsin State university football coach, and commander of the little lady, whose name still must remain anonymous for security reasons, first ran his ship with the storm.

Lost Headway at Full Speed

He raced more than a hundred miles from shore. Fighting her way back, the little lady put on "full steam ahead" and lost two knots an hour, because of the blow.

Three small dories were smashed. Salt water entered into the ships fresh water system. Water came in through loosened hatches. The crew, called to "general quarters," fought back desperately however and kept the little lady from disaster.

The landlubbers aboard still don't know how.

A misstep on the blacked out ship meant trouble, or worse.

One newsman made that error.

The sudden roll of the ship catapulted him against a bulkhead with such force that he suffered a badly sprained knee and was forced to use crutches for most of the remainder of the trip.

One sailor suffered a gashed eye. Others reported bruises and cuts. Earl Moore, Pharmacist's Mate first class, formerly of Caspian, Mich., and now of Watertown, Mass., the only medical corps man aboard, was kept busy throughout the night.

Not until Friday afternoon did the storm subside enough to make trip on deck safe for the members of "press pass unit number one."

Then for the first time since the storm broke, cooks were able to prepare something besides cold sandwiches. The traditional Navy coffee reappeared. The cooks had quenched their fires to prevent trouble from that source.

One of the officers aboard said "I never saw her react so badly, but remember, she has been bucking this North Atlantic through three winters and when the North Atlantic goes haywire it doesn't fool."

And as one man, the voyage is past, members of "press pass unit number one asked:

"Are you telling us?"

Library to Honor Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP).—The memory of American-Filipino friendship during the war against Japan will be perpetuated in the Philippines by a memorial library, named in honor of the late President Roosevelt, Philippine President Sergio Osmena announced on a visit to this city. During a ceremony at Independence Hall, he and Mayor Bernard Samuel exchanged flags of the two countries.

About 3,000 Troops Arrive From Europe

Newport News, Va., May 15 (AP)—Some 1,800 Americans who have been in prison camps in Germany, 600 rotational troops home on leave, and more than 550 wounded men, 90 of them litter cases, landed at the Hampton Roads port of embarkation in Newport News today.

The soldiers were taken by bus, train and ambulance to Camp Patrick Henry for processing.

New Type B-29 Is Tested

DAYTON, Ohio, May 15 (AP).—Successful flight tests of a B-29 Superfortress equipped with in-line liquid-cooled engines was announced today by the Air Technical Service Command at Wright Field. Dubbed the "XB-39," the plane is essentially the same as a B-29 with the exception of engine mountings. The object of the experiment was to obtain additional flight data and experience in use of in-line liquid-cooled engines as applied to heavy bombardment aircraft. This type of engine has been used for the most part, on fighter aircraft, the A. T. S. C said.

SURPLUS AIRCRAFT HELD 'EXPENDABLE'

Wilson Urges "Courageous Disposal" Of Planes, Plants

Chicago, May 15 (AP)—Eugene E. Wilson, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, tonight advocated a "courageous disposal" of surplus aircraft and plants, asserting that the excess of both must be considered "just as expendable" as shells.

"It is entirely possible that an old company or a new enterprise would do better in the long run to abandon war-surplus plants and build new ones designed for economical peacetime operations," he said.

Argument Against Salvage

Urging that war surpluses "be disposed of in a manner designed to foster American air power rather than throttle it," Wilson said in an address prepared for delivery to the Chicago forum on aviation:

"The public generally looks at war products as possessing a salvage value. They feel the same way about the surplus plants. . . . The excess of aircraft and plants which constitutes practically all of our surplus must be considered just as expendable as the shells that hurtled across the Rhine or as the rockets that zoomed into Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

"If we attempt to salvage this property, and in the process halt normal production, we will quench the spark of technological development and extinguish American air power."

For Air Commerce Development

Wilson asserted no second-place weapon is any good and "if we fail to keep in the forefront of technical development we will be just as helpless next time out" as the nation was at the start of this war.

Wilson, also vice chairman of the United Aircraft Corporation, called for uninterrupted procurement and replacement, long-term program of industrial research and development and an expanding program of development of air commerce.

He declared that unless positive steps were taken promptly "the American manufacturing industry, the cornerstone of American air power, is threatened with extinction."

General Motors Plans to Build New Light Car

Model Still in Idea Stage; Chevrolet to Handle It at End of Japanese War

DETROIT, May 15 (AP).—The General Motors Corporation plans to produce a lighter weight and more economical automobile in the post-war period.

This was disclosed today by C. E. Wilson, General Motors president, who said that the car would be manufactured by the Chevrolet division and distributed through Chevrolet dealers.

Details of the new vehicle were not disclosed.

A statement from General Motors offices here said that because of the necessity of putting war production first, the contemplated new car still was in the idea stage. Therefore, the statement went on, it cannot be placed in production until a considerable period of time after the close of the war with Japan.

The disclosure from General Motors pointed up the likelihood of a keen competitive battle between Chevrolet and Ford in the lower price car field. The Ford Motor Company has already announced its plans for a new lighter and more economical vehicle to be priced at about 20 per cent below the standard Ford car. It was emphasized that the retail list price would be below the post-war cost of the standard Ford, yet to be determined.

In 1941, the last full year of production before car output ceased, Chevrolet delivered more than 1,300,000 cars and trucks to its dealers; in the decads preceding the war its production totaled close to 10,000,000 units. This made Chevrolet the leading producer and distributor of passenger automobiles during ten of the eleven years immediately preceding the war.

Ford produced 1,027,292 Ford and Mercury models in 1941. Ford has already designed the new lighter vehicle, but has emphasized it is not intended to replace any of the models produced before the war.

Coincident with announcement of plans for the new Chevrolet unit, Mr. Wilson announced today that General Motors has purchased approximately 300 acres in Jackson County near Kansas City, Mo., for possible use after the war as the site of a plant to assemble Buick, Oldsmobile and Pontiac automobiles.

Further details or developments in connection with this plant, Mr. Wilson said, will necessarily await the finish of the war and governmental decision on availability of plants, material and labor for civilian automobile production.

FORD ASSAILS HOUSING PLAN

Accuses FPHA of Going to Needless Expense.

Detroit, May 15 (A. P.).—The Ford Motor Company today assailed the logic of a $3,500,000 Government housing project in the area of the Willow Run bomber plant and the River Rouge factory.

In a prepared statement the company accused the Federal Public Housing Administration of a "high-handed attempt" to put through at taxpayers' expense a project "which is not needed in the war effort and has no connection with it."

Federal Judge Ernest O'Brien yesterday granted the Government immediate possession of 100 acres of Ford property for the project. It was the second time the Government had taken over company-owned land for housing under the war powers act.

The FHA plans to construct 1,410 unrestricted temporary housing units. Ultimately seventy-two additional acres may be included.

Calling attention to cutbacks in war production, the company said that "unless we have been badly misinformed" the Willow Run bomber plant will close "not later than August" and that "daily" layoffs are being made at Rouge. "The FPHA is the same alphabetical bureau that wanted to spend millions of dollars on a Bomber City near Willow Run," the statement said. "There were visions of 20,000 houses, hospitals, shopping centers and other community buildings.

"The Ford Motor Company's protests and the investigation of the Truman committee stopped tthat. A similar investigation of this new housing proposal would result, we are sure, in a similar result.

"The same visionaries who participated in the Bomber City dream are involved in this one. Perhaps the real purpose of the project is retaliation because we once before stopped waste of the taxpayers' money."

THICKER ARMOR, HEAVY GUNS ON NEW U.S. TANKS

DETROIT, May 15—(AP) Thicker armor, a high-velocity 90 millimeter gun with a "muzzle brake," torsion bar spring suspension and improved traction are hitherto secret details of America's new heavy tank, the 45-ton M-26, it was desclosed today by Fisher body division of General Motors corporation.

Fisher division designed, engineered and built the vehicle in collaboration with Army ordnance development engineers.

The big vehicle, described by Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of War, as "the most powerful tank we have ever built," is being turned out in quantity at Fisher Body's Grand Blanc, Mich., plant. Other Fisher plants in Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Cleveland are producing major assemblies and parts.

The M-26, designed the "General Pershing" but called the "Tiger Tamer" by the men who build it, has a top speed of 25 miles an hour and can negotiate grades up to 60 per cent.

The "muzzle brake" on the long barrel of the 90 millimeter gun deflects the flash and reduces air wash to reduce the posibility of enemy detection of the gun's position.

Other armament includes a coaxial 30-caliber machine gun in the turret, a 30-caliber machine gun in the front and a 50-caliber anti-aircraft gun atop the turret.

The tank is powered with an eight-cylinder, V-type, liquid cooled, gasoline engine, and a new combat vehicle type hydraulic transmission eliminates the need for a clutch. It has dual controls so that the driver's assistant may drive the vehicle on a moment's notice. It is equipped with two sets of two-way radios. The commander's cupola is provided with glass prisms affording clear vision in all directions.

The tracks are nearly two-feet wide.

U.S. PLANS BID FOR HEMISPHERE DEFENSE TREATY

Other American Republics to Be Invited to Join in Pact.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Great Powers Clinch Control of Projected World Organization.

By JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius announced tonight the United States plans to invite other American Republics to join in a mutual defense arrangement under supervision of a proposed world peacekeeping organization.

In a statement proposing regional arrangement amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula, Stettinius said this government would ask its western hemisphere neighbors to join in negotiating a treaty "consistent with the charter of the world organization."

He said this action would be taken at the conclusion of the United Nations conference here.

Stettinius' announcement implied approval by the Latin American nations of a formula under which the wartime inter-American defense agreement would be placed in operation under the proposed world organization. Future treaty agreements of the same nature would be carried out under the wing of the international league.

Unanimous Support

The charter amendment to be offered with the unanimous support of the American delegation would provide that nothing in the new league's charter should impair "the inherent right of self defense, either individual or collective, in the event that the security council (of the world organization) does not maintain international peace and security and armed attack against a member state occurs."

Measures to be taken under this self-defense authority would be reported immediately to the council and would "not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the security council under this charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security."

It was not made clear immediately whether this proposed amendment has the support of others of the big five powers. There was doubt whether Russia had given its final approval which could come only from Moscow.

Great powers appeared tonight to be clinching control of a projected world organization for peace when small nations lost three significant test votes in the United Nations conference.

Along the way the big-five nations—China, France, Britain, Rus-

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sia and the United Nations—made some conciliatory gestures toward small nation views. But even these were so designed as to knock some of the props from under bids of lesser nations for more authority in shaping the pattern of the post-war world.

These were the key decisions, taken in various conference committees:

1. A Mexican proposal to lift an all-nation general assembly to the level of a proposed 11-member security council in approving action involving military or economic sanctions was defeated 23 to 7.

2. A New Zealand amendment to require a concurring vote or a review by the assembly—except in case of extreme urgency—in instances in which the council would apply force, was rejected. It mustered only four votes.

3. Also turned down was the question whether the assembly should be able on its own initiative to make recommendations on any matter relating to maintenance of peace being dealt with the council.

Committee decisions, of course, must be approved by the entire conference. Dozens of other small-nation amendments still are pending. They may produce plenty of argument. But today's ballots evidenced the ability of the great powers virtually to write their own ticket in this conference and to play the dominant roles in a new world league.

Referred to a sub-committee for clarification was still another important amendment—a Canadian proposal that any nation whose armed forces would be used to repel aggression sit in on meetings when the security council was considering use of force.

The United States supported the Canadian plan in principle, but Russia wanted it sent to a sub-committee to clear up whether a nation merely should participate or whether it also could vote.

The swift round of balloting in committees took place while efforts were under way to produce agreement among the big five and among the Latin American Republics on another big issue of the conference: an American formula for welding a region security system into a world organization while retaining the effectiveness of each.

Secretary of State Stettinius met with nine Latin American statesmen to explain the latest version of the regional security plan. Then he huddled with representatives of the big five on the same question.

Spokesmen for all the nations below the Rio Grande called a meeting for tonight to make a final decision on the American proposal. In general, the Latins were reported favoring it. But Colombia and Cuba still had to be sold and Mexico was described as on the fence.

Cuba, in particular has been demanding autonomy for the inter-American system in handling international disputes in the western hemisphere.

STETTINIUS FOR INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS

Says Framing It Should Be First Task of New World Body.

ON BASIS OF 4 FREEDOMS

Secretary Reaffirms U. S. Stand for Helping Dependent People to Self-government.

San Francisco, May 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Stettinius proposed today that drafting of an international bill of rights based on the Four Freedoms become the first task of a new world organization of United Nations.

At a news conference the leader of the American delegation declared that the issue of human rights may wel be the most important raised in the San Francisco conference. It was the first pronouncement since Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov spoke of this question more than a week ago. Mr. Stettinius voiced the opinion that the Economic and Social Council of the new league should act to establish standards for freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

Explaining that the Big Four had agreed that the enumeration of individual and collective human rights could not be attempted at this conference, he said a "commission on human rights" under a social and economic council should draft a code which could be accepted by member nations and made "an integral part of their own systems of law."

Seek Off-stage Agreements.

Mr. Stettinius simultaneously reaffirmed the American position in favor of giving dependent peoples self-government when they are ready for it.

The Secretary of State met the press as the Big Five Powers—Russia, Great Britain, China, France and the United States—tried off-stage for agreements that would cross the trusteeship and regional security issues off the list of conference problems. But they had to wait for guidance from London and Moscow for the British and Soviet delegations.

Mr. Stettinius used the interval for another consultation with Latin American Foreign Ministers on the question of blending a Pan-American security plan into a world peace-keeping organization.

Conference committees, clogged with scores of proposed amendments to a world charter for peace, continued a fast pace of day and night sessions. Some were debating issues on which they had argued for days. Some were near votes on important segments of a charter.

Otto Is Reported Seeking Allied Backing on Austria

Pretender's Brother Promotes Cause at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP). Archduke Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne, was reported in United Nations circles today to be seeking Allied backing for the monarchy in Austria.

This coincided with the Austrian radio report that the Soviet-sponsored government of Austria in Vienna had proclaimed the country's independence and restored republican laws.

Well-informed European sources said that Otto's agents in Europe and America have been sounding out for the last six months Allied attitudes toward the restoration of the monarchy.

Archduke Felix, brother to the pretender, has been inconspicuously circulating among conference delegates here.

Otto, meanwhile, is in Lisbon, where he has been for several months waiting for the liberation of Austria. Persons in contact with him have reported that he held "high hopes" of returning to Vienna. They said he believed the house of Hapsburg would be recognized.

Stettinius Statement on Human Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP).—The complete text of the statement by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius today on human rights in a world organization follows:

The provisions on human rights proposed by the four sponsoring governments for the charter of the international organization represent a long step toward the realization of social, economic and political justice for the peoles of the world.

It is a far-reaching step because it would pledge the members of the world organization to co-operate effectively in promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms for all individuals and peoples, regardless of race, language, religion or sex.

These provisions are essential if we are to build peace on the basis of justice and freedom for all. Never before have the destruction, the turmoil and the hatreds of war affected the lives of so many people in all parts of the world. Millions of men, women and children are homeless and destitute. Established customs and long-standing habits have been broken down. Racial tensions have been built up since the rise of nazism and fascism by systematic campaigns of hatred and prejudice. Every nation must overcome the severe dislocations of war in the transition to peace.

Nor are these the sole reasons why the provisions on human rights and freedoms are essential. From malnutrition, disease, ignorance, unemployment, low wages, bad housing and racial and religious persecutions arise many of the conditions that lead to war.

People Seek Peace

The people of the world will not be satisfied simply to return to an order which offers them only worn-out answers to their hopes. They rightly demand the active defense and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is a matter of elementary justice that this demand be answered affirmatively.

That is the compelling purpose of the amendments on human rights which the four sponsoring governments propose.

These provisions are not mere general expressions in a preamble; they are woven through and through the document. Moreover, they are closely tied to the all-important provisions on economic and social development.

There are four amendments on human rights. The first would establish the promotion of human rights and freedoms as one o fthe fundamental purposes of the organization stated in Chapter I of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

From this amendment stem three other amendments. These provide the constitutional basis upon which the members of the world organization can build as they work toward translating these purposes into reality.

One of these amendments—in Chapter V—would give the general assembly the power to assist in the realiziation of these rights and freedoms.

Theother two amendments are in Chapter IX, covering international economic and social co-operation. By these amendments the assembly's responsibilit yon human rights will be exercised through the economic and social council, which will, in turn, establish a commission for the promotion of human rights. This commission represents the heart of the matter.

U. S. Position Restated

The amendments on human rights and fundamental freedoms are closely linked with the amendments establishing equal rights and self-determination of peoples as one of the fundamental purposes of the organization. Both have a significant relationship to the legitimate hopes of peoples of dependent areas.

There can be no misunderstanding where the United States stands on this issue as a nation which has been devoted throughout its history to the cause of liberty, the United States will continue to exert its full influence in behalf of the right of all peoples to govern themselves according to their own desires whenever they are prepared and able to assume the responsibilities of freedom as well as to enjoy its rights.

We are proud of our own record in the Philippines, which have stood so valiantly beside us against the Japanese and are soon to become independent. This record is only one manifestation of the long-standing and frequently demonstrated policy of the United States.

We believe, furthermore, that it is a special obligation of the greater and more powerful nations to respect the right of self-government, not only in their relationship with the peoples of dependent areas, but in their relationship with the peoples of small nations who are already independent and wish to remain so.

The provisions proposed for the charter will not, of course, assure by themselves the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people. The provisions are not made enforceable by any international machinery. The responsibility rests with the member governments to carry them out. We can here make only a beginning, but I believe it is a good and substantian beginning.

Through the charter we can place in the hands of the international organization both the possibility and the responsibility of using powers of report and recommendation with great potentialities for the benefit of humanity. Whether the opportunity is used effectively or not will depend, as it must, upon the governments of the member nations and upon the peoples who elect them to office.

Likened to Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights was written into the Constitution of the United States over 150 years ago. It is not yet fully realized, but we have made good progress and its effect upon our history has been decisive.

The four sponsoring governments agreed that an enumeration of individual and collective human rights and fundamental freedoms in the charter could not be attempted at this conference. It would take much too long to obtain agreement upon such an enumeration among more than two-score nations of differing social systems, environments and traditions. I believe that when the organization is established the economic and social council, through the commission on human rights, should promptly undertake to prepare an international bill of rights which can be accepted by all the member nations as an integral part of their own systems of law, just as our bill of rights has been an integral part of our system of law.

The four freedoms stated by President Roosevelt—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear—are, from the point of view of the United States, the fundamental freedoms which encompass all other rights and freedoms.

Freedom of speech, for example, encompass freedom of the press, freedom of information and freedom of communications.

Freedom from want encompasses the right to work, the right to social security and the right to opportunity for advancement.

Freedom from fear encompasses the protection from persecution or discrimination of all men and women, regardless of race, language, religion or sex, and the protection of their equal right to enjoy all other fundamental rights and freedoms.

Need for Vigilance

The United States government will work actively and tirelessly, both for its own people, and—through the international organization—for peoples generally, toward the protection and promotion of these rights and freedoms.

We must be eternally vigilant against assaults upon them. We must also act affirmatively to eenlarge the scope of their protection and to nourish their growth. As long as rights and freedoms are denied to some, the rights and freedoms of all are endangered.

Everything possible must be done to bring to effective life not only the commission of human rights, but the other vital

agencies and functions of the economic and social council.

I believe the charter and the structure and procedures of the world organization should and will provide the means for full consideration of the views and interests of all branches of organized labor, and of agriculture and business. Without such full consideration, effective performance by the organization in economic and social matters would obviously be impossible.

It is my conviction that the foundation which we are laying here for the economic and social collaboration of nations in the cause of fundamental human rights and freedoms may well prove to be the most important of all the things we do here for the peace and advancement of the peoples of the world.

BY DON DOANE

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN NAVY USED SWARMS OF MIDGET U-BOATS DURING THE CLOSING MONTHS OF THE WAR IN A DESPERATE BUT FUTILE EFFORT TO INTERRUPT THE FLOW OF ALLIED SUPPLIES ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TODAY IN A JOINT STATEMENT.

MAY 16 1945

AT LEAST 81 OF THE TINY SUBS WERE SUNK OR CAPTURED AND 28 WERE POSSIBLY SUNK IN A SERIES OF COASTAL BATTLES IN WHICH 70 OTHERS WERE ATTACKED WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS. APPROXIMATELY 100 OTHERS HAVE BEEN SURRENDERED SINCE GERMANY'S CAPITULATION, THE IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE MIDGET CRAFT WERE DESCRIBED AS OF THREE TYPES -- BIBER, MOLCH AND SEEHUND. THE BIBER IS A ONE-MAN BOAT WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF SIX TONS. IT IS 29 FEET SIX INCHES LONG AND IS ARMED WITH TWO MODIFIED ELECTRIC TORPEDOES SLUNG OUTBOARD ON EACH SIDE. THE TORPEDOES HAVE A RANGE OF 5,000 YARDS AT 20 KNOTS. SOMETIMES MINES ARE CARRIED IN PLACE OF TORPEDOES. THE CRAFT IS PROPELLED BY A GASOLINE ENGINE AND AN ELECTRIC MOTOR GIVING AN ESTIMATED SPEED OF 6 1/2 KNOTS SURFACED ANF SIX KNOTS SUBMERGED.

THE NAMES MEAN, "BEAVER," "SALAMANDER," AND "SEAL."

IT HAS AN ESTIMATED MAXIMUM SURFACE RANGE OF ABOUT 100 MILES AND 5 1/2 MILES SUBMERGED OR MORE SUBMERGED, WITH THE LIMIT OF HUMAN ENDURANCE IN THE CRAFT NOT MORE THAN 48 HOURS.

MAY 16 1945

THE MOLCH ALSO IS A ONE-MAN BOAT, 46 FEET LONG WITH ARMAMENT SIMILAR TO THE BIBER, ALL-ELECTRIC PROPULSION, MAXIMUM SPEED OF SIX OR SEVEN KNOTS AND ENDURANCE OF AT LEAST 24 HOURS.

THE SEEHUND USES A TWO-MAN CREW. IT IS SIMILAR IN TYPE TO THE REGULATION PREFABRICATED U-BOATS AND IS 39 FEET LONG WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF 16 TONS. IT IS POWERED BY A DIESEL ENGINE AND AN ELECTRIC MOTOR

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CAN ATTAIN EIGHT KNOTS SURFACE SPEED AND THREE OR FOUR KNOTS SUBMERGED.

ARMAMENT CONSISTS OF TWO 21-INCH MODIFIED ELECTRIC TORPEDOES FITTED WITH MAGNETIC PISTOLS AND NET CUTTERS WITH AN ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE OF 18 1/2 KNOTS UP TO 6,000 YARDS. ITS APPROXIMATE ENDURANCE LIMIT IS 275 MILES SURFACED AND 50 MILES SUBMERGED.

APS 2037 SERIES JB 525PEW

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DEMANDED THE EVACUATION OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS.

THE SYRIAN PREMIER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT IF IT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTINGENTS OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN SYRIA DURING THE WAR WITH JAPAN IT MUST BE UNDER THE USUAL CONVENTIONS BETWEEN INDEPENDENT STATES.

MAY 16 1945

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NIGHT CABLE

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, WHICH WAS ORGANIZED LAST SUMMER WTH ONLY THREE DIVISIONS, IS NOW PROBABLY THE WORLD'S LARGEST SINGLE ARMY, WITH 21 DIVISIONS OF INFANTRY AND ARMOR IN FIVE CORPS, THE LONDON EDITION OF THE ARMY PAPER STARS AND STRIPES SAID TODAY.

PKL 627P DOANES 0004

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-WOMEN OFFICERS WILL BE PART OF THE ALLIED POLICE COMMISSION IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS NAMED TWO LONDON POLICE INSPECTORS TO DIRECT THE SMALL DETACHMENT WHICH WILL COOPERATE IN INVESTIGATING MATTERS CONCERNING WOMEN.

ELC-DENNEWS 0234-914PEW

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-- MAJ. FELIX D. WILLIAMSON, CORDELE, GA., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR LEADING HIS FIGHTER SQUADRON IN X AGAINST A SWARM OF GERMAN PLANES OUTNUMBERING THE AMERICANS MORE THAN EIGHT TO ONE.

6 1945

WILLIAMSON, SQUADRON COMMANDER IN THE CRACK 565TH FIGHTER GROUP OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WAS LEADING A DOZEN P-47 THUNDERBOLTS ESCORTING BOMBERS NEAR MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, JAN. 14 WHEN 100 GERMAN FIGHTERS LAST APPROACHED.

DESPITE THE ODDS, HE ATTACKED, PERSONALLY SHOOTING DOWN FIVE ENEMY PLANES AND WITH HIS GROUP SO DISORGANIZING THE ENEMY THAT THE BOMBERS COMPLETED THEIR BOMB RUN UNMOLESTED.

WITH 14 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT IN AERIAL COMBAT, WILLIAMSON IS THE TOPELIGHT PILOT ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE X 565TH, WHICH HAS ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 1,000XX ENEMY PLANES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SON OF MRS. IDA F. WILLIAMSON OF ROUTE 2, CORDELE, THE FORMER GEORGIA FARMER NICKNAMED HIS THUNDERBOLT "GEORGIA PEACH."

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SAVD

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LONDON, MAY 15 (AP)--LIBERATED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO WERE RE-
TURNED TO ENGLAND BY AIR FROM A CAMP AT BARTH ON THE BALTIC COAST
TRANSPORT TO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES. TODAY, LONG EARLY AWAITED
"MOST LIBERATED PRISONERS ARE SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION," LT. COL.
GORDON MACREA, 3008 SECOND ST., DULUTH, MINN., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 347TH
HOSPITAL AT CHISLEDON, WHERE A MAJORITY OF THE AIR-EVACUATED FORMER PRISONERS
ARE BROUGHT, SAID.
THE NEWLY LIBERATED MEN ARE GIVEN GOOD FOOD AND IN ADDITION ICE CREAM,
CANDY, SOFT DRINKS, SOFT BEDS AND COMFORTABLE CHAIRS. THEY STAY WEEKS AT THE
HOSPITAL UNTIL THEY ARE ABLE TO STAND THE TRIP HOME, THEN THEY ARE SENT TO
A CLEARING STATION TO AWAIT TRANSPORTATION BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.
THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE YESTERDAY COMPLETED THE EVACUATION OF X 9,200
ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR--7,700 AMERICANS AND 1,500 BRITISH--FROM THE BARTH

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CAMP. THE RETURNED FORMER PRISONERS TOLD OF GERMAN CIVILIANS TORTURING AND KILLING SOME AMERICAN AIRMEN FORCED DOWN IN GERMANY.

THE PRISONERS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN IN THE CAMP FOR FIVE YEARS, TOLD OF BEING OVERCROWDED AND UNDERFED AND IN THE WINTER TIME WITHOUT SUFFICIENT HEAT.

MAY 16 1945

REW AM1040AM

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 15. --(AP) -- SOVIET COMMENTATOR I. YERMASHEV, BROADCASTING OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO THIS MONRING, SAID THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA "ARE ENTITLED TO HAVE THE FASCIST CRIMINALS HANDED OVER TO THEM SO THAT JUSTICE MAY BE DONE."

YERMASHEV DECLARED THAT "NOT ONE OF THE FASCIST CHIEFTAINS IS INNOCENT" OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE PEOPLES OF THE THREE COUNTRIES.

IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, YERMASHEV ASSERTED THAT THE "ERADICATION OF FASCISM IS SIMPLY INCONCEIVABLE UNLESS RESOLUTE, CONSISTENT STEPS ARE TAKEN TO PUNISH THE NAZIS FOR

MAY 16 1945

THE IR ABOMINABLE DEEDS."

DENNEHYS 1031P APL DR 929PEW

THE SOVIET COMMENTATOR SAID; "IF THE FASCIST CRIMES WERE TO GO UNPUNISHED A TERRIBLE BLOW WOULD BE STRUCK AT THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE FOR WHICH THE NATIONS ARE YEARNING.

"TO LEAVE HITLER'S CRIMES UNAVENGED WOULD MEAN ENCOURAGING OTHER SUCH HITLERS AND SO THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS MUST BE AN ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF THE COMING ORGANIZATION OF PEACE SO THAT NO OTHERS MAY FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE."

YERMASHEV SAID THAT THERE STILL WERE SOME FASCIST COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND NAMED SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, ADDING; "IN AMERICA THERE IS FASCIST ARGENTINA." "NOR MUST WE FORGET THAT REACTIONARY FORCES

WHICH GAVE FASCISM THEIR DIRECT OR INDIRECT

SUPPORT HAVE NOT YET EVERYWHERE BEEN COMPLETED DEFEATED AND

ISOLATED," HE SAID.

MAY 16 1945

DENNEHYS 20310 APL DR 932PEW

LONDON -- FIRST ADD YERMASHEV X X X HE SAID.

CITING THE USE OF B DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS'

"GIGANTIC PROPAGANDA MACHINE IN ORDER TO INFUSE TENS OF MILLIONS OF

PEOPLE WITH MOST SAVAGE , REACTIONARY IDEAS," YERMASHEV ASSERTED THAT

"THIS MORAL DEGRADATION AFFECTED NOT ONLY GERMANY BUT

OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH WERE HITLER'S ACTUAL OR SPIRITUAL ALLIES."

THEN OBVIOUSLY REFERRING TO COUNTRIES WITH FASCIST FORMS OF

GOVERNMENT, THE SOVIET COMMENTATOR SAID: "ACCORDINGLY, THE VICTOR NATIONS

ARE FACED WITH TASKS OF DEMOLISHING THE FASCIST IDEOLOGY, AND OF ROOTING

OUT FASCIST VIEWS BOTH WHERE THEY ORIGINATED AND IN COUNTRIES TO

WHICH THEY PENETRATED."

"THE FREEDOM-LOVING NATIONS WHO TRIUMPHED IN THIS

TERRIBLE WAR NOW ARE DECIDING THE DESTINIES OF MANY GENERATIONS TO

COME," HE WENT ON.

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"THEY WILL ESTABLISH LASTING PEACE AND SECURITY ONLY

PROVIDED THEY DO AWAY NOT WITH THE FASCISTS ALONE, BUT WITH FASCISM,

NOT MERELY WITH GANGSTERS, MARAUDERS, BUTCHERS AND BABY KILLERS BUT WITH

THE VERY IDEOLOGY OF FASCISM WHICH EXHORTS INTERNATIONAL BRIGANDAGE, WARS

OF CONQUEST AND THE OPPRESSION AND SUBJUGATION OF NATIONS," HE CONCLUDED.

DENNEHYDB 0310 THRU FOURTH DR 941PEW

A168

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID TODAY THE QUESTION OF REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES WHO FLED TO BRITAIN FROM THE CONTINENT STILL IS UP IN THE AIR.

BUT HE TOLD COMMONS HE AGREED WITH ONE MEMBER'S SUGGESTION THAT IT WOULD BE CRUEL TO COMPEL JEWISH REFUGEES WHO WERE PERSECUTED BY THE NAZIS TO GO BACK "TO THE SCENE OF THESE CRIMES."

THERE HAVE BEEN PROPOSALS THAT THE IMMIGRATION QUOTA FOR PALESTINE BE ENLARGED TO PERMIT SOME JEWISH REFUGEES, ESPECIALLY THOSE RELUCTANT TO RETURN TO SCENES OF HORROR IN GERMANY, TO GO THERE.

G1251PEW

MAY 16 1945

A171

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-BRITAIN SENT RUSSIAN UNDER MUTUAL AID GOODS VALUED AT $1,076,000,000 UP UNTIL JUNE 0, 1944, SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

G1257PEW

A148
(140)

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-FRESH WARNINGS THAT THE GERMANS--ESPECIALLY THEIR GENERALS--MUST BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND THAT "WAR IS NOT A GAME THAT ENDS IN HANDSHAKING" CAME TODAY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS AMID NEW DEMANDS THAT THE ALLIES TREAT HERMANN GOERING AS A WAR CRIMINALS.

LORD WOOLTON, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION, DECLARED:

"THERE WAS NO CHIVALRY IN THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA BY A SUBMARINE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THIS WAR, OR IN GERMAN SOLDIERS SENDING WEAPONS OF DESTRUCTION WITHOUT WARNING TO KILL WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

REFERRING TO THE REMARK ATTRIBUTED TO ONE GERMAN GENERAL THAT THE END OF THE WAR WAS LIKE THE END OF A FOOTBALL GAME WHEN OPPONENTS SHAKE HANDS, LORD WOOLTON SAID:

"WE TELL THE GERMAN GENERAL AND HIS KIND THAT THIS WAR HAS NOT

30.24 — 25807

BEEN A GAME THAT ENDS IN HANDSHAKING. NO ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE WRECKED HOMES OF THIS COUNTRY OR THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS ABROAD CAN SIT HAPPILY WITH THOSE WHO FROM FOUL AND DELIBERATE CHOICE HAVE SYSTEMATICALLY DESPOILED AND RAVAGED THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE."
G1157AEW

A116
LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT NO FORMAL VICTORY PARADES AND CELEBRATIONS WOULD BE HELD IN BRITAIN UNTIL JAPAN IS DEFEATED.
ASKED IF IT WAS PROBABLE THAT THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN WOULD BE CELEBRATED BETWEEN NOW AND CHRISTMAS, THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED:
"WE WOULD ALL DO JUSTICE TO IT."
MJ1018AEW

MAY 16 1945

A70
LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE ENTITLED TO TRY THE AXIS WAR CRIMINALS.
THEIR PUNISHMENT WAS DECLARED TO BE AN ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF THE COMING ORGANIZATION OF PEACE.
I.YERMASHEV, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID "NOT ONE OF THE FASCIST CHIEFTAINS" IS INNOCENT OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE THREE COUNTRIES HE NAMED.
A DISPATCH FROM FLENSBURG, GERMANY, SAID BRITISH SECURITY POLICE AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, ARE LEADING AN INTENSIVE SEARCH FOR GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER IN THE FLENSBURG AREA.
JP712AEW

A183
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, MAY 15-(AP)-COUNCILLOR A.F.BRADBEER TOLD THE CITY COUNCIL TODAY THAT MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD BANNED AMERICAN NEGRO WACS FROM A BATH IN BIRMINGHAM.
HE CITED THIS AND ANOTHER CASE OF COLOR BAN IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE COUNCIL NOTIFY CORPORATIONS THAT PERSONS WERE TO BE SERVED IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE OR COLOR.
THE OTHER CASE, HE SAID, AROSE WHEN A BIRMINGHAM HOSPITAL GAVE A NEGRO MEDICAL OFFICER WHO ANSWERED ITS EMPLOYMENT ADVERTISEMENT A MONTH'S SALARY AND NOTICE OF DISCHARGE WITHOUT ALLOWING HIM TO WORK.
G139PEW

A68
(200)
LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-A STAFF WRITER FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT AN ATTEMPTED GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK LAST ELECTION DAY "FAILED WHEN THE V-BOMB EITHER FELL SHORT OF NEW YORK OR WAS SHOT DOWN BY FIGHTER PILOTS ALERTED TO WATCH FOR SUCH PROJECTILES."
AN EDITOR'S NOTE PRECEDING THE STORY SAID THE WRITER, ANDY ROONEY, WAS ON TEMPORARY DUTY WITH THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE PAPER IN NOVEMBER, AND THAT THE STORY WAS WITHHELD UNTIL AFTER GERMANY'S FALL.
IN NEW YORK A SPOKESMAN FOR THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND SAID: "WE HAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT IT. WE WOULD HAVE KNOWN IF SUCH AN ATTACK HAD TAKEN PLACE."
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT SAID THERE WAS "NO FOUNDATION" FOR THE ARTICLE, AND AN OFFICIAL OF THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT DECLARED THAT IF A ROBOT BOMB HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AT NEW YORK FROM A U-BOAT AND HAD NEARED ITS OBJECTIVE, "WE WOULD HAVE BEEN INFORMED."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON DENIED ANY SUCH BOMBING ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE. REPORTS OF A BOMB LANDING SOMEWHERE IN CONNECTICUT, AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME, ALSO PROVED FALSE, A SPOKESMAN SAID.
ROONEY WROTE THAT THE BOMB, "PRESUMABLY A JET OR ROCKET-PROPELLED PROJECTILE, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED FROM THE DECK OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE LYING OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST."
"SOLDIER OPERATORS AT MITCHEL FIELD SAID THEY DETECTED THE PROJECTILE ON ITS COURSE TOWARD THE CITY AND DECIDED THAT IT HAD DROPPED INTO THE SEA," THE ACCOUNT SAID.
JP708AEW

MAY 16 1945

B99 (0)
(125)
LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.KEPNER, THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WAS AMONG 22 AMERICAN AIRMEN RECENTLY AWARDED THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR FOR "EXCEPTIONAL MILITARY ACTS RENDERED IN THE COURSE OF OPERATIONS IN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE," U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE CROIX DE GUERRE WAS AWARDED TO 501 OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE. RECIPIENTS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR ALSO ARE ENTITLED TO WEAR THE CROIX DE GUERRE.
OTHERS RECEIVING THE LEGION OF HONOR INCLUDED: MAJ.GEN.ORVIL A. ANDERSON OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FORMER DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS; BRIG.GEN.CHARLES L.BOOTH OF FRONT ROYAL, VA., DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR MATERIEL AND MAINTENANCE; BRIG.GEN.JOHN S.ALLARD OF BRONXVILLE, N.Y., CHIEF OF STAFF; AND MAJ.GEN.HOWARD M.TURNER OF AVOCA, IA., COMMANDER OF THE FIRST AIR DIVISION.
W&WE302PEW

B87
(160)
LONDON--FIRST ADD AIRMEN DECORATED BY FRENCH (B99-DAY) X X X
AIR DIVISION.
MAJ. ROBERT B. WILLIAMS OF ALBANY, TEXAS; BRIG. GEN. BARTLETT BEAMAN OF BOSTON, MASS., AND NEW YORK; BRIG. GEN. EDWARD ANDERSON OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.; BRIG. GEN. ROBERT F. TAVIS OF SAVANNAH, GA., AND BOISE, IDAHO; BRIG. GEN. JULIUS K. LACEY, 212 SOUTH IRVING ST., ARLINGTON, VA., AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM E. GROSS OF SALINAS, KANS., AND RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
MAJ. GEN. JAMES P. HODGES OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT TAMPA, FLA.; BRIG. GEN. JESSE AUTON OF COVINGTON, KY.; BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS H. GRISWOLD OF LEXINGTON ROAD, HARRISBURG, KY.; BRIG. GEN. LEON JOHNSON OF MOLINE, KANS.; BRIG. GEN. WALTER R. PECK OF LIMA, OHIO; BRIG. GEN. EDWARD J. TIMBERLAKE, JR., 238 WEST KINGS HIGHWAY, SAN ANTONIO.
MAJ. GEN. EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, 911 WESTWOODLAND AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; BRIG. GEN. MURRAY C. WOODBURY, 1240 HILLCREST AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.; BRIG. GEN. JOHN K. GERHART, 2222 EAST 70TH AVE., CHICAGO; BRIG. GEN. ARCHIE J. OLD, JR., OF ATLANTA, GA.; BRIG. GEN. HAROLD Q. HUGLIN, 3810 FOURTH ST., ARLINGTON, VA.
MD615PEW

A12UN
CONFERENCE-PUBLIC (300)
BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL
ETV

A12
PMS BUDGET (400)
TRIESTE MAY 16 1945
BY EDWARD J.DENNEHY
LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN TODAY LABELLED AS "EXAGGERATED" REPORTS PUBLISHED IN LONDON THAT MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA HAD BEEN ORDERED PEREMPTORILY TO WITHDRAW HIS TROOPS FROM ISTRIA AND THE ADRIATIC PORT OF TRIESTE.
BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HOLD THAT TRIESTE WOULD REMAIN UNDER ALLIED CONTROL UNTIL THE PEACE CONFERENCE SETTLED ITS STATUS. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THIS POLICY HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT THROUGH ENVOYS AT BELGRADE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF FRANKNESS AND FRIENDSHIP. HE DECLARED THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF A CRISIS OR OF AN ULTIMATUN.
HIS STATEMENT WAS SIMILAR TO ONE ISSUED SATURDAY IN WASHINGTON BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH GREW, WHO SAID THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT TRIESTE WOULD BE CONTROLLED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNTIL ITS STATUS WAS SETTLED IN THE ORDERLY MANNER PLEDGED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FO THE S
UTION OF SUCH
MANNER PLEDGED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE SOLUTION OF SUCH PROBLEMS.
IN BELGRADE, EDVARD KARDELJ, SECOND VICE PRESIDDENT OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, SAID "CERTAIN FOREIGNERS ARE REPEATING A SLANDER TO THE EFFECT THAT YUGOSLAVIA IN OCCUPYING THIS TERRITORY WISHES TO PLACE BEFORE THE WORLD A FAIT ACCOMPLI."
"THESE ALLEGATIONS HAVE NO FOUNDATIONS WHATSOEVER," KARDELJ SAID. "THESE CALUMNIES ARE INSPIRED BY THE SAME IMAGINATION WHICH IN THE PAST ACCUSED THE YUGOSLAV ARMY OF COMMITTING CRUELTIES UPON THE TRST (TRIESTE:,8,8-785-,5'. YUG
P
ACCUSED THE YUGOSLAV ARMY OF COMMITTING CRUELTIES UPON THE TRST (TRIESTE) INHABITANTS. YUGOSLAVIA HAS NEVER REFUSED TO CONFER AND EXPRESS ITS REQUESTS AS CONCERNS FRONTIERS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE."
KARDELJ SAID THE YUGOSLAV ARMY HAD "LIBERATED THE SLOVENE LITTORAL, ISTRIA AND TRIESTE AT THE COST OF MANY LIVES." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE YUGOSLAVS CANNOT BE DENIED THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE A MILITARY OCCUPATION AUTHORITY IN ORDER TO ASSURE LAW AND ORDER UNTIL THE PROBLEM OF FIXING FRONTIERS IS SOLVED BY DIRECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA."
THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN ISSUED HIS STATEMENT AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF STORIES IN LONDON NEWSPAPERS SUGGESTING AFFAIRS MIGHT TAKE A SERIOUS TURN.

A13
THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID BRITAIN AND THE UNITED S OOMI
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A13
THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FORMALLY HAD ASKED TITO TO WITHDRAW ALL FORCES FROM THE ADRIATIC PORT AND THE REST OF ISTRIA. THE DAILY HERALD REPORTED A BRITISH CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS HAD ARRIVED THERE.
THE HERALD SAID PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PLEDGE AT TEHRAN TO RADICAL CHANGES IN THE POLISH BOUNDARIES HAD BEEN A LAPSE THAT "MAY PROVE TO HAVE BEEN THE BEGINNING OF A LANDSLIDE--THE START OF A GRAB FOR TERRITORY WHICH MAY STULTIFY THE EFFORTS OF NATIONS TO ERECT A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP CONDITIONED BY LAW AND ORDER."
THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI HAS HINTED IT IS READY TO RESIGN IF TRIESTE REMAINS UNDER YUGOSLAV CONTROL, THE HERALD SAID. TRIESTE HAD BEEN AWARDED TO ITALY AFTER WORLD WAR 1.
JP326AEW MAY 16 1945

A134
-95-
FIRST LEAD TRIESTE
LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAD INFORMED MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA THAT TRIESTE WOULD REMAIN UNDER ALLIED CONTROL UNTIL ITS STATUS WAS SETTLED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
THIS VIEW HAS BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN BELGRADE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF FRANKNESS AND FRIENDSHIP, THIS SOURCE SAID, ADDING THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN KEPT INFORMED.
REPORTS PUBLISHED IN LONDON CONCERNING PEREMPTORY ORDERS TO TITO AND HINTS OF FORCE ARE EXAGGERATED AND THE DISCUSSIONS WVTH THE
YUGOSLAV LEADER ARE ON A FG

AND HINTS OF FORCE ARE EXAGGERATED AND THE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE YUGOSLAV LEADER ARE ON A FRIENDLY PLANE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.
EARLIER THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FORMALLY HAD ASKED TITO TO WITHDRAW ALL HIS FORCES FROM THE ADRIATIC PORT AND THE REST OF ISTRIA. THE DAILY HERALD HAD REPORTED A BRITISH CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS HAD ARRIVED THERE.
THE BRITISH [illegible] X X ETC SECOND GRAPH PVS MAY 16 1945
EJ1254PXX AEW

ADDLDUXXEIRE
MEMBERS PROTESTED AGAINST PREMIER DE VALERA'S EXPRESSION OF CONDOLENCE TO THE GERMAN MINISTER IN DUBLIN ON HITLER'S REPORTED DEATH AND COMPLAINED THAT THE EIRE GOVERNMENT HAD SENT ONLY A MINOR OFFICIAL TO APOLOGIZE AFTER A DUBLIN MOB BROKE WINDOWS IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFICE THERE ON V-E DAY. WINDOWS WERE BROKEN IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL OFFICE AT THE TIME.

A213
DE VALERA SO FAR HAD REMAINED SILENT ON THE DISPUTE TOUCHED OFF BY CHURCHILL'S DENUNCIATION OF HIS WARTIME REGIME SUNDAY, BUT IT WAS ANNOUNCED HE WOULD MAKE A RADIO ADDRESS TOMORROW NIGHT.
DE VALERA'S OWN NEWSPAPER, THE IRISH PRESS, REPRINTED IN FULL THE PRESIDENT'S 1940 NEUTRALITY STATEMENT, IN WHICH HE SAID NO NATION COULD HAVE EIRE'S PORTS WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.
CHURCHILL DISCLOSED THAT EARLY IN THE WAR, WHEN THE GERMANS STOOD ACROSS THE CHANNEL, KING GEORGE VI PRACTICED DAILY IN THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS WITH A RIFLE AND A TOMMY GUN. HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE KING WOULD HAVE BEEN ON THE FIRING LINE IF THE FIGHTING HAD REACHED LONDON.
THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THERE WOULD BE NO FORMAL VICTORY PARADES OR CELEBRATIONS IN BRITAIN UNTIL JAPAN WAS DEFEATED.
EJ337PEW

30.24 - 25809

A33
(250)

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE WAS HEADED TODAY FOR THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES' HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, PROBABLY TO RECEIVE A PACIFIC COMMAND ASSIGNMENT THAT WILL ASSURE TOKYO OF BLOWS FAR MORE STAGGERING THAN THE ONE HE DELIVERED PERSONALLY ON APRIL 18, 1942.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE STOCKY, 48-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF T E U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN ITS VICTORIOUS BLASTING OF GERMANY WOULD RETURN TO WASHINGTON "FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT."

THERE SEEMED LITTLE DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THE SPECIAL TALENTS OF THE MAN WHO ORGANIZED AND LED THE FIRST AIR ATTACK ON TOKYO BY B-25 MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO WOULD BE UTILIZED IN THE PACIFIC.

IN WASHINGTON IT WAS BELIEVED HIS FIRST TASK WOULD BE TO SET UP BASES FOR B-17 AND B-24 STRATEGIC BOMBERS, ON WHICH HE IS A SPECIALIST.

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DOOLITTLE'S SUCCESSOR IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER IS MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM KEPNER, 52, A NATIVE OF INDIANA AND FORMER COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S SECOND BOMBER DIVISION. KEPNER, A PIONEER IN WORK WITH ZEPPELINS AND BALLOON ASCENSIONS IN THE STRATOSPHERE, HAS BEEN IN SOME BRANCH OF THE FIGHTING SERVICE EVER SINCE HE RAN AWAY FROM HOME AT THE AGE OF 16.

DOOLITTLE DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE LAST FRIDAY THAT THE MAIN BURDEN OF BOMBING JAPAN WOULD BE CARRIED BY SUPERFORTRESSES, WITH B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES AND B-24 LIBERATORS DOING THE WORK USUALLY DONE BY MEDIUM BOMBERS.

HE ASSERTED THAT THE BASIC STRATEGY AGAINST JAPAN WOULD BE "THE WEAKENING OF THE ENEMY FROM THE AIR TO ENABLE OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY GROUND FORCES."

HIS ABILITY TO CARRY THROUGH THAT STRATEGY AS EIGHTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER WAS CONCEDED EVEN BY SOME ENEMY COMMANDERS TO BE OF THE CHIEF REASONS FOR GERMANY'S SWIFT AND CRUSHING COLLAPSE.

DN451AEW

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-KING GEORGE, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ARE HERE TODAY TO ATTEND A "VICTORY IN EUROPE" THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. GILES CATHEDRAL.

MAY 16 1945

TOMORROW, IN A VISIT TO WESTMINSTER, THE KING WILL REPLY TO "LOYAL ADDRESSES" FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS. in the European Victory

APL DENNEHYS 00239 JB 1015PE

BOSTON, ENG., MAY 15-(AP)-- THIS BOROUGH CELEBRATED THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INCORPORATION BY HENRY VIII BY AWARDING A SPECIAL SCROLL YESTERDAY TO ALLAN FORBES OF BOSTON., MASS., FOR HIS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOSTONS.

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THE SCROLL WAS ACCEPTED IN FORBES' BEHALF BY HIS COUSIN, LORD HUNTINGFIELD, FORMER ACTING GOVERNOR OF AUSTRALIA. LORD HUNTINGFIELD SAID HE EXPECTED TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES TO PRESENT THE SCROLL PERSONALLY TO FORBES, A BOSTON BANKER, WHO WAS UNABLE TO COME TO LONDON BECAUSE OF THE PRESS OF WAR BUSINESS.

THE SCROLL, DONE ON VELLUM AND BOX ENCASED IN A CASKET CARVED FROM 15TH CENTURY OAK, WAS PRESENTED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, ATTENDED BY THE LORD MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM AND THE MAYORS OF LINCOLN, GRANTHAM AND LOUTH. BOSTON BOX SCHOOL CHILDREN WERE GIVEN A SPECIAL HOLIDAY.

LORD HUNTINGFIELD UNVEILED A SPECIAL PLAQUE IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF MARK THE EVENT. HE IS A COUSIN BY MARRIAGE OF FORBES, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY.

MAY 6 1945

APL DENNEHYS THRU SECOND 0725--JA-- 251A

DUBLIN, MAY 15-(AP)-SEAN T. O'KELLY, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF EIRE AND MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE DE VALERA GOVERNMENT, WAS NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT TODAY BY THE FIANNA FAIL (GOVERNMENT) PARTY.

O'KELLY IS THE SECOND CANDIDATE FOR THE JUNE 14 ELECTION. THE OTHER, NOMINATED BY THE COSGRAVE PARTY, IS GEN. SEAN MCEOIN, A DAIL DEPUTY KNOWN AS THE "BLACKSMITH OF BALLINALEE."

ELC-WHEELERS 2159--515PEW

A34
(240)
DUBLIN, MAY 15-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE IRISH TIMES SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER EAMON DE VALERA OF EIRE WAS DIPLOMATICALLY CORRECT IN EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO THE GERMAN MINISTER ON HITLER'S REPORTED DEATH, BUT "FROM THE BROADER POINT OF VIEW OF IRELAND'S RELATIONS WITH THE VICTORIOUS POWERS IT WAS A FIRST CLASS BLUNDER."
THE NEWSPAPER, HOWEVER, TOOK ISSUE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SUNDAY SPEECH CRITICIZING EIRE'S STAND IN THE WAR.
DE VALERA WILL BROADCAST TOMORROW AT 11:10 P.M. (5:10 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME), WHEN HE MAY REPLY TO THE BRITISH LEADER.
CHIDING CHURCHILL, THE IRISH TIMES SAID IT WAS "AN OPEN SECRET THAT THE IRISH ARMY THROUGHOUT THE WAR WORKED IN FAIRLY CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH GENERAL STAFF."
"WE HAVE AN UNEASY FEELING THAT POSSIBLY HE (CHURCHILL) WENT JUST A LITTLE TOO FAR," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "ALL THE ARMS AND MUNITIONS NEEDED TO TRANSFORM OUR ARMY FROM A NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITY INTO A HIGHLY EFFICIENT FIGHTING FORCE WERE SUPPLIED FROM BRITISH SOURCES. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AXIS POWERS IN DUBLIN MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP, AND WE HAVE A SHREWD IDEA THIS FACT WAS NOT UNSUSPECTED IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON."
THE NEWSPAPER TOOK ISSUE WITH CHURCHILL'S SUGGESTION THAT THE DE VALERA GOVERNMENT "SPENT ITS TIME DURING THE WAR IN A FROLIC WITH THE GERMANS AND JAPANESE." THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAR, IT ADDED, "WAS INTENDED AS AN INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY, OR AT ANY RATE A PROTEST OF INDEPENDENCE."
"EVERYBODY, INCLUDING MR.CHURCHILL, KNOWS PERFECTLY WELL IRELAND'S NEUTRALITY WAS ALWAYS BENEVOLENT IN RESPECT TO THE UNITED NATIONS," THE EDITORIAL SAID.
DN45SAEW MAY 16 1945

A93
NIGHT LEAD DOENITZ (140)
BY JAMES M.LONG
PARIS, MAY 14-(AP)-OBSERVERS HERE FEEL THAT THE REASON THE ALLIES HAVE NOT TAKEN OVER OR ABOLISHED THE GOVERNMENT OF GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ IN GERMANY HAS BEEN THE WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS CONTROL OVER THE SURRENDERING NAZI FORCES.
THERE IS NO TENDENCY HERE TO REGARD THE DOENITZ GROUP AS ANYTHING MORE THAN AN INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER. IT IS NOT GOVERNING GERMANY, BUT IT IS SERVING AT LEAST IN SOME RESPECTS AS A CENTRAL AUTHORITY REPRESENTING THE GERMAN ARMY AND GUARANTEEING ITS COMPLIANCE WITH SURRENDER TERMS.
SPECIFICALLY, IT WAS REGARDED AS DESIRABLE TO GET GERMANY'S U-BOAT FLEET OUT OF THE ATLANTIC AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. AS DOENITZ WAS COMMANDER OF THE SUBMARINE FLEET, IT SEEMED LIKELY HIS ORDERS THAT THE CRAFT SURRENDER AT DESIGNATED PORTS WOULD BE OBEYED.
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAS BEEN RELUCTANT TO COMMENT ON THE STATUS OF THE DOENITZ GROUP, BUT IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT SOON THAT WILL CLARIFY THE SITUATION.
MAY 16 1945 BZ929PEW

THE SUPPLY BRANCH OF THE ARMY WAS SO SURE OF VICTORY THAT BY MAY 1 ALL WAR SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE WERE BEING MARKED "STO." ALSO, A REDUCTION IN DEMANDS ENABLED THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT TO CANCEL 1,800,000 TONS OR ENOUGH TO FILL 200 SHIPS BETWEEN MARCH 1 AND V-E DAY.
WHEN VICTORY CAME, 44 SHIPS FULLY LOADED AND EN ROUTE TO EUROPE OR ALREADY IN PORT WERE TURNED AROUND. SEVEN OTHERS PARTLY UNLOADED WERE RELOADED AND RETURNED. ELEVEN OTHERS THAT HAD UNLOADED WERE IMMEDIATELY RELOADED WITH MATERIAL NO LONGER NEEDED AND SENT BACK.
GILLAND SAID 150 SHIPS A MONTH STILL WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO EUROPE--70 OF THEM FOR FOOD ALONE. THIS FIGURE WILL DECREASE AS THE TROOPS MOVE OUT, HE SAID.
EJ252PEW

A189
(160)
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, MAY 15-(AP)-THE 49,746-TON GERMAN LINER EUROPA IS IN RELATIVELY GOOD CONDITION BUT SILTED IN AND THE 51,731-TON BREMEN IS A TOTAL LOSS, SHAEF ANNOUNCED TODAY.
AT KIEL, THE GERMANS EXECUTED EXTENSIVE SABOTAGE AND THE EIGHT-INCH CRUISER HIPPER WAS FOUND SABOTAGED AND THE SIX-INCH CRUISER EMDEN WAS FOUND STRANDED AND BURNED. A DOZEN SUBMARINES WERE DISCOVERED

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SCUTTLED THERE.
IN ALL, THE PRELIMINARY REPORT FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS INDICATED AN

MAY 16 1945

EXTENSIVE HAUL OF SEVERAL HUNDRED SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT INCLUDING MANY SUBMARINES AND MINESWEEPERS.

DECK FACILITIES AT TREMERHAVEN AND WESERMUENDE WERE FOUND TO BE LESS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THAN EXPECTED. BERTHS FOR APPROXIMATELY 20 LIBERTY SHIPS APPEAR TO BE AVAILABLE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THIRTEEN MEDIUM AND LARGE CARGO SHIPS WERE FOUND BUT ONLY FIVE WERE SEAWORTHY. APPROXIMATELY 25 TRAWLERS, 24 TUGS AND 100 BARGES WERE DISCOVERED AND MOST WERE SERVICEABLE.

AT BREMEN, THE HARBOR WORKS WERE DAMAGED BADLY BUT BERTHS FOR EIGHT LIBERTY SHIPS WERE FOUND TO BE AVAILABLE. SIXTEEN PREFABRICATED U-BOATS WERE FOUND ON STOCKS. NINE WERE COMPLETED BUT SABOTAGED.

G153PEW

A193 (300)
SHAEF--FIRST ADD SHIPPING X X X SABOTAGED.

THE PORT OF BRUNSBUETTELKOOG APPEARS TO BE UNDAMAGED, SHAEF SAID IN WHAT IT CALLED A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF GERMAN PORTS. ONE DESTROYER, A SUBMARINE ESCORT VESSEL, FOUR U-BOATS, TWO MINESWEEPERS, A FLAK CRUISER, 17 GUNBOATS, 15 FERRIES AND LANDING CRAFT AND A FEW SMALL MERCHANT SHIPS WERE TAKEN OVER THERE.

MORE THAN 50 LARGE AND MEDIUM MERCHANT SHIPS, 19 FLOATING DOCKS AND MANY SMALL VESSELS WERE REPORTED SUNK AT HAMBURG, WHERE BRITISH MINESWEEPERS HAVE ARRIVED. HOWEVER, A NUMBER OF DEEP WATER BERTHS ARE CLEAR AND DOCK DAMAGE IS NOT SO SEVERE AS EXPECTED.

AT CUXHAVEN, ALL PORT INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPS IN HARBOR WERE FOUND INTACT. THE VESSELS INCLUDED TWO DESTROYERS, FOUR FLAK SHIPS, 22 MINESWEEPERS, SEVEN U-BOATS, 13 R-BOATS, 29 HARBOR DEFENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT SHIPS, A DEPOT SHIP AND TWO MEDIUM SIZED MERCHANTMEN.

THE REPORT SAID THAT EITHER THE WHITE ENSIGN OF THE ROYAL NAVY OR THE AMERICAN COLORS HAVE BEEN HOISTED ON ALL CRAFT FOUND IN GERMAN PORTS.

OTHER PLACES INCLUDED IN THE LIST WERE:

HELIGOLAND: TOWN DESTROYED. SEVEN GERMAN U-BOATS FOUND IN HARBOR. THE ISLAND WAS TAKEN OVER FORMALLY MAY 11 BY ROYAL MARINES.

KIEL: CONDITION OF THE PORT WORSE THAN EXPECTED. ALL SHIPYARDS DEVASTATED. THE EIGHT-INCH CRUISER HIPPER WAS FOUND SABOTAGED IN A DOCK. THE SIX-INCH CRUISER EMDEN WAS STRANDED AND BURNED OUT. A DOZEN U-BOATS WERE SCUTTLED. SEVEN LARGE AND TWO MEDIUM TANKERS WERE FOUND IN THE HARBOR.

WILHELMSHAVEN: PORT INSTALLATIONS AND DOCKYARD FOUND IN GOOD CONDITION EXCEPT FOR BOMB DAMAGE. ONE DESTROYER IN A FLOATING DOCK WAS FOUND FIT FOR THE SEA, BUT ALL U-BOATS WERE SCUTTLED AND ONLY ONE MERCHANT SHIP WAS FOUND TO BE SEAWORTHY. A DOZEN USABLE MINE-SWEEPERS WERE LOCATED.

LUEBECK: ALL PORT FACILITIES NORMAL, BUT THEIR USE IS DEPENDENT UPON THE WORKING OF THE POWER STATION. MANY WRECKS, INCLUDING SCUTTLED U-BOATS AND E-BOATS, WERE FOUND IN THE APPROACH CHANNEL.

ROTTERDAM: THE LACK OF COAL PREVENTS THE USE OF HARBOR INSTALLATIONS, WHICH ARE NOT IN AS BAD A CONDITION AS EXPECTED. THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR IS IMPEDED BY A NUMBER OF SUNKEN BLOCKSHIPS.

EJ206PEW

MAY 16 1945

T
A83
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MAY 15-(AP)-CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO SHAEF VOTED TODAY TO MAKE A FORMAL PROTEST TO THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION OVER DISACCREDITATION OF SEVERAL COLLEAGUES FOR MAKING UNAUTHORIZED TRIPS TO BERLIN.

CREDENTIALS OF FOUR CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN LIFTED FOR THIS ALLEGED INFRACTION AND ALL HAVE BEEN ORDERED RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES, BUT TWO OF THEM--SEYMOUR FREIDIN OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE AND JOHN GROTH OF THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE--ARE STILL IN THE THEATER.

JP755AEW

MAY 6 1949

B11 Q IN (220)
PG (ASKED)
BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER
PARIS, MAY 15-(AP)-EARLY IN THE WAR THE GERMANS BOASTED OF A WEAPON WHICH THEY SAID COULD RAZE GREAT AREAS OF THE BRITISH ISLES. A GERMAN GENERAL INDICATED IT WAS A SUPER-GUN BUT APPARENTLY IT WAS JUST ANOTHER "SECRET WEAPON" THAT FAILED TO PRODUCE THE RESULTS THE GERMANS HOPED FOR.

LATE IN 1939 I AND TWO OTHER AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES WERE TAKEN ON A TOUR OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. IN A WOODED SECTION SOUTH OF TRIER, KNOWN AS THE SCHWARZWALDER HOCHWALD, WE APPROACHED CERTAIN GUN POSITIONS.

BEFORE THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE CORPS AREA COULD SHUT HIM UP, THE LIEUTENANT IN CHARGE SNAPPED TO ATTENTION AND YELLED: "TWENTY-SIX MEN PRESENT AND ACCOUNTED FOR."

THE GENERAL TOLD US THE FIGURE 26 MUST BE OFF THE RECORD AS IT INDICATED THE NUMBER OF MEN ATTENDING THIS SUPER-GUN. IT WAS THE BIGGEST CONSTRUCTION OF ITS KIND I HAD EVER SEEN WITH ATTENDANTS AT SEVERAL LEVELS, BUT THE GENERAL WOULD NOT DIVULGE ITS SIZE.

THE GENERAL SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IT "IS CAPABLE OF SHOOTING FROM HERE DIRECTLY INTO LONDON." FROM BRIGHTON AND EASTBOURNE NORTHWARD TO SOME DISTANCE BEYOND THE BRITISH CAPITAL, EVERYTHING COULD BE RAZED, THE GENERAL CLAIMED.

(TRIER IS 325 MILES FROM LONDON.)

THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE WAR I WATCHED FOR SOME INDICATION OF THIS GUN PERFORMING THE MIRACLES CLAIMED FOR IT BUT THEY NEVER CAME.

(IN HIS SPEECH LAST SUNDAY, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID THE ALLIES FOUND THE GERMANS WERE PREPARING TO USE NOT ONLY ROCKETS AND FLYING BOMBS BUT "MULTIPLE LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY" AGAINST LONDON. HE DID NOT EXPLAIN THE ARTILLERY FURTHER.)

WE512PEW

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, MAY 15-(AP)-

THREE GERMAN DIPLOMATS WERE FOUND BY THIRD ARMY TROOPS IN A CROSSROADS HAMLET SOUTHWEST OF PASSAU TODAY.

MAY 16 1945

THEY WERE DR. EDMUND VEESENMAYER, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY; CARL REKOWSKI, GERMAN CONSUL AT BUDAPEST WHO WORKED FOR COTTON FIRMS AT DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1932 AND 1941; AND KARL JOHANN PETER, A MEMBER OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AND FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL.

AMERICAN TROOPS ALSO REPORTED DOZENS OF GESTAPO MEMBERS WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES HAD BEEN SURRENDERING VOLUNTARILY. CAPT. JAMES B. HALLETT, 5026 ARLINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, QUOTED ONE AS SAYING "I KNOW I COULD HAVE STAYED OUT OF YOUR HANDS BUT YOU WOULD HAVE CAUGHT UP WITH ME EVENTUALLY. BESIDES, I'M TIRED."

ELC-WIANTS 1942--6:OPEN

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN GERMANY, MAY 15-(AP)-REMOVAL OF THE MORE THAN 11,000,000 DISPLACED PERSONS FROM GERMANY IS CAUSING A SERIOUS MANPOWER SHORTAGE FOR THE CROP HARVEST.

MAY 16 1945

LT. COL. H.S.STEBBING, ECONOMICS OFFICER OF THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY THE XX ARMIES OF OCCUPATION HAVE FIRST CALL ON ALL CROPS AND WHAT IS LEFT WILL GO TO FEED GERMANY.

HE ESTIMATED THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE XXX DISPLACED PERSONS, OR SLAVE LABORERS, HAD BEEN PUT TO FARMING BY THE GERMANS. THEIR COMPLETE EVACUATION, STEBBING SAID, IS NOT EXPECTED BEFORE MAY, 1946, AND XXXXX PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE SENT TO THE FARMS TO REPLACE THEM. BUT, THE OFFICER ADDED, THERE WERE XXX N O T ENOUGH PRISONERS TO FILL THE NEEDS OF A COUNTRY THAT NOW FACES FAMINE.

"ONE OF OUR BIGGEST HEADACHES WILL BE PROCESSING THE CROPS AFTER WE ONCE GET THE GROUND," STEBBING SAID. "WE WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION WILL GET ALL IT WANTS AND HAVE FIRST CALL ON EVERYTHING. ANYTHING THAT IS LEFT OVER WILL BE GIVEN TO THE GERMANS

30.24 - 25813

THROUGH THE LOWEST FORM OF RATIONING.

"THERE ARE ADEQUATE FACILITIES TO HANDLE THE CROPS BUT TRANSPORTATION PRESENTS DIFFICULTIES. A BARE MINIMUM OF GERMAN INDUSTRY HAS BEEN RESTARTED TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ONLY.

COAL IS BEING MINED IN THE RUHR AND RAILWAYS ARE BEING REBUILT AS FAST AS POSSIBLE. HE SAID THE RAIL LINK BETWEEN THE RUHR AND HAMBURG, GERMANY'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, WITH 1,500,000 POPULATION BEFORE ITS DEVASTATION BY BOMBING, WOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

ELC-CHAMBERLAINS 1745--520PEW

A97

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, MAY 15-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS OF THE VOLKSSTURM, THE HOME GUARD THAT HITLER HASTILY FORMED IN THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE WAR, ARE BEING FREED FROM PRISON CAMPS IN THE THIRD ARMY'S OCCUPATION ZONE TO WORK ON FARMS.

"WE DON'T WANT TO HAVE TO FEED THESE PEOPLE NEXT WINTER, SO THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE TO GET OUT AND GROW THEIR OWN FOOD," A MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER EXPLAINED.

MAY 16 1945

BZ953PEW

A91

(140)

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, MAY 15-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS PRESSED A HUNT TODAY FOR HUGE OTTO SKORZENY, GESTAPO AGENT WHO ENGINEERED MUSSOLINI'S ESCAPE AFTER THE FALL OF SOUTHERN ITALY AND DIRECTED ENGLISH-SPEAKING GERMANS DISGUISED AS AMERICAN TROOPS IN BEHIND THE LINES OPERATIONS DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE.

KORZENY, CHOSEN B

SKORZENY, CHOSEN BY HEINRICH HIMMLER FOR MANY OF THE GESTAPO'S WORST UNDERCOVER ASSIGNMENTS WAS RATED BY THE THIRD ARMY AS A PRIZE NEXT ONLY TO HIMMLER HIMSELF AND HIS CHIEF ASSISTANT, ERNEST KALTENBRUNNER.

THE AMERICANS APPARENTLY WERE CLOSE TO THEIR PREY FOR HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED IT HAD FOUND SKORZENY'S DIARY, DESCRIBING HOW MUSSOLINI'S ESCAPE WAS ENGINEERED. THE GESTAPO AGENT WOULD FIND DISGUISE DIFFICULT FOR HE IS SIX FEET, SIX INCHES TALL AND WEIGHS 225 POUNDS.

THE MUSSOLINI ESCAPE WAS HIS FIRST BIG JOB BUT THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH WAS PERHAPS HIS BOLDEST.

EV927PEW

GERMAN TECHNICIANS HAVE BEEN ENLISTED TO MAKE AN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF BADEN AND WURTTEMBERG WITH EMPHASIS ON COAL, POTASH AND PHOSPHATE PRODUCTION.

IN HEIDELBERG, PRODUCTION OF FOUNTAIN PENS, RAILWAY CARS AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS IS READY TO BEGIN.

BZ812PEW

THE NORMANDY CAMPAIGN, WHICH SEEMED TO END MOST UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS TO DRAG IN ITS INITIAL STAGES, ACTUALLY MOVED OFF LIKE CLOCKWORK. IT HAD BEEN HOPED THAT THE BRITISH WOULD BE ABLE TO BREAK THROUGH FARTHER BEYOND CAEN TO CLOSE THE FALAISE GAP SLIGHTLY DIFFERENTLY THAN IT WORKED OUT. BUT ANY VARIANCE FROM PLAN OR TIMETABLE WAS ONLY IN DETAIL. THE AUGUST BREAKTHROUGH IN FRANCE ROLLED UP THE GERMAN FLANK AND CREATED A WHOLE SERIES OF ENVELOPMENTS. CORRESPONDENTS AT SHAEF ONCE WERE TOLD THE PLAN WAS FIVE DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. THAT WAS THE MOST PESSIMISTIC SCHEDULE--IT WAS WEEKS AHEAD OF WHAT REALLY WAS EXPECTED.

JP&ME856AEW

MAY 6 19

MORE THAN ONCE IT DEVELOPED THAT FRAULEINS WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN RAPED DID NOT EVEN KNOW WHAT THE ENGLISH WORD "RAPE" MEANT. THEY HAD MERELY BEEN INSTRUCTED BRIEFLY ON HOW TO SAY IT.

IT SHOULD NOT BE ASSUMED FROM ANY OF THE FOREGOING THAT THE ARMY HAS SUDDENLY BECOME SEXUALLY PROMISCUOUS. THERE PROBABLY IS LESS PROMISCUITY HERE IN GERMANY THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY WHERE THE ARMY HAS CAMPAIGNED OR GARRISONED--INCLUDING AMERICA.

BUT IT DEFINITELY CAN BE ASSUMED THAT THE ARMY ITSELF HAS ADOPTED AN EXTREMELY HARDHEADED POLICY CONCERNING SEEMINGLY FRANTIC FRAULEINS WHO CRY "WOLF!" TOO MANY FAKED CHARGES AND TOO MANY ADMISSIONS OF ATTEMPTED SEX SABOTAGE FOR IT TO BE OTHERWISE. THERE HAVE BEEN TOO MANY FAKED CHARGES AND TOO RAPE REMAINS A HANGING OFFENSE IN THE AMERICAN ARMY--BUT NO DOUGHBOY IS GOING TO THE GALLOWS SIMPLY ON THE WORD OF A CLEVER GERMAN GIRL.

G&MJ1213PEW

1944; SGT.FREDERICK M.LEONHARDI OF 560 NORTH VIRGIL ST., LOS ANGELES, AND SGT.JOSEPH J.MAER OF 1430 60TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

TWO OTHERS ARRIVED FROM A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NEAR ROSTOCK. THEY WERE PVT.JOHN E.MAHER OF DE VALLS BLUFF, ARK., AND PVT.EARL DIXON OF SOUTH IRVINE, KY. MAHER WAS CAPTURED IN AFRICA AND HAD BEEN IN FIVE DIFFERENT CAMPS.

WE354PEW

ROME, MAY 15-(AP)-- THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE WHICH SMASHED THE GERMANS IN ITALY INTOUNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WAS LAUNCHED WITH "NO RESERVES" AND WITH "SCANT SUPERIORITY ON THE GROUND," GEN. MARK W. CLARK DECLARED TODAY IN AWARDING THE U.S. LEGION OF MERIT TO MAJ.-GEN. W. H. E. POOLE, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH SOUTH AFRICAN ARMORED DIVISION.

CLARK GAVE SPECIAL PRAISE TO THE SOUTH AFRICANS FOR TAKING MT. SOLE, A KEY FIFTH ARMY OBJECTIVE. THIRTY-EIGHT OTHER AMERICAN AWARDS WERE GIVEN SOUTH AFRICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS AT THE CEREMONY AT MONZA RACE TRACK NEAR MILAN.

ALB/ BRIAC -1745 APR 245PEW

ROME, MAY 15-(AP)-WAR CORRESPONDENTS AGAIN WERE DENIED PERMISSION TODAY BY ALLIED OFFICIALS TO INTERVIEW DOZENS OF FORMER INTERNEES OR PRISONERS OF THE NAZIS WHO HAVE FALLEN INTO ALLIED HANDS IN THE ITALIAN ZONE.

ARMY PUBLIC RELATION OFFICERS ASSERTED THE INSTRUCTION PREVENTING PRESS INTERVIEWS WITH THE REV.MARTIN NIEMOELLER, DR.HJALMAR SCHACHT AND FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG AND OTHERS "CAME FROM HIGH QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON."

PREVIOUSLY THEY HAD SAID ONE SUCH ORDER HAD COME FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

THE INTERNEES ARE BEING HELD ON THE ISLAND OF CAPRI AND "ELSEWHERE" IN THE NAPLES AREA, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS SAID, PENDING "SCREENING" IN WHICH POSSIBLE SUSPECTS AS WAR CRIMINALS CAN BE DETERMINED.

COL.KENNETH W.CLARK, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE AT CASERTA, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TONIGHT THAT "AFTER CERTAIN INTERROGATIONS HAD BEEN COMPLETED ALL CORRESPONDENTS WHO REQUESTED INTERVIEWS WILL BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND A MASS CONFERENCE AT WHICH THEY MAY QUESTION SOME OF THESE PEOPLE."

MAY 16 1945 WE-JP1035PEW

B36 G7 Q

ROME, MAY 15-(AP)-CPL.BLANCHE E.KERNER, 26, BALTIMORE, MD., WAC, WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FOR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES AS A CLERK IN THE ESCAPE AND EVASION SECTION OF U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY.

CPL.KERCER, [illegible] AND MRS.BENJAMIN WEISBURG, 811 NEWINGTON AVE., BALTIMORE, WAS THE FOURTH ENLISTED WAC IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER TO RECEIVE THIS FOURTH HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD.

THE CITATION SAID SHE INITIATED A COMPLEX FILING SYSTEM RELATING AIRMEN'S ESCAPE ITEMS, AND SKILFULLY CONDUCTED THE INTERROGATION OF RETURNING CREW MEMBERS.

DN736AEW

A43

ROME, MAY 15-(AP)-THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE WHICH SMASHED [illegible] IN ITALY INTO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WAS LAUNCHED WITH NO RESERVES AND WITH "SCANT SUPERIORITY ON THE GROUND," GEN.MARK W.CLARK DECLARED TODAY IN AWARDING THE U.S. LEGION OF MERIT TO MAJ.GEN.W.H.E.POOLE, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH SOUTH AFRICAN ARMORED DIVISION.

BZ645PEW

BERN, MAY 15-(AP)-SWISS AUTHORITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD REJECTED YUGOSLAVIA'S REQUEST FOR THE SURRENDER OF COUNT GIUSEPPE BASTIANINI, FORMER FASCIST DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL, TO YUGOSLAVIA AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

THE SWISS CONTENDED THAT BASTIANINI OPPOSED MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST POLICIES AND OPPOSED ENTERING THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY.

BASTIANINI FORMERLY SERVED AS SECRETARY OF THE GRAND FASCIST COUNCIL, MINISTER SUCCESSIVELY TO TANGIER, ATHENS, BRITAIN AND POLAND, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY AND GOVERNOR OF DALMATIA. HE FLED TO SWITZERLAND IN APRIL, 1944.

REGARDING REPORTS THAT EDDA MUSSOLINI, WIDOW OF COUNT CIANO, HAD BEEN ALLOWED HER FREEDOM IN SWITZERLAND, SWISS OFFICIALS SAID THE COUNTESS WAS IN A NERVE CLINIC AND WAS LIVING A SECLUDED LIFE.

ELO-FISCHERS 1800--605PEW

30.24-25815

A121

MADRID, MAY 15-(AP)-SPANISH NEWSPAPERS CARRIED DETAILED REPORTS TODAY ON THE HORRORS OF THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AT DACHAU NEAR MUNICH.

"DANTE SAW NOTHING AND THEREFORE COULD WRITE," A DISPATCH IN ABC FROM CARLOS SENTIS SAID. "I HAVE SEEN DACHAU AND PERHAPS, THEREFORE, CANNOT PROPERLY DESCRIBE ITS HORRORS."

THE VISITS OF SENTIS AND MATIAS CIRICI VENTALLI OF YA WERE ARRANGED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. "DACHAU, CAMP OF HORRORS," WAS THE HEADLINE WHICH YA PLACED OVER ITS THREE-COLUMN ACCOUNT. THE NEWSPAPER, A CATHOLIC ORGAN, HEADLINED NOT ONLY THE TORTURES AND EXECUTIONS BUT ALSO THAT "ALL PRISONERS WERE FORBIDDEN ANY RELIGIOUS READING."

G1036AEW

MAY 16 1945

JERUSALEM, MAY 15-(AP)-MOSHE SHERTOK, DIRECTOR OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, DEMANDED TODAY ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE.

SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION IN TEL AVIV, HE INSISTED THAT STATEHOOD WAS NECESSARY TO SOLVE THE JEWISH PROBLEM.

MANY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE AMONG THE AUDIENCE.

PKL 02110 VIA LONDON- 635

MAY 16 1945

A123

STOCKHOLM, MAY 15-(AP)-SEVERAL GIRLS ACCUSED OF CONSORTING WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION WERE PARADED THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS OF OSLO ON DOG LEASHES, A DISPATCH TO AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY.

POLICE NOW HAVE ISSUED AN ORDER FORBIDDING PATRIOTS FROM SHAVING THEIR HEADS OR CONTINUING THE PARADES.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT SEVERAL GOLD BRICKS HAD BEEN FOUND HIDDEN IN HOMES OF NORWEGIAN NAZIS. THE ROUNDUP OF QUISLING FOLLOWERS CONTINUED.

G1040AEW

A156

EDITORS: ADD MOSCOW XX SMD

MOSCOW--~~INSERT AFTER~~ SECOND GRAPH TIERGARTEN (A67)-

~~XXX PAPER DECLARED.~~

RED STAR DESCRIBED HOW NAZI LEADERS OPERATED FROM THE UNDERGROUND FORTRESS:

"GOEBBELS (THE PROPAGANDA MINISTER) AND HIS FAMILY MOVED FROM HIS GORGEOUS CASTLE TO A DEPTH 70 FEET UNDERGROUND. A MICROPHONE WAS INSTALLED THERE AND IT WAS FROM THERE THAT GOEBBELS SHOUTED HIS LAST SPEECHES.

"GOERING'S SUBTERRANEAN RESIDENCE WAS PROTECTED LIKE A FORTRESS. WALLS AND VAULTS WERE SEVERAL FEET THICK AND MADE OF A SPECIAL CONCRETE AND ARMOR PLATE. EVERYTHING WAS ELECTRIFIED, WITH CURRENT SUPPLIED FROM A PRIVATE POWER PLANT."

THE DISPATCH MADE NO MENTION OF FINDING GOEBBELS' BODY. GOERING IS A CAPTIVE OF THE U.S. 7TH ARMY.)

"ONLY BY X X X THIRD GRAPH

MJ1217PEW

A111

CALCUTTA, MAY 15-(AP)-PATROLS OF THE 82ND DIVISION PUSHING SOUTHWARD IN BURMA ALONG THE BAY OF BENGAL COAST FROM SANOWAY HAVE REACHED A POINT 25 MILES NORTH OD GWA, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY. GWA IS 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF RANGOON, CAPITAL OF BURMA RECENTLY REWON FROM THE JAPANESE.

NORTH OF SANOWAY TROOPS ADVANCING EASTWARD ALONG THE TANGUP-PROME HIGHWAY HAVE MADE "FURTHER" PROGRESS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ALONG THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY FRONT ABOVE RANGOON JAPANESE TROOPS ON AN ISLAND IN THE IRRAWADDY, 15 MILES NORTH OF PROME, WERE UNDER ATTACK.

AIRCRAFT OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, ATTACKED JAPANESE TROOPS IN LETPADAN, ON THE RANGOON-PROME RAILROAD 65 MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL.

(EDS: 2ND GRAF ABOVE MAKE READ: "XXX THE TAUNGUP-PROME HIGHWAY" ETC.)

MJ1005AEW

MAY 16 1945

(140)
BY SPENCER DAVIS
JOLO,SULU ARCHIPELAGO, MAY 10-(AP)-DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICANS WHO RETURNED TO THIS ISLAND CAPITAL OF KRIS-SWINGING MOROS TO RID IT OF THE JAPANESE RECEIVED A FAR DIFFERENT RECEPTION THAT DID THEIR FATHERS UNDER GENERALS JOHN J.PERSHING AND LEONARD WOOD, 40-ODD YEARS AGO.

THE FEARLESS MOHAMMEDAN SULUS FIGHT NOW AS GUERRILLAS ALONGSIDE THE SAME KIND OF CHRISTIANS THEY BATTLED SAVAGELY 30 TO 45 YEARS AGO.

IN THE MONTH SINCE AMERICANS LANDED MAY 9 FOUR MILES TO THE NORTH, THE JOLO JAPANESE GARRISON HAS BEEN CUT TO RIBBONS. THERE HAVE BEEN 1,592 JAPANESE DEAD COUNTED.

A FEW HUNDRED ENEMY TROOPS REMAIN BUT THEY HAVE BEEN BROKEN INTO SCATTERED BANDS WITH SCANT RATIONS AND LITTLE AMMUNITION.

TALL, SHAGGY-BROWED COL. WILLIAM MORONEY OF OKMULGEE, OKLA., COMMANDING THE INFANTRY, SAID HE COULD "HARDLY SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THE GUERRILLAS AND THE HELP THEY HAVE GIVEN."
JW914ACW NM

B38KX
NY FOR LPA
MANILA,P.I..MAY 15-(AP)-PILOTS OF THE MEXICAN FIGHTER PLANE SQUADRON RECENTLY ATTACHED TO THE FIFTH AIR FORCE IN THE PHILIPPINES ARE STILL ENGAGED IN PRELIMINARY TRAINING AND HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED SUFFICIENT PLANES FOR FULL-SCALE CONDITIONING FOR COMBAT.

FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONS OFFICERS REPORTED TODAY NONE OF THE MEXICAN AIRMEN HAVE YET FLOWN COMBAT MISSIONS. SO FAR ONLY ABOUT A DOZEN OF THEIR THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED.

IT WAS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED THE MEXICANS WOULD HAVE AT LEAST A MONTH AERIAL TRAINING IN THE ISLANDS BEFORE TAKING ON THE JAPANESE IN COMBAT. LATELY MEXICAN FLIERS HAVE BEEN ATTENDING COMBAT BRIEFINGS OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS TO ACCUSTOM THEMSELVES TO THE SYSTEM OF OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER.
FJ702ACW

MAY 16 1945

A57FX
(110)
GUAM, MAY 15-(AP)-LT.GEN. BARNEY M. GILES, NEWLY ASSIGNED COMMANDER OF ALL ARMY AIR FORCES IN PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, HAS RETURNED FROM MANILA WHERE HE CONFERRED FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES.

PRESUMABLY THE CONFERENCE CONCERNED COORDINATION OF AIR FORCES FOR THE GROWING OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN.

AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE GILES HAS DIRECT CHARGE OF MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESS OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN AS WELL AS ALL LAND-BASED ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE AIRCRAFT IN ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ' PACIFIC THEATER. KENNEY IS IN COMMAND OF MACARTHUR'S AIR ARM.
UM315APW

A12
CHUNGKING, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE SIXTH NATIONAL KUOMINTANG CONGRESS ADOPTED TODAY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S PROPOSAL TO CONVENE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY NOV. 12 FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTRODUCING A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

THE ONLY GROUP LIKELY TO BE DISSATISFIED WITH THE DECISION ARE THE COMMUNISTS WHO WANTED THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED NOT BY THE KUOMINTANG CONGRESS BUT BY AN ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE.
EJ1147PEW

A125FX (SPOT)
WITH PHILIPPINES (330)
BY JAMES HUTCHESON
WITH THE 25TH DIVISION AT BALETE PASS, MAY 13 (DELAYED)-(AP)-TWENTY-FIFTH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS STOOD TODAY ATOP LOFTY BALETE PASS, A MURDEROUS MOUNTAIN CORRIDOR PAID FOR WITH BLOOD AND COURAGE IN DAILY INSTALLMENTS OVER A PERIOD OF MANY WEEKS.

WHEN THE LAST OF THE JAPANESE WHO FOUGHT TO THE DEATH HAD BEEN ROOTED FROM ROADBLOCKS AND CAVES, THE DOUGHBOYS COUNTED 7,000 ENEMY DEAD. THEY BELIEVE THAT WHEN ALL THE NIPS SEALED IN CAVES ARE COUNTED THE TOLL WILL BE 20,000.

THE JAPANESE FOUGHT AT EVERY TERRAIN VANTAGE POINT, ROAD BENDS, BRIDGES, HILLSIDE PEAKS, JUNGLE PATCHES AND GULLIES. ON THE LAST DAY THE YANKS LIQUIDATED A HILLCREST CONTAINING 30 MACHINEGUNS, ANTITANK GUNS AND A FIELD OF RIFLE PITS.

BALETE IS THE SOUTHERN DOOR TO CAGAYAN, THE BREADBASKET VALLEY EXTENDING 180 MILES TO THE NORTHERN TIP OF LUZON. THE BATTLEFIELD WILL BE THE VALLEY FLOOR, WHERE AMERICAN MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT CAN BE BROUGHT TO BEAR.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES L.MULLINS, COMMANDER OF THE 25TH, THINKS BALETE WAS THE BITTEREST FIGHT IN NORTHERN LUZON. IT EXACTED SOBERTING AMERICAN LOSSES, BUT TO QUOTE LT. COL. JAY D.VANDERPOOL OF WETUMKA, OKLA., "NOTHING TO COMPARE TO THE JAPS' LOSSES."

THE DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT CLEVERLY. THE 161ST REGIMENT, FORMERLY THE WASHINGTON STATE NATIONAL GUARD, GOT ON ONE PLATEAU IN DEAD SECRECY AND SEIZED A FEARSOME TUNNEL NETWORK, INCLUDING AN UNDERGROUND HOSPITAL, WITH NEGLIGIBLE LOSS.

THE FIFTH AIR FORCE'S SUPPORT OF THE DOUGHBOYS IN SOME OF THESE BATTLES WAS EPIC. SOMETIMES THE GI'S IN THE COCKPITS WENT SO LOW TO SMASH AT CAVES WITH STRAFING GUNS AND BOMBS THAT THEY BRUSHED TREES ON THE PULLOUT. THEIR FIRE BOMBS DENUDED MANY A HILLSIDE AND LEFT THE NIP POSITIONS BURNED OUT OR EXPOSED.

FREQUENTLY FORWARD ELEMENTS WHICH WERE ISOLATED HAD TO DRAW THEIR RATIONS FROM BISCUIT BOMBERS OR FROM TIRELESS FILIPINO CARRIERS, WHO LUGGED SUPPLIES OVER SECRET TRAILS. FILIPINO LITTER BEARERS SOMETIMES NEEDED TWO DAYS TO BRING OUT THE WOUNDED.

THE FIRST DOUGHBOY TO REACH THE BALETE REST HOUSE ATOP THE PASS WAS PFC J.PATRICK O'LEARY OF LOS ANGELES. LT. COL. THORNTON JONES OF SPOKANE, WASH., RODE UP IN THE FIRST JEEP.
SF912PPW NM

B31KX (EG) (OKINAWA)
NY FOR SOUTH, NE, CX
WITH OKINAWA (290)
BY AL DOPKING
WITH THE U.S. TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA,MAY 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TANKS AND PLANES ARE BEING USED TO SUPPLY AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE RUGGED CENTER OF THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA FRONT WHERE ENMY ARTILLERY AND WILD TERRAIN HAVE JOINED TO HAMPER TRUCK LINES TO THE FRONT.

FIFTY-THREE PARACHUTE DROPS WERE MADE IN THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION SECTOR WHILE TANKS ARE BRINGING UP RATIONS TO ELEMENTS OF THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

WHILE STORMING A HILL 700 YARDS EAST OF ISHIMMI VILLAGE ON THE SHURI RIGHT FLANK THE 77TH INFANTRY WAS FORCED TO DIG IN AND HOLD UNDER INTENSE FIRE FROM ENEMY 150 MM. ARTILLERY.

ARMORED BULLDOZERS DEFENDED BY FLAMETHROWING FOOT SOLDIERS ARE CUTTING TANK PATHS TO JAPANESE FORTIFICATIONS.

ELEMENTS OF THE 96TH DIVISION REPULSED A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ON CONICAL HILL WEST OF SHURI AND STILL HELD THE CREST OF THIS 480-FOOT PEAK.

AS RETREATING JAPANESE CROSSED OPEN GROUND ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE THEY WERE SLAUGHTERED BY AN ARTILLERY DELUGE. SECOND LT.JOHN M.MC CRANEY OF DECATUR,ALA., DIRECTED FIRE FROM HIS ADVANCED OBSERVATION POST.

IN THE LAST TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING THE 96TH HAS SEALED UP 75 HOLES AROUND CONICAL HILL ALONE. A PLATOON LED BY SECOND LT.ROBERT C.MUEHRCKE OF (3123 S.KEDVALE ST.) CHICAGO, WAS FIRST TO REACH THE HILL YESTERDAY.

FROM AN INFANTRY OBSERVATION POST LT.WARREN CLARK OF EAST GREENWICH,R.I., SPOTTED THE MUZZLE BLAST OF AN ENEMY GUN FIRING AT NAVAL VESSELS OFF THE EAST COAST. HE TRANSMITTED LOCATION OF THE WEAPON TO A CRUISER WHICH DROPPED A DOZEN ROUNDS INTO THE AREA. SMOKE FROM THE VICINITY INDICATED NAVAL GUNS KNOCKED OUT AN AMMUNITION DRUMP AS WELL AS THE ENEMY GUN.

MAY 16 1945

FJ610ACW

[illegible] OF OSSINING,N.Y.;
1ST LTS.RICHARD MCKOWN, CINCINNATI,OHIO; RICHARD WILCOX, HILLSDALE, MICH.; FORREST WARREN, CRAWFORDSVILLE,IND.; AND 2ND LTS.LEO. J.MIACHELS, ELMIRA,N.Y., AND WAYNE B.KNIGHT, LEBANON,N.H.

FJ611ACW

GUAM, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LEMAY ANNOUNCED TODAY AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO CAPT. GEORGE A. GROSSMAN OF LAKEWOOD, O., 21ST BOMBER COMMAND AERIAL MINE WARFARE OFFICER, FOR HIS WORK INSTRUCTING AIRMEN IN THE BIG-SCALE MINE BLOCKADE CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN. LEMAY HIMSELF IS FROM LAKEWOOD.

XZ1043PCW

BOMBARDIER LT.R.D.SPILLMANNOF DE RIDDER,LA., SALVOED THE INCENDIARY LOAD BUT THREE BOMBS STUCK. ONE OF THE THREE WAS AFIRE.

SPILLMAN FLAMED ONE FIGHTER MAKING A HEAD-ON RUN.

AFTER PUTTING OUT THE FIRE BURGETT JOINED SPILLMAN IN ANOTHER KILL. TWO OTHER ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

DESKOWITZ SAID THAT WHEN THE FLAMES WERE SMOTHERED, BREAKING THE SUSPENSE, MANY OF THE CREW WERE SO HAPPY TEARS CAME TO THEIR EYES.

MAY 16 1945

"THE TARGET WAS HIT AS BRIEFED -- IT WAS PERFECT BTMBING," CAPT. ROBERT P.FORTUNE, ROUTE 17, INDIANAPOLIS, TINIAN-BASED PLANE COMMANDER, COMMENTED.

LT.JOHN C.JAEKELS OF WAUWATOSA,WIS., SAID, "THE ENTIRE CITY WAS COVERED BY SMOKE."

LT.WALTER HAUT OF (585 W.PARKWAY RD.) RIVERSIDE,ILL., WAS BOMBARDIER IN A PLANE HIT BY BOTH FIGHTERS AND FLAK.

"TWO OF OUR PROPELLERS WERE HIT BY FLAK," HE SAID. "A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL PIERCED THE NO.2 NACELLE, ANOTHER PENETRATED THE FUEL TANK AND A THIRD STRUCK THE FIN OF A BOMB IN THE BOMB-BAY BUT WE DIDN'T SLOW UP. WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS AND CAME HOME."

30.24-25817

ALGIERS, MAY 15-(AP)-THE FRENCH AIR FORCE AND NATIVE TROOPS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE QUELLED AN ANTI-FRENCH ARAB UPRISING AMONG TRIBESMEN SUFFERING FROM A WIDESPREAD FOOD SHORTAGE.

THERE WAS N O OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF PARIS REPORTS THAT A NUMBER OF EUROPEAN HOSTAGES HAD BEEN SEIZED BY THE ARABS AND THAT MANY WOMEN AND GIRLS HAD BEEN RAPED BY THE INSURGENTS.

ELG-GLEISERS 1700-532PEW

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 15-(AP)-THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE POSSESSION TOMORROW OF THE GERMAN-OWNED THYSSEN LAMETAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND TWO AFFILIATED FIRMS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING MEASURES AGAINST COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH ENEMY COUNTRIES. THE GOVERNMENT WILL OPERATE THE CONCERNS.

MAY 16 1945

PKL ALMENS 02255 1129P

B49KX (Q)
@P WORLD
MEXICO CITY,MAY 15-(AP)-VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO AT A PRESS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT BLAMED GREAT BRITAIN FOR HIS FAILURE TO GET THE DECISIONS OF THE LONDON LABOR CONFERENCE DISCUSSED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

"I DO NOT KNOW," HE SAID, "WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT OF THIS NEW ACT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE POPULAR FORCES THAT MADE

POSSIBLE THE VICTORY OVER NAZI FASCISM, BUT NOW WE PREFER NOT TO
TOUCH THE DUMBARTON OAKS TEXT WHILE WE AWAIT ANOTHER OCCASION WHEN
THERE WILL BE A GREATER SPIRIT OF JUSTICE AND A GREATER DESIRE TO
MAINTAIN PEACE THAN AT SAN FRANCISCO. JW840ACW NM

MAY 16 1945

E70KK

NY LPA (ASKED)

MEXICO CITY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT EXPECTS SOON TO COMPLETE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF THE LATE SOVIET AMBASSADOR CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, HIS WIFE AND SEVEN OTHERS.

A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY WAS MADE AFTER AN ACCIDENT JAN. 25, IN WHICH THE AMBASSADOR AND HIS PARTY WERE KILLED WHEN A MEXICAN ARMY PLANE CRASHED BEFORE IT HAD GONE A MILE FROM THE TAKE-OFF.

CONTINUED INQUIRY BY THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE WAS FOLLOWED BY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION WAS BEING CONTINUED INTO AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF ALL EVIDENCE AND MORE THROUGH EXAMINATION OF ALL WITNESSES. XZ1120ACW

NY

150 (A) 24 NEW JAP CABINET MEMBERS NAMED

D109 (175)

OTTAWA, MAY 15-(AP)-AN [redacted] CASUALTY LIST ISSUED BY DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS TODAY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING MEN WITH NEXT-OF-KIN LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES:

LT. NEVILLE WHITNEY DAVIS MANN, WOUNDED, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. GERTRUDE MANN, LIVES IN HOWLAND, ME. WHOSE FATHER, COL. HARRISON K. BIRD, LIVES AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, 1 WEST 54 ST., NEW YORK CITY.

PVT. DONALD WILLIAM MCINTOSH, SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ZELLA M. MCINTOSH, LIVES AT 240 TUXEDO AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.

PVT. PAUL JAMES GLANN, WOUNDED, WHOSE FATHER, GEORGE GLANN, LIVES IN APALACHIN, N. Y.

RIFLEMAN PAUL RAYMOND JOHNSON, WOUNDED, WHOSE FATHER, ALBERT JOHNSON, LIVES AT 2216 MUNRO ST., MINNEAPOLIS.

PVT. KENNETH WARREN BENEDICT, SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, WHOSE FATHER, ALEXANDER BENEDICT, LIVES AT 47 MAPLE ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

CPL. PATRICK JOSEPH MCGUINNESS, SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, WHOSE MRS. EILEEN F. MCGUINNESS, LIVES IN ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.

RFN. ANTON DILLINGER, SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, WHOSE BROTHER, CHRIS DILLINGER, LIVES AT R. R. NO. 1, BOX 50, DICKENSON, N. D.

GUNNER JOSEPH PATRICK EGAN, MISSING, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. NORAH EGAN, LIVES AT 152 WESTWOOD AVE., RD. 1, WESTWOOD, N. J.

WE33SPEW

MAY 16 1945

OTTAWA, MAY 15--(AP)--CANADIAN OFFICIALS ARE CONSIDERING

ALLOWING WIVES OF [redacted] CANADIAN SOLDIERS ENGAGED [redacted] IN

THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY TO JOIN THEIR HUSBANDS AND SET UP

OTTAWA, MAY 15--(AP)--CANADIAN DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THESE SERVICE MEN HAVE BEEN FREED BY THE ALLIES IN GERMANY:

PVT. HENRY GELBER, D116762, WHOSE BROTHER, PAUL GELBER, LIVES AT 1485 CROTONA PLACE, THE BRONX, N. Y.

PVT. GEORGE BERNARD REENIE, A22855, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. MARGARET REENIE LIVES AT 1708 GLENDALE AVE., DETROIT.

COMPANY SGT. MAJOR ELMER HYLE ANTHONY, B66608, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. RUTH E. ANTHONY, LIVES AT 1200 STRATHMOOR ROAD, DETROIT.

PVT. HARRY ANTHONY FOY, A23254, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. EDNA FOY LIVES AT 2576 EASTERN AVE., CINCINNATI.

PVT. JOHN JAMES HOLT, A21597, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. AGNES HOLT, LIVES AT 1445 SARATOGA ST., FERNDALE, MICH.

CP/IHO/1P

MAY 16 1945

TEMPORARY HOMES IN EUROPE AS SOON AS THE WORLD SHIPPING SITUATION PERMITS, THE CANADIAN PRESS REPORTED TODAY.

ELC- CP-755PEW

30.24-25819

A128
WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE CANADIANS WILL SEND A BRIGADE CONTAINING 250 OFFICERS AND 4,997 ENLISTED MEN TO PARTIPATE IN THE JOINT ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BERLIN. THE BRIGADE IS EXPECTED TO BE IN BERLIN ABOUT A MONTH.
G11AEW

A157
WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY-FIRST ADD BERLIN (A128) XXX A MONTH.
--DASH--
LAST FRIDAY IT WAS DISCLOSED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS THAT AN ALLIED TOKEN FORCE OF BRITISH AND AMERICANS WAS BEING PREPARED TO GO TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL FOR THE FORMAL CEREMONY AS SOON AS ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.
MAY 16 1945
MJ1218PEW

B39KX
AP WORLD
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, MAY 15-(AP)-NEW ZEALAND'S FUTURE ROLE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE WAR CABINET AND PRIME MINISTER, WALTER NASH, ACTING PRIME MINISTER, DISCLOSED TODAY.
ANZAC TROOPS WHO FOUGHT AGAINST GERMANY ARE TO BE BROUGHT HOME AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, NASH SAID, AND SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS ARE ALREADY UNDER DISCUSSION.
FJ703ACW

B28 (ES)
MONTREAL, MAY 15-(AP)-AT LEAST 24 CANADIAN LAKE FREIGHTERS WERE SUNK IN WATERS FAR FROM HOME DURING THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.
IT WAS KNOWN THAT ABOUT A SCORE OF LAKERS WENT OVERSEAS TO JOIN THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY EARLY IN THE WAR, BUT THAT MANY OF THEIR SISTERS FOLLOWED REMAINED A SECRET OF ATLANTIC WARFARE.
NEARLY 100 OF THE LOW-DECK, HEAVYSTERN LAKE SHIPS SERVED ON THE TRANS-ATLANTIC RUN, ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, AND AROUND THE BRITISH ISLES. THEY WERE NOT FITTED FOR SUCH WORK--AND THE PRICE THEY PAID WAS HIGH.
THE EXACT LOSSES ARE NOT FULLY KNOWN. MANY OF THE SHIPS ARE STILL ABROAD AND THEIR OWNERS AREN'T ENTIRELY SURE WHICH ONES REMAIN AFLOAT.
THE MONTREAL FREIGHTER WINONA WAS WITH THE DESTROYER CAMPBELL-FORD WHEN SHE CRASHED THE LOCK GATES AT ST. NAZAIRE IN 1941. LOADED WITH CEMENT THE OLD WINONA SANK JUST WHERE SHE WAS MEANT TO, FOULING THE GATE AND TYING UP THE SUBMARINE LAIR FOR MONTHS.
THE PORT ARTHUR LAKER, PORTADOC, WAS TORPEDOED OFF THE WEST AFRICAN COAST AND HER CREW--MOSTLY FROM PORT COLBORNE, ONT., AND MONTREAL--REMAINED INTERNED BY VICHY FRENCH TROOPS MORE THAN A YEAR.
AT LEAST TWO LAKE SHIPS TOOK PART IN THE HISTORIC INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA.
THE NORFOLK HAD COMPLETED MANY SALT-WATER TRIPS BEFORE THE LAW OF AVERAGES CAUGHT UP WITH HER. THE SARNIA FREIGHTER MAPLECOURT WAS HIT CLOSE TO THE CANADIAN COAST ON HER FIRST OUTWARD ATLANTIC CROSSING.
OTHERS LOST INCLUDED THE PATTERSON SHIPS SARNIADOC, FARRENDOC, TROISDOC, PRESCODOC, WELLANDOC, SORELDOC AND CANADOC; AND THE FREIGHTERS OAKTON, SHERBROOKE, LANARK, KNOWLTON, J.L.TORRIAN, JOHN A.HOLLOWAY, LIVINGSTONE, TEVISA, MONT LOUIS, MAGOG AND MONDOC.
M609AEW

UNDATED WAR FRONTS (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WAR LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT:
JAPAN: CARRIER TASK FORCE PILOTS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 357 JAPANESE WARPLANES AND A BARRAGE BALLOON IN CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU ISLANDS OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND SATURDAY NIGHT THROUGH MONDAY, NINETEEN AIRFIELDS, RAILROAD AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS WERE DAMAGED.
OKINAWA: HEAVY FIGHTING RAGED ON WESTERN AND CENTRAL SECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN FRONT. THERE WERE NO MATERIAL CHANGES, ALTHOUGH AMERICAN TROOPS MADE A FEW SMALL BUT IMPORTANT GAINS.
PHILIPPINES: GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED MINDANAO ISLAND'S 36,906 SQUARE MILES WERE 90 PER CENT LIBERATED AND ITS MORE THAN 400,000 POPULATION WAS 95 PER CENT FREED. JAPANESE TRAPPED WEST OF DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO BEGAN THEIR FIERCEST FIGHTING. ANOTHER BIG JAPANESE GARRISON WAS PINCERED IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE ON THAT ISLAND.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
OKINAWA
5TH MARINE, AT SUBURBS OF NAHA, REPULSED STRONG COUNTER-ATTACK IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.
FIRST MARINE ATTACHED HIGH GROUND NEAR WANA TOWN.
77TH INFANTRY CAPTURED STRATEGIC "CHOCOLATE DROP" HILL AFTER FIVE DAY BATTLE.
96TH INFANTRY BEAT OFF ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.
PHILIPPINES
24TH INFANTRY FOUGHT JAPANESE WITH BAYONETS, KNIVES AND HANDS IN SAVAGE ENCOUNTER WEST OF DAVAO CITY.
40TH AND 31ST INFANTRY CLOSED PINCER ON JAPANESE GARRISON IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE, MINDANAO.
43RD INFANTRY ADVANCED SLOWLY TOWARD IPO DAM, LUZON ISLAND.
JQDV912PCW

A96
UNDATED BARTHELEMY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY TODAY REPORTED THE DEATH OF JOSEPH BARTHELEMY, 70, FORMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.
THE BROADCAST DISPATCH, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THAT HE WAS TO HAVE APPEARED SOON BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. BARTHELEMY RESIGNED FROM THE VICHY GOVERNMENT IN MARCH, 1943. AS MINISTER OF JUSTICE HE PLAYED A PROMINENT PART IN THE RIOM TRIALS AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE.

~~BELGRADE~~
~~BROADCAST~~
Undated Yugoslav By The Associated Press
~~NEW YORK, MAY 16-~~MARSHAL TITO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A VICTORY
BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT THE

YUGOSLAV THIRD ARMY HAD [redacted] FORCED THE CAPITULATION OF THE LAST FORCES RESISTING HIS PARTISAN TROOPS. 16 1945

DESCRIBING THE ENEMY FORCES AS "GERMAN-USTASHI-CHETNIK GANGS" OPERATING IN THE SLOVEN-JGRADEC-GUSTANJ-PLIBERK-DRAVOGRAD AREA, TITO SAID THE VICTORY CLAIMXED THREE DAYS' VIOLENT [redacted] FIGHTING. HE REPORTED MORE THAN 20,000 USTASHI, [redacted] "A FAIRLY LARGE NUMBER" OF CHETNIKS [redacted] AND 10,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

A Radcast

TITO'S OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID DISARMING OF ENEMY FORCES WAS CONTINUING IN OTHER AREAS AND THAT 15,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, INCLUDING TWO UNNAMED GENERALS, HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER.

ELC-OW4-1OPEW

X5WX

NY (FOR LPA)

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP2REP. JOHN M. COFFEE (D-WASH) ASSERTED YESTERDAY THAT "SPAIN IS ATTEMPTING TO FOMENT AND FOSTER REVOLUTIONS IN VENEZUELA, URUGUAY AND OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES," HE AGAIN CALLED FOR THE UNITED STATES TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO REGIME.

MAY 16 1945

SPEAKING BEFORE A MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB, THE CONGRESSMAN DECLARED:

"IT IS HARD FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO RECONCILE OUR 'HONEYING UP' TO FRANCO'S SPAIN WITH OUR DECLARATIONS OF DEMOCRACY. WE WILL NOT WIN THE PEACE IF WE CONTINUE OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCO'S SPAIN. BY CONTINUING TO SELL WAR MATERIALS TO SPAIN, WHICH IN TURN SHIPPED THEM TO GERMANY, WE STRENGTHENED OUR ENEMY. WITTINGLY OR UNWITTINGLY, WE SUPPORTED AND STRENGTHENED OUR ENEMY."

COFFEE ALSO REFERRED TO ARGENTINA AND SAID "RECOGNIZING ARGENTINA'S FASCIST GOVERNMENT WAS OUR FIRST MISTAKE. INVITING HER TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WAS OUR SECOND."

MEANWHILE SENATOR JOSEPH H. BALL (R-MINN) TOLD A MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON BUILDING CONGRESS THAT THE "HISTORY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE--PARTICULARLY THE ADMISSION OF ARGENTINA--HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT NATIONALISM IS ONCE AGAIN IN THE SADDLE, AS HAPPENS AFTER EVERY MAJOR WAR."

MAY 16 1945

HE SAID HE AND SENATOR CARL A. HATCH (D-NM) HAD RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION A "PRETTY GOOD EXPLANATION OF THE ARGENTINE MOVE, BUT THAT HE STILL FELT THAT IT COULD HAVE, AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED."

THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOTH ARGENTINA AND SPAIN "ARE FUNDAMENTALLY FASCIST IN PRINCIPLE," BALL SAID, ADDING THAT BOTH OF THEM WOULD "HAVE TO BE REPLACED BEFORE THE VICTORY OF THE ANTI-FASCIST COALITION COULD BE REGARDED AS COMPLETE."

EG1142AEW NM

D104

D104WX (PMS) CX PMS FW

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE--PEOPLE WITH JOBS OR LOOKING FOR JOBS--WAS 51,930,000 IN APRIL, COMPARED WITH 52,060,000 IN APRIL A YEAR AGO.

THIS WAS REPORTED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT TODAY. THE MALE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE WAS ABOUT A MILLION BELOW A YEAR AGO. THE FEMALE FORCE WAS A LITTLE LESS THAN A MILLION ABOVE A YEAR AGO, NEARLY OFFSETTING THE CONTINUING LOSSES OF MEN TO THENARMED FORCES.

LT324PEW

30.24-25821

B17WX
(275) AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
BY WILLIAM E.LOWELL
WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE NAZIS MAY HAVE UNWITTINGLY HELPED THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES INCREASE IT SYNTHETIC OIL EXPERIMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY.
SOME OF THE CONGRESSMEN INVITED BY GENERAL EISENHOWER TO VIEW GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS WENT ON TO VISIT ONE OR MORE OF THE GREAT SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS. THESE HAVE SUPPLIED THE NAZI WAR MACHINE SINCE THE ROMANIAN PETROLEUM FIELDS WERE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION BY ALLIED BOMBERS.
CONGRESSMEN WHO HAVE OBSERVED HOW THE NAZIS DID IT ADMIT THEY'VE BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE POSSIBILITIES OF SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION.
CONGRESS WAS ASKED FOR $7,000,000 TO CONSTRUCT THREE SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS IN THIS COUNTRY ON AN EXPERIMENTAL SCALE BUT THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REFUSED THE MONEY.
SEN. O'MAHONEY (D-WYO), SENATE SPONSOR OF THE PLAN, TOLD A REPORTER TODAY HE BELIEVES THE ITEM WILL BE WRITTEN INTO THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL BY THE SENATE.
AMONG THE PLANTS DISPLAYED TO THE CONGRESSMEN WERE THOSE AT ESSEN, NEAR THE GREAT STEEL WORKS, AND AT MERSEBERG, THIRD LARGEST IN GERMANY. ALL WERE COMPLETELY KNOCKED OUT BUT AT ESSEN, REP.RICHARDS (D-SC) SAID, THE GERMAN OPERATORS ALREADY WERE PLANNING FOR OPERATION AGAIN.
"WHAT I'D LIKE TO KNOW," HE DECLARED, "IS WHO'S GOING TO BE THEIR CUSTOMER?"
AND REP. VORYS (R-OHIO) OBSERVED: "WE OUGHT TO HAVE SOME (PLANTS) IN OHIO."
RICHARDS SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE ESSEN PLANT WAS PRODUCING 360,000 TONS OF FUEL A YEAR.
VORYS TOLD A REPORTER THE MERSEBERG PLANT ALREADY IS MAKING WATER GAS. HE SAID HE ISN'T QUITE SURE OF HIS FIGURES BUT HE THINKS GASOLINE WAS PRODUCED THERE FOR AROUND 20 CENTS A GALLON.
HE SAID GERMAN PLANTS USED COAL AS A BASIC MATERIAL AND REMARKED THAT CONTINUED OPERATION OF THESE PLANTS AND OTHER UTILIZATION OF GERMANY'S COAL SUPPLIES SEEM TO HIM ABOUT THE ONLY WAY THE NATION CAN PAY ANY REPARATIONS.
HE SAID HE THINKS THIS TYPE OF OIL PRODUCTION HAS "ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES" FOR UTILIZATION OF EXTENSIVE COAL DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.
VH442AEW

MAY 16 1945

B96
WORK-RIGHT (160)
BY SIGRID ARNE
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC INTRODUCED THE DEMAND TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WRITE A SPECIFIC PLEDGE INTO THEIR WORLD CHARTER GUARANTEEING "ALL WORKING PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO WORK."
THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE TO THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DISCUSSING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.
SO FAR, NEITHER THE PROPOSED DRAFT OF THE CHARTER, NOR THE AMENDMENTS WHICH THE BIG FOUR HAVE OFFERED ON THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL, CARRY ANY MENTION OF THE RIGHT TO WORK. HOWEVER, THE U.S.S.R.'S FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M. MOLOTOV TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE PRINCIPAL SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
THE CANADIANS ARE ASKING THAT THE NATIONS "AGREE TO CO-OPERATE TO RAISE THE LIVING STANDARD, AND INSURE ECONOMIC PROGRESS."
SIR A.RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, OF INDIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEE, SAID THERE WAS DEFINITE AGREEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE CANADIAN IDEA. HE ALSO SAID THE DELEGATES UNANIMOUSLY FAVORED REQUESTING THAT THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL BE MADE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. AT PRESENT IT IS PROPOSED MERELY AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF 49 NATIONS.
XZ1047PCW

MAY 16 1945

B69KX 100 Q
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LITHUANIAN MISSION WROTE SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS TODAY THAT "THE POSITION OF THE BALTIC STATES IN THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION MUST BE CLARIFIED."
THE MISSION ASKED PROVISIONS IN THE NEW WORLD CHARTER (A) PROVIDING A METHOD FOR SMALL NATIONS LIKE LITHUANIA UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY OCCUPATION TO ATTAIN MEMBERSHIP AS SOVEREIGN, INDEPENDENT NATIONS AND (B) BRINGING THE STATUS OF SUCH OCCUPIED NATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.
THE COMMUNICATION TO STETTINIUS WAS SIGNED BY ANTHONY A.OLIS, ALEXANDER G.KUMSKI OF CHICAGO, AND P.J.ZURIS OF CLEVELAND, NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE MISSION.
DV9PCWNM

A67KX 160 NEWS FREEDOM
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES SECURITY CONFERENCE DELEGATION INTERPRETS FREEDOM OF SPEECH TO INCLUDE "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS."
HE GAVE THAT DEFINITION IN A NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENT EXPLAINING WHAT THE DELEGATION HAD IN MIND WHEN IT JOINED OTHER BIG POWER REPRESENTATIVES HERE IN SPONSORING INCLUSION OF THE "FOUR FREEDOMS" IN A PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.
OFFICIALS LET IT BE KNOWN THAT THIS WAS NOT NECESSARILY THE FINAL WORD ON THE ISSUES OF FREEDOM OF NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS INSOFAR AS THE CONFERENCE HERE IS CONCERNED.
THE RECENT INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MEXICO CITY ADOPTED, UNDER STETTINIUS' LEADERSHIP, A FAIRLY DETAILED STATEMENT LOOKING TO THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS GATHERING AND TRANSMISSION, AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HAS REGARDED THAT AS A BASIS FOR POSSIBLE ACTION HERE. THIS POSSIBILITY IS STILL OPEN.
DV710PCW

A58FX
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15-(AP)-VICE ADM.TAKEO TADA, CHIEF OF THE NAVAL AFFAIRS BUREAU IN THE JAPANESE NAVY MINISTRY, TODAY WAS APPOINTED VICE MINISTER OF THE NAVY TO SUCCEED VICE ADM. SHIGEYOSHI INOUYE, JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.
INOUYE WAS NOMINATED A MEMBER OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL AND PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF FULL ADMIRAL, SAID THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DIRECTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
UM317APW NM

A166KX
(150)
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 15-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL DIET HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO CABINET POSTS AS PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTERS OR COUNCILLORS, THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY IN AN OVERSEAS RADIOCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.
FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW CABINET MEMBERS WITH PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI WILL BE HELD TOMORROW.
DOMEI LISTED THE NEW VICE-MINISTERS AS FOLLOWS: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PEER VISCOUNT JIROMARU ITO; HOME AFFAIRS, REPRESENTATIVE YOSHIMICHI KUROI; FINANCE, REP.SANNOJO NAKAMURA; WAR, REP. KUNITARO KOYAMA; NAVY, REP.KENTARO AYABE; JUSTICE, REP.TETSUTARO HAMANO; EDUCATION, PEER COUNT SANEAYA HASHIMOTO; WELFARE, REP.NOBUFUSA MIYOSHI; GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS, REP.OSAMU TOYODA; AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, REP.KOKICHI YUEDA; MUNITIONS, REP.TAKEO NODA; TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, REP.GIJU MANABE.
JW1141ACW NM

MAY 16 1945

A126
UNDATED JAPANESE DIPLOMATS (170)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TOKYO RADIO SAID LAST (TUES) NIGHT THAT 16 STAFF MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN BERLIN HAD ARRIVED IN MANCHURIA YESTERDAY AFTER BEING PICKED UP BY THE RUSSIANS NORTH OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL AND TRANSPORTED ACROSS RUSSIA BY TRAIN.
THE BROADCAST BY DOMEI,, OFFICIAL JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, WAS RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE GROUP WAS HEADED BY DR.SHIKAO MATUSHIMA, A MINISTER ATTACHED TO THE BERLIN EMBASSY.
TOKYO SAID THE GROUP "WAS RESCUED AND ESCORTED OUT OF THE BATTLE ZONE BY THE RED ARMY AT A POINT 90 KILOMETERS (56 MILES) NORTH OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL. SUBSEQUENTLY THE PARTY REACHED MOSCOW, WHENCE THEY ENTRAINED FOR MANCHOUKUO (MANCHURIA) ENROUTE BACK TO JAPAN."
SINCE RUSSIA IS AT PEACE WITH JAPAN, THE SOIET GOVERNMENT WOULD BE

SINCE RUSSIA IS AT PEACE WITH JAPAN, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD BE OBLIGATED TO PERMIT TRANSPORTATION OF JAPANESE DIPLOMATS BACK TO THEIR HOMELAND.
THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, GEN.HIROSHI OSHIMA, AND 130 OTHER JAPANESE DIPLOMATS AND THEIR FAMILIES, WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY LAST WEEK IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.
JP1134PEW

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500 Big Superforts Shower Fire Bombs On Nagoya in Record-Breaking Assault; Marine Patrols Cross River, Enter Naha

MILLION BOMBS RAINED ON CITY; PLANE PLANT HIT

Low Flying B-29s Add to Fires Kindled in Monday Attack.

RIP 16-MILE AREA

Cascade Bombs on Part of City Not Hit in Previous Raids.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Thursday, May 17.—(AP) Striking again with more than 500 Superforts, 21st Bomber Command squadrons showered 3,500 tons of fire bombs on the Japanese arsenal city of Nagoya shortly after midnight today, adding more devastation to fires kindled in a raid Monday.

The big planes, carrying more than a million six-pound gasoline jelly bombs, flew low over the target area harboring the giant Mitsubishi aircraft assembly plant, the Atsuta factory of the Nagoya arsenal and other war industries.

Fliers returning today said they observed fires still burning in the northern section of the city in the big daylight attack Monday.

Second Raid in 68 Hours

Besides being the second record-breaking assault on Nagoya in 65 hours, the raid was the 14th demolition and fire bomb effort to put the industrial might of Nippon's third largest city out of production since the B-29s started flying from Marianas bases last November.

NIGHT

Today's attack was centered in the area adjoining the city's inner harbor and estuary docks. Nagoya, with a prewar population of 1,500,000, also is a big port on Japan's inland sea.

There was no immediate report of any American planes being lost in the post-midnight attack. Two B-29s were shot down in Monday's raid.

The Superforts today struck at a 16-square mile target area, cascading their incendiaries on the only remaining part of the city not hit with the fire bombs in previous raids.

Biggest Plant in World

The Mitsubishi Aircraft assembly plant, bigger than the Willow Run factory near Detroit, has been called the largest of its kind in the world.

Another unit of the huge Mitsubishi interests, the aircraft engine factory in northeast Nagoya, was 95 per cent destroyed in a series of B-29 demolition bomb raids several months ago, and the electric plant of this same firm was in the target area of Monday's attack.

The incendiary attacks also strike at Japan's industrial setup through destruction of small shops set up in homes and smaller buildings for the production of parts for Nippon's vast war machine.

The Aichi Aircraft company's engine factory, also are in today's target area, along with aluminum, locomotive and munitions factories, and warehouse and storage facilities.

Major plants in the target area, in addition to the aircraft assembly plant and the arsenal factory, include:

Steam and electric cars; locomotives; munitions and ordnance; a vehicle company plant, second largest of its type in the empire; the Aichi Aircraft company's Mizuko plant, producer of aircraft component parts; Aichi's aircraft's Atsuta plant, producer of engines and other aircraft components; the Sumitomo Aluminum company works; the Hokuku Machinery company's Atsuta plant; the Yahagi steel plant; the Okamoto Aircraft company's Showa plant; the Osaka Machinery works; the Okamoto aircraft's Casadera plant; the Hokuku's Kasadera plant; the Tokushu Light Metals company's Atsuta plant and the Nagoya steam power plant.

The Mitsubishi assembly plant, which was marked for destruction in today's raid, is the third Nagoya factory of Japan's largest aircraft producer to be hit by Marianas-based B-29s.

Engine Plant Knocked Out

The first Mitsubishi plant knocked out was the engine factory in the city's northeast section. This plant was regarded as 95 per cent destroyed after a series of daylight precision demolition attacks.

The Mitsubishi electric plant was in the target area of the May 14 raid. An exact estimate of damage to the electric plant was not yet available.

Buildings in the better constructed industrial southern Nagoya may be more difficult to burn than the flimsy residential northern section hit three days ago.

Damage inflicted, however, will cause greater hurt to Japan's war industry because the objective plants are larger and more important than northern Nagoya's factories and "shadow" production benches in workers' homes

The second Nagoya strike in four days shows the quick return of LeMay's Superforts to the strategic bombing task of destroying Japanese industry, after being called on for direct support of the Okinawa invasion in a series of neutralization raids against enemy airfields on Kyushu.

CARRIER RAIDS HIT 357 JAP PLANES

Guam, May 16 (A. P.).—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today that carrier plane raids destroyed or damaged 357 enemy aircraft and pounded eighteen enemy airfields on the Jap home islands of Honshu and Kyushu. Nimitz listed 176 aircraft destroyed, 108 either destroyed or damaged and seventy-three machine-gunned without observed results.

DAY

Incomplete returns indicated that ten American planes were lost in the two days and one night's carrier operation. Radio Tokyo said more than 900 American planes were involved.

Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's planes struck buildings, barracks and aviation installations at airdromes in Saeki, Oita, Miyakonojo, Kikuchi, Ashiya, Gannoshu, Kofuji, Usa, Izumi, Tachiarai, Chiran, Omura and Hitoyoshi on Kyushu, and at airfields in Kochi and Matsuyama on Shikoku. Airfield installations at Kokubu, Kanoya, Chiran and Kagoshima on Kyushu were bombed Saturday night. One barrage balloon was shot down—the first mentioned in a Nimitz communique.

The heavy strikes were the first in force since the Inland Sea raid on March 19.

As the carrier force entered its second day's strike, Monday, escort carrier planes attacked airfield installations in the oft-bombed Sakishima group and struck enemy positions on Kume Island, west of Okinawa.

PLANE CENTER IS SET ABLAZE BY SUPERFORTS

Big U. S. Air Fleet Returns to Scene of Sunday's Devastating Blow.

BLOODY BATTLE ON OKINAWA

American Casualties Are High as Leathernecks Break Up Jap Counter-attack.

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—Another mighty force of more than 500 Superfortresses today cascaded fire bombs on Nagoya, DAY still smouldering from a giant attack last Sunday.

The raiders swept in on the city, one of Japan's chief aircraft production centers, shortly after midnight (May 17, Japanese time) at low levels.

Several of the largest Japanese aircraft plants are located in the target area, a Twentieth Air Force announcement said. Sunday's attack was aimed at targets in the northern section of the city.

The Twentieth Air Force headquarters said the attack rivaled Sunday's blow in strength, indicating that more than a million gasoline jelly fire bombs were dumped on the enemy. Nagoya, 150 miles west and south of Tokyo, is Japan's third largest city.

Further details on the raid will be given out, the Twentieth Air Force said, when the bombers return to their bases in the Marianas.

U.S. CASUALTIES REACH 20,950 IN ISLAND CAMPAIGN

Leathernecks Smash into Okinawa's Capital City after Stiff Battle.

JAP LOSSES HEAVY

Infantry Division Maneuvers to Within Few Hundred Yards of Shuri.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Thursday, May 17—(AP) Marine patrols crossed Asato river estuary and entered Okinawa's capital city, Naha, today, as Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported the island campaign had cost the lives of 3,781 American troops and total U. S. ground casualties of 20,950.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland radioed from Okinawa that a patrol of the Sixth Marine division entered the main part of Naha after bitter fighting. Leathernecks had been battling savagely counterattacking Japanese in the suburbs four days.

NIGHT

Close In On Fortress

Haugland also reported that the 96th Infantry division's 382nd regiment maneuvered slowly to within a few hundred yards of Shuri's northeast boundary. This placed the regiment closer to that fortress city, key of the southern defense line, than the 77th Infantry division, which was about one mile north of Shuri.

An estimated 34,000 Japanese troops remain on Okinawa, Haugland said.

Japanese losses on Okinawa were 46,505 killed and 1,038 captured through Tuesday's fighting.

Total U. S. casualties on that far western Japanese bastion, only 325 miles south of the enemy's homeland, exceed American losses on Iwo Jima (19,938) by 1,012. However, more Americans were killed on Iwo, 4,189, than so far have fallen on Okinawa. The Okinawa battle is far from ended.

Report Covers 45 Days

America's Okinawa casualty re-

port, through Monday, was for 40 days of savage battling on an island of some 300 square miles. Iwo figures were for the 26 days it required to capture that volcanic heap of only eight square miles.

Japanese casualties on Okinawa are nearly double their losses on Iwo, where 23,244 were killed and 1,038 taken prisoner. These figures include some 2,000 killed since Victory-Day on that island.

U. S. casualties for the Okinawa-Ryukyus campaign, including carrier plane raids on Japanese home islands, are 27,803, including 6,853 Navy officers and men dead, wounded or missing. Navy figures, March 18 through May 9, were 1,2 3 killed, 3,498 wounded and 2,072 missing. Nimitz has not estimated Japanese casualties resulting from naval strikes, including sinking of the super-battleship Yamato and other ships.

U. S. casualties on Okinawa reported today by Nimitz were:

Killed—2,771 soldiers; 1,010 marines.

Wounded—11,675 soldiers; 5,329 marines.

Missing—129 soldiers; 36 marines.

These figures were evidence of the fierceness of the fighting on the southern Okinawa line the past week, where Doughboys and Leathernecks are fighting desperately to smash the "little Siegfried Line."

Make Small Gains

The Sixth Marine division yesterday made small gains around Naha, the island's capital city, on the west coast but the front lines remained "substantially unchanged," Nimitz's communique stated.

Fighting for Naha and Shuri, considered the key to cracking the Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line extending four miles across a waist on the island, cost the Americans 1,087 killed in the past week alone. Total casualties for the week were 4,425. Thus, in that seven days from May 7 to May 14, American dead were a far greater proportion of total casualties than for the full Okinawa campaign, now in its 47th day.

Reflecting the effectiveness of Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier task force neutralizing raids on 18 Japanese homeland airfields Saturday night through Monday, the Okinawa area was virtually free of enemy aircraft.

About 12 Japanese planes approached shipping off Okinawa Tuesday evening. Nine were destroyed by escort carrier and land-based Marine planes and the others were forced to retire without causing any damage. A few bombed American-held Yontan and Katena airfields, Okinawa, Wednesday morning, causing slight damage. One was destroyed.

Although Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s 10th Army was supported, by tanks, airplanes, field artillery and naval gunfire as it continued to carry the attack to the Japanese on Okinawa, they were able to make only slight gains.

Throwing back one Japanese counterattack on its position in the Naha suburbs, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shephard, Jr.'s Marines were so hard pressed that only two men survived out of a company of 240. Cooks and bakers were forced to seize rifles or any other available weapon and join battle.

Big Guns Shell Shuri Castle

The 10th Army was supported by tanks, airplanes, field artillery and naval gunfire.

Shuri, medieval-like walled and moated castle fortress, was subjected again to heavy naval bombardment. Front line reports earlier today reported even the heaviest navy and military shells had little effect on its thick walls.

The 77th Infantry Division engaged in an uphill drive against tombs and caves in the center of the line and on the east coast, the 96th Infantry Division attacked westward through rugged country around conical hill.

Free Of Jap Planes

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Renew Island Attacks

Escort carriers renewed their attack on Ishigaki and Miyako islands of the Sakishima group, southern Ryukyus, destroying five planes.

Navy Privateers, Liberators and Venturas sank two medium freighters and heavily damaged a medium freighter-transport and a small cargo ship off Korea, and south of Honshu sank a small oiler, a small cargo ship and five fishing craft. They also damaged three Honshu railroad tunnels.

In the Central Pacific, Marine and navy planes attacked Yap, the Palaus, Wake and the Marshalls and for to the north, navy search planes attacked trawlers and fishing craft off Kokutan Cape, Shimushu Island, in the northern Kuriles.

Bloody Battle on Okinawa.

Guam, May 16 (A. P.).—United States Marines battled furiously on the edge of Naha, capital of Okinawa Island, today after retaking ground lost in the bloodiest Jap counter-attack of the offensive.

[A British broadcast of a Reuters dispatch heard by CBS in New York said Naha had fallen to the Americans. There was no confirmation from American headquarters.]

[Apparently trying to soften the blow of approaching defeat on Okinawa, the Jap Domei news agency announced bitterly today that defenders of Naha, island capital, were facing overwhelming odds. American troops, said the radio dispatch monitored by the FCC, are being continuously reinforced.]

American Losses High.

The Jap launched their counter-attack about midnight Monday after a heavy artillery barrage, said Al Dopking, Associated Press correspondent. At dawn one Twenty-second Marine Regiment officer said, "We've been fighting like maniacs since midnight." Before the battle was over one American company had only two men left out of 240. Another company had only eight survivors.

"We don't know how many men we have had wounded," an officer said. "We couldn't even take time to take their names."

The favorite Jap battle trick of infiltration also was used in the savage, all-out enemy attack. At one command post thirteen Japs were killed trying to slip through the lines. Pfc. Odell Griffith of Pensacola, Fla., a Marine combat correspondent, told of this incident.

"I figured it would be a quiet night and dug in. Along about midnight I woke up to find Japs crawling within ten feet of me. I flattened out on the ground. Pfc. Howard T. Englhard was sitting at a switchboard when he turned and saw a Jap charging him. Englhard shot him just in time."

Corpsman George W. Perrault of Evanston, Ill., heard some one yell, "Corpsman." He rushed to help, and saw four Japs on the ground, apparently dead. Perrault thought he saw the eyes of one flicker as a flare went up. He turned back for a second look and saw the Jap reach for a grenade. Unarmed, Perrault knocked the enemy soldier out with a metal flask filled with plasma.

Cooks and Bakers in Action.

As the Jap attack grew Marine cooks, bakers and other rear echelon troops were trown into the battle. Hand grenades flew about like baseballs and the dead were strewn on both sides of the valley.

It was perhaps the most determined enemy attack of the Okinawa campaign and the Jap soldiers for a time held the upper hand. Then the Twenty-second—veterans of Eniwetok and Orote Peninsula—absorbed the shock and literally made a step-by-step advance. At least 400 enemy dead were counted by noon.

American headquarters said the Marines not only beat back the Japanese but also drove the enemy into the interior of Takamotoji town with heavy losses.

Brig.-Gen. William T. Clement of Richmond, Va., assistant commander of the Sixth Marine Division, of which the Twenty-second is a part, said: "We are well bled but we'll crush those damned buzzards before it's over."

By afternoon following the night assault the Marines had regained lost ground, but fighting still was furious around Sugar Loaf Hill, a strategic mound guarding approaches to Naha, the capital city.

The counter-attack was a full scale attempt by the enemy to turn the tide of the campaign, in the opinion of one officer.

"We've killed so damned many of them we know they are throwing a full-scale blow at us," he said.

Okinawa ground action was highlighted by the seizure, after five days of hard fighting, of strategic 'Chocolate Drop' Hill in the central sector by the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division. The promontory provides the doughboys with a valuable observation point.

Artillery Duel Fierce, Too.

The artillery duel has become more or less a contest of observation, Dopking reported. Both the Japanese and American observers hold good positions and they take turns looking down each other's throats. This duel is far from one-sided. Lieut.-Col. Alonzo C. Hyde of Los Angeles, Cal., a field artillery battalion commander, minced no words about that.

"The Japs are the best knee mortar fighters in the business," he said. "And believe me, we have learned that the hard way. The other day we brought one Long Tom up here, and the Japs spotted it the first time we fired. They kicked hell out of it."

At times Hyde's artillers throws as much as 360 rounds from two guns in two and a half hours.

"The boys are really earning their money on Okinawa these days."

Yanks Use Big Howitzer.

Eight inch howitzers are being used by the Yanks for the first time in the Pacific war. Capt. David L. Jackson of Columbus, O., an artillery observer, said the eight inch shells, weighing 200 pounds, literally bury the enemy alive. The Japs are using shells charged with phosphorous as a harassing factor. The white smoke billows over supply lines winding up mountain roads at night.

The Japs again made an abortive counter-landing attempt near hard-won Machinato Airfield behind Sixth Marine Division lines. Naval gunfire smashed the landing boats. A Jap attempt to drive the Ninety-sixth Infantry Division off Conical Hill was repulsed.

In addition to aircraft and air installations' damage, the carrier planes destroyed or seriously damaged an oil train, four locomotives, a railroad station, a chemical plant and a number of large buildings. No large ships were found and pilots had to content themselves with two motor boats and two luggers sunk, and a repair ship, seven torpedo boats, four luggers, a small cargo ship, four small craft and a tug damaged.

Continuing their search into Korean waters, Okinawa-based patrol bombers damaged a small freighter-transport and two small cargo ships.

SHURI IS MYSTERY TO OKINAWA YANKS

Okinawa, May 16 (A. P.).—Shuri, one of the objectives of American soldiers and Marines in the fierce fighting on southern Okinawa, is a word of mystery on this island.

A sign along the road says "Shuri, two miles," but it may take days for the Yanks of the American Tenth Army to get there. The Jap opposition to the American advance has been most bitter.

No Americans—at least none on this island—have ever been inside Shuri. It is supposed to be an ancient castle built by a Jap of royal blood who was kicked out of his homeland and came to Okinawa to set himself up as a sort of king.

Flyers who have scouted this mysterious Shuri castle report they saw a moat around it. Many artillery and naval shells merely bounce off its aged walls, so naval gunners try to put their shots in the castle's apertures.

Most Okinawans never have seen the castle, since the natives of the island travel little. They are content to stay close to their own tiny, tile-roofed wooden homes.

To American troops Shuri castle is more important than the capital city of Naha, since it represents the heart of the Jap death stand. Once the defense of Shuri is broken, most top-ranking officers here believed Jap organized resistance will be broken, despite the rough terrain to the south.

Navy Seaplanes' Ship Bag Big

Advanced United States Naval Air Base, Ryukyus, May 15 (AP)—Navy search bombers flying from this recently established base near Okinawa have struck into Japan's "private waters"—the East China and Yellow Seas and the Sea of Japan—to sink or damage more than 140,000 tons of enemy shipping in the last three weeks.

Fleet Air Wing One describes this, its part in the Okinawa campaign, as the greatest seaplane operation of record.

Said Commander Alexander Heyward, Jr., of Camden, S.C., the Wing's chief of staff: "Our search planes operating from this part of the Ryukyus have sunk or damaged considerably more than 140,000 tons of Japanese shipping, which is a very high per cent of the empire's estimated building program for a year." Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz officially credited the Wing with sinking 71,900 tons and damaging 70,150 tons through May 13.)

Mariners Take Part

"This was done by a few four-engine Privateers and such few twin engine PBM Mariners as could be spared from local patrol duty."

Lieut. Com. Ben Griffith, Wing staff officer, added:

"This Okinawa assignment is the biggest seaplane operation ever attempted anywhere, any time. It's the only one to my knowledge in which the nearest shore facilities are 1,200 miles away and which is supported entirely by seaplane tenders. There are no shore facilities at this base whatever—this is a mobile war."

"In the Okinawa operation patrol bombers for the first time have been near swarms of Jap aircraft, and for the first time they have been finding an exciting wealth of targets—more shipping targets than they can handle. As a result our pilots are forever tearing off after Jap planes and have to be reminded strongly to watch for submarines or continue whatever other regular patrol duty they are one."

FIGHTING RAGES IN PHILIPPINES

Trapped Japanese Being Slowly Routed on Mindanao Fronts.

MANILA, Thursday, May 17—(AP) Trapped Japanese continued to fight savagely Tuesday on two of three Mindanao fronts but doughboys slowly were rooting them out of intrenched positions.

The veteran 24th Infantry Division was locked in close combat with a major force north of Davao. It repulsed another heavy counter-attack.

The 31st Division, fighting northward on Sayre highway in central Mindanao, pushed within eight miles of the Valencia airbases. Less than 60 miles to the north, the 40th Division was meeting strong resistance below captured Del Monte air center [illegible] only slight progress.

Destroy 6 Torpedo Boats

PT boats, crossing Davao gulf in daylight Tuesday, destroyed six 70-foot Japanese torpedo boats and one barge, fired four fuel and ammunition dumps and knocked out a pillbox at a small enemy naval base on Pisco Point.

Earlier the speedy PT boats destroyed a Japanese marine railway at Mapanga Bay in Davao gulf.

A Marine divebomber knocked out a Japanese naval gun, one of

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several which have been harassing the 24th.

A shore to shore operation, in which Dutch troops landed on the southernmost tip of Tarakan island, off northeast Borneo, also was announced. Activity in other sectors on oil-rich Tarakan were limited.

Navy Supports Advance

On Luzon, the American First Cavalry Division pushed north along the east coast to within three miles of the port of Lampon, an enemy seaplane anchorage south of Infanta. Light naval units supported the advance, bombarding enemy shore concentrations near the port.

East of Manila, units of the 43rd Division near the Ipo Dam were reported "pressing in from all sides on the enemy's isolated forces."

Medium, attack and fighter bombers continued their raids on Nipponese communications and defenses in the Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon, dropping more than 150 tons of bombs.

Blast Airdromes

In support of the Tarakan invasion, heavy, medium and fighter bombers expended 125 tons of explosives. They blasted airdromes at Balikpapan, the great oil refining center on Borneo, and at Jesselton, Kudat and Elntulu. Thousand-pound missiles left great holes in runways, destroyed buildings and started fires. Air patrols sank six small enemy ships.

The communique reported night harassing attacks on Formosa, followed by day raids in which 145 tons of bombs were cascaded on enemy installations. Large fires and explosions were observed in the target areas, which included fuel storage, airdrome repair shops and an alcohol plant.

fortifying hill positions.

90 Per Cent Liberated

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in today's communiqué that 90 per cent of Mindanao, second largest island in the Philippines, had been liberated. He also said 95 per cent of the population, probably exceeding 400,000, was freed from Japanese domination.

But the Japanese salient west of Davao resisted fiercely. Their retreat cut off, the Nipponese resorted to suicide attacks.

Yanks and Japs fought with bayonets and knives, slugged with helmets and grappled like wrestlers. Some combatants rolled into a river, where at least two Yanks held the heads of adversaries under water until they were drowned.

Five times in one night a group of crazed Japs—seventy-five at the start—rushed a vehicle concentration. After the last charge only a dazed handful was left to flee into the hills. One Jap ran beneath a Cub plane in the center of an American position and blew up himself and the plane. Another, wearing a girdle of dynamite, was detonated by carbine and pistol fire. Even land mines, disarmed by Yanks, were recaptured, reset and replanted by Japs who stole through American lines.

Fortieth Division Gains.

To the northwest Fortieth Division Infantry attacked an enemy force in the Mangima River area east of captured Del Monte air center. The division is driving south along the nine-foot wide graveled Sayre Highway toward the Thirty-first Division, about sixty miles away. The Thirty-first won an airfield one mile north of Maramag. Between the two columns Japs are using 90-millimeter dual purpose anti-aircraft guns salvaged from Del Monte.

On Luzon the Forty-third Division pressed to within 400 yards of Ipo Dam east of Manila, source of one-third of the capital city's water. A ring almost is closed around a strong enemy force in the area.

In north Luzon the Thirty-second Division destroyed twenty more enemy cave defenses in its drive toward Imugan town beyond newly won Balete Pass. Four miles beyond Imugan lies the road junction of Santa Fe.

Australians Push on.

The First Cavalry Division drove across the south Luzon coast to Dinangonan on the east shore, a section previously untouched by Yank troops. They were advancing north on Infanta, supported by light naval units.

Australian and Dutch troops on Tarakan Island off the Borneo coast were pushing the Japs into the hills. Supported by air and naval units, they successfully attacked an enemy position overlooking the Pamoesian oilfields. On northeast New Guinea, Australians cleared the northern portion of the Sauri villages.

Planes harassed transportation lines, airfields, shipyards and other war installations from Formosa to the tip of French Indo-China and in the Dutch East Indies. They hit ten bridges, five locomotives, seven freighters, a number of coastal craft and fired several planes.

Gen. Kreber Back in Action.

Manila, May 16 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Leo M. Kreber of Columbus, Ohio, artillery commander for the Thirty-seventh Division, returned to duty this week almost a month after he was injured on the Baguio battlefront of northern Luzon Island. Japanese shell fragments struck Kreber in the right arm April 17.

Regiment Fought 100 Days

MANILA, May 16 (AP)—In one of the longest periods of continuous fighting in the Southwest Pacific theatre, the Twentieth Regiment of the Sixth Division fought 100 consecutive days before it was relieved. The regiment landed on Lingayen Gulf of Luzon island and fought southward to the Shimbu line east of Manila, where it was relieved late in April.

The Twentieth was credited with killing more than 4,000 Japanese and destroying fifty-two tanks. Other elements of the Sixth Division fought a comparable length of time.

The regiment, some units of which are back in action, is commanded by Col. Henry A. Mucci of Bridgeport, Conn., who led the Sixth Rangers in the rescue of Bataan and Corregidor heroes from the Cabanatuan prison camp.

Battle On Mindanao Is Mounting In Fury

MAY 17 1945

SCHOLER

Manila, May 16 (AP)—Trapped Japanese troops fought a savage hand-to-hand battle today with Americans of the 24th Infantry west of Davao City on Mindanao.

Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff's battle-seasoned veterans attacked with knives, bayonets and even flailing fists as the struggle mounted in savage fury. The battle raged in twelve-foot cogon grass in foothills between the Talomo and Davao rivers.

To the northwest, the 31st and 40th Infantry Divisions were clamping a pincer on a large enemy garrison in Bukidnon province, where the bulk of an estimated 50,000 Mindanao Japanese were believed

WAR-CRIMES PARLEY NEAR

D. PITKIN

MAY 17 1945

International Conference To Begin May 31 In London

London, May 16 (AP)—Amid rising criticism of the "coddling" of German prisoners of war and demands for a speedy trial for top-flight Nazi war criminals, the United Nations War Crimes Commission announced today that an international conference on German war crimes would begin in London, May 31.

The commission also announced that it had arranged for "certain governments" to send investigating officers into Germany to help military authorities gather evidence of war crimes there.

In Paris, supreme headquarters said ten-man teams from the war-crimes branch of the European theater judge advocate section were conducting widespread investigation of crimes committed by the Nazis against Allied military personnel as well as civilians.

New Chance of Escape

The teams, supreme headquarters said, went into operation more than a month ago under the direction of Brig. Gen. E. Betts and evidence of atrocities and violations of the Geneva convention which they are gathering will be used in the trials of indicted German war criminals.

The commission said that "new opportunities for detecting war crimes and identifying their perpetrators" had been provided by "the liberation of occupied countries, establishment of military control in Germany, the overrunning of concentration camps and repatriation of Allied workers."

The conference, the commission announcement said, "will enable the commission to discuss with the national officers the best methods for promoting mutual aid between the offices and closer contact between them and the commission."

By Local Authorities

In Commons today Prime Minister Churchill declared he had no information as to the whereabouts of the Gestapo chieftain, Heinrich Himmler, but said "I expect he will turn up somewhere in this world or the next and will be dealt with by appropriate local authorities."

The British Minister of State, Richard Law, said he hoped Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, now a prisoner of the American 7th Army, would be hanged.

Law described the German people as "not only an incredibly silly people but a dangerously silly people."

"They are cruel people," he said, "Belsen, and Buchenwald (concentration camps) are not propaganda . . . and unfortunately they are not isolated cases."

Clamor against the Allied treatment of German war criminals continued in the British press with the *News Chronicle* declaring that "public indignation is now hardening into public consternation."

Another Frameup

"Remembering Darlan, remembering Badoglio," the editorial said, "the people are asking can it indeed be that the Allied authorities are preparing another and even more cynical frameup."

The *News Chronicle* said Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's rebuke to officers treating the Germans as "friendly enemies" had not ended the tolerance shown to the defeated Nazis.

The *Daily Mirror* complained about the "coddling" of Willy Messerschmitt, once Germany's top plane designer, who was brought to London four weeks ago to make his technical knowledge available to the Allies.

"He is having a grand time in London—at British taxpayers' expense," the *Mirror* said.

Himmler Aide Taken

The editorial also complained about the treatment afforded *Luftwaffe* Field Marshal von Milch and *Panzer* General Hasso Eccard von Manteuffel in the British-controlled prison camp at Lueneberg, Germany.

The *News Chronicle* reported in a dispatch from the 3d Army front that Col. Gen. Ernst V. Kaltenbrunner, successor to the assassinated Reinhard Heydrich and Himmler's No. 1 agent, had been captured.

Conference to Take Up Nazi War Crimes May 31 in London

United Nations Commission Will Send Investigators Into Germany to Help Army Get Evidence.

MAY 17 1945

London, May 16 (A. P.).—An international conference on German war crimes will start in London May 31 it was announced today by the United Nations War Crimes Commission. The commission also announced that it had arranged for certain European governments to send investigation officers into Germany to help military authorities gather evidence of war crimes there.

The text of the announcement follows:

"As a result of the invitation addressed by military authorities in Germany to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, the commission has arranged for certain European governments to send war crimes investigation officers to Germany. It will be the duty of these officers to assist military authorities in collecting evidence of war crimes in concentration camps as well as elsewhere in Germany.

"The commission has invited representatives of national war crimes offices of the member governments to send representatives to a conference in London which is to begin May 31. The function of these offices is to investigate war crimes committed within their national territories or against their nationals and submit evidence of such crimes to the commission.

"The liberation of occupied countries, establishment of military control in Germany, the overrunning of concentration camps and repatriation of Allied workers are providing wholly new opportunities for the detection of war crimes and identifying their perpetrators.

"The conference will enable the commission to discuss with the national ofices teh best methods for promoting mutual aid between the offices and closer contact between them and the commission."

PLAN TO PERMIT GERMANS TO RUN OWN GOVERNMENT

Idea Subject to Allied Direction; Churchill-Eisenhower Confer on Matter.

By ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, May 16—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill, after a conference with General Eisenhower, told the House of Commons today that the Allies intended to permit the Germans to administer their own country "in obedience to Allied directions."

Churchill appeared in Commons amid demands from many quarters for Allied disclosure of the exact role being performed by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and his followers.

"I am not sure whether any machinery of government, whether central or regional, can be said to exist at present in Germany and in any case I should prefer in replying to this question to speak of administration rather than government," said the Prime Minister without mentioning Doenitz directly.

"In general, it is our aim that the Germans should administer their

country in obedience to Allied directions. We have no intention of undertaking the burden of administering Germany ourselves."

There was no official disclosure of the subject of the Churchill-Eisenhower conference which also was attended by Field Marshal Montgomery and Gen. Omar Bradley. London political quarters suggested the meeting was designed to work out some of the immediate problems arising from Germany's surrender.

War Prisoner Problem

Among them were believed to be the questions of the disposition of prisoners of war, transportation home of missions of displaced persons and the custody of Nazis listed as war criminals by more than one nation.

The conference between Churchill and Eisenhower—the first since the end of the war in Europe—came as major long range issues piled up for consideration at the meeting expected soon between Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Truman.

Facing action by the Big Three are more than 30 territorial disputes, the still deadlocked Polish issue and the setting up of machinery for the trial of war criminals.

The previous disposition of the major powers was to postpone settlement of territorial squabbles until the general peace conference. In some quarters, especially among the smaller nations, belief has developed that it might be better to eliminate them more speedily.

With the probability that Germany will be the chief country involved in the territorial realignment of Europe spokesmen for the small countries argue that it would be better to hasten the settlement of the minority problems and speed up the necessary economic readjustments.

Delay Polish Problem

An attempt to reach an agreement on Poland has definitely been laid aside until the next meeting of the heads of the Big Powers.

Meanwhile the question of method for trial of major war criminals has been left up in the air despite editorial suggestions here and in the United States and official demands from Moscow that they be brought to speedy justice.

In Commons British Foreign Under-Secretary George Hall said there were still more problems to be ironed out among the major powers as to the occupation zones in Austria and Germany and that "some aspects of the matter are still under consideration by the Allied governments concerned."

Allies Plan Only To Supervise Reich Rule

MAY 17 1945

HAWKINS

London, May 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill declared today that in general it was the Allied intention that "the Germans should administer their country in obedience to Allied direction."

The Allies have "no intention of undertaking the burden of administering Germany ourselves," Churchill asserted.

He appeared before Commons against a background of demands voiced in many quarters for the Allies to disclose the exact role of the regime of Grand Karl Doenitz. But the Prime Minister made no direct mention of Doenitz.

Speaks Cautiously

Weighing his words carefully, Churchill said he wanted time to cast the form of his reply before answering one member's question as to what was "the authority which purported to broadcast from Flensburg in the name of the Government alleged to be led by Admiral Doenitz."

"I am not sure whether any machinery of government, whether central or regional, can be said to exist at present in Germany, and in any case I should prefer in replying to this question to speak of administration rather than government," Churchill said.

Aims In General

"In general, it is our aim that the Germans should administer their country in obedience to Allied directions. We have no intention of undertaking the burden of administering Germany ourselves."

Some of the British press wrote of the meeting as relating directly with the administering of Germany, dealing with war criminals, and handling displaced persons.

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris yesterday said a clarification of the status of the Doenitz Government was believed imminent, but that meanwhile there was no tendency at Supreme Allied Headquarters to regard the Flensburg group as anything more than an instrument of surrender.

Ship Allied Headquarters

An AP correspondent who went to Flensburg said the German liner Patria docked there, was the headquarters of an Allied mission in contact with Doenitz.

Foreign Under Secretary George Hall told the House that the major powers still have some matters to iron out as to occupation zones in Germany and Austria.

Pressed to outline the zones, specifically how Berlin and Vienna are to be controlled, Hall declined.

"Some aspects of the matter are still under consideration by the Allied governments concerned," he explained.

When one member contended the zones of demarcation could easily have been settled a year ago, Hall replied that "the hostilities have only just come to an end and troops are still necessarily in their operational positions and cannot take up zones."

Laborite Unanswered

Laborite Moelwyn Hughes suggested the zones were drawn up some time ago, but that the actual physical occupation did not coincide with those zones and "no adjustment to coincide with them has been made."

Hall made no reply.

Earlier, some members expressed concern whether a decision had been reached regarding the future of the Dodecanese Islands, which were under Italian control before the war.

The Greek Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, was reported to have planted the Greek flag on Rhodes during a recent visit to congratulate residents of that island upon its liberation.

Hall said the Regent had visited Rhodes after obtaining permission and that "the future status of the island must be held over for the peace settlement."

Two members of Parliament said today they would seek to question the Prime Minister further tomorrow on the status of the regime of Doenitz and his Nazi associates.

The London *News Chronicle* headlined a Page 1 story with the query: "Why Is the Flensburg Group Still Tolerated?"

The *News Chronicle* asserted that General Eisenhower's rebuke to high ranking officers for treating the Germans as "friendly enemies" had not ended the tolerance shown to defeated Nazis. Other British newspapers carried similar protests.

To Ask If He's Arrested

Hugh Lawson, Commonwealth party member of Commons, said he would ask Churchill tomorrow "if Admiral Doenitz is to be tried as a war criminal and if he has yet been arrested."

Dr. Edith Summerskill, a Laborite, said she would ask "why well-known war criminals such as Goering are given superior accommodation and treatment to that enjoyed by prisoners of war."

The *Daily Mirror* declared that Willy Messerschmitt, once Germany's top airplane designer, "is having a grand time in London—at the British taxpayers' expense." The *Mirror* said he was brought to London four weeks ago to make his technical knowledge available to British authorities.

"He has a luxury flat in St. John's Woods," it added. "He gets free seats at West End shows and a car when he wants it."

Broadcasts Attacked

The Laborite *Daily Herald* joined the *News Chronicle* in attacking radio broadcasts and statements by Count Lutz Schwerin-Krosigk, "Foreign Minister" in the Doenitz regime.

"These suggest that the new Führer and his new Government will be recognized by the Allies and entrusted with the administration of postwar Germany under Allied control," the newspaper said.

The Communist *Daily Worker* asserted "Doenitz and his Werewolves are working according to plan," and demanded clarification of the admiral's status.

Clay Says Allies Plan Military Reich Rule

London, May 16 (AP)—An international conference on German war crimes will start in London May 31, it was announced today by the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May 16 (AP)—The Allies do not recognize the Doenitz regime as the constitutional government of Germany and are planning a long, strict military occupation of the Reich, it was made plain here today.

Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, General Eisenhower's deputy for the occupation of Germany, said the American aims were to smash all vestiges of Nazism and Germany's war-making potential, and to see that all war criminals are caught and punished.

No "Puppet Government"

Supreme headquarters said formally of the Germans who succeeded the Hitler régime just before the unconditional surrender:

"Admiral Doenitz and certain other selected Germans are being used temporarily to carry out duties in connection with the feeding, disarmament and medical care of German armed forces. These German officials are full controlled and are there solely to carry out instructions of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

[In London, Prime Minister Churchill said that in general it was the Allied intention that "the Germans should administer their country in obedience to Allied direction." He said the Allies have "no intention of undertaking the burden of administering Germany ourselves." There was no immediate explanation of the apparent divergences of views by the British leader and officers at SHAEF.]

No "Puppet Government"

Sources at supreme headquarters said the German high command will be dissolved and that there would be no national puppet government for the present. Such German administration as there is will be on a very low level, it was said.

Clay said accused war criminals such as Goering were being gathered in prison areas where they would be less comfortable. [A Reuter dispatch quoted Clay as saying Doenitz also was being held as a prisoner of war.] German offenders will be used as laborers in rebuilding devastated European areas. He said food would be scarce in Germany this winter but that none would be imported unless starvation conditions exist. He also stated that exact zones of American, Russian, British and French occupation areas probably would be announced within a few days.

Schools to Reopen.

Brig.-Gen. Frank J. McSherry of the SHAEF Military Government section said that the first four grades of German schools would be reopened and that textbooks purged of militarism, were being printed.

Doesn't Mean Recognition

Ambassador Robert Murphy, political adviser to General Eisenhower, said the use of Doenitz and others in no way meant a recognition of the "Flensburg group" as the Government of Germany.

Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, so far as the Allies are concerned, does not exist officially as Doenitz's foreign minister.

His recent broadcast was wholly unauthorized and made before the Allies seized the radio station and there will be no repetition of such propaganda, the Ambassador said.

Military Government

General Clay declared that "the Allied government in Germany is going to be military and the Germans are going to know it's military."

"The United States is going to stay in Germany in all probability for a long time," General Clay said.

He explained carefully that SHAEF is still operative and that he was speaking for the United States group council which will take over after SHAEF finishes.

Clay was the main speaker in one of the longest and most detailed press conferences ever given at SHAEF. Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, chief of staff of the military government section of SHAEF, and Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, chief of the publicity and psychological warfare division of SHAEF, answered specific questions.

High Spots Brought Out

These high spots came out of the half-hour meeting:

It will be Allied policy to turn over to any Allied government anyone wanted by that government as a war criminal.

Four grades of German schools will be reopened with text books purged of militarism being used.

German civilian machinery will be established only on a very low civil-service level to keep essential functions going.

The only industries being re-established in Germany are those essential for relief problems and transport needed by the military.

Replying to questions on displaced persons, Clay said that under the present policy plans were being worked out to exchange all displaced persons. He added that displaced persons such as Poles who might not want to go home would stay where they were. He added that it is possible that these zones would come under Russian occupation and that they would be absorbed anyway.

Eisenhower's deputy, in a long discussion of the possible conflicts in policy in the zones of Germany occupied by the Americans, Russians, British and French, said:

"More important than just the occupation of Germany is whether the four nations can stand together to punish Germany. If they cannot, what hope is there for the United Nations? We will have to give and take and probably do lots of things that the people of the United States may not like."

Long-Range Program

General Clay said long-range plans for the regeneration of the German people were being formulated.

He conceded that some Nazis were in power under the military government and explained that their purging would be a long and continuous process and would go on "until completely finished."

In reply to assertations that only on the war-criminal list such as Reichsmarshal Goering and others were living in luxury, the General said that on General Eisenhower's orders, these are now being gathered into prison areas where they will be much less comfortable. He said there would be an announcement on this in a few days.

Trials Soon As Possible

Clay said the hope was to start the trial of war criminals as soon as possible.

In explaining what is to be done about assigning prisoners to help rebuild war-damaged areas, Clay said the policy would be laid down by the tripower reparations commission in Moscow and executed in the American-occupied zone by the reparations department under his command.

CLAY APPOINTS KEY OFFICIALS

Reich Control Commission Assistants Named.

Paris, May 16 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy military governor for Germany, announced today these key officials who will help carry out the United States' control policies in Germany.:

Assistant Deputy Military Governor, Brig.-Gen. Cornelius W. Wichershaw, who has been acting deputy of the United States Group Control Council; Adviser to the Deputy Military Governor, Lewis W. Douglas, former Arizona Congressman and director of the budget in 1933-34; Naval Division, Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, who was commander of United States naval forces in the South Pacific from June, 1942, to March, 1943.

Air Division, Major-Gen. Robert W. Harper, former assistant chief of the air staff for operations and training; Political Division, Ambassador Robert Murphy, who has been Gen. Eisenhower's diplomatic and political adviser since before the invasion of North Africa; Internal Affairs Communications Division, Major-Gen. Oliver P. Echols,

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former assistant chief of air staff materiel and service; Transport Division, Brig.-Gen John A. Appleton, Gen. Eisenhower's adviser on the operation of military railway services; Economics Division, Brig.-Gen. William H. Draper, chief of the Army service forces contract termination branch, readjustment division.

Gen. Clay also announced the appointment of Joseph B. Keenan, Washington, D. C., deputy chief of the War Production Board, as deputy director of the man-power division, and John Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I., member of the advisory committee of the Federal Works Project, as special adviser to Gen. Clay on monuments and fine arts.

NAZIS RENEGED ON AIR SMASH

Goering's Pilots Got Cold Feet, So His Plan Failed

London, May 16 (AP)—At one of the most crucial stages of the war last winter, the Germans planned a desperate aerial battle in hopes of knocking the American air force out in one blow, but it never was fought because Nazi pilots refused to go through with it.

It was to have been the greatest air battle of all time involving 5,000 planes. The Nazi high command, which hatched the do-or-die plan, set a quota of between 750 and 1,000 American planes to be shot down—at least 500 bombers and 250 fighters.

The purpose was to stop the great armadas of the United States 8th Air Force precision bombers from their daily hammering of German railroads and oil refineries.

Details Pieced Together

Details of the scheme have been pieced together today from various authoritative documents and interrogation of high-ranking German air force officers.

At a press conference last week, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who has just relinquished command of the 8th Air Force, said Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering warned his *Luftwaffe* pilots that "unless you bring down at least 500 Flying Fortresses you will go to the trenches."

Goering was to have thrown every available combat fighter—probably about 3,000—into the sky at once in the final great gamble. For weeks prior to the day set, German pilots were ordered to cut their normal operations in half to conserve gasoline.

Nazis Figured O nSurprise

All serviceable fighter planes were moved to convenient bases in northern Germany. They were to strike in mass formation as the American bomber and fighter fleet crossed into Germany south of Bremen.

Surprise was counted upon as a big factor. The Nazis hoped to catch the American fleet as it was splitting up into small forces for attacks on various objectives and to charge in from all sides, firing rockets, cannons and machine guns.

Planes equipped with special ramming "knives" on the wings also were to be used by suicide squadrons.

Nazi Pilots Got Cold Feet

Pilots were given special training in the tactics to be used, but as the time approached they began to get cold feet. Many of them had tangled at close range with Flying Fortresses and Liberators and their fighter escort before. They were not eager to do it again.

German pilots had never learned to fight in formation like the Americans, with the result that they were knocked off in large numbers every time they tried it. All this, in addition to continued heavy losses on days when the *Luftwaffe* did accept battle, plus frequent bitter arguments among German staff officers, caused the morale of Nazi pilots to drop to an all-time low.

Several pilots reportedly were court-martialed for refusing to obey orders. There no longer appeared to be any unified command, and less and less interest was shown in the scheme for the big battle.

As a result, the date was postponed three times. Some outfits returned to their old bases. Finally, the *Luftwaffe* chiefs lost their nerve and abandoned the plan altogether.

Pershing Tanks A Match For Nazis' Best

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May 16 (AP) — A partial test of the new General Pershing tanks in the closing stages of the war apparently showed the latest American armored heavyweight was capable of dealing with German Tigers and Panthers.

By the time the 45-ton Pershings entered the battle in any quantity, German armor had been so mauled by enemy forces that it was unable to put up any great resistance.

But in small engagements, road tests and gun power, the Pershing showed it was the best tank the United States or Britain has put in battle.

Japanese Armor Poorer

Most Allied and many German military men express contempt for Japanese armored vehicles and do not expect the Japanese to produce anything capable of matching the older Sherman, let alone the Pershing.

It is unlikely, however, that the American heavyweight will go into action in the Pacific on any large scale until there is plenty of land room. The Pershing's weight offers problems in amphibious landings.

Gun Power Liked

Two of the better features of the Pershing, according to American tankmen, have been road performance and the hitting power of its new 90-mm. gun.

The Pershing has answered the plea of such veteran tank fighters as those of the 2d Armored Division, who said: "Give us a gun and we will carry it around on a truck."

The 90-mm. gun in one engagement ripped off the turret of a 60-ton King Tiger in one shot. Near Wollersheim a shell ripped through eight houses.

Wide Tracks Helpful

The new wide tracks helped in muddy terrain, although there was not a full chance to test the Pershing on this score.

The 2d Armored Division, which established a new record with a 57-mile daylight-to-dark dash to the Elbe, found the Pershings could keep up with a minimum of breakdowns with the supposedly higher road performance of the Shermans.

The 9th Armored Division, which took the Remagen bridgehead, also found the Pershings outstanding.

"Hardly Felt A Jar"

Harold V. Boyle of the Associated Press quoted Corporal Kenneth Gleason, of Merril, Wis., who was in a Pershing when it was hit by a high velocity shell, as saying: "We hardly felt a jar. The thing dented our armor a little, but that was all."

The only major criticism tankmen had of the Pershing was directed at the powder, rather than the tank itself. They said there was too much flash and smoke from the 90-mm. which blinded them and pointed out their position to the enemy.

LAST OF NAZI NAVY LISTED

Feeble State Of German Fleet Is Described

London, May 16 (AP)—The feeble state to which Germany's Navy had been reduced by Allied sea and air attacks was disclosed today by the Admiralty's report on disposition and condition of ships taken into Allied custody since the Nazi surrender.

The official summary of ships now in Allied hands in various ports showed:

Two battleships (one sunk, the other scuttled).

One pocket battleship (sunk).

One battle cruiser (sunk).

One aircraft carrier (damaged.)

Seven cruisers (only two of them still effective).

Twenty-four destroyers.

Twelve torpedo boats.

Approximately 1,200 smaller craft.

Many craft were sunk or damaged in ports which took terrific poundings from fleets of bombers.

Where Rest Are

Here is where the remaining main naval units are and the condition they are in:

KIEL—Eight-inch cruiser Admiral Hipper and 6-inch cruiser Emden, both stranded. Elevel destroyers.

COPENHAGEN—Eight-inch cruiser Prinz Eugen and 6-inch cruiser Nuernberg, both effective. Three destroyers, two topedo boats.

WILHELMSHAVEN—Six-inch cruiser Koeln, lying on bottom. One torpedo boat.

AABENRAA — Six-inch cruiser Leipzig, damaged.

SWINEMUENDE—12,000-ton pocket battleship Leutzow, lying on bottoh, and the old 13,000-ton battleship Schlesien, sunk.

STETTIN—25,000-ton aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin, incomplete and damaged.

GYDNIA—26,000-ton battle cruiser Gneisenau, sunk as a blockship. Old 13,000-ton batleship Scheswig-Holstein, scuttled or used as a block-ship.

KOENIGSBERG—Eight-inch cruiser Seydlitz, blown up.

In addition, the Admiralty said, about ten more destroyers and nine torpedo boats, as well as approximately 1,200 small craft were scattered in various ports. Thase small vessels include E-boast and R-boats, minesweepers, speerbrechers, escort vessels, landing craft and trawlers.

A Moscow radio commentator declared today that Nazi bigwigs in Allied custody "are spreading propaganda whose purpose is to break the unity among the three great Powers that defeated Hitler's army." Reichsmarshal Goering and Field Marshals von Rundstedt and Kesselring were referred to specifically as "disciples of Goebbels."

The commentator charged that American and British correspondents have been "only too eager to take down and disseminate whatever stuff" Marshal Goering, Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, Nazi commander in Norway, or Karl Hermann Frank, German "Protector" of Bohemia-Moravia, wanted to be disseminated. Analysis of the statements by the captured Nazis, the commentator said, "shows that there's system in what they're doing with a stock of deliberate falsehoods; Kesselring speaks about how absurd it was for two Germanic races to fight each other, while Rundstedt proceeds to develop the utterly false and poisonous theory that Germany's defeat was not the fault of the army, but of the country's political leadership alone."

A dispatch from Augsburg said that a ban had been placed upon press conferences for German prisoners unless specific permission is granted by Supreme Allied Headquarters.

Britain May Free 750,000 Veterans

London, May 16 (AP)—Reallocation of Britain's manpower may permit release of 750,000 men from the armed forces before the end of the year, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today.

Announcing inauguration of the program which he cautioned was not a "demobilization" scheme, Bevin said the country no longer will call men over 30 for military service, and women will not be called for the auxiliary services.

Controls To Continue

Job controls will continue to hold all covered workers to their tasks and transfers can be made only with Government permission unless the worker is a man over 65 or a woman over 50. Bevin said, however, that only in rare cases would women who have reached the age of 50 be forced to continue working.

The Government has exempted from the factory draft women—either married or single — with household responsibilities and married women whose husbands are eligible for discharge from the armed forces.

Still Period Cut

A "standstill period" originally intended to last for three months after V-E day, Bevin said, has been reduced to six weeks.

"Our programs have, of course, taken account for a long time of the needs of the Japanese war," Bevin said. "We don't know precisely what our future commitments will be. We will do nothing to prevent our full weight being brought to bear on Japan and we will have to maintain our forces in Europe for some time."

Bevin said that most of the discharges would be from the army because special responsibilities in the Far East would be shouldered by the navy and RAF.

Britain May Cut Army 750,000, Bevin Says

London, May 16 (AP) — Britain hopes to be able to release 750,000 from the armed forces before the end of the year, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced today in presenting a broad "manpower reallocation" program to Commons.

Releases will start June 18, Bevin said.

He cautioned against calling the program a "demobilization" scheme, declaring it was merely a beginning of a reallocation of manpower in this country, which has been one of the most heavily mobilized in the world.

Bevin announced relaxations in the National Service Act whereby men over 30 would be exempt from the armed forces, and women no longer would be called up for auxiliary services.

Cites Jap War Needs

"Our programs," Bevin said, "have, of course, taken account for a long time of the needs of the Japanese war. It has been necessary to make continuous scrutiny over the past two years of our probable Japanese war requirements after the German war ended in relation to the changing background."

While expressing hope that 750,000 troops could be discharged this year Bevin said: "We don't know precisely what our future commitments will be.

"We will do nothing to prevent our full weight being brought to bear on Japan," he said, "and we will have to maintain our forces in Europe for some time."

ECONOMIC WAR WARNING GIVEN

Two Courses Open To Britain And U.S., Says Richard Law

London, May 16 (AP)—Richard K. Law, Minister of State, warned today that differences in economy and trade might arise between the United States and Britain which would make their "political unity worthless."

"There seems to be two courses open to us," he told a luncheon of the American and British Commonwealth Association in London.

"America and Britain can cut each other's throats or we can increase each other's markets.

Britain's Expansionism Policy

"I don't think any reasonable man has any doubt as to which is right. More and more it is being recognized on both sides of the Atlantic that the only way we can solve these tremendous economic problems which face us both, and which if unsolved will mean the wreckage of our hopes, is by what is called the expansionist economic policy."

Law said Britain had definitely "rejected a restrictionist view of trade" and whatever the result of the coming election "this policy of expansionism will continue to stand."

Political Unity Jeopardized

The Minister of State said that during the last year or two the average personal expenditure on clothes in Britain was only half of what it was in 1938 and the average personal expenditure on domestic goods was about one fifth of the 1938 figure.

"It has been a problem of no lesser degree in the United States," he continued, "but if there is in either country a mad rush to fill up the gap it is going to disrupt and disorganize our whole economic plan and make it very difficult to finish off the Japanese and get any economic stability in the postwar world. . . .

"There is no doubt there is complete political unity, and unity of a kind which nothing can break. Man is a political animal, and we are just beginning to realize that man is an economic animal, and there is the rub. Nothing can disturb our political unity, but it is possible that differences might arise in the economic sphere and it would make that political unity worthless."

V-bombs Killed 5000 in Antwerp

London, May 16 (A. P.).—German V-weapons killed 5,000 persons, injured 21,000 and destroyed 10,000 homes in Antwerp during the Nazi campaign to knock out the port city, the Brussels radio said today. Antwerp had a pre-war population of about 247,000.

Dutch Premier Offers to Resign

London May 16 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Cabinet announced today that Premier Dr. Pieter S. Gerbrandy had offered its resignation to Queen Wilhelmina and that she had asked the members to remain pending formation of a new government. Dr. Gerbrandy had announced last December that his government would resign the moment all Holland was free of the German invader, saying that the life of the parliament which was elected in 1937 had expired and that consequently Holland actually was without a governing body.

British Minister Would Hang Goering

London, May 16 (A. P.).—Minister of State Richard K. Law told a meeting in London today that he hoped Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering would be hanged.

"He is full of arrogance and posturing, and I don't believe for a moment that even now Goering understands what it is all about," Law said. "I do believe that, when the hangman's noose is fastened about his neck, he will just go on saying that the British are jolly good people, and the Germans are jolly good people and that war is war."

Capture Of Aide To Himmler Reported

London, May 16 (AP)—A dispatch from the United States 3d Army front to the London *News Chronicle* reported today the capture of Col. Gen. Ernst V. Kaltenbrunner, chief aide to Gestapo Chieftain Heinrich Himmler.

The dispatch said that Kaltenbrunner was taken by American troops and Austrian Patriots in a fortified [illegible] at Ault Aussee in the Tirol. A special agent of the American 80th Division led the hunt, the dispatch said.

Kaltenbrunner and his personal adjutant, Arthur Scheidler, surrendered without firing a shot, the dispatch added.

Kaltenbrunner was the successor to the assassinated Reinhard Heydrich, notorious *Reichsprotector* of Bohemia and Moravia.

1,877,500 Tons Bombs Hit Reich

London, May 16 (AP)—American and British bombers based in England and Italy dropped 1,877,500 tons of bombs on Germany and German-occupied [illegible] during the war, Air Minister Archibald Sinclair said today in Commons.

Well over 1,000,000 tons of bombs were dropped by the bombers in the last two years alone, he said, excluding the tonnage dropped by the tactical air forces.

The RAF bomb tonnage totaled 986,000 and the American Air Force totaled 891,500.

Beginning with 1,500 tons dropped in 1942, the Americans unloaded 578,500 in 1944 and 263,000 this year. The remainder of the tonnage was dropped in 1943.

Censorship End In Some Countries Is Promised

London, May 16 (AP)—Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, announced today that all internal censorship in Britain now had ceased and that within 30 days censorship of mail to the United States, Canada and Gibraltar would be lifted.

He told Commons, however, that censorship of mail to Eire and other overseas countries would continue.

Bracken said that "Allied censorship in Germany and Austria and other parts" of the Continent were counted on to check the activities of war criminals. He did not elaborate, but presumably meant that hunted war criminals would not be able to arrange through normal channels for a hideout in another country or to send out loot.

General Patton in London

LONDON, May 16 (AP).—Gen. George S. Patton jr., commander of the United States 3d Army arrived in London today.

Allies Conferring on Trieste

Anglo-American Officials Trying to Reach Settlement With Tito Regime.

London, May 16 (A. P.).—The American and British governments are conferring with the Yugoslav regime in an attempt to settle the dispute over Trieste, Foreign Under-Secretary George Hall told Commons today.

Hall gave few details, saying he did not "wish to prejudice these discussions." He said earlier conferences between the chiefs of staff of Field Marshal Alexander and Marshal Tito "failed to reach a satisfactory result."

Yugoslavs are occupying the Adriatic port and have expressed a desire to keep it. The Italians seized Trieste after the last war from Austria, a country from which part of Yugoslavia was created. The Italians have protested the Yugoslav occupation.

New Wire Service

London, May 16 (AP)—Public telegraph services between Great Britain and Norway and Denmark have been restored for personal messages. No commercial telegrams are accepted yet, however.

HIMMLER FACING M. P.'S OR IMPS

London, May 16 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that he had no information as to Heinrich Himmler's whereabouts.

"I have a great deal of work to do," said the Prime Minister. "I expect he will turn up somewhere in this world or the next, and will be dealt with by appropriate local authorities."

Mr. Churchill drew laughter with the observation that the latter world probably would be "more convenient to his Majesty's Government."

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST PLANE REVEALED

London, May 16 (A. P.).—Britain's biggest airplane—the fifty-eight-ton Shetland with a 110-foot hull—emerged from wartime secrecy today. The huge flying boat, designed for worldwide patrol and reconnaissance, was described by Sir John Buchanan of Short Brothers as faster than the American air giant, Mars, although "not quite so big."

It was disclosed that one Shetland had been completed and successfully flown. A second, still under construction, is being redesigned into a seventy-passenger trans-Atlantic airliner—a two-decked cruiser with a promenade and a cocktail bar among its features.

The plane's four engines give it a cruising speed of 185 miles per hour. It is approximately twice the size of Pan American's clippers. Overnight trips between Britain and New York are planned for the plane.

British Open U.S. Air Run, Schedule 4 Trips a Week

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 16—The British Overseas Airways Corporation announced today that it had begun a summer service of four flights weekly between Britain and the United States, using forty-ton flying boats described as the largest in the world in commercial service.

The American terminus of the 3,724-mile, 30-hour trip will be Baltimore, with a refueling stop at Newfoundland.

Soon joining Britain's race to win her share of the rich trans-atlantic air traffic will be a 58-ton, 70-passenger air cruiser with two decks, a promenade and a cocktail bar.

It is being built by Short Brothers and will be a commercially modified version of Britain's biggest plane, the Short Shetland.

The huge flying boat has a 110-foot hull and was described as "not quite so big but faster" than the American air goliath, the Martin Mars.

Overnight service between Britain and New York is planned.

LONDON CHEERS GREET PATTON

His Welcome Similar To That Accorded Eisenhower

London, May 16 (AP)—Hard-hitting Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., of the United States 3d Army flew to London from southwestern Germany today for a little delayed victory celebration of his own.

"Back to my friends," he grinned as London crowds recognized him on West End streets and gave him a welcome similar to that shouted at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower last night.

He Sees Lunts In Play

Patton went to see "Love in Idleness," the Alfred Lunt-Lynn Fontanne play at the Lyric Theater, commenting:

"I wanted to see the Lunts in this play not only because they're friends of mine but because the first time I was in London last year I attempted to attend their other play. I was sorry to hear their theater had been damaged by a flying bomb."

Beween acts the audience recognized Patton and he received an ovation. He visited the Lunts in their dressing room after the performance. Lunt congratulated the general on his healthy appearance and Patton replied: "Yes, war seems to agree with me."

The Lunts will take their play and company to the Continent to entertain troops and Patton invited them to appear before the 3d Army.

Touched By Reception

Several hundred persons cheered Patton as he left the stage door.

"Where are your guns, general?" asked one, referring to Patton's famous pistols.

"I don't carry them now the war is over," Patton answered with a grin.

Cheering crowds blocked the roads as the general was driven back to his hotel following the show. The car had difficulty moving as people ran out to peer at him. Patton smiled and waved to them. Another crowd jammed the hotel entrance.

Patton told reporters he was greatly touched by the warmth of London's reception.

London Acclaims Eisenhower

Allied Commander Has a Night Out for First Time in Three Long Years.

London, May 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has had his first "night out" in three years. In his own words, last night was "the nicest night I've had since the war started."

In high good humor, the Supreme Allied Commander exchanged banter with cheering West End throngs. People tugged at him, patted him on the back, shook his hand and shouted repeatedly: "Good old Ike."

At Musical Revue.

Those who got near enough to shake hands with him received hearty "good luck" greetings from the buoyant chief of the victorious Allied armies, who was nattily attired in a light tropical uniform and garrison cap. Gen. Eisenhower attended the musical revue "Strike It Again" in company with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the Twelfth Army Group, who received his own share of the thunderous ovations.

The supreme commander spoke briefly after Sid Fields, a comedian, told the audience that two generals were there, and after flights had been turned on the , Gen. Eisenhower bowed and ved repeatedly to the cheering lience.

"I wonder if you people realiz what it means to me to be back here among friends," he said, drawing laughter when he added "among people whose language I can almost speak.'

Later, Gens. Eisenhower and Bradley and the former's son, Lieut. John Eisenhower, visited the cast backstage.

"Speaking on behalf of five million fighting men," he told the cast, "we admire you Londoners very much. You bore the brunt of the attack. Yours was a terrible burden."

He told the cast that he was in London for a holiday and that he was "enjoying it immensely." The General's party then left for Ciro's for dinner, but there was a delay en route when crowds stopped his car.

Thousands of Londoners saw Gen. Eisenhower during the evening and he shook hands with many Allied service men and civilians. Gen. Eisenhower spent the night in his London house and he is expected to fly back to the Continent soon.

CHURCHILL CHARGE HIT BY DEVALERA

DUBLIN, May 16.—(AP) Prime Minister De Valera, commenting on Churchill's criticism of Eire's stand during the war said in a speech tonight that the British leader had "advanced the cause of international morality" by resisting a temptation to break Southern Ireland's neutrality.

Churchill, in a world-wide broadcast Sunday, said that because of Northern Ireland's friendship to Britain the Empire had refrained from violence on Erie and "left the De Valera government to frolic with German and later with Japanese representatives to their hearts' content."

"It is indeed fortunate that Britain's necessity did not reach the point when Mr. Churchill would have acted," De Valera said in a broadcast.

"All credit to him that he successfully resisted the temptation which I have no doubt many times assailed him in his difficulties and to which I freely admit other leaders might have easily succumbed."

Speaking in a moderate tone, the Irish leader said he knew what sort of a reply he should have made to the Churchill speech "a quarter of a century ago, but I have deliberately decided that that is not the reply I shall make tonight."

Avoiding Hatreds

"I shall strive," he said, "not to be guilty of adding any fuel to the flames of hatred and passion which if continued to be fed promise to burn up whatever is left by the war of decent human feelings in Europe. Allowances can be made for Mr. Churchill's statement, however unworthy, in the first exuber-

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ance of his victory."

Referring to the long struggle for unity of Southern and Northern Ireland and complete independence of the island, he said once he had little hope for success except that —as Churchill had phrased England's position in the war — "The tyrant would make some ghastly mistake which would alter the whole balance of the struggle."

"I sincerely trust, however, that it is not thus our ultimate unity and freedom will be achieved, though as a younger man I confess I prayed even for that and indeed, at the time, saw no other course," De Valera said.

"In the latter years I have had a vision of a nobler and better ending for both our peoples and for the future of mankind.

Hits Churchill's Aims

"For that I have now long been working. I regret that it is not to this nobler purpose that Mr. Churchill is lending his hand rather than by abusing a people who have done him no wrong, trying to find in a crisis like the present excuse for continuing the injustice of the mutilation of our country.

"I sincerely hope that Mr. Churchill has not deliberately chosen the latter course, but if he has, however regretfully we may say it, we can only say 'be it so'."

"Meanwhile, even as a partitioned small nation, we shall go on and strive to play our part in the world, continuing unswervingly to work for the cause of freedom and for peace and understanding between all nations. . . .

"We shall endeavor to return thanks to God by playing a Christian part in helping so far as a small nation can to bind up some of the gaping wounds of suffering humanity."

3d Candidate for Eire President

DUBLIN, May 16 (AP)—The Labor and Farmers party today nominated Dr. Patrick McCartan as its candidate in the June 14 presidential election. Other candidates for the post held by 84-year-old Dr. Douglas Hyde, who is retiring, are Sean T. O'Kelly, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, nominated by Premier de Valera's Fianna Fail party, and Lieut. Gen. Sean MacEoin, nominated by William T. Cosgrave's Fine Gael group.

ADMIRAL DOENITZ PRISONER OF WAR

Served Only as Stop-Gap Allied Supreme Command Announces.

PARIS, May 16 — (AP) Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who has been directing the process of German capitulation under orders from the Supreme Allied command, is a prisoner of war, it was stated officially today.

Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy in charge of the American occupation of Germany, when asked whether Doenitz and Reichsmarshal Goering were prisoners of war, said succinctly:

"They are."

Clay did not specify what, if anything, has yet been done about placing Doenitz in confinement.

Sweat and Discipline

A program of sweat and discipline under which Germany will have to earn her way back into the community of nations under strict military control was laid down by the Allies today.

The so-called German government of Doenitz was declared officially to be only a temporary stop-gap, "fully controlled" by the Allies while it fulfills a useful purpose.

A Supreme headquarters statement said Doenitz "and certain other selected German officers" were being used only temporarily as an instrument for facilitating the surrender and disarmament of German forces and were acting under complete Allied control.

The formal statement made clear that there was no thought of recognizing Doenitz and his "Flensburg group" as a German government. So far as the Allies are concerned, Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk "does not exist" as Doenitz' foreign minister.

Plan Military Government

This was underscored by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy for the occupation of Germany. "The Allied government of Germany is going to be military, and the Germans are going to know it is military" declared Clay.

Asked specifically whether Doenitz and Hermann Goering were prisoners of war, Clay replied "they are." He did not specify what had been done with Doenitz —if anything, yet—but he said a special place or places of confinement for prisoners of this sort—Germany's military government party—(six words censored) had been prepared and indicated some prisoners already had been taken there.

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"They are."

Clay did not specify what, if anything, has yet been done about placing Doenitz in confinement.

NAZIS SENTENCED U. S. FLYER TO DIE

Paris, May 16 (A. P.).—Col. Henry R. Spicer of San Antonio, Tex., former United States Eighth Air Force fighter group commander, said today he had been sentenced to death by a German military tribunal and spent six months in solitary confinement before being freed by Russian troops who overran Stalag Luft 1 at Barth. He was one of 9,000 Allied prisoners, most of them American airmen, evacuated from Barth in three days by Eighth Air Force Flying Fortresses operating under a co-ordinated Russian-Allied plan.

Spicer said he parachuted into the English Channel March 5, 1944, when his Mustang fighter was damaged by flak during a train strafing mission on the Cherbourg peninsula. He drifted ashore in a dinghy after forty-eight hours, during which his feet were frozen. The Germans took him into custody.

After eight months in the Barth Camp, Spicer, who had been placed in command of 1,400 men, gave them what he described as a "pep talk for morale."

"There were several German officers present," he said. "I merely told the men what they were up against and that I wanted them to keep up their fine morale. I guess some of the things I said made the Germans sore."

He said that Nazi camp authorities filed charges against him and sentenced him to death after a trial at Anklam. Col. Hubert M. Zemke, ace flyer and senior Allied officer commanding the camp at the time, took immediate steps to oppose the death order, Spicer related. Representations were made to German officials and to protecting Powers. Spicer, meanwhile, was confined in a six-by-eight cell.

Trip To U.S. Begins June 1

SHAEF, Paris, May 16 (AP)—The first group of American veterans—more than 15,000 strong—with scores above the 85 critical discharge points to their credit will head for the United States June 1, supreme headquarters announced today.

Composed almost entirely of men with combat experience, the group will include 12,000 from the 12th Army Group (United States 1st, 3d and 9th armies), 3,000 from the 6th Army Group (United States 7th Army and French 1st), and 500 from the Air Forces. Less than two per cent of the total will be officers.

Restricted This Month

"The number is restricted this month because of transportation shortage but will be increased substantially next month," the announcement said. "The Army Service Forces and more men from the Air Forces will be included in next month's quota.

Headquarters said each division was assigned its proportionate share of this month's quota. The divisions deepest in Germany will fly their men to the processing centers if necessary.

Troops will start arriving at the staging area, near Le Havre, May 26. Within six days the entire 15,000 will be assembled and organized into groups according to the reception stations to which they wish to be sent on their arrival in the United States.

Shipment Already Started

Shipments will be arranged so that all members of a unit arrive in the United States on the same ship, however. All will have embarked by June 1, headquarters said.

The last of 8,000 men returning to the United States this month for rehabilitation and recuperation leaves also are scheduled to depart. These men were selected for leaves before the point system was announced and there are many among them who have scores above 85. These may be discharged when they reach the United States. Few of them expect to return to the European theater.

Shipment of men over 42 has started already and it is expected that by the end of June all 11,000 enlisted men over that age will have been sent home for discharge.

FIRST '85 POINT' VETS TO HEAD HOME JUNE 1

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, May 16—(AP) More than 15,000 American troops, comprising the first group of veterans over the interim critical score of 85 points to be released from the European theater of operations, will head for the United States June 1, headquarters announced today.

The group is composed almost entirely of men with combat experience. Officers constitute less than two per cent of the total. Twelve thousand of the men are from the 12th army group, 3,000 are from the Sixth Army group and 500 are from the Air Forces.

Two U.S. War Correspondents Are Reaccredited By SHAEF

Paris, May 16 (AP) — Seymour Freidin and John Groth, two of four American correspondents discredited by supreme headquarters public relations for going through Russian lines to Berlin and filing their stories, have been reaccredited, although they will not be permitted to file any stories until June 6, it was announced tonight.

Freidin represents the New York *Herald Tribune* and Groth the American Legion magazine and the magazine *Parade*. Groth's Berlin story was carried by the Associated Press.

"Violations of SHAEF regulations by John Groth, of *Parade*, and Seymour Freidin, New York *Herald Tribune*, war correspondents, have been reviewed," said a formal SHAEF statement. "Disciplinary action of disaccreditation has been modified and in place of disaccreditation a suspension of one month from date of original suspension has been imposed. The suspension is in force until June 6, 1945, and the two correspondents have been ordered to the United Kingdom with no military facilities until that date."

Virginia Irwin, of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, and Andrew F. Tully, of the Boston *Traveler*, also were disaccredited for making the Berlin trip, but no mention was made of their cases.

Ernie Leiser, of the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, and Mack Morris, of the army magazine *Yank*, were both suspended temporarily for the same reason.

U.S. WRITERS STILL BARRED FROM BERLIN

PARIS, May 16 — (AP) Correspondents accredited to Supreme headquarters were told today that neither Allied troops nor newsmen could be expected to go to Russian-held Berlin for some time.

Arrangements have not been completed for troops under Gen. Eisenhower to enter the German capital, headquarters said. It is unlikely that correspondents will be permitted to visit Berlin until the troops go.

The correspondents had protested the disaccrediting of four of their colleagues for making unauthorized trips to the German capital, and appointed a committee to review the penalties. The same committee was instructed to seek clarification of the policy regarding entrance of Allied correspondents into Russian zones.

There has been some criticism by newsmen of SHEAF's failure to obtain permission from the Russians for their entrance into Red army territory.

Correspondents Curbed On Censorship Criticism

With U.S. 6th Army Group, May 16 [*AP—Delayed*] — Censorship regulations have been handed down from high levels curbing corresponrents in the field in writing stories critical of field press censorship.

Heretofore, censors have been strict in censoring field copy on the grounds of military security, but have been tolerant in passing dispatches criticizing the way stories had been slashed.

Now that military security is hardly a vital issue, more and more questions of political censorship have arisen. These have brought orders from the SHAEF (supreme Allied headquarters) level that any criticism of censorship must first be submitted to SHAEF in Paris before being transmitted for publication.

Naval Appointments in Europe

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Several commanders and flag officers have been appointed for duty on the continent under Admiral Sir Harold M. Burrough, Allied Naval Commander in Chief, for naval control and disarmament, Supreme Headquarters announced today. The appointments are:

Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, commanding United States naval ports and bases in Germany.

Vice Admiral Sir Gerald C. Dickens, Royal Navy, flag officer, Netherlands.

Rear Admiral H. T. Baillie Grohman, Royal Navy, flag officer in charge of Kiel.

Rear Admiral G. C. Muirhead-Gould, Royal Navy, flag officer in charge of Wilhelmshaven.

Rear Admiral R. V. Holt, Royal Navy, flag officer, Denmark.

Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, United States naval forces in France.

Rear Admiral F. E. P. Hutton, flag officer in Belgium.

Commodore H. T. England, Royal Navy, commodore in charge at Hamburg.

Naval port parties have entered a number of ports to carry out clearance work and the initial stages of rehabilitation as necessary, headquarters said.

PETAIN IS QUESTIONED ON NAZI CONNECTIONS

PARIS, May 16.—(AP) Marshal Petain was questioned at length today by the President of the high court on his alleged relationship with the anti-republican hood-wearing Cagoulards before the war and with Adolf Hitler and Generalissimo Franco.

The Marshall's trial on charges of intelligence with the enemy probably will start next month, court authorities said.

In the presence of his attorneys, Petain underwent a long preliminary examination from Pierre Bouchardon, president of the high court.

The official asked him about Hitler and Franco, to whom he was sent as ambassador before the war, and Pierre Laval.

Petain said he himself had had some doubts about Laval. Bouchardon asked him why, then, he had summoned Laval to power af-

ter the fall of France.

"In the hope he would mend his ways and improve himself in office," Petain replied.

He said he had no happy memories of either Hitler or Franco. The latter kept him waiting long in his ante-chamber on one occasion, he related.

Petain's responses to questions about the Cagoulards were not disclosed by the court authorities.

CALL GENERAL STRIKE IN FRENCH RHONE AREA

PARIS, May 16—(AP) A general strike was called by the Federation of Labor Unions today in the Department of Rhone, affecting police and prison guards as well as factories, shops and utilities.

Both Associated Press dispatches from Lyon and local representatives there of the Agence France Presse reported the strike was called to enforce demands for social reform.

Cafes, stores, movies and shops closed in Lyon. Street cars halted. Employes of municipal electricity and water power works were called on to leave their posts this evening.

Police and prison guards "remained at their posts but aren't working," an AP representative said, and were refusing to open the doors so prisoners could not be admitted and authorities could not take men on trial to and from the courts.

DR. LEY, ARCH NAZI, SEIZED IN GERMANY

Hitler Labor Front Chief Tries to Deny Identity—Found in Mountain Hideout

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, May 16 (AP)—Dr. Robert Ley, 55-year-old arch-Nazi and Hitler's Labor Front leader, was captured tonight by the 101st Airborne Division, acting upon a tip from the German underground.

He was identified beyond doubt by two high Nazi party leaders, who also are American prisoners, and by an American counter-intelligence officer, who said: "This capture may be even more important than the surrender of Goering because we have proved indisputably that Ley is the mastermind behind the werewolf movement."

Dull-eyed and sullen, perhaps from fatigue and terror, the man who goaded German workers into their all-out effort for Hitler tried to deny his identity when captured at a mountain hideaway forty-five miles south of Berchtesgaden. Cloaked behind a four-day growth of beard and wearing blue pajamas, he said he was "Dr. Ernst Distelmeyer." But when members of a United States counter-intelligence team started to question him he reached for a vial and tried to swallow its contents.

Still in pajamas, but wearing an overcoat, a green hat and thick-soled shoes, he was brought in a jeep to division headquarters, where his shoes were searched for razor blades. At headquarters identification was made by Frank Xaver Schwarz, treasurer of the Nazi party, and his son, Franz, as well as by the American officer who had known him for thirteen years.

Dr. Ley was unable to produce papers showing himself to be "Dr. Distelmeyer" and mumbled that they had been lost. He was confronted with his pictures in a Nazi party roster book, but still denied his real identity. Then the younger Schwarz was brought into the room where Ley was slumped in a chair. Schwarz gasped, "Herr Doctor Ley!"

Then as Ley was being taken from the room, the American officer, who cannot be identified because of his counter-intelligence work, walked in with the 80-year old elder Schwarz, who has been suffering from heart trouble.

"Dr. Ley, I have been looking for you for years and I've found you at last," said the American.

The elder Schwarz also confirmed the identification.

The myth of "Dr. Distelmeyer" ended for good, Ley shuffled out to a jeep an dstarted on the trip to higher headquarters, his head rolling his eyes bleary, and his hat pulled down tight around his ears.

When brought to division headquarters, Ley was guarded in the jeep by Lieut. Walter Rice, Elmira Heights, N.Y.; Pfc. Robert Guggenheim, New York city, and Pfc. John A. Smith, of Beattyville, Ky., all members of the 101st Airborne Division.

He sat in the jeep with his coat pulled up around him while pictures were taken and afterward as I was taking down the names of those in the picture. I asked him his name as a matter of routine and he replied, "Dr. Ernst Distelmeyer." I asked him for his home address and he said, "Cologne."

The army interrogation started a few moments later inside a building. A member of the counter-intelligence team thrust in front of Ley's face a book containing the pictures of all the Nazi hierarchy and demanded:

"Here is your picture. Why try to tell us you aren't this man?"

Ley's answer was a heavy-lidded stare and a slight rolling of his dull, blue eyes.

Sweetheart Entered Suicide Pact with Hitler in Berlin

By A. I. GOLDBERG

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, May 16 — (AP) Hitler's sweetheart, Eva Braun, virtually entered a suicide pact with the Fuehrer when she elected to stay with him at Berlin during its final siege, Gerhardt Herrgesell, chief of the Nazi leader's secretarial staff, told me today.

The sharp-eyed aide who had been in Hitler's entourage for years, asserted that both Eva and Hitler knew they would die in a bunker shelter under the Reichschancellery.

Hitler, resigned to his fate for several days beforehand, Herrgesell said, became dreamy and impatient of suggestions that all defense against the Americans be pulled back and hurled against the Russians. Eva, he said, wept and wrote a long letter in which she enclosed her favorite piece of jewelry and sent it back to Hitler's castle here. The letter and the jewel have not been found.

Herrgesell, a precise civil servant and law student with a rank equivalent to that of a circuit judge in the United States and not merely a stenographer, told how Hitler and his aides held a series of meetings April 20-22 during which Hitler decided that he would stay in Berlin to meet death. The secretary said he was convinced that Hitler was dead and that the death story had not been staged nor a double used in place of the Fuehrer.

Recalls "Last Chapters"

Almost whispering, occasionally closing his eyes as he recalled exact times and dates, he filled in some chapters of the last days before Hitler was reported to have died. But he made it plain that he left Berlin April 22 and did not personally see the "last stand" in the chancellery. His story differed in some important details from that told by Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering following his surrender last week.

Goering said he last saw H[itler] April 22. Herregesell said Goe[ring] left Berlin April 20 but that he left it was with the under[stand]ing that he would take ove[r] government duties from some in Southern Germany.

Among those who stayed with Hitler, Herrgesell said, were Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel—who was under orders to leave Berlin; Martin Bormann, Eva Braun, a Mrs. Christian, a Mrs. Junge, Paul Joseph Goebbels and his family, and a General Krebs.

All personnel had been ordered by Hitler to leave Berlin April 20 unless they were indispensable and Hitler reached his decision to remain there April 22. Herrgesell said the Fuehrer based his action on two points:

1—"I have lost all faith in the Wehrmacht and I have lost all faith in the Waffen SS (Elite Guard)."

2—"I always have given orders not to retreat. Now I can only follow my own command."

The secretary said four men sat in on the last decisive parley at 5:30 p.m., April 22. They were Hitler, Keitel, Bormann and Gen. Jodl.

"I now make the final decision that I stay and die," Herrgesell quoted Hitler as saying.

Keitel and Bormann both protested, he said, quoting Bormann as saying: "My Fuehrer, this is contrary to what we taught. We wanted to fight to the last to defend the last corner of Germany."

Jodl Obeys Command

Only Jodl obeyed the command to leave, he said, going to Nauen, near Berlin, where he was still in contact with his army.

Keitel and Bormann argued and said they would not leave. Hitler repeated that it was a command and Bormann said: "My Fuehrer, that is the first command of yours I will not obey."

Herrgesell said Keitel asserted, 'I could never show myself to my wife and children." Bormann repeated his arguments along a similar line but Hitler told them to get out and arrange for some form of new government headed by Goering to negotiate a peace.

Herrgesell said, however, that Hitler did not make it plain whether his reference to Goering [an] order, a p[roc]al or me[re] thought. He described it as a typical Hitler equivocation in handling a crisis of that sort.

During the early talks, Herregesell said Jodl was "icy cold," and commented: "I am not going to stay and get killed in this mousetrap."

Jodl said, however, the secretary added, that he would be willing to turn the German army against the Russians, pulling them back from the American and British fronts Bormann and Keitel kept arguing with Hitler that he still had sizeable forces and could continue to fight.

Herrgesell said he never heard the name of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz mentioned during the conversations.

"Himmler wanted to see the Fuehrer," Herrgesell said. "The Fuehrer said he did not want to see him, declaring 'he can't influence me.'"

When Hitler made his final decision to stay and die, he was absolutely certain that he would meet his end in from two to seven days, Herrgesell said. The chancellery was then under artillery fire.

Heinz Buchholtz, another member of Hitler's secretarial staff, said he was within 7 to 9 feet of Hitler last July when the assassination bomb went off at a conference. Buchholtz said he suffered temporary deafness and bruises about the body while Hitler suffered impaired hearing and contusions on the arms.

Herrgesell said he left Berlin on Hitler's orders at 10 P.M. April 22 and flew to Berchtesgaden. He said he did not know why Hitler reportedly changed his mind about Goering and ordered the Reichmarshal's arrest when Goering telephoned from Berchtesgaden asking that he be allowed to take over the reins.

Herrgesell said about eight others flew with him to Berchtesgaden.

Buchholz, discussing the July assassination attempt, said a second bomb had been prepared and that it was found unused in a forest nearby afterwards.

He said that the bomb that went off was not in a metal case, indicating it had been prepared for use in a concrete bunker, but he asserted that there never had been a change in plans which called for a meeting in the wooden shack where the bomb went off—a fact which he believed saved Hitler's life because the wooden building gave way to the blast. He also said that Col. Count von Stauffenberg, who planted the bomb, believed Hitler was dead when he quit the conference room.

Top Himmler Aide Taken

With U.S. 3d Army in Southern Germany, May 16 (AP) — An anti-Russian resistance movement may have been nipped in the bud with the arrest in Austria of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's right-hand man.

Kaltenbrunner, captured by the 80th Infantry May 12 at Alt Aussee, is known to have admitted he planned "some sort" of action against the Russians, but he would not go so far as to say it would be a full-scale resistance movement.

Secret Police Taken

However, at about the same time he was arrested the 80th also seized several members of the SS secret police at Bad Aussee. Their presence in the same general area was regarded as hardly coincidental, because all are known experts on southeastern European intrigue.

Members of the Gestapo dressed in civilian clothes have been surrendering voluntarily, but such is not the case with members of the German military intelligence staff.

Kaltenbrunner, who tried to disguise himself by shaving his mustache, said he intended to remain in seclusion "until things were a little more settled," then launch an underground movement.

Preparations Extensive

Gen. George S. Patton's intelligence agents uncovered considerable other evidence that the most fanatical Nazis not only planned a long-range resistance program but had made extensive preparations. Already numerous caches of explosives and weapons have been found. Many arrests have been made and confessions obtained.

For a long time before Germany's capitulation, schools in sabotage and other underground activities were held in scattered areas.

Patton's agents have been somewhat handicapped because they are comparatively few in number. They believe they have only scratched the surface and that the Germans may lay low for a year or more before starting their terrorism.

Had Forged Papers

Although saber-scarred Kaltenbrunner carried forged papers of an obscure physician supposedly discharged from the *Wehrmacht* medical corps, 80th Infantry agents found his authentic papers in the same room in which he was trapped with his personal adjutant, Arthur Scheidler, at an Alpine hideaway.

Both vigorously denied their identity at first, but Kaltenbrunner later broke down when confronted with his mistress, already the mother of his twins and now expecting a third child.

At no time during his subsequent questioning did he inquire about his wife or their two legitimate children who were arrested by the 80th two days previously.

Chalet An Arsenal

Led by Austrian patriots, the American agents started out shortly after midnight and climbed for two hours to reach a cliff-top chalet by early morning.

They hammered at its heavy doors with rifle butts until Kaltenbrunner admitted them. Neither Kaltenbrunner nor Scheidler offered any resistance although they were fully armed and the chalet was a virtual arsenal.

Also in the chalet were several thousand Reichsmark bills of high denomination, one gold bar and considerable quantities of United States currency, large quantities of chocolate, several cartons of American cigarettes of a popular brand and a single bottle of gin.

Chief of the dreaded *Sicherheitsdienst* which directed all of the Reich political and international intelligence and which spied for and on even the Gestapo, Kaltenbrunner also headed the criminal police force, making him automatically a member of the Ministry of the Interior.

Carinthia Situation Tense.

Klagenfurt, Austria, May 16 (A. P.).—Yugoslav demands in the Austrian province of Carinthia presented the Allied Powers today with a confused and extremely delicate situation.

Two distinct military administrations are functioning here, with Yugoslav military authorities operating seemingly as if the British Eighth Army did not exist, although British military police patrol the streets and the military strength in the area is predominantly British.

The situation has not reached the tenseness of that in Trieste, but obviously some agreement must be reached so the Eighth Army either will turn its job over to Marshal Tito's Partisans or carry out the task it entered Austria to do.

Proclamations Side by Side.

Yugoslav proclamations are pasted beside British announcements throughout Klagenfurt. One demands that every Austrian worker here report his former job to the Partisans, under pain of penalties. Another, announced

30.24-25831

Yugoslav entry of Carinthia "to guarantee for the entire Slovene Austrian population true and popular democracy, freedom and prosperity, in a new, victorious and strong greater Yugoslavia."

The scope of Yugoslav claims in Carinthia is not known, since the Partisans have not announced how much of Austria they hope to include in a "greater Yugoslavia." After the first world war the Slovenes of the area voted to remain part of defeated Austria rather than join the Slovenes in Yugoslavia.

7TH DEFENDS GOERING CARE

Declares Geneva Convention Followed In Treatment

MAY 17 1945

Rosenheim, Germany, May 16 (AP)—The United States 7th Army asserted tonight that its treatment of captured Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering "has been strictly in accordance with the Geneva convention."

An official statement issued by a spokesman for the 7th Army said, "Newspaper reports that the 7th Army received ex-Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering with open arms have caused a certain amount of righteous indignation here."

"Goering's treatment since his capture by the 36th Infantry Division has been strictly in accordance with the Geneva convention, which provides that even the most notorious prisoners of war must be fed, watered and clothed until such time as his ultimate fate is decided by process of law," the statement said.

No Mention Of Reception

It made no mention of Goering's reception at the division command post, where he was reported to have shaken hands with a general and eaten chicken and peas, which happened to be on the menu for all personnel at division headquarters, privates and generals alike, that day.

But it declared "the portly German's reception at 7th Army headquarters was calculated to deflate him mentally if not physically." Goering's present living quarters were described as "a building of modest proportions set aside for the housing of prisoners who can give important information."

"Food and other niceties vary with the degree of co-operation shown, but have never been such as might arouse enthusiasm," the statement said.

PATTON HAD CLOSE CALL IN TINY PLANE

With the United States Third Army, May 16 (A. P.)—Gen. George S. Patton Jr. had a number of close calls jeeping and flying about the front, but the closest one came in April when a tiny Raisch plane in which he was flying near Regensburg was pounced on by a German Messerschmitt. Patton's pilot "hit the deck," diving close to the ground as the Messerschmitt closed in for the kill, and the luckless German crashed as he followed the plane down. Patton's plane made a rough but safe landing. Third Army correspondents wrote the story at the time, but field censors would not pass it for security reasons.

SWISS HEAR ALLIES ARE ARMING ITALY

Berne, May 16 (A. P.).—Although Swiss newspapers were commenting extensively upon dangers in the Polish and Trieste questions, the Government was proceeding today with demobilization of the Swiss Army.

The newspaper Berner Tagwacht said in a front page editorial that the fear of a new war had prompted the western Allies to arm Italy with equipment the British and American armies left behind. Tagwacht said Russia was now establishing a cordon sanitaire on her western borders even as the western Powers after the last war erected buffer States against Communism.

The Zurich Die Tat published a letter saying that many Swiss in the summer of 1940, when Hitler's armies were victorious, leaned toward National Socialism and that many Swiss were now leaning toward the victorious Russians. It described this as "a shame and disgrace."

The Government said about half of the Swiss army had been demobilized to meet the needs of agriculture and industry for man power. It said some forces still were needed for border patrols, guarding of refugees and quelling of Fascist disturbances.

Some 250,000 refugees interned during the war, including 20,000 Italians, are still in the country awaiting transport to their homelands.

Although American military attaches said no definite commitments had been made, the Swiss are preparing to accommodate 10,000 American soldiers on furlough monthly, including some wounded and convalescents.

Swiss Deny Report.

Berne, May 16 (A. P.).—The Swiss Telegraph Agency said today that, contrary to published reports, Yugoslavia had not asked Swizerland for custody of Count Guiseppe Bastianini, former Fascist diplomat. Bastianini, former Ambassador to Britain, Turkey and Poland and former secretary of the Grand Fascist Council, fled to Switzerland in April, 1944.

Leopold's Physician On Way To See King

Brussels, May 16 (AP)—King Leopold's personal physician, Dr. Rahier, left by plane today for Salsburg to see the King, and Belgians took it as an indication that some anxiety was felt about Leopold's health.

Belgians have been struck by his change of appearance in recent published photographs.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS REBEL IN HOLLAND

DEN HELDER, Holland, May 16 —(AP) Russian prisoners whom the Germans forced to fight as part of the garrison of the Dutch Frisian island of Texel were reported here today to have rebelled, killing their officers and inflicting at least 900 casualties on German troops in bitter fighting still continuing.

Texel is the southernmost of the West Frisian islands.

Advices from the island said 250 Texel buildings had been laid waste.

Clearing Trieste Port

Rome, May 16 (AP)—A statement from the Allied naval command said today Allied naval units were operating in the Trieste area "in the course of their normal duties and for the opening of the heavily mined port."

The statement was issued following publication of reports that several Allied warships had arrived at the Adriatic shipping center, as a tense situation arose over Yugoslavia's announced aim to take control of the city and adjacent areas of the Venezia Giudia region.

WIFE BELIEVES HIMMLER DIED INSIDE BERLIN

Gestapo Chieftain's Spouse and Daughter Questioned In Italy.

THEY ARE NOT PRISONERS

Patrol From 88th Division Takes Charge of Party Hiding in Alpine Refuge.

Bolzano, Italy, May 16 (A. P.).—Frau Margaret Boden Himmler believes that her husband, Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, "was killed with the other Reich leaders such as Hitler in the fighting for Berlin." Frau Himmler, her 15-year-old daughter, Gudrun, and her sister were found on Sunday in a well-appointed mountain chalet about fifteen miles north of Bolzano, in the Italian Tyrol, by members of the United States Eighty-eighth Division.

Pale and sickly looking, Frau Himmler told the Associated Press yesterday that her husband would be "better off dead—they're all better dead." She and her daughter referred to Himmler in the third person, as the Reichsfuehrer, or simply as Himmler.

The first question she asked when the Americans entered the chalet was: "Are we going to be killed?" When told that she would be treated fairly, she burst into tears, and sobbed that she was "thankful to be captured by Americans."

Henchman Acts as Guide.

Capt. Erich Schnitzler, one of Himmler's three personal henchmen, who had accompanied Frau Himmler's party from Munich on April 24, led the Americans up the narrow Alpine trail to the chalet, after having been picked up in the Bolzano headquarters of SS. Gen. Karl Wolff. Like members of the family, Capt. Schnitzler said that he had no knowledge of Himmler's present whereabouts, and that he had not seen him for months.

Himmler's wife and daughter also said that they had not heard from the Gestapo chieftain since mid-April, and Frau Himmler said that she had not actually seen her husband since mid-November, near Munich. It is known, however, that Himmler had been in the Colle Isarco headquarters of the Gestapo, a few miles south of the Brenner Pass, about a month ago.

The 51-year-old woman and her daughter will be classified by American authorities as "displaced persons," and not as prisoners. The American party which found the former Gestapo chief's wife and daughter included Lieut. Tom A. Lucid of Jersey City.

Margotti Received By Pope Pius

Vatican City, May 16 (A. P.).—Pope Pius today gave a private audience to Archbishop Carlo Margotti of Girizia, who was understood to have reported on his recent arrest by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

SPANISH PLANE CRASHES

MADRID, May 16.—(AP) A military transport plane reported to be carrying 12 officers of the Spanish Air Force crashed in flames today while taking off from the Maestranza airfield on the outskirts of Leon. All the occupants were believed to have perished.

QUISLING TO BE TRIED BY SELECTED JURY

OSLO, Norway, May 16 — (AP) Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet premier of Norway, will be tried before a special jury composed of three judges and four laymen, Paal Berg, Norwegian chief justice and head of the Norwegian underground during the war, said today.

The judges will choose the laymen to sit with them. Date for the trial has not been set. The unusual arrangement whereby judges will sit on the jury was made possible by the government changing the jury statute.

MAY 17 1945

Oslo, May 16 (A. P.).—Vidkun Quisling, head of the puppet Norwegian Government under the Nazi occupation, is confined in a prison cell but not made to work, a Norwegian authority said today. Because no one can see Qusling except on official business a Norwegian officer has been assigned to keep correspondents informed of developments in his case, which is expected to come to trial shortly. This officer said Quisling was being treated like any other prisoner and shown no favors. He denied reports published abroad that Quisling had been made to clean the prison toilets.

Danes Ratify Greenland Pact

Copenhagen, May 16 (AP)—The Danish Parliament today ratified a treaty of defense with Greenland. The treaty was agreed upon during the war, with the Danish Minister to Washington, Henrik Kauffman, acting for Denmark.

None Of Four Bodies Hitler's

Moscow, May 16 (AP)—The Russians continued today to examine closely the bodies of Nazis found in the underground city discovered in Berlin, but there was no official announcement that the corpse of either Hitler or his Propaganda Minister, Paul Joseph Goebbels, had been identified.

Of six bodies found in the Reichchancellery, four have been declared definitely as not being the Führer. A meticulous recheck is taking place on the other two.

The Russians are leaning more and more to the idea that the Nazis might have planned some gigantic hoax in reporting the death of Hitler in Berlin, and all military men have been asked to exercise the greatest diligence in the identification of dead Nazis.

At any rate, the Russians want to be absolutely sure of any identification of the bodies of either Hitler or Goebbels, and will make no official declaration until they are convinced beyond doubt.

A Berlin dispatch to the army newspaper Red Star yesterday described Goebbels' quarters in the underground city:

"Goebbels and his family moved from his gorgeous castle to a depth seventy feet underground. A microphone was installed there and it was from there that Goebbels shouted his last speeches."

This Red Star dispatch, however, said nothing about finding the bodies of Goebbels and his family. Elsewhere it did say that scores of Nazi officials killed themselves and their families in the underground city rather than submit to capture, but Goebbels was not mentioned in this connection.

NORSE PATRIOT SAFE IN MOSCOW

Moscow, May 16 (A. P.).—The former commander of Norwegian military forces, Gen. Otto Ruge, has been freed from a German concentration camp by the Red Army and has arrived in Moscow. Gen. Ruge was imprisoned by the Nazis when he refused to sign a document saying he would not resist them. He was rescued from Luckenwalde, in poor health, but is recovering. Gen. Ruge is at the Norwegian legation.

5,700,000 Communists Listed

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP).—Membership in the Communist party has risen to more than 5,700,000, the highest in the history of the party, the newspaper "Pravda" said today in an editorial.

NOTHING DEFINITE YET ON 'BIG THREE' CONFAB

MOSCOW, May 16—(AP) Informed Allied sources in Moscow said today that while a meeting between Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman might well take place sometime in the future, nothing definite had been decided about such a gathering yet.

Patton Honored By Russians

Moscow, May 16 (AP)—The Soviet Government has awarded Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., the Order of Kutuzov, first class. Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, commander of the 3d Ukrainian Army, pinned the award on the commander of the United States 3d Army at a spontaneous ceremony near Linz, Austria.

A dispatch from Tolbukhin's front said today that awards also were given to General Eisenhower's representative, Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, Maj. Gen. H. R Gay, chief of staff of the 3d Army, and others

Corporal James J. Bekker, (no home town given) was given the Order of Glory, third class, for heroic actions.

The dispatch said there was a most cordial atmosphere at the meeting of the Russians and Americans, with Patton's men shouting "Hail Stalingrad!" and the Red Army men shouting "Hail Normandy; hail Munich!"

CHIHKIANG VICTORY IS WON, SAYS CHINA

Big Japanese Force Reported to Have Been Trapped East of Air Base

CHUNGKING, China, May 16 (AP)—The High Command announced tonight that the Japanese drive on the United States Fourteenth Air Base at Chihkiang in Hunan Province had been completely smashed in one of the most important Chinese victories of the war and that a considerable enemy force had been trapped.

Heavy street fighting was continuing in Foochow, with severe casualties on both sides. The Chinese broke into the town last Friday and bitter fighting has raged since. The High Command gave no further details.

A large force of enemy troops, cut off from their main base at Paoking, from which the Hunan offensive started April 9, was reported by the Chinese to be attempting to escape through the Chinese lines. The Japanese are trapped in a pocket stretching roughly from an area twenty-two miles northeast of Tungkow, fifty-five miles west of Paoking, to a point thirty-one miles southeast of the Paoking-Chihkiang highway town. Most eastward escape routes were reported by the combat command to be firmly held by the Chinese.

The High Command said two important heights and numerous villages in the area had been taken by the Chinese and some 400 Japanese killed or wounded in futile assaults on the Chinese lines.

Chinese forces southeast of Yangchi, forty miles north-northeast of Paoking, continued their attacks against Japanese units retreating southward, the High Command said. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

In Honan Province severe fighting was reported west of the Hsihsiakow, possession of which by the enemy constitutes a potential threat of an invasion of Shensi Province. Several Japanese counter-attacks were foiled, the High Command said.

Fighters and bombers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force slashed at Japanese forces in Hunan and bombed and strafed enemy transport and storage facilities in the Hankow-Yochow area northeast of Tungting Lake, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters said.

A Chinese dispatch said that Allied warplanes damaged a Japanese transport carrying more than 3,000 evacuated persons from Formosa April 17.

Japs Try To Break From China Trap

Chungking, May 16 (AP)—A large force of Japanese troops cut off from their main base at Paoching after an unsuccessful attempt to retake Rungkow, 55 miles to the west, are attempting to fight their way through Chinese lines in Hunan province, headquarters of the Chinese Combat Command said today.

The Combat Command, under Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, said the Japanese pocket stretched roughly from an area 22 miles northeast of Tungkow, which is on the Paoching-Chihkiang highway, to a point 31 miles southeast. Most escape routes to the east toward Paoching, main base of the abortive Japanese drive in Hunan, are in Chinese hands.

Fighting in Foochow

The Chinese high command said street fighting was continuing in the treaty port of Foochow, which Chinese forces entered last Friday.

The communiqué said the enemy drive in Hunan was completely smashed and that more than 400 Japanese troops had been killed in the enemy pocket west of Paoching.

The high command said attacks against Japanese forces southeast of Yangchi, 40 miles north-northwest of Paoching, were continuing, with the enemy suffering numerous casualties.

In Honan province, the communiqué said, severe fighting continued west of the enemy-held town of Hsihsiakow. Several Japanese counterattacks were reported foiled by Chinese trops with the aid of local militia.

Civil War Warning Voiced In China

Chungking, May 16 (AP)—Communist Leader Mao Tze-tung has declared that civil war will result in China if the Kuomintang rule is not replaced immediately by a democratic coalition government.

Mao spoke at the seventh Communist Congress held in Yenan the latter part of April. Texts were delivered to correpsondents in Chungking today.

He said that the Chinese Communists possessed 910,000 regular troops and more than 200,000 People's Volunteer Corps members and controlled nineteen liberated areas in China and Manchuria with a population of 95,500,000.

Criticizes "Ruling Clique"

Declaring that China needed a coalition government not only during but after the war, Mao accused the "ruling clique within the Kuomintang" of preparing to launch a civil war and said this group was "only waiting until certain Allied troops have driven the Japanese from certain parts of China."

He contended the Kuomintang—the party of the Central Chinese Government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—wanted Allied commanders in China to enact the role of Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie in Greece.

Mao urged the Kuomintang to change what he contended was its "attitude of enmity toward the Soviet Union and swiftly to improve Sino-Soviet doplomatic relations."

The Chinese Communist party, Mao asserted, has 1,200,000 members.

Chinese See No Jap Doenitz Regime

Chungking, May 16 (A. P.).—Wang Shih-chieh, Information Minister, warned today against hope that a Doenitz Government would take over Japan. "It is our firm conviction," he said, "that no Japanese Government or Japanese individual can be expected to surrender until the Japanese are put in a position there they cannot fight in their homeland, or on the Continent."

KOREANS SET FREE BY CHINA

Chungking, May 16 (A. P.).—China's National Military Council ordered release today of all Korean prisoners of war and said they may, if they wish, join the Korean Independence Army—a handful of Korean patriots being trained in Free China. Freedom was granted to both men and women.

The Military Council also declared that all Koreans taken prisoner in the future would be sent to Free China as free men.

TO SEIZE NAZI FIRMS

Buenos Aires, May 16 (A. P.).—The Department of Industry and Commerce announced last night that the Argentine Government would take possession of the German-owned Thyssen Lametal Manufacturing Company and two affiliated firms accused of violating measures against commercial intercourse with enemy countries. The Government will operate the concerns.

Bootblacks Organize In Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires (A. P.).—Buenos Aires' bootblacks have organized for greater recognition, petitioning the government for minimum pay, severance pay, sick leave benefits and vacations with pay. A spokesman for the newly formed union declared: "We, too, would like to go to the seashore for a few days each summer, with some pesos in our pocket, and be able to have someone else shine our shoes."

21 Million Gone From Police Fund

Mexico City, May 16 (AP)—The disappearance of $21,000,000 from the Police Department savings was reported to Mayor Javier Rojo Gomez yesterday by Police Chief Ramon Jimenez Delgado. The fund had been built up with deductions from policemen's salaries.

The police chief reported that the savings fund, started in 1896, should total 105,000,000 pesos (about $21,000,000), but that he can find only 114,000 pesos (about $23,000). He suggested an investigation to determine whether the money may have been diverted to other channels without leaving records.

Comforts for Home Front Approved by Some GI's

By The Associated Press.

HONOLULU, May 16—Stars and Stripes, the new service newspaper published here for the Pacific area, today voiced approval of more comforts for people on the home front.

Noting that, because the European war is ended, civilians in the United States are likely to get more tires and gasoline, can go to horse races and can be dazzled again by billboard signs, the newspaper said:

"We are glad. We don't want the people back home wearing hair shirts just to prove they know there is a war on.

"They are our people and we want them to have that new car and more gas and a better radio and any other comfort that doesn't interfere with the defeat of Japan.

"The prospect of an uncomfortable America doesn't appeal to us. After all, we are fighting to get back there just as fast as we can."

Curb Sought On Buying Of Meat In Canada

Windsor, Ont., May 16 (AP)—The Windsor City Council last night adopted a resolution urging federal government action to curb unrestricted purchases of meat and other food on this side of the border by residents of Detroit.

"We have here a city of 120,000 provisioned for 120,000 people and we can't provide for a city of millions," said Alderman Ernest Davenport.

The Windsor meat supply situation is becoming increasingly serious as a result of the influx of shoppers from the United States, said Alderman Thomas Brannagan. He said he had no objection to people from Detroit buying in Canada, but he did object to the fact that their purchases left Windsor short of stock.

PAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE PLAN APPEARS SAFE

System Goes Before World Security Council for Approval.

RUSSIA'S STAND IN DOUBT

Military Bases Formula Still Remains to Be Decided by Peace Conference.

San Francisco, May 16 (A. P.).—A United States plan guaranteeing to any group of United Nations the right to organize for collective defense goes before the world security conference today backed by enough votes to assure its eventual approval.

The plan is designed primarily to give the Pan-American defense system a strong and permanent position within the proposed world security organization.

Secretary of State Stettinius announced, on authority of President Truman, that the United States would invite the other American nations to negotiate a long-term mutual defense treaty following the conference here.

Formulation of the American plan, with the approval of virtually all the Latin-American States and most of the big powers—Russia remains to be heard from—puts this conference over one of its biggest hurdles.

Bases Chief Obstacles.

The greatest obstacle remaining, in the opinion of United States authorities, is the development of a formula for setting up international trusteeships that will allow the United States and other Powers to develop military bases they believe necessary to security.

This country is especially concerned about retaining Pacific bases captured from Japan. The British delegation last night received London approval of a tentative Anglo-American trusteeship formula. But on this, too, Russia remains to be heard from.

The Pan-American conference to draw up a long-term treaty to replace the wartime pact made at Mexico City in March probably will be held at Washington in November.

The heart of the United States proposal is that any group of nations has the right to plan collectively for its own defense so that if the projected world security council fails to prevent an armed attack on one of them all the others can go to its assistance.

Accept Formula.

Latin American leaders originally had wanted the hemisphere system exempted from control of the world council entirely. But yesterday they agreed to accept this formula, which keeps the authority of the council intact.

The United States formula was scheduled to go before a meeting of the conference committee on regional arrangements last night but was delayed. A sub-committee was called for today, with the prospect that it would pass over any formal action on the amendments until another full committee meeting tomorrow.

American officials said that the plan would not modify the status of the Monroe Doctrine as it has recently developed. They considered that at Mexico City in March, when the American States first created a mutual defense system, the concept of protecting this hemisphere against intrusion ceased to be an exclusive United States responsibility and became the joint responsibility of all the American nations. It was at that time that the doctrine underwent its greatest change. Many authorities contend that the other parts of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe 125 years ago, which provided that the United States should hold aloof from European affairs, was modified when the late President Roosevelt agreed at the Yalta conference to formal commitments giving this country a continuing responsibility in immediate post-war European settlements.

Now that the collective defense theory has been advanced with assurances of acceptance, fears of small nations about Big Power veto control of peace-keeping machinery apear to be vanishing.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) yesterday submitted to a commit-

tee on powers of the assembly a Big-Five proposal designed to meet some, but not all, of the small nation demands for more power.

This would let the assembly recommend to the Security Council actions for maintaining peace and security, disarmament and armament control and call the council's attention to dangerous situations threatening peace. But it would not let the assembly take up a dispute on which the council was already working.

COMMITTEE VOTES TO STAND PAT ON 'BIG-POWER' RULE

Hammer Down Proposals of Small Nations for More Authority.

TRUSTEESHIP PROGRESS

Permanent Places in Security Council to Be Held by Big-Five.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—(AP) A United Nations conference committee voted today to stand pat on a big-power plan for enforcing peace through a compact security council of eleven member nations.

In the process, it hammered down in rapid-fire order a host of small and middle power proposals for more authority for themselves in this all-powerful agency of a proposed world organization.

But as the conference entered its fourth week, big and little countries were in substantial accord on most points, and the American delegation decided it was time to press for a speedy wind-up of the job of drafting a world charter.

Some progress was achieved on the biggest issue still before the conference—trusteeships—although whatever is decided about establishing guardianship for dependent or strategic areas of the world may turn out to be somewhat meaningless in individual cases.

The reason is that under present plans a country having a mandate left over from the last war, or one assigned a mandate at the peace table after this world conflict, would have the right to say whether the area should be brought under supervision of a new league.

Nevertheless, a conference committee accepted, as something on which it could go to work, an American-drafted combination of all the trusteeship ideas of the Big Five—France, Britain, China, Russia and the United States.

Any country, including the Big Five, can propose changes in it.

Four Major Points

The trusteeship system would be pegged to four fundamental points: 1. Maintenance of international security: 2. Maintenance of the security of the administering country; 3. Social, economic and political advancement of the native populations; 4. Safeguarding of the area's natural resources.

As a result of action in another committee, the composition of the security council will be what the four countries sponsoring the conference have recommended—subject, of course, to later approval by the entire conference.

It will have five permanent members—France plus the sponsors (China, Britain, Russia, America).

An all-nation general assembly will fill the six remaining seats, electing countries for two-year terms with due regard "to the contribution of members of the (world) organization towards the maintenance of international peace and security and towards the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution."

Scrap Many Proposals

Before that set-up was approved, the committee scrapped a host of proposed changes. The most votes mustered by any amendment were the dozen lined up for a Canadian suggestion that the general assembly "adopt rules" for election of the half dozen non-permanent members of the council, while giving due weight only to contributions to peace and performance of their obligations to the United Nations.

Canada figured that any mention of geographical qualifications would work against her and Mexico, since they border on a permanent member—the United States.

Australia would have made any country ineligible for non-permanent seats unless it definitely had pledged itself to chip in on an international police force.

Mexico didn't want any permanent members of the council. Her idea was that the Latin state should be [illegible] nent members, serving for eight years, and that other Latin countries should have two of the six non-permanent seats.

(Continued on Page Ten)

While the committee balloting was going on, United States delegates ran off a series of meetings of their own during the day. They were ready to urge statesmen of other countries to vote as soon as possible on the bulky list of amendments offered to the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world organization

Big Five's Trusteeship Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the United States-drafted combination of the trusteeships ideas of France, Britain, China, Russia and the United States, as accepted today as a working base by the United Nations Conference committee on trusteeships:

A. General policy.

1. States members of the United Nations which have responsibilities for the administration of territories inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world accept the general principle that it is a sacred trust of civilization to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories within the world community, and to this end:

(I) To insure the economic and social advancement of the peoples concerned;

(II) To develop self-government in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory; and

(III) To further international peace and security.

2. States members also agree that their policy in respect to such territories, no less than in respect to their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of other members of the world community, in social, economic and commercial matters.

B. Territorial trusteeship system.

1. The organization should establish under its authority an international system of trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements and set up suitable machinery for these purposes.

2. The basic objectives of the trusteeship system should be: (A) to further international peace and security; (B) to promote the political, economic and social advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive developments toward self-government in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory; and (C) to insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations, without prejudice to the attainment of (A) and (B) above ,and subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 below.

3. The trusteeship system should apply only to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship arrangements: (A) Territories now held under mandate; (B) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war; and (C) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their adminisration. It would be a matter for subsequent agreement as to whether territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon what terms. The trusteeship system should not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations.

4. The trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the states directly concerned and should be approved as provided for in paragraphs 8 and 10 below.

5. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship arrangements placing each territory under the trusteeship system, nothing in this chapter should be construed in and of itself to alter in any manner the rights of any state or any peoples in any territory.

6. The trusteeship arrangements in each case should include the terms under which the territory will be administered and designate the state which should exercise the administration of the territory or designate the United Nations organization itself to exercise the administration of the territory.

7. In addition, there may also be designated, in the trusteeship arrangement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the territory to which the arrangement applies.

8. All functions of the organization relating to such strategic areas, including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration or amendment, should be exercised by the security council. The basic objectives as provided for in paragraph B 2 above should be applicable to the people of each strategic area. The security council may avail itself of the assistance of the trusteeship council provided for in paragraph 11 below to perform those functions of the organization under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic and social matters in the strategic areas, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship arrangements.

9. It shall be the duty of the state administering any trust territory to insure that the territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the state shall be empowered to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the state for the security council in this regard and for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the territory.

10. The function of the organization with regard to trusteeship arrangements for all areas not designated as strategic should be exercised by the general assembly.

11. In order to assist the general assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the security council, there should be established a trusteeship council which would operate under its authority. The trusteeship council should consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (a) one each by the states administering trust territories, and (b) one each by an equal number of other states named for three-year periods by the general assembly.

12. The General Assembly, and under its authority, the trusteeship council, in carrying out their functions, should be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering state to accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering state, to make periodic visits to the respective territories at times agreed upon with the administering state, and to take other action in conformity with the trusteeship arrangements.

13. The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly should make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the trusteeship council.

Jews Blame Britain For No Frisco Seat

San Francisco, May 16 (AP)—The British Government was blamed today by the World New Zionist Organization for preventing Jewish representation at the United Nations conference.

Speaking for the organization, Major William R. Friedman told a news conference:

"Responsibility for the fact that the Jews are not represented at the San Francisco conference must be laid entirely at the door of the British Government, and is part of a deliberate and calculated policy to prevent the Jewish people from developing positions which would strengthen their claims to Palestine.

'Imperialistic Policy'

"It is Britain's imperialistic policy with regard to Palestine and the entire Middle East that stands in the way of Jewish national rehabilitation and the solution of the Jewish problem."

Friedman said his organization had suggested these proposals to the conference:

The British mandate over Palestine should be abolished and the country placed under the control of the United Nations.

For a period of no more than five years—during which the transfer of all homeless Jews to Palestine should be effected—Palestine should be placed under international guardianship of trustees appointed by the United Nations assembly, with the consent of the Jewish people.

Not later than the end of this five-year period, Palestine should be declared an independent Jewish state to be governed "on the basis of a democratic constitution guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens."

PRESIDENT WINS CONGRESS TEST ON TRADE PACTS

House Ways and Means Group Favors Giving Him Tariff Power.

COMMITTEE DIVISION 14 TO 11

Republicans Oppose Legislation Solidly—Measure Will Be Debated Next Week.

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to give the President new authority to reduce the tariffs in trade agreements with other nations.

The administration victory in the first major congressional test on post-war international legislation was by a vote of 14 to 11. Committeemen reported that all ten Republican members voted solidly against the legislation and were joined by one Democrat, Representative West of Texas.

The legislation, which has lined the two parties up on an ancient duelling ground, will go to the House floor for debate next Tuesday.

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), minority leader on the Ways and Means Committee, said after the committee's action: "The majority voted today to create unemployment when the war is over."

Republican Amendments Beaten.

He said the committee rejected, 14 to 11, Republican amendments that would have (1) stipulated court review privileges by any citizen who felt aggrieved by treaty provisions; (2) provided that no article shall be brought in at less than the cost of production in this country, and (3) given the Senate ninety days in which to exercise a veto over

any trade treaty.

The Republican leader said: "We will make a better showing when the bill gets on the House floor."

The strong Democratic vote for the bill came as a surprise to some observers, as four Democrats had been regarded as doubtful by the administration. However, the party strength was organized at a caucus called by Chairman Doughton late yesterday.

President Plans Consolidation Of Agencies

Washington, May 16 (AP)—President Truman plans a sweeping Government reorganization to absorb independent agencies into regular departments.

Senators made this disclosure of the President's plans today.

These Senators, close to Mr. Truman when he served in the legislative branch, said the Chief Executive is moving slowly and that it may be weeks before the first steps become apparent.

The revisions will include Cabinet changes, possibly in Labor, Treasury and Justice.

On A Vertical Basis

One Senator, especially acquainted with Mr. Truman, said:

"The President always has believed that Government should operate on a vertical basis. He is an old army man accustomed to a logical chain of command.

"The Government operated on that basis for many years and it was the most effective."

Independent agencies mushroomed in the depression years as the Government stepped into new regulatory capacities.

Growing Demand

There has been a growing demand in Congress for established departments to take over the functions of these agencies, a demand in which Mr. Truman is said to be heartily in accord.

The principle upon which the President is said to base his programs to have one responsible head for each department, with supervisory and advisory duties spread out to a group of subordinate executives.

The streamlining idea, it was reported, would merge such agencies as OPA and WFA within the Agriculture Department. Banking duties all would wind up eventually in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Action In Senate

In that connection, the Senate Banking Committee yesterday approved legislation transferring the functions of five subsidiary corporations to RFC.

Another agency that may be within RFC before long is the Rural Electrification Administration. It now is in agriculture, and the Senate passed a bill making it independent. But there are reports that the House leadership plans to transfer it to RFC. The Senate majority is not against that.

Administration Tariff Winner

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Knutson Criticizes Vote

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Knutson said the committee rejected, 14 to 11, Republican amendments that would have:

1. Stipulated court review privileges by any citizen who felt aggrieved by treaty provisions;
2. No article shall be brought in at less than cost of production in this country, and
3. The Senate should have 90 days in which to exercise a veto over any trade treaty.

The Republican leader said: "We will make a better showing when the bill gets on the House floor."

Strong Majority Surprising

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The measure would extend the 1934 Reciprocal Trade Act for three years, with an amendment giving the President authority to trim tariffs up to 50 per cent of January 1, 1945 rates.

POLL TAX PETITION MAY FORCE VOTE

MAY 17 1945

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—Signatures of fourteen members are all that stand today between the House and its biennial poll tax battle.

They are expected to be affixed by week's end to a petition to force floor action on the controversial legislation outlawing poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in elections at which Federal offices are at stake.

Disclosing that the signature of 204 members already have been obtained, Representative Bender (R.-Ohio) predicted the remaining fourteen would be obtained by the end of this week. At least eleven members who have not yet signed the petition, Mr. Bender said, have promised to do so.

There will be no difficulty getting the other three, he said in an interview, and even southern leaders conceded Mr. Bender was right. Seven southern States require a poll tax—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Under House rules, the earliest the legislation could be considered would be May 28, and that is the day, he asserted, on which he will demand action.

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Reconversion Data Given

MAY 17 1945

Washington, May 16 (AP)—The automobile industry says it will need eight months after its war contracts are canceled to build enough passenger cars to make money. Its output then would be at a rate of 2,000,000 cars a year.

Reporting today on a reconversion survey of 72 major industries, the War Production Board said the auto makers figured fifteen months as the period needed to hit full postwar stride—presumably 6,000,000 cars a year. This would be nearly 2,000,000 more than were turned out in any prewar year.

72 Industries Consulted

All 72 of the industries consulted—now turning out war and essential civilian goods at a $14,000,000,000 annual clip, estimated their full-scale postwar output at around $10,000,000,000. To break even, financially, WPB said, they will have to get production up to $5,200,000,000 annually.

For such a production rate $36,348,000 worth of construction will be required for plant expansion and reconversion alterations, the survey showed, and for "all-out" production a total of $234,664,000.

Priority Aid Promised

WPB has agreed to grant priority aid for construction and machine tools necessary to achieve the "break-even" production rate.

The industries' bill for bottleneck machine tools and equipment which must be provided to prevent delay in reconversion was estimated at $61,582,000. The cost of

Bill Asks Shift In Succession To Presidency

Monroney Measure Would Make Speaker of House Third in Line for Post

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—Congres was urged by one of its members today to pass a law making the Speaker of the House third man in the order of Presidential succession.

Under the present law, the Chief Executive passes to the Secretary of State in the event both the President and Vice-President should die or become unable to serve.

Declaring there are "glaring loopholes in our present succesion machinery," Representative A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, introduced legislation to create a twelve-member commission to study all the problems relating to the Presidential chair and recommended a fixed order of succession.

In the mean while, his bill provides that the Speaker resign from Congress and be sworn as President in the event death or disability should strike both the President and the Vice-President.

"That would keep the Presidency in the hands of a man elected by the people," Representative Monroney said.

In the event the House was not in session at the time the Presidency became vacant a second time, the President pro tem of the Senate would become Chief Executive only long enough for the House to convene and elect a Speaker. The latter would promptly resign and take over the White House.

Representative Monroney recommended that the study commission be composed of four Supreme Court justices, four Presidential appointees, two Senators and two Representatives and that it report to Congress by July 1, 1946.

In addition to recommending the order of Presidential succession, the group also would:

1. Define Presidential disability, and decide who shall say whether a President is unable to serve. Now the President himself is the only judge of his ability to perform the duties of his office.

2. Consider changes in the methods of electing Presidents with the possible abolition of the Electoral College.

3. Decide who would be President should both the President and Vice-President be unable to take office on Inauguration Day.

QUICK TRIALS OF NAZI CRIMINALS SOUGHT BY U.S.

American Prosecutors Named, Await Action of Russia, Britain.

WASHINGTON, May 16 — (AP) The United States signified today that it is anxious to get started on sorting out of the Axis culprits who will be tried for European war crimes before an international court.

It has named its top prosecutors and the White House expressed hope that Great Britain, Russia and France will appoint theirs as soon as possible.

MAY 17 1945

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, recently designated by President Truman as this country's chief war crimes prosecutor, announced selection of three assistants: Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, Sidney S. Alderman and Francis M. Shea.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, voicing the White House hope that the other Allied powers would appoint their prosecutors soon, added in a statement:

"In the opinion of our government, the determination of who are the top criminals to be tried, by an international court should be left to the prosecuting lawyers."

The difference between the trial body yet to be created and the War Crimes Commission now sitting in London was noted by Ross as it was earlier by President Truman in announcing Jackson's appointment.

Ross explained that the present war crimes group is sitting as a sort of grand jury returning indictments against suspects. The international tribunal being formed will try only the major criminals, he said, those like Goering and Himmler, whose crimes have no particular geographical location.

"Most of those indicted," he said, "will, under the terms of the Moscow agreement, be returned to the country where the crime was committed."

Donovan, a lawyer-soldier who has been a government trouble shooter intermittently since the Coolidge administration, presently is chief of the highly secret Office of Strategic Services.

1946 OUTPUT MAY RISE TO TWO MILLION

Board Official Says Big Production Will Come In Last 3 Months

Washington, May 16 (AP)—A good prospect for 200,000 passenger cars in the latter months of this year was held out today by the War Production Board after conferences with manufacturers.

Output probably will climb to 400,000 cars for the first three months of 1936, Henry P. Nelson, WPB's automobile reconversion chief, told a news conference.

This compares with about 4,000,000 produced in 1941, the last prewar year.

Nelson said the prospective production rate, recommended by the industry, is based on the current supply outlook. He could not estimate when manufacturers will get a go ahead on production, but said it will not come before July 1.

Prefer To Develop Substitutes

Car producers have decided, Nelson reported, that they do not want to wait until adequate materials are assured. They prefer, he said, to depend on their ingenuity to develop substitutes and are confident this can be done without lowering the quality of cars.

The industry and WPB are in agreement, Nelson stated, that it would not be wise to wait until the materials situation has cleared up entirely.

This decision, he added, is based on recognition that serious unemployment might develop in Detroit and other car-production centers if resumption of automobile manufacture were delayed too long.

"There is universal understanding," Nelson said, "that something must be done to release passenger cars at as early a date as possible."

Heavy Output Late In Year

He said there may be a few cars produced this summer, but that most of the output expected this year will come in October, November and December.

Nelson reported also that trucks, particularly lightweight units, are going to be "pushed ahead" of passenger cars in the reconversion schedules.

Nelson disclosed, too, that WPB will revoke all limitations on production of repair parts in a few days. This is to help keep on the road as many old cars as possible until output of new ones reaches mass production volume.

George Romney, managing director of the Automotive War Council, said the new cars "are going to be different from 1942 models."

Revokes Control On 1,200 Items

WPB also revoked its controls on an array of civilian products ranging from golf clubs and juke boxes to house trailers, but gave manufacturers no metal to make them.

One sweeping action expunged controls on 1,200 of the commonest civilian items, while the juke-box revocation also released pinball machines, coin-operated amusement devices and the so-called "one-armed bandits"—slot machines for gaming.

The omnibus order dropped from the WPB books has been a keystone of its controls for almost three years. It forbade the use of iron and steel—and thus in most cases ended production—of 400 types of goods embracing some 1,200 individual products.

Some Products Covered

It covered coat hangers, bath tubs, compacts, flashlight tubes, laundry trays, ice-cream freezers, house numbers, parking meters, automatic pencils, match boxes, mop wringers, pie plates, shower stalls, ice and roller skates, and a host of other familiar things.

When the order, known throughout industry by its official designation "M-126," was issued by former WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, along with a curtailment of civilian construction, he said the actions together would "change the face of American industry."

The revocation has that effect only potentially. Until WPB's announced creation next July 1 of an uncontrolled pool of steel, copper and aluminum for civilian use, manufacturers must get along with such idle, surplus, or second-hand steel as they can find.

Revocation Planned Before

WPB previously has been on the verge of revoking "M-126" during temporary lulls in war demand for steel, but the military reverses of last winter resulted instead in materials controls being clamped on even more tightly.

The publishing industry will benefit from two more revocations, one lifting restrictions on the manufacture of new printing machinery and the other removing limits on the amount of copper and zinc which may be used in producing printing plates.

WPB will not make a policy of granting priority aid for printing machinery except in unusual cases, it was stated. It probably will take eight or nine months to provide printing items that have been discontinued completely.

Material Restraints Still On

Similar warnings that improved production cannot be expected immediately—in most cases not until after materials restraints are removed on July 1 — accompanied other revocations. They included:

Removal of the ban which prohibited manufacture of golf clubs except for the Army, Navy and Veterans Administration; WPB warned golfers not to expect new clubs soon.

Revocation of controls on production and sale of house trailers and expansive mobile houses. The latter are trailer-type dwellings with collapsible sections which permit expansion when the unit is stationary.

Special Warnings Given

Cancellation of the rules regulating manufacture of jacks, whether operated mechanically, electrically, hydraulically or by air.

Special warnings accompanied the revocation of "M-126." Some of the items were regulated by orders other than the omnibus measure and a few of these have not been lifted. In addition, WPB said, the controls on stainless steel, which formerly were included in the order, are continued, having been incorporated in another regulation.

WPB LIFTS BARS ON JUKE BOXES AND GOLF CLUBS

MAY 17 1945

Government, However, Fails to Allow Concerns Metal to Make Them.

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, May 16.—(AP) WPB today revoked its controls on an array of civilian products ranging from golf clubs and juke boxes to house trailers, but gave manufacturers no metal to make them.

One sweeping action expunged controls on 1,200 of the commonest civilian items, while the juke box revocation also released pinball machines, coin-operated amusement devices and the so-called "one-armed bandits"—slot machines for gaming.

The War Production Board simultaneously predicted manufacture of 200,000 passenger cars late this year with output rising to 400,000 in the first three months of 1946 and reaching an annual rate of 2,000,000.

The automobile industry advisory committee, meeting here today, recommended the 200,000 figure for this year and Henry P. Nelson, coordinator of reconversion for the industry, said it looked like "a pretty good approach."

Bar Steel-Iron Use

The omnibus order dropped from the WPB books has been a keystone of its controls for almost exactly three years. It forbade the use of iron and steel—and thus in most cases ended production—of 400 types of goods embracing some 1,200 individual products.

It covered coat hangers, bath tubs, compacts, flashlight tubes, laundry trays, ice cream freezers, house numbers, parking meters, automatic pencils, match boxes, mop wringers, pie plates, shower stalls, ice and roller skates, and a host of other familiar things.

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The revocation has that effect only potentially. Until WPB's announced creation next July 1 of an uncontrolled pool of steel, copper and aluminum for civilian use, manufacturers must get along with such idle, surplus, or second-hand steel as they can find.

WAR COMMITTEE STUDYING CURTISS

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) announced today that the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which he is chairman, has conducted a preliminary examination into charges concerning the Curtiss-Wright Corporation airplane plant at Buffalo and now is obtaining additional information.

Senator Langer (R.-N. D.), in repeated speeches on the Senate floor, has charged that defective planes were "okayed by production and inspection departments" at the Buffalo factory and turned over to the Army. Senator Mead issued the following statement:

"The committee has carefully considered the report of its chief investigator, who made a preliminary investigation into the charges concerning the Curtiss-Wright Corporation airplane plant at Buffalo, N. Y. The committee's investigator spent approximately two weeks interviewing witnesses at Buffalo, inspecting records and looking through the plant.

"On the basis of the investigator's report, the committee concluded that certain additional information is necessary before final determination can be made concerning the committee's next steps. This information includes a check of the accident record of the Curtiss planes built at the Buffalo plant and of the accident records of comparable aircraft under comparable conditions. This has been requested of the War Department and will be available in the near future.

"The committee also desires to await the result of an inspection now being made of the plant by the War Department. It has been the committee's practice, where the procurement agency involved

has instituted such an investigation, to wait a reasonable time for its findings and action. The committee is informed that the War Department investigation is proceeding expeditiously.

"On the conclusion of these phases of the investigation the committee will determine its own further action."

White House Promises Fullest Possible News

Specific Day May Be Fixed for Weekly Press Conference

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—The White House said today that President Truman had given his full approval to a news policy calling for the complete flow of all possible information to the press and radio.

Charles G. Ross, the President's new press secretary, told his morning news conference: "There is going to be from this office, with the full approval of President Truman, the fullest possible flow of information to the press and radio."

Mr. Ross told reporters that he planned to answer all the questions that he could and that he would say so when he didn't have the information or couldn't disclose it.

Mr. Ross added that to the very fullest extent possible the news would be given out through the press secretary's office, and that "every effort will be made to give everybody a square deal."

He said there had been no change in the President's plans to hold a Presidential news conference once a week. Mr. Ross said he would look into the question of fixing a specific day each week for these conferences if a poll of today's reporters indicated that prevailing sentiment favored that course.

Previously, the President has called his conferences when he has had important news to disclose.

Mr. Ross also said he would try to see that advance notices of the President's conferences are given. Yesterday's conference was announced only a little more than an hour in advance.

Urges Truman to Aid Ending OWI

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Representative Rankin of Mississippi asked President Truman today to recommend abolition of the Office of War Information. In a House speech he said the entire country was "applauding President Truman's action of yesterday in setting down on OWI" by reversing the controlled news policy for Germany which had been announced by the director, Elmer Davis. "The time has come when we should pay attention to our military leaders and not a lot of flannel - mouthed propagandists," Mr. Rankin said.

New Testament for Truman

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—Representative Augustus W. Bennet, Republican, of New York, presented to President Truman today a pocket edition of the New Testament. Representative Bennet told reporters that he acted for the Pocket Testament League, of New York.

Snyder Reports On RFC Loan To Britain

MAY 17 1945

Washington, May 16 (AP)—John W. Snyder, Federal Loan Administrator, reported today on the status of th e$390,000,000 which Great Britain borrowed from the RFC to pay for prelend-lease war purchases in this country.

Through April 30, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had received payments totaling $160,278,569. Of this, $111,976,077 has been applied as principal, $32,842,488 as interest, and $15,460,004 is held in reserve accounts.

The total amount came from the collateral securing the loan. Interest, dividends and other income from this collateral produced $142,933,923 of it and the rest was the proceeds of the sale by Britain of a small amount of the collateral.

The loan was authorized in 1941 in the amount of $425,000,000, but only $390,000,000 has been disbursed. The collateral consists of securities of American corporations, the capital stock of 41 British-owned insurance companies in this country and assignment of the earnings of the American branches of British insurance companies.

Biddle Says Government Is 'Stymied' in Coal Strike

All Efforts Fail to Get Miners Back to Work

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle conceded today after a talk with President Truman that the government was "stymied" in efforts to get striking hard-coal miners back to work.

The President yesterday said flatly, however, that the government would take whatever steps were necessary to get the coal out of Pennsylvania's idle mines.

Mr. Biddle, the government chief enforcement officer, reiterated what he told newsmen last week, that no violations of the Smith-Connally war labor disputes act had been discovered in the eastern Pennsylvania coal field since the strike started May 1.

Operations were halted when the old cantract between John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers and operators expired April 30 without extension of the agreement despite an order by the National War Labor Board.

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes took over the mines May 3, directing the 72,000 miners to return to work May 7. They did not go back and Mr. Lewis has remained silent. Negotiations toward a new contract, started in New York April 4, are deadlocked over Lewis's demand for $1,50 a day underground travel time.

KNUTSON ASKS NLRB INQUIRY

MAY 17 1945

Accuses Board Of Favoring CIO In Decisions

Washington, May 16 (AP)—An investigation of the National Labor Relations Board was demanded in Congress today by Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), ranking members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Knutson introduced a resolution to authorize the House Speaker to name five legislators to a select committee to study NLRB's record "in handling labor disputes, labor elections and other activities." He has accused NLRB of favoring the CIO.

The Minnesotan particularly criticized NLRB decisions which he said barred employés away in the armed forces from participating in collective - bargaining elections, terming such a stand "indefensible."

"Used As A Cat's-Paw

"There are probably several million similarly situated employés now in the service and they most assuredly should be permitted to have a voice in determining who is to represent them in bargaining with their employer," Knutson said.

"There is a general feeling that the NLRB has permitted itself to be used as a cat's-paw by certain labor interests."

Knutson read a statement he said had been made by Robert A. Olson, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and George W. Lawson, secretary, contending that NLRB had "twisted the Wagner Act into a CIO recruiting agency and should be investigated."

Ceased To Be Fair

"It has been the contention of the AFL for many months," this statement quoted by Knutson continued, "that the NLRB has ceased to be a fair, impartial Government agency, has favored the CIO and virtually forced employés to accept CIO conditions or else."

The statement charged NLRB had "tried every means it could to force a group of workmen to join a union in which they had no interest" in connection with a dispute at St. Paul breweries. Knutson also criticized NLRB's methods of handling a dispute at the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul.

RUBBER QUOTA IS SET BY RRC

Synthetic Production Mark for 1945 Is Milhon Tons.

St. Louis, May 16 (A. P.).—The synthetic rubber industry must produce 124 per cent of the overall rated capacity of the nation's plants for 1945 and 145 per cent for 1946 to meet demands of the armed services, civilian uses and for export purposes.

These figures were presented today by S. T. Crossland, Washington, executive vice-president of the Rubber Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, before a safety conference attended by rubber company representatives.

He asserted that 1,000,000 long tons of synthetic rubber will be required for this year and 1,000,000 tons for 1946.

"Notwithstanding the application of drastic conservation measures and acceleration of conversion to the use of synthetic rubbers, the total stock of natural rubber in the United States on December 31, 1942, was reduced from 422,714 long tons to 139,594 long tons on December 31, 1943," Crossland said. "At the beginning of this year our stock of natural rubber had dropped to 93,650 long tons.

"Between June, 1942, and May 1 of this year the amount of synthetic rubber produced for the account of the Rubber Reserve Company in Government-owned facilities totaled 1,211,125 tons. Of that amount 3,599 tons were produced in 1942; 207,864 tons in 1943, and 737,092 tons in 1944. Production in the first four months of this year totaled 296,045 long tons.

"The synthetic rubber production in the Government's program already has attained a rate which far exceeds the total annual quantity of natural rubber ever consumed in this country prior to the war.

"It is now being relied upon to produce in the future at a rate which exceeds the total annual quantity consumed in the entire world during any one of the ten years preceding the war."

Gen. Donovan Named To War Crimes Staff

MAY 17 1945

Washington, May 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, chief of the highly secret Office of Strategic Services, will help prosecute Europe's war criminals.

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, designated by President Truman as this country's chief war crimes prosecutor, today announced the selection of Donovan and two other top assistants:

Sidney S. Alderman, general solicitor for the Southern Railway, and Assistant Attorney General Francis M. Shea, both of Washington.

Jackson's announcement, issued by the War Department, referred to the three as "experienced trial lawyers."

Called "Mystery Man"

Donovan, a Congressional Medal of Honor winner in World War I as leader of the famous "Fighting 69th," long was referred to as the "mystery man" of World War II. The title grew out of his extensive European travels in 1940-41 and the hush-hush air surrounding OSS.

Returning from one trip abroad in the summer of 1940, he said he had been looking into the technique of the Nazi Fifth Column. The following spring he visited England, the Balkans and the Near East.

In July, 1941, President Roosevelt named Donovan Co-ordinator of Information bearing on the defense program. From there he took over OSS. Now 62, he was an assistant attorney general in the Coolidge administration.

Jackson, in announcing the appointments, said he was setting up only a small staff "because of the work already going on in Government departments on the subject of war crimes."

"This staff," the announcement added, "includes personnel familiar with the problems and the available data, and the selections were made in furtherance of Justice Jackson's determination that the trials of the leading war criminals must be held without delay."

Alderman, 52-year-old native of Greensboro, N.C., served overseas as a captain in the last war and spent four months after the armistice in graduate study at Sorbonne University in Paris. He has been granted leave by the Southern Railway.

Had Been Legal Specialist

The 39-year-old Shea, who was born at Manchester, N.H., has been an Assistant Attorney General since 1939 in charge of the claims division. He previously served as a specialist in the legal division of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Jackson also announced appointment of Navy Lieutenants James B. Donovan and Gordon Dean, both of Washington, as members of his staff.

Lieutenant Donovan, no relation to the general, is OSS general counsel. Dean was a special assistant to Jackson when he was Attorney General.

Hopes Other Powers Will Act

The White House expressed hope that the other Allied powers would appoint their prosecutors "as soon as possible." Charles G. Ross, newly appointed presidential press secretary, issued this statement:

"In the opinion of our Government, the determination of who are the top criminals to be tried by an international court should be left to the prosecuting lawyers, and the United States has appointed as its lawyer, Mr. Justice Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court.

"It hopes the other three powers —Great Britain, Russia and France —will appoint theirs as soon as possible."

Sort Of A Grand Jury

Ross, as the President also has done in naming Jackson, pointed to the difference between the tribunal yet to be created and the War Crime Commission now sitting in London.

The secretary explained that the commission is sitting as a sort of grand jury returning indictments.

Most of those indicted will, under terms of the Moscow agreement, be returned to the country where the crime was committed."

He said the international tribunal being formed would try only the major criminals—those whose crimes have no particular geographical localization like Himmler and Goering.

3 Generals Aboard Captured Nazi Sub

Jap-Bound U-Boat Surrenders to Yanks in Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, May 16 — (AP) A huge German submarine, Japan-bound with three Luftwaffe generals, surrendered Sunday to a U. S. destroyer escort, the Navy revealed today in a stirring account of the long and victorious battle of the Atlantic.

Capture of the big craft 500 miles east of Newfoundland was announced simultaneously with a disclosure that Japanese subs have been prowling the Atlantic and that one was sunk off Iceland last summer.

Admiral Jones Ingram, Atlantic fleet commander, made the announcements at a "now it can be told" news conference.

In addition to the three Luftwaffe major generals aboard the 1,600-ton German submarine, Ingram said, the boarding party found the bodies of two Japanese who had committed hari kari just before the surrender. The submarine also carried German aviation plans and equipment, Admiral Ingram said.

First Naval district headquarters at Boston said the submarine, the U-234, is expected to arrive at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, Saturday.

The victorious conclusion of the battle of the Atlantic, which whipped the German submarine menace and had a major share in turning the tide of the European war permitted these further disclosures.

1. The U. S. Navy sank at least 126 German U-boats during the war.

2. The Nazi submarine U-505 was captured intact off French West Africa last June by the crew of the baby carrier Guadalcanal, the first U. S. Navy capture of a foreign enemy warship on the high seas since the War of 1812.

3. Admiral Ingram, who warned of the possibility of German buzz bomb attacks on the East coast last winter, declared today "I don't take back a word I said," although no attacks materialized.

Admiral Ingram said two Japanese submarines were known to be operating in the Atlantic last sum-

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mer. One was damaged but got away. Later another was found destroyed south of Iceland and was identified by articles which came to the surface.

The admiral said he was confident the number of U-boats sunk far exceeded the 126 officially credited, adding with a chuckle that Washington would not give them credit "unless we bring in a German ear pickled in alcohol."

Including sinkings by the Allies, he said, the Germans list more than 500 submarines in the battle of the Atlantic.

He estimated the German U-boat fleet reached a peak of 450 by March 1, 1945.

Intercepted Wolfpack

Only three weeks before Germany surrendered, he said, a "formidable wolfpack" of U-boats was intercepted and "badly mauled by one of the most powerful forces of carriers and destroyer escorts ever to operate in the mid-Atlantic.

"From prisoners," he said, "we learned that this pack had orders to blanket the East coast from Maine to Florida. We sank five U-boats in this blitz of the Nazis."

He revealed that only 24 hours before Germany surrendered a U-boat was sunk off Block Island. Another was sunk south of Nova Scotia in mid-April and another probable was claimed off Cape Hatteras just two weeks before the surrender.

in Washington we have to bring in a German ear pickled in alcohol."

The conference also revealed the story of Capt. Daniel V. Gallery, commanding officer of the baby flat top Guadalcanal, who in June 4, 1944, hunted down, attacked, boarded, and captured intact the Nazi submarine U-505, 150 miles west of the French West African coast.

A 'First' Since War of 1812.

The submarine was towed 2,500 miles to the Bermuda naval operating base, and marked the first time since the War of 1812 that a foreignenemy man of war was captured on the high seas by the United States Navy.

Admiral Ingram noted that only twenty-four hours before Germany surrendered a U-boat was sunk off Block Island.

"We also got another sub south of Nova Scotia in the middle of April," he said. "And we had a probable kill off Cape Hatteras just two weeks before the surrender."

Admiral Ingram said Japanese submarines have been operating in the Atlantic and one was sunk late last summer just south of Iceland. He said it was identified by flotsam which rose to the surface.

Admiral Ingram recalled how he "shot off his mouth" some months ago about the possibility of buzz bomb attacks on the East Coast and added vigorously, "I don't take back a word I said."

The reason such attacks did not materialize from specially equipped U-boats, he said, was because the Atlantic Fleet was hounding them down with four carriers and seventy-five destroyers and none was able to get through.

The large submarine which surrendered Sunday about 500 miles east of New Foundland also contained the bodies of two dead Japanese who apparently had just committed hara kiri before the Navy capture crew boarded her.

U-boat Taken on Way to Japan

U. S. Navy Reveals Surrender of Big Craft Carrying Luftwaffe Officers.

MAY 17 194

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—A giant 1,600-ton German submarine carrying three German Luftwaffe officers and aviation plans and equipment and which was headed for Japan surrendered Sunday in the Atlantic.

Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, revealed the U-boat's surrender today in line with a general lifting of the secrecy which has surrounded the battle of the Atlantic against submarines since the start of the war.

Admiral Ingram told a news conference that from the time of our entry into the war "we know definitely that we sink 126 U-boats, most of them far from our shore." Including those sunk by the British Fleet, he said, the total German U-boat losses exceeded 500.

He said he was personally confident that United States Navy sinkings far exceeded the 126 with which it was credited, but, he added with a laugh, "in order for us to get credit from these guys

10-Year-Battery Withholding Is Laid To Firms

MAY 17 194

New York, May 16 (AP)—The Government today accused two of the nation's leading storage-battery manufacturers of withholding a long-life battery and said operation of American war equipment had been affected greatly as a consequence.

An anti-trust civil action filed by the Department of Justice in Federal court said the battery, known as the nickel-cadmium battery, had a reported ten-year life span, whereas average batteries last but three years.

Named in the complaint were the Electric Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia, a New Jersey corporation, said by the Government to be the world's largest makers of electric storage batteries, and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Willard Storage Battery Company, of Cleveland, one of the largest manufacturers of storage batteries in the United States.

Used By Other Countries

The Justice Department said the defendants and coconspirators prevented manufacture in this country or the importation of the nickel-cadmium battery, used by German, French and English armed forces.

"Cadmium batteries," the complaint said, "have not been made, used or sold in this country and have not been used in the armed forces of the United States.

"As a result of the conspiracy herein alleged, the United States has had neither the commercial experience nor the manufacturing facilities necessary to determine the advantages of cadmium batteries over other batteries for commercial and military uses."

Cartel Agreements

The complaint said the defendants maintained international cartel agreements, dating back to 1891, to divide world markets and eliminate competition in the manufacture and sale of electric storage batteries.

Named in the suit as alleged coconspirators were:

Chloride Electrical Storage Company of London, which the Government described as the world's second largest manufacturer of electric storage batteries and said 49.77 per cent of its voting stock is held by Electric; Accumulatoren-Fabrik Aktiengeselischaft of Berlin, known as A.F.A. and described as the largest manufacturer of its type in Germany; and Exide Batteries of Canada, Toronto, described as a wholly owned subsidiary of Electric and as one of the largest manufacturers of its type in Canada.

Voiding Of Contracts Sought

The suit asked that the alleged contracts between the defendants and alleged co-conspirators be declared illegal and that the defendants be prevented from maintaining or carrying out any of the contracts described or any similar agreements; that Electric dispose of its holdings in Chloride Electrical and be prevented from exercising any influence or control of the English firm, and that Electric be prevented from continuing the use of trade-marks or trade names which the Government says Electric used to carry out the division of markets.

$160,278,569 Is Repaid On War Loan to British

MAY 17 194

Synder Reports on Status of Original $390,000,000 Grant

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—John W. Snyder, Federal Loan Administrator, reported today on the status of the $390,000,000 which Great Britain borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay for pre-lend-lease war purchases in this country.

Through April 30 the R. F. C. had received payments totaling $160,278,569. Of this, $111,976,077 has been applied as principal, $32,842,488 as interest and $15,460,004 is held in reserve accounts.

The total amount came from the collateral securing the loan. Interest, dividends and other income from this collateral produced $142,933,923 of it, and the rest was the proceeds of the sale by Britain of a small amount of the collateral.

The loan was authorized in 1941 in the amount of $425,000,000 but only $390,000,000 has been disbursed. The collateral consists of securities of American corporations, the capital stock of forty-one British-owned insurance companies in this country, and assignment of the earnings of the American branches of British insurance companies.

House Hearings Are Set For Oswego Refugees

MAY 17 194

DicksteinFavorsAllowingThem to Stay in U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—A House Immigration subcommittee will open hearings June 11 in Oswego, N. Y., to determine the future of foreign citizens now confined to the Fort Ontario Refugee Shelter, Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, chairman, said today.

Representative Dickstein, observing that the camp is scheduled to close shortly, said that the refugees—numbering more than 950—should be permitted to remain in this country of they so desire.

"They do not wish to return to their native lands," Representative Dickstein said, "because many—in fact, most—have relatives in this country."

It is the New Yorker's contention that legal means for their permanent residence in the United States can be found by deducting their number from the immigration quotas of their native lands.

This would not affect existing quotats, he emphasized, nor would it indicate that "we are trying to smuggle them in."

Members of the committee, in addition to Representative Dickstein, include Representatives John Lesinski, Democrat, of Michigan; O. C. Fisher, Democrat, of Texas; Wat Arnold, Republican, of Missouri, and Edgar A. Sharp, Republican, of New York.

Lay-Offs Not Required In Rehiring of Veterans

W. M. C. Asserts Non-Veteran Replacements May Be Kept

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—Business firms under War Man-Power Commission employment ceilings can meet their obligation to rehire veterans without laying off non-veterans to compensate.

A War Man-Power Commission spokesman, so stating today, said that while the selective service law guarantees a service man his former job, there is nothing in man-power regulations requiring the discharge of workers who replaced these men.

This is true, he said, even in areas where limits are fixed of the number of workers individual plants may employ.

All veterans, the spokesman explained, are exempt from employment ceiling provisions. This means, he added, that besides veterans previously on its pay roll, a firm may hire any number of other discharged service men.

However, if a non-veteran later quits where a service man has been rehired, the plant's employment ceiling is automatically reduced by one worker. In effect, this means that the quitting power may not be replaced by non-veteran as long as the ceiling progrom is in froce.

Where more than one veteran has been hired, the ceiling would continue to be reduced each time a non-veteran quit while a plant's total number of workers was over the limit set.

MORE CIGARETTES SEEN FOR CIVILIANS

MAY 17 194

Manufacturers Forecast Improvement In Few Months

New York, May 16 (AP)—Cigarette manufacturers said today an improvement in the civilian supply could be expected within two to three months.

The most bearish comment came from the National Association of Tobacco Distributors: "The situation will ease during the rest of 1945, but civilians still will have to stand in line."

In Washington the Army and Navy announced that the armed forces will ration cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco at military and naval establishments and prisoner-of-war camps in the United States starting June 3.

6 Packages Per Week

Ration cards will enable military personnel, their dependents and authorized civilian employés to receive six packages of cigarettes or 24 cigars or four ounces of smoking tobacco weekly. War prisoners will get only tobacco.

Cigarette makers and other trade circles outlined the current supply situation like this:

Normally it takes three weeks for cigarettes to travel from the manufacturer through the distribution network to the customer.

But for the armed services in Europe this "pipeline" extended to from five to seven months—about three months' stocks in the United States, a month in transit and one to three months' inventories overseas.

Only One Pipeline

In the wake of V-E day the supply line is expected to be reduced considerably. A similar stream of cigarettes to the Pacific will be expanded, but this one already is established. The net effect is to change from two pipelines to one only.

The most recent burley crop set a new record and the 1944 fluecured tobacco yield was the second highest in history after the Government authorized a 20 per cent increase in acreage.

Good weather enabled farmers to hit the new peak. Although the tobacco must age two to four years, it will permit a slight increase in withdrawals of aged stocks now for making smokes.

A shortage of manpower recently has been a big factor in curtailing supplies for civilians. Now that cutbacks are showing up and the Army has announced that 2,000,000 men will be demobilized in the next year, cigarette output may be advanced by more help.

The smaller tobacco manufacturers reported that an increase of 5,000 workers in cigarette territory around Richmond, Louisville, Philadelphia and Winston-Salem, N.C., virtually could end the shortage in about 60 days. It said male mechanics especially were in demand.

Manufacturers still ration cigarettes to wholesalers—a system in effect since late 1943—but some sources expected this to be relaxed in the future. One large company said it still turned over 60 to 70 per cent of its output to the armed services.

Rations Coming On GI Smokes

Washington, May 16 (AP)—The armed forces will start rationing cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco at all military and naval establishments and prisoner-of-war camps in this country June 3.

Supplementing an earlier announcement by the War Department, the Navy said identical orders would be issued covering all Navy, Marine and Coast Guard Stations.

As announced by the War Department, military personnel, their dependents and authorized civilian employés will be allowed six packages of cigarettes, 24 cigars or four ounces of smoking tobacco weekly. Ration cards will be issued to all eligible persons.

Navy Orders

The Navy announced that orders covering the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard services are now being prepared and will be promulgated immediately.

Members of Italian service units will be limited to one half the amount allowed military personnel while prisoners of war may purchase only two ounces of smoking tobacco per week.

Swiss to Hand Over Nazi Property in U. S.

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—Swiss Minister Charles Bruggmann called on Acting Secretary of State Grew yesterday to inform him that the Swiss legation was prepared to hand over all German premises, archives and property in this country as requested by the United States last week.

TO SECURE PHILIPPINES

Forrestal Says U. S. Is Negotiating for Strategic Areas

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Secretary Forrestal said today that the United States "will continue to bear responsibility for the security of the Philippines and will have to have bases and strategic areas supporting those bases to carry out that responsibility."

At a news conference he said negotiations "are now under way to that end."

Norweb Nomination Approved

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved today the nomination of R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Cuba. He has been Ambassador to Panama.

Printing Controls Lifted

W. P. B. Revokes Curbs on Production of Machinery

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—The War Production Board revoked today an order controlling production and delivery of printing trades machinery. The agency also removed limitations on the amounts of copper and zinc that manufacturers may use in producing printing plates.

Buyers of printing machinery now are free to accept delivery and manufacturers are free to deliver equipment without obtaining W. P. B. authorization.

The agency said, however, that it will be eight or nine months before items that have been completely out of production will be available. Manufacturers who have been engaged in limited production of other types of machinery must fill their present rated orders first.

Navy Clarifies Stand on Mailing

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—Miniature overseas editions of newspapers and periodicals still may be mailed to Navy personnel overseas by individual friends or relatives, the Navy said today.

The Navy said that its recent order restricting mailing of periodicals and newspapers to overseas personnel does not apply to mailings of such miniature publications which may continue to be sent without a request from the man himself.

The restriction, effective July 1, applies only to mailings direct from the publisher. It prohibits publishers from mailing newspapers or periodicals except to fill a written request from a serviceman for a subscription or a renewal.

200,000 NEW CARS LIKELY THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP) A good prospect for 200,000 passenger cars in the latter months of this year was held out today by the War Production Board after conferences with manufacturers.

Output probably will climb to 400,000 cars for the first three months of 1946, Henry P. Nelson, WPB's automobile reconversion chief, told a news conference.

This compares with about 4,000,000 produced in 1941, the last prewar year.

Nelson said the prospective production rate, recommended by the industry, is based on the current supply outlook. He could not estimate when manufacturers will get a Go Ahead on production, but said it will not come before July 1.

Car producers have decided, Nelson reported, that they do not want to wait until adequate materials are assurred. They prefer, he said, to depend on their ingenuity to develop substitutes and are confident this can be done without lowering the quality of cars.

He said there may be a few cars produced this summer, but that most of the output expected this year will come in October, November and December.

Nelson reported also that trucks, particularly lightweight units, are going to be "pushed ahead" of passenger cars in the reconversion schedules.

Nelson disclosed, too, that WPB will revoke all limitations on production of repair parts in a few days. This is to help keep on the road as many old cars as possible until output of new cars reaches mass production volume.

Some Medicine, Drug Radio Ads Criticized

Washington, May 16 (AP)—Radio advertisements for some drugs and medicines were criticized today by Representative Patterson (D., Cal.), but a Federal Trade Commission official said the FTC lacked funds adequately to police health advertising.

"Cut out two thirds of radio advertising in medicines and drugs and you will do a great service to the public," Patterson told Richard P. Whiteley, FTC assistant chief counsel.

"Most Sounds Phony"

"Most of it," Patterson added, "sounds phony."

Testifying before a House labor subcommittee investigating aid to the physically handicapped, Whiteley had reviewed FTC procedure against misleading advertising claims—"cures for whatever ails you"—and unfair trade practices in health and related products.

He said that despite an inadequately staffed division, the FTC is studying hundreds of thousands of advertisements annually to see if they contain false claims. Because of fund troubles, he said only the "most serious cases" can be marked for full investigation.

"A Vast Field Here"

"You don't seem to be making any headway from the noise we hear over the air," Patterson mourned. "There is a vast field here—if you had the funds."

The witness agreed.

Another FTC official, Henry Miller, director of the agency's trade practices conference, said 150 industry groups had joined with the FTC to formulate codes of ethics and to "clean up their own houses."

Prostitution Ban Is Renewed

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—President Truman today signed legislation extending until May 15, 1946, a 1941 law prohibiting prostitution in naval and military areas prescribed by the War and Navy Departments. The original law expired yesterday. Its extension was requested by both departments as necessary to make more effective agreements with state health authorities.

SIGHT-SEEING OUT ON TOUR

Senators Announce Program For European Inspection

Washington, May 16 (AP)—A six-man squad of the Senate War Investigating Committee, leaving soon for a European inspection trip, has requested the War Department to make "no plans for sight-seeing tours or formal entertainment."

Disclosing their request today, Committee Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) announced a seven-point program for the mission. It will be asked to report upon:

1. The nature and amount of American supplies which have been shipped overseas to the European theater of operations.

2. The nature and cost of installations erected by or at the expense of this nation in Europe, and plans for the disposition of such facilities.

3. The plans for deployment of material now in the European theater of operations to the Pacific theater, and for occupation of conquered countries.

4. Plans for disposition of all material which will become surplus.

5. Transportation, shipping, loading and unloading of American supplies in the ETO.

6. Activities of civilian agencies, and particularly any confusion among them as to functions.

7. Arrangements for distribution of American supplies among civilian populations and plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Senators assigned to the trip are Kilgore (D., W.Va.), Tunnell (D., Del.), Mitchell (D., Wash.), Brewster (R., Maine), Ball (R., Minn.) and Ferguson (R., Mich.).

DESTROYER ESCORT SUNK NEAR WAR'S END

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The recent sinking of the destroyer escort Frederick C. Davis by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic was announced by the Navy today. While the announcement did not disclose the exact date of the sinking, a Navy spokesman said it occurred "some days" before Germany's surrender.

Casualties among the ship's complement of about 200 were "heavy." The vessel's skipper, Lieut. James R. Crosby, son of Irving E. Crosby of Seattle, Wash., was reported missing in action.

The announcement raised to 308 the total of United States naval vessels of all types lost since the war began.

The Frederick C. Davis operated from April to September, 1944, in the Mediterranean area, engaging in anti-aircraft and anti-submarine work, as well as in traffic control and convoy escort. She took part in the Anzio and southern France invasion operations.

Built by the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd., Orange, Tex., and commissioned July 14, 1943, she was named for Ensign Frederick C. Davis, killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

NAZI SUB CAPTURED INTACT LAST JUNE

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP) One of the war's best kept secrets—how a German submarine was captured intact last June—was revealed today by Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander of the Atlantic fleet.

It was the first time the United States Navy had boarded and captured a foreign enemy naval vessel in battle on the high seas since the War of 1812.

An escort carrier task group, consisting of the baby flattop Guadalcanal and five destroyer escorts under command of Captain Daniel V. Gallery of Chicago and Vienna, Va., hunted down, attacked, boarded and captured the U-505, 150 miles west of Cape Blanco, French West Africa, June 4. The prize capture was towed 2,500 miles to the Bermuda naval operating base.

Turks Congratulate Stalin

New York, May 16 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast today a message from Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu congratulating Premier Marshal Stalin on "the great victory of the heroic Soviet Army" over Germany.

Stephen Early Becomes Pullman Vice President

New York, May 16 (AP)—Stephen Early, secretary to the late President Roosevelt, has been elected a vice president of Pullman, Inc., it was announced today.

In making the announcement, David A. Crawford, Pullman president, said Early would assume his new duties on June 1. He will devote himself to the corporate and business functions of Pullman and of certain of its subsidiaries, including sales of the products of such subsidiaries.

From 1927 to the time he went to the White House with President Roosevelt on March 4, 1933, Early was the Washington representative for Paramount-Publix Corporation and Paramount News.

GENERAL DALTON KILLED

Dies in Pacific Action a Month After Promotion

ESSEX CENTER, Vt., May 16 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James L. Dalton, 35, assistant comamnder of the Twenty-fifth (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Division, has been killed in action, the War Department notified his widow tonight.

One of the youngest general officers in the Army ground forces, his promotion from colonel came only last month, twelve years after he was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point.

Holder of the Silver Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Bronze Star Medal for personally leading reconnaissance and combat patrols on Guadalcanal and New Georgia, he formerly commanded the 161st Regiment of the Twenty-fifth.

A son of Mrs. Gladys Dalton of Kennebunkport, Me., he was graduated from Naugatuck, Conn., High School in 1927.

His widow is the former Miss Katherine Starbird, a poet, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird of Jericho. Mrs. Dalton and their two daughters reside in Essex.

Liberated Prisoners of Germany

NEW YORK

BOCCANFUSO, Chris N., pvt., son of Mrs. Maddiena V. Boccanfuso, 746 10th av., New York.
BRILL, Irving, pvt., son of Mrs. Jennie Brill, 960 Fox st., Bronx.
BYRNS, Howard V., sgt., son of Mrs. Estelle P. Byrns, 743 9th av., New York.
CLARK, Robert H., pvt., son of Mrs. Catherine McGowan, 120 Franklin st., Poughkeepsie.
CRUZ, Julio A., pfc., brother of Louis Cruz, 25 E. 111th st., New York.
CUSIMANO, Anthony J., s/sgt., son of Mrs. Cathrine Cusimano, 28 2d pl., Brooklyn.
DASBURG, Jean H., t/5, husband of Mrs. Alicetta Dasburg, 116-40 200th st., St. Albans.
DE MONT, Lawrence J., cpl., son of Mrs. Pauline De Mont, 116 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
EVANICK, Michael, pfc., brother-in-law of Mrs. Olga Evanick, 500 E. 13th st., New York.
FINK, Robert H., pvt., son of George K. Fink sr., 3923 av. R, Brooklyn.
GERSHENBAUM, Nathan, t/sgt., husband of Mrs. Sophie Gershenbaum, 100 Henry st., New York.
GIANNINOTO, Ferdinand, cpl., son of John Gianninoto, 402 W. Wilson av., Bellmore.
GIBBONS, James, pfc., brother of Mrs. Marie Kelly, 109 Windsor pl., Brooklyn.
GOLDMAN, Harold, pfc., son of Maurice Goldman, 975 Walton av., Bronx.
GROTH, John J., pvt., son of William J. Groth, 521 E. 146th st., Bronx.
KLEIN, Edmond, s/sgt., son of David Klein, 223 Clermont av., Brooklyn.
LIEPPE, Sidney, pfc., son of Mrs. Fannie Lieppe, 1065 Manor av., Bronx.
MacKENZIE, George K., pvt., husband of Mrs. G. K. MacKenzie, 9281 Shore rd., Brooklyn.
McCROREY, James L. capt., husband of Mrs. Kathleen K. McCrorey, 564 Park pl., Brooklyn.
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Andrew G., pvt., son of Mrs. Elizabeth O'Shaughnessy, 874 Van Nest av., Bronx.
O'SHAUGHNESSY, John M., pfc., son of Mrs. Doloros R. O'Shaughnessy, 12 Roosevelt av., Lynbrook.
PEKALA, William, pfc., husband of Mrs. Evelyn G. Pekala, 15 Lake av., Mariners Harbor.
PERLMAN, Julius, pfc., son of Mrs. Sarah Perlman, 1932 Crotona Parkway, Bronx.
PERNA, Anthony P., pvt., son of Mrs. Rose Perna, 118 Mulberry st., New York.
RISTUCCIA, Frank A., pfc., nephew of Joe Ristuccia, 1814 W. 8th st., Brooklyn.
SARTINI, Joseph, t/5, son of Mrs. Elda Sartini, 297 Avenue W, Brooklyn.
TOMADELLI, Walter J., pvt., husband of Mrs. Ina Tomadelli, 601 W. 110th st., New York.
URETSKY, Karlin, t/5, son of Sam Uretsky, 1850 Crotona Park E., Bronx.
VITALE, Anthony P., pvt., husband of Mrs. Dora Vitale, 556 E. 178th st., Bronx.
WENTWORTH, Alfred R., 1st lt., son of Philip M. Wentworth, 200 Lyncroft rd., New Rochelle.
WILENSKY, Samuel, sgt., son of Mrs. Kate Wilensky, 761 Blake av., Brooklyn.
WORMSER, Donald L., s/sgt., son of Mrs. Rose Wormser, 1750 Grand av., Bronx.

NEW JERSEY

APRIMIS, Frank M., pfc., son of Mrs. Mary Sapois, 115 Mercer st., Jersey City.
CARUSO, David E., pvt., son of Mrs. Rosella Caruso, 152 Boiling Springs av., East Rutherford.
KAMINSKY, Joseph T., pvt., son of Mrs. Tessie M. Kaminsky, 338 High st., Perth Amboy.
McATEER, John, pvt., husband of Mrs. Rosemary V. McAteer, 409 N. 4th st., Harrison.
McCOOL, Daniel J., pvt., husband of Mrs. Helen H. McCool, 47 Walnut st., Bloomfield.
MUJICA, Emil, pfc., husband of Mrs. Mary E. Mujica, 103 Woodland av., Jersey City.
PASCALLI, Joseph, pvt., husband of Mrs. Helen G. Pascalli, 505 Grand st., Jersey City.
PETRONE, Carl J., pfc., son of Mrs. Carmella M. Petrone, 350 Magnolia av., Elizabeth.
PONZA, Frank, pvt., son of Nicholas Ponza, 14 La-France av., Bloomfield.
SPAETH, William L., sgt., son of Mrs. Kathryn L. Spaeth, 144 Hillcrest pl., North Bergen.
VECCHIONE, Edward J. jr., t/5, son of Edward J. Vecchione, 108 65th st., West New York.
ZANIEWSKI, Michael, sgt., son of Mrs. Bertha Zaniewski, 223 Palisade av., Cliffside Park.

CONNECTICUT

LUCIANO, Robert E., s/sgt., son of Thomas Luciano, 162 Herbert st., Bridgeport.
NOVITZKY, Zolton, pvt., son of Mrs. Esther Novitzky, 139 Alfred st., Bridgeport.
RUGE, Christopher H., jr., sgt., son of Mrs. Veronica Ruge, 149 Lee av., Bridgeport.

Naha Odds Bad: Japs

San Francisco, May 16 (AP)—Apparently trying to soften the blow of approaching defeat on Okinawa, the Japanese Domei news agency announced bitterly today that defenders of Naha, island capital, were "facing overwhelming odds."

American troops, said the radio dispatch, recorded here, are being continuously reinforced.

"Our garrison units are now putting up very stubborn resistance," the broadcast added.

A little sugar coating was added to the bitter pill in the claim that "at least two out of six" American divisions have been "destroyed."

TRAGEDY IN CHINA

San Francisco, May 16 (A. P.).—A great tragedy is in the making in China—tragedy that can be averted only by hundreds of shiploads of grain from her Allies, according to W. H. Donald, Australian-born adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Donald arrived here yesterday among 254 civilians rescued from Japanese internment in the Philippines. He was freed from Santo Tomas prison camp by Gen. MacArthur.

En route from China when the Japanese struck, he was interned in Manila. He registered as William Donald, age 68, born in Scotland, retired. Though the Japanese searched everywhere for him but never discovered he was the man. That, he said, was because of their "fundamental stupidity."

30.24

25839

4 Nazi Subs In U.S. Hands

[By the Associated Press]

With four German submarines now in American hands, the Navy today awaited word from an estimated ten to twenty more fugitive or missing Nazi undersea raiders still sailing in Atlantic waters.

Naval officials predicted a deadline would be set for the U-boats to give up and that those failing to run up the black flag of surrender would be hunted as pirates.

Will Shoot At Sight

Allied patrols, the Navy said, will shoot at sight if they encounter any submarine not flying the surrender flag.

Two Nazi submarines already are in United States ports, the U-858 at Cape May, N.J., and the U-805 in Portsmouth, N.H. Crews have been interned.

The U-1228 and the U-873 have yielded in the North Atlantic to American naval units and are heading for Portsmouth under escort.

350 On V-E Day

The Navy said its estimate of unaccounted submarines was based on the assumption that between 50 and 60 were prowling the Atlantic when Germany fell.

Eighteen U-boats have been brought into British ports and two into Canadian harbors. Others have surrendered to British warships and are en route to ports.

BY EDWARD J. DENNEHY

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 17-(AP)-DENYING PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT WILLY MESSERSCHMITT, ACE GERMAN PLANE DESIGNER, IS LIVING A "LIFE OF LUXURY" IN A LONDON FLAT, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TODAY THAT HIS LIVING SCALE IS THAT OF AN ORDINARY NON-WORKING PRISONER OF WAR.

THE AIR MINISTRY ALSO SAID IT HAD "NO WORD" OF A DAILY EXPRESS REPORT OF A STRIKE AMONG 25 WAAFS (WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY FORCE) WHO WERE WAITING TABLE AT THE RAF MESS WHERE MESSERSCHMITT AND MORE THAN 100 OTHER HIGH-RANKING GERMANS EAT DAILY.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID MESSERSCHMITT SHARES A ROOM WITH TWO OTHER GERMAN PRISONERS AND ASSISTS IN CLEANING HIS ROOM AND MAKES HIS OWN BED.

THE DAILY MIRROR, IN AN ATTACK YESTERDAY ON "CODDLING" OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS, SAID MESSERSCHMITT "IS HAVING A GRAND TIME IN LONDON--AT THE BRITISH TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE."

THIS STORY SAID THE 47-YEAR-OLD MESSERSCHMITT, A MEMBER OF HITLER'S WAR COUNCIL, HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO LONDON A MONTH AGO TO MAKE HIS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AVAILABLE TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

"HE HAS A LUXURY FLAT IN ST.JOHN'S WOOD," THE MIRROR SAID. "HE GETS FREE SEATS AT WEST END SHOWS AND A CAR WHEN HE WANTS IT."

HOWEVER, A DAILY MAIL REPORTER WHO VISITED THE ST.JOHN'S BLOCK WHERE MESSERSCHMITT IS QUARTERED, SAID HIS ROOM HAS "NO CARPETS OR EASY CHAIRS. THE ONLY FURNISHINGS ARE A TRESTLE TABLE AND AN IRON BEDSTEAD WITH (BISCUITS' (ARMY BEDDING) FOR A MATTRESS."

THE DAILY MIRROR FOLLOWED WITH ANOTHER STORY ON MESSERSCHMITT THIS MORNING UNDER THE HEADLINE, "EARLY MORNING TEA FOR WILLY." THE PAPERS SAID AN RAF CORPORAL AWAKENS THE DESIGNER AT 8 A.M. EACH MORNING AND PROVIDES HIM AND HIS COMPANIONS WITH TEA IN BED, ADDING THAT "THE ATMOSPHERE IS THAT OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL WITH RAF PERSONNEL AS BELLHOPS."

MESSERSCHMITT IS A, ETC., FOURTH GRAF PREV.

JR1152PEW

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE DAILY MIRROR, IN AN ATTACK ON THE SO-CALLED "CODDLING" OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS, TODAY DECLARED THAT WILLY MESSERSCHMITT, ACE GERMAN PLANE DESIGNER, "IS HAVING A GRAND TIME IN LONDON--AT THE BRITISH TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE."

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OR DENIAL OF THE STORY WHICH SAID THAT THE 47-YEAR-OLD MESSERSCHMITT, A MEMBER OF HITLER'S WAR COUNCIL, WAS BROUGHT TO LONDON A MONTH AGO TO MAKE HIS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AVAILABLE TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

"HE HAS A LUXURY FLAT IN ST.JOHN'S WOOD," THE MIRROR SAID. "HE GETS FREE SEATS AT WEST END SHOWS AND A CAR WHEN HE WANTS IT."

MESSERSCHMITT IS A SHARP-NOSED SANDY-HAIRED NATIVE OF AUGSBURG. HE BEGAN FLYING WHEN HE WAS 15 AND DESIGNED HIS FIRST PLANE IN 1916. IN 1923 HE FOUNDED THE MESSERSCHMITT FIRM, BEING ITS DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER. HE BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN AVIATION IN 1936, AND RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN ENGINEERS AND THE LILIENTHAL PRIZE FOR AVIATION RESEARCH THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

WE519PEW

LONDON MAY 16-(AP)-U.S.MILITARY POLICE HAVE A NEW NICKNAME NOW--"SNOWDROPS."

GEN.EISENHOWER HIMSELF MADE IT "OFFICIAL" LAST NIGHT DURING A BRIEF TALK AT A LONDON THEATER WHERE HE WITNESSED THE MUSICAL "STRIKE IT AGAIN."

REFERRING TO THE PRESENCE IN THE CAST OF ACTORS DRESSED AS AMERICAN M.P.'S, IN WHITE HELMETS, GLOVES, BELTS AND LEGGINGS, EISENHOWER SAID: "I SEE SOME OF MY OWN SNOWDROPS ON THE STAGE."

KK710AEW

LONDON-1ST ADD SHETLAND PLANE (A62) XXX THE PLANE.
THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION ANNOUNCED IT ALREADY HAD BEGUN A SUMMER SERVICE OF FOUR FLIGHTS WEEKLY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
FORTY-TON FLYING BOATS, DESCRIBED BY THE CORPORATION AS "THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD IN COMMERCIAL SERVICE," ARE BEING USED ON THE 3,724-MILE, 30-HOUR TRIP BETWEEN POOLE, IN DORSET, AND BALTIMORE. ONE FLIGHT WILL BE TO NEWFOUNDLAND.
THE FLYING BOAT SERVICE IS IN ADDITION TO THE AVERAGE THREE ATLANTIC CROSSINGS DAILY BY THE BOAC LAND-PLANE SERVICE BETWEEN PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND, AND MONTREAL.

KK742AEW

LONDON MAY 16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO DISCLOSED TODAY THAT SOVIET FILMS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SHOWN IN BERLIN'S MOTION PICTURE HOUSES, THE BROADCAST SAID SUCH FILMS AS "LENIN IN 1918" AND "PETER THE FIRST" HAD BEEN DISPLAYED.

KK721AEW

LONDON MAY 16-(AP)-LONDON TAVERN KEEPERS, ALREADY PLAGUED BY A SHORTAGE OF BEER, HAVE A NEW WORRY TODAY--A SHORTAGE OF GLASSES. IT SEEMS THAT TOO MANY EXUBERANT LONDONERS INDULGED IN THE CUSTOM OF SMASHING THEIR GLASSES AFTER DRINKING V-E DAY TOASTS.

KK720AEW

LONDON MAY 16-(AP)-THE U.S.SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY U.S.SENATOR BURTON K.WHEELER OF MONTANA MADE AN INSPECTION TOUR TODAY OF BOMB DAMAGE IN LONDON.

KK721AEW

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE DAILY MIRROR SAID TODAY FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, AND PANZER GEN.HASSO ECKHARDT VON MANTEUFFEL WERE PRISONERS IN A BRITISH CAMP AT LUENEBURG, AND IT COMPLAINED THAT THEY WERE LIVING ON CHAMPAGNE, EGGS AND CUSTARD.

"GETTING FOOD FROM THE OUTSIDE IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "BUT THE BRITISH TROOPS GUARDING THESE TWO CAPTURED NAZIS--AND 62 OTHER HIGH-RANKERS--HAVE TO LIVE ON ARMY RATIONS."

MAY 17 1945

N1144AEW

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THE SUPPLY-CARRYING GERMAN SUBMARINE U-532, ONE OF THE LARGEST OF ITS TYPE, HAD SURRENDERED WITH A CARGO OF WAR MATERIALS BROUGHT FROM JAPAN AND WOULD DOCK TOMORROW.

COMMANDED BY CAPT.OTTO JUNKER, THE U-BOAT CARRIED 110 TONS OF TIN IN A COMPARTMENT UNDER THE KEEL. OTHER SUPPLIES INCLUDED FOUR TONS OF MOLYBDENUM, EIGHT TONS OF WOLFRAM, EIGHT TONS OF RUBBER AND A HALF TON OF QUININE.

N1101AEW

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE ONCE SMALL PORT OF GOUROCK, SCOTLAND, WAS TRANSFORMED INTO ONE OF BRITAIN'S BUSIEST WARTIME HARBORS WITH 1,317,-089 AMERICAN SOLDIERS DEBARKED THERE IN TWO AND A HALF YEARS, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE DISCG

089 AMERICAN SOLDIERS DEBARKED THERE IN TWO AND A HALF YEARS, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE DISCLOSED TODAY.

BEFORE THE WAR GOUROCK WAS A QUIET LITTLE HAVEN FOR FISHING VESSELS AND COLLIERS. IT IS AN INLET OF THE FIRTH OF CLYDE. ITS LOCATION ON THE COMPARATIVELY SAFE NORTHERN ROUTE TO BRITAIN AND ITS NATURAL HARBOR DEFENSES MADE IT A STRATEGIC HARBOR FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPSHIPS.

ITS APPROACHES WERE MINED AND NETTED AGAINST SUBMARINES AND SURROUNDING WATERS WERE PATROLLED BY PLANES. TROOP DEBARKATIONS BEGAN THEE MAY 11, 1942.

BETWEEN THAT DATE AND THE END OF 1944, 339 TROOPSHIPS AND LUXURY LINERS UNLOADED HUGE ARMIES AT GOUROCK. MUNICIPALLY OWNED FERRIES TRANSPORTED THE TROOPS FROM VESSELS TO THE SHORE. THE PEAK WAS IN JULY, 1944, WHEN 35 SHIPS ARRIVED WITH 97,373 SOLDIERS.

N2[illegible]PEW

(100) LONDON MAY 16-(AP)-SWARMS OF MIDGET U-BOATS WERE USED BY THE GERMANS IN A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO HAMPER THE FLOW OF ALLIED SUPPLIES ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA.

ABOUT 100 OF THE TINY SUBS HAVE SURRENDERED, A JOINT ADMIRALTY AND AIR MINISTRY STATEMENT DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT. AT LEAST 81 HAD BEEN SUNK OR CAPTURED.

THERE WERE THREE TYPES IN USE--THE BIBER (BEAVER), A 29-FOOT ONE-MAN BOAT WITH A SIX-TON DISPLACEMENT AND CARRYING TWO MODIFIED ELECTRIC TORPEDOES SLUNG OUTBOARD ON EITHER SIDE; THE MOLCH (SALAMANDER), A ONE-MAN CRAFT OF 46 FEET; AND THE SEEHUND (SEAL), A 39-FOOT TWO-MAN SHIP WITH A 16-TON DISPLACEMENT, CARRYING TWO 21-INCH MODIFIED ELECTRIC TORPEDOES FITTED WITH MAGNETIC PISTOLS AND NET CUTTERS.

KK717AEW

BY DOUW FONDA

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-IN AN ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV DISPUTE OVER THE ADRIATIC PORT OF TRIESTE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ARE NOW CONFERRING WITH YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVES, FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDER-SECRETARY GEORGE HALL TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

IN ROME THE ALLIED NAVAL COMMAND IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS WERE OPERATING IN THE TRISTE AREA "IN THE COURSE OF THEIR NORMAL DUTIES." THE COMPOSITION OR STRENGTH OF THE UNITS WERE NOT GIVEN.

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED FOLLOWING PUBLISHED REPORTS IN ROME NEWSPAPERS THAT ALLIED WARSHIPS HAD BEEN RUSHED TO THE ADRIATIC PORT BECAUSE OF THE TENSE SITUATION WHICH AROSE AFTER THE YUGOSLAVS ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION TO TAKE CONTROL OF THE CITY AND ADJACENT AREAS OF THE VENEZIA-GIULIA PROVINCE, AND HOLD THEM.

ITALY TOOK TRIESTE FROM AUSTRIA AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THE CURRENT ACTION OF THE YUGOSLAVS HAS BROUGHT A PROTEST FROM THE ITALIANS.

UNDER-SECRETARY HALL, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, DECLINED TO GO INTO DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS AND THE YUGOSLAVS ON THE GROUND HE DID NOT "WISH TO PREJUDICE THESE DISCUSSIONS."

HALL SAID EARLIER DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER AND MARSHAL TITO HAD "FAILED TO REACH A SATISFACTORY RESULT."

MAY 17 1945

WE328PEW

LONDON MAY 16-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH DECLARED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD INADVERTENTLY UPSET SECURITY PREPARATIONS FOR ONE OF HIS TRANS-ATLANTIC CROSSINGS BY GIVING THE FAMOUS TWO-FINGERED V-SIGNAL TO THE QUEEN MARY, LOADED WITH INCOMING AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE RIVER CLYDE.

SECURITY OFFICERS FEARED THE AMERICANS MIGHT SPREAD THE WORD THAT THE PRIME MINISTER WAS IN SCOTLAND.

KK719AEW

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM PARIS TODAY QUOTED MAJ.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, GEN. EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR IN GERMANY, AS SAYING GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ WAS BEING HELD BY THE ALLIES AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

N114PEW

LONDON MAY 16-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN ANNOUNCED TODAY ITS INTENTION OF PRESENTING TO THE EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NEW YORK A BROCHURE IN HONOR OF THE LATE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

THE BROCHURE IS SIGNED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND CONTAINS QUOTATIONS FROM HIS FAREWELL TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT. IT ALSO CONTAINS THE RECORD OF THE MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST.PAUL'S AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORY.

MAY 17 1945

KK557AEW

(LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 17-(AP)-- A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT A CLASH BETWEEN BRITISH AND JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS HAD TAKEN PLACE IN MALACCA STRAIT, [illegible] THE NARROW STRETCH OF WATER SEPARATING SUMATRA FROM

THE MALAY PENINSULA.

NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 7,200 ~~XXXX~~ FREED PRISONERS OF WAR WERE FLOWN OUT OF GERMANY TODAY, 6,000 BY 200 U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE FLYING FORTRESSES FROM ~~XXXX~~ THE LINZ AREA OF AUSTRIA AND 1,200 BY RAF LANCASTERS.

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP THE "GREAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY" WAS TOASTED IN VODKA TONIGHT BY 1,000 PERSONS AT A RECEPTION IN THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

MAY 17 1945

IT WAS THE FIRST CELEBRATION OF THE KIND HERE SINCE GERMANY CAPITULATED. HEADING THE GUESTS OF AMBASSADOR AND MRS. FYODOR GUSEV WERE MRS. WINSTON CHURCHILL, WIFE OF THE PRIME MINISTER; CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR JOHN ANDERSON AND LADY ANDERSON; LORD CHANCELLOR LORD SIMON AND LADY SIMON; AND MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, LABOR PARTY LEADER WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

MANY U. S. ARMY OFFICERS, MILITARY LEADERS FROM OTHER Nations AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE AMONG THE GUESTS.

APS ~~X~~ FONDAS 02045 ~~X~~ JB 520PEW

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, MAY 16-(AP)-FIFTEEN U.S. NAVY SAILORS WHO FOR MONTHS WERE REPORTED MISSING FROM SEA ACTIONS HAVE BEEN FREED FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ARE EN ROUTE HOME, U.S. NAVY ADVANCED BASE HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHAMPTON ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ALL THE MEN ARE SURVIVORS OF HITHERTO UNDISCLOSED ACTIONS IN WHICH SMALL AMERICAN PATROL CRAFT FOUGHT IT OUT WITH LARGER GERMAN VESSELS BASED ON THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. THE ISLANDS WERE LIBERATED LAST WEEK.

FOURTEEN ARE FROM ONE PATROL CRAFT WHICH ENGAGED THREE NAZI FLAK BARGES IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP A DARING GERMAN RAID ON THE FRENCH MAINLAND PORT OF GRANVILLE MARCH 9.

THE FIFTEENTH MAN IS BELIEVED TO BE THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF A TORPEDO BOAT WHICH RAMMED A GERMAN MINESWEEPER AFTER FAILING TO SINK HER BY TORPEDOES LAST AUGUST. HE IS RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS JOHN L.PAGE OF NORTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

THE OTHERS ARE: BOATSWAIN'S MATE SECOND CLASS JOSEPH F.DENEHY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASS.; SEAMAN FIRST CLASS ARIVINE L.ANDERSON OF 533 COFFEY ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS FELTON S.BULLOCK OF COLUMBIA, MISS.; SEAMAN SECOND CLASS HOWARD LAIRD OF 2829 SOUTH 60TH ST., PHILADELPHIA; SIGNALMAN SECOND CLASS RALPH L.SHAFFER OF SHREVE, OHIO;

ELECTRICIAN'S MATE THIRD CLASS EDWARD J.THOMAS OF 823 FIRST ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; SEAMAN SECOND CLASS CHESTER R.FERGUSON OF FRENCH LICK, IND.; SEAMAN FIRST CLASS JOHN J.WAY OF SAYBROOK, CONN.; COOK FIRST CLASS R.L.PUTMAN OF 3529 MILLER AVE., DALLAS, TEX.; SEAMAN FIRST CLASS GALEN H.WRAY OF 501 EAST THIRD ST., HUTCHINSON, KANS.; RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS JAMES HARRELL OF WINNFIELD, LA.; FIREMAN FIRST CLASS MICHAEL J.HUJER (CORRECT) OF 3854 NORTH SACRAMENTO AVE., CHICAGO; MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS CHARLES E.GROSS OF 45 POTTER AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., AND SEAMAN FIRST CLASS EUGENE W.NEWBERRY OF 321 NORTH FRANCISCA ST., REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.

B78

IN THE BATTLE OFF GRANVILLE THE PATROL CRAFT, WITH A CREW OF 66 ABOARD, WAS PINNED IN BETWEEN FLAK BARGES. IT FOUGHT GALLANTLY BUT IN VAIN, THE SURVIVORS REPORTED. THE FIRST HIT SCORED BY THE NAZIS FELL ON THE PILOT HOUSE AND KILLED ALL ITS OCCUPANTS OUTRIGHT.

"THREE ORDERS WERE GIVEN TO ABANDON SHIP," SAID HARRELL, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE GROUP AT THE PRISON CAMP. "NOBODY LEFT THE FIRST TIME. A FEW LEFT WITH THE SECOND ORDER AND THIS GANG SCRAMBLED OFF AT THE THIRD ORDER, SPLITTING UP INTO THREE LIFE RAFTS."

THIRTEEN OF THE ORIGINAL 66 CREWMEN WERE KILLED AND EIGHT OTHERS WERE WOUNDED. A SKELETON CREW, STAYING ABOARD AFTER ALL THE OTHERS HAD BEEN ORDERED OVER THE SIDE, MANAGED TO WORK THE CRAFT INTO THE ROCKY FRENCH COAST WHERE THEY LATER WERE PICKED UP BY FRIENDLY FRENCH FISHERMEN.

EACH OF THE FREED SAILORS AVERAGED ABOUT 10 POUNDS UNDERWEIGHT. THEIR CHIEF COMPLAINT WAS THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN THE PRISON CAMP. CABBAGE SOUP AND DARK BREAD WERE THE MAIN DISHES, THEY SAID.

"THE LOCAL RED CROSS ON THE ISLANDS WAS ALLOWED TO GIVE US PARCELS FOR A WHILE," SAID DENEHY, "BUT LATER WHEN TWO U.S. ARMY OFFICERS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE THE GERMANS EVIDENTALLY SUSPECTED A TIE UP OR SOMETHING AND IT WAS STOPPED. THAT WAS WHEN WE BEGAN TO LOSE WEIGHT. WE NEVER REALLY GOT RELIEF UNTIL A RED CROSS SHIP PULLED IN LATER ON."

CIVILIANS ON THE ISLAND WERE NOT ALLOWED NEAR THE CAMP BUT THE SAILORS SAID BRITISH GIRLS MANAGED TO GET CLOSE ENOUGH OCCASIONALLY TO DROP NOTES OVER THE STOCKADE FENCE CONTAINING THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

FJ238PEW

...PORTS AND THE NAVAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF PORT PARTIES INCLUDE: ADD DOUS APMENTS XXXSAID
BREMEN, CAPT. H.R.HOLCOMB, U.S.N.; BREMERHAVEN, CAPT. V.H. GODFREY, U.S.N.
BRITISH OFFICERS HEAD PARTIES IN EMDEN, FLENSBURG, HAMBURG, KIEL, ROTTERDAM, LUEBECK, SYLT, AND WILHELMSHAVEN.
KA158PEW
MAY 17 1945

(AB) PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-TECH.SGT.STANLEY C.FARR, BOMBARDIER WITH THE U.S. 9TH AIR FORCE, WHO HAS 267 DISCHARGE POINTS--HIGHEST TOTAL YET DISCOVERED AMONG ENLISTED MEN IN THIS THEATER--IS ON HIS WAY HOME.

FARR IS A WARD OF THE REV.WILLIAM K.BRADSHAW, METHODIST PASTOR AT CARTHAGE, N.Y., WHO PLANS TO RETIRE FROM THE MINISTRY SOON AND MAKE HIS HOME AT NORTH BOSICK, N.Y.

ST1008AEW NH S

PARIS, MAY 16--(AP)FERNAND DEBRINON, FORMER VICHY AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, ARRIVED IN PARIS TODAY AND WAS TAKEN TO FRESNES PRISON TO AWAIT TRIAL. HE HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY.

APR MORNING 01800 CCC 345P

MAY 17 1945

PARIS, MAY 16 (AP)--MINISTER OF FINANCE RENE PLEVEN IN A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN HOME FRONT SAID TODAY THE IMMENSITY OF THE UNITED STATES' WAR EFFORT "WAS ALMOST BEYOND THE COMPREHENSION OF THE FRENCH DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.

HE URGED THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR GRATITUDE TO THE UNITED STATES IN GESTURES TO DEPARTING YANK TROOPS.

"I KNOW FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE," HE TOLD HE FRENCH NEWSPAPERMEN IN AN INTERVIEW, "THAT NOTHING WOULD TOUCH THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICANS MORE DEEPLY THAN FOR THEIR SONS AND RELATIVES TO BE RECEIVED IN FRENCH HOMES AND SHOWN FRENCH HOSPITALITY BEFORE THEY LEAVE. WE MUST LET EACH SOLDIER KNOW WHAT HIS EFFORT HAS MEANT TO US."

MAY 17 1945

PLEVEN DISCLOSED THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED BETWEEN FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO PUT THE SAAR COAL MINES INTO OPERATION IMMEDIATELY. HE EMPHASIZED THE ACCORD DOES NOT AFFECT THE EVENTUAL CONTROL OF THE MINES NOR EVEN THE DISPOSITION THAT WILL BE MADE OF THE COAL WHEN IT IS BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE.

A COMMISSION TO DECIDE THIS POINT IS MEETING IN LONDON FRIDAY, HE SAID. IT IS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

PLEVEN DECLINED TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE OR OTHER POINTS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICS/

TURNING TO THE SUBJECT OF THE AMERICAN HOME FRONT HE SAID HE HAD NOT SEEN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1941 AND THE CHANGES HE FOUND ASTOUNDED HIM.

"IT WAS ALMOST BEYOND OUR COMPREHENSION," HE SAID. "THE AMERICAN ARE MOBILIZED INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY. THEIR EFFORT IS STAGGERING."

(MORE - NEXT SHEET)

PLEVEN SAID HE FOUND COMPLETE UPPORT FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON ALL SIDES REGARDLESS OF PARTY LINES AFTER THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HE BROUGHT WITH HIM A POSTER ADVERTISING THE SEVENTH WAR BOND DRIVE AND TOLD THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT 85,000,000 AMERICANS WERE ENROLLED IN THESE DRIVES CONTRIBUTING EVEN NICKLES AND DIMES.

PLEVEN REMARKED OVER THE LENGTH OF THE PRINTED LISTS OF AMERICAN CASUALTIES AND THE FRENCH NEWSMEN SEEMED STARTLED WHEN HE SAID THERE WERE FOOD SHORTAGES--HE CALLED IT "CRISIS"--EVEN IN AMERICA.

NEVERTHELESS, HE SAID, HUGE SHIPMENTS OF VITAL COMMODITIES HAVE BEEN COMING TO FRANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES. A TOTAL OF 508,000,000 TONS OF VARIOUS CARGOES ARRIVED IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR, HE SAID. THEY INCLUDED NEWSX METALS, TEXTILES, LEATHER, SULPHUR, PAPER, STRUCTURAL STEEL AND BUILDING MATERIAL "MUCH OF WHICH WAS USED FOR AIDING OUR REFUGEES."

MAY 17 1945

PLEVEN REITERATED THAT FRANCE'S PRIME REQUISITE FOR RECOVERY WAS COAL TO SET THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINE IN OPERATION.

HE SAID NEARLY 16,000,000 TONS OF COAL WOULD BE BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS.

30.24 25843

MAY 17 1945

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER BORIBS APRB 1830s AM3

PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ AND SEVERAL OF HIS COLLABORATORS ARE BEING USED TEMPORARILY FOR LIMITED MILITARY PURPOSES EMPHASIZES THAT GERMANY'S POSITION IN 1945 IS AS DIFFERENT FROM HER POSITION IN 1918 AS NIGHT IS FROM DAY.

FIRST, WHEN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN REGIME ABDICATED IN NOVEMBER, 1918, THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT ERECTED UNDER LEADERSHIP OF FRIEDRICH EBERT WAS REGARDED; BEFORE HACTED PRESIDENTHINDER ZOETHE ALLIES. THERE IY CONCERNED, AS A POST-HITLEV

THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT ERECTED UNDER LEADERSHIP OF FRIEDRICH EBERT WAS REGARDED AS THE DE FACTO OPPOSITE NUMBER TO THE ALLIES. THERE IS NO SUCH THING, SO FAR AS THE UNITED NATIONS ARE CONCERNED, AS A POST-HITLER GOVERNMENT HEADED BY DOENITZ.

SECOND, THERE WAS AN ARMISTICE AT THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR UPON THE CONCLUSION OF WHICH VON HINDENBURG COULD LEAD HIS DEFEATED BUT UNSURRENDERED ARMIES BACK INTO THE REICH. THIS TIME THERE IS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND EVERY ARMS-BEARING GERMAN HAS HAD TO GIVE HIMSELF UP AND IS REGARDED AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

THIRD, THE ARMISTICE WAS PRECEDED BY NEGOTIATIONS OVER TERMS, SOME OF WHICH THE GERMAN NEGOTIATORS WERE ABLE TO MODIFY. THIS TIME THE GERMANS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT THEIR CAPITULATION. THEY HAD TO ACCEPT IT WITHOUT AS MUCH AS A SINGLE CONDITION.

FOURTH, THERE WAS TALK IN 1918 ABOUT TRYING THOSE GUILTY OF BRINGING ON THE WAR. BUT ONE INDICATION THAT THE PROPOSAL WAS NOT MEANT SERIOUSLY LAY IN THE FACT THAT GERMAN COURTS WERE ASKED TO HANDLE THE WAR GUILT CASES. THIS TIME MANY MONTHS OF WORK HAS BEEN DONE BY AN INTERALLIED COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH MACHINERY FOR HANDLING WAR CRIMINALS AND THERE IS EVERY INDICATION WORLD OPINION WILL INSIST ON PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY.

FIFTH, GERMANY CONTINUED TO CONDUCT HER OWN FOREIGN POLICY AFTER 1918. EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD FUNCTIONED. THE NAZIS' LAST FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK, A SHAEF SPOKESMAN STATED EMPHATICALLY, DOES NOT EXIST AS FAR AS THE UNITED NATIONS ARE CONCERNED.

B27

SIXTH, EVEN WHILE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES OCCUPIED CERTAIN SECTIONS OF GERMANY IN 1918, THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF INTERFERRING WITH LOCAL OR NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS SO LONG AS THEY CARRIED OUT THE ARMISTICE AND VERSAILLES TREATY TERMS. THIS TIME, EVERY GERMAN WILLING OR DESIROUS TO WORK UNDER THE MILITARY GOVXMTMTHTUS THE ONLY WAY HE CAN BE AN OFFICIAL--MUST UNDERGO A THOROUGH SCREENING AND CAN BE EMPLOYED ONLY WITH AMG APPROVAL.

SEVENTH, AFTER THE FALL OF THE IMPERIAL REGIME IN 1918, THE FIRST

THING ESTABLISHED WAS A REPUBLICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PLUS REPUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENTS. MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND LOWER LEVELS WERE LEFT INTACT UNTIL A GRADUAL WEEDING OUT COULD BE UNDERTAKEN. IN MANY CASES THERE WAS NOT EVEN ANY WEEDING OUT. THIS TIME THERE WILL BE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION ONLY IN THE LOW LEVELS, CERTAINLY NOT HIGHER THAN "REGIERUNGSBEZIRK" WHICH CONSTITUTES AN AREA SMALLER THAN A PROVINCE OR A STATE.

EIGHTH, GERMANY AFTER THE 1918 DEFEAT WAS PERMITTED A PROFESSIONAL ARMY OF 100,000, AND A NAVY OF 15,000 MEN, ALSO CERTAIN TYPES OF WEAPONS. THERE WILL BE NO GERMAN ARMY HEREAFTER. AT LEAST SO LONG AS THE UNITED NATIONS CONTROL GERMANY, DISARMAMENT WILL BE COMPLETE.

NINTH, WHILE THE GERMAN AIRFORCE WAS SUPPRESSED BY THE TERMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY, COMMERCIAL AVIATION CONTINUED. AIR DISARMAMENT THIS TIME APPARENTLY INCLUDES BARING ALL CIVILIAN FLYING.

TENTH, ALTHOUGH THE VERSAILLES TREATY PROHIBITED CONTINUATION OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, NO OBJECTION WAS RAISED TO EXPERIENCED MILITARY LEADERS BECOMING OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLIC'S SMALL REICHSWEHR. THEY CONSTITUTED A VIRTUAL GENERAL STAFF ALTHOUGH SUCH A STAFF T TECHNICALLY WAS NON-EXISTENT. THIS TIME GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS WILL BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR WAR CRIMES. EVEN IF ACQUITTED, THEIR CAREERS DEFINITELY WILL BE OVER.

ELEVENTH, ALTHOUGH MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY ARMS WAS PROHIBITED, NOTHING WAS DONE IN 1918 ABOUT THE VAST INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS SUCH AS KRUPP, THYSSEN, KLOECKNER AND VEREINIGTE STAHLWERKE TO MAKE SURE THEY COULD NOT RESUME ARMAMENTS MAKING. THIS TIME EVERY PRECAUTION WILL BE TAKEN TO RENDER GERMANY INNOCUOUS INDUSTRIALLY.

BZ620PEW

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BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS MAY 16-(AP)-MAX SCHMELING, FORMER WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION WHO WAS REPORTED SEVERAL TIMES TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE WAR, SNEERED AT THE MENTION OF JOE LOUIS WHEN HE WAS SEEN IN A PRISON CAMP, STARS AND STRIPES REPORTED TODAY.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER SAID MAJ.CLEMENT WHEELER, USAAF OFFICER FROM SAN ANTONIO, TEX., TALKED WITH "DER MAXIE" FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS RECENTLY WHEN HE VISITED A PRISON CAMP BEHIND AMERICAN LINES TO WHICH SCHMELING FLED.

"MAX WAS WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND HE LOOKED PROSPEROUS," WHEELER SAID. "HE TOLD ME HE WAS MAKING A TOUR OF ALLIED PRISON CAMPS (OPERATED BY THE GERMANS) AFTER HAVING COVERED NAZI ARMY INSTALLATIONS.

"I GUESS YOU WOULD COMPARE IT TO A U.S.O.TOUR BY JOE LOUIS OR JACK DEMPSEY. BUT HIS JUNKET DEFINITELY WAS SANCTIONED OFFICIALLY BY THE NAZI PARTY AND HE SAID SOMETHING ABOUT WORKING OUT OF THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT."

WHEELER SAID WHEN HE MENTIONED JOE LOUIS, THE LAST WORLD CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT AND NOW A U.S. ARMY SERGEANT, SCHMELING SNEERED AND LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT HE CONSIDERED THE AMERICAN NEGRO "JUST LUCKY" IN KNOCKING HIM OUT IN THEIR SECOND MATCH.

IN A SLAP AT AMERICAN SPORTSWRITERS, SCHMELING WAS QUOTED BY WHEELER AS SAYING:

"THEY NEVER GAVE ME A SQUARE DEAL IN ALL THE TIME I WAS IN YOUR COUNTRY. EVEN WHEN I WON, THEY EITHER SAID I WAS LUCKY OR A BIG BUM WHO COULD KNOCK DOWN A BIGGER BUM. THE ONLY TIME THEY GAVE ME ANY SPACE IN THE PAPERS WAS WHEN (JACK) SHARKEY FOULED ME."

THAT WAS HOW SCHMELING WON HIS TITLE.

WHEELER SAID SCHMELING TOLD HIM HE WAS "THROUGH FOR GOOD" AND THAT HIS CAREER AS A FIGHTER ENDED WHEN HE JUMPED ON CRETE WITH GERMAN PARACHUTISTS IN 1942.

"I BROKE MY BACK WHEN I LANDED AND ALMOST DIED," WHEELER QUOTED SCHMELING AS SAYING. "I WAS IN A HOSPITAL THERE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AND FINALLY PULLED THROUGH, BUT MY BACK WILL NEVER BE THE SAME.

"THEN I GOT BACK TO GERMANY FROM THAT LONG TIME IN THE HOSPITAL AND THEY LET ME OUT OF THE ARMY.

"WHEN YOU GET HOME, IF YOU EVER DO," SCHMELING TOLD WHEELER ARROGANTLY, "BE SURE AND TELL THE SOFT-LIVING YANKEES MAX SCHMELING IS STILL ALIVE. HE DOESN'T DIE THAT EASILY. PERHAPS HE'LL EVEN MAKE A TRIP TO AMERICA SO THE PEOPLE CAN SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT HE IS ALL RIGHT."

WHEELER SAID HE SUGGESTED THAT SCHMELING'S NEXT VOYAGE TO THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE IN IRONS AND THIS EVOKED A DISDAINFUL SNORT.

"HE'S A NAZI THROUGH AND THROUGH, NO BETTER THAN HITLER, GOERING AND THE REST," WHEELER TOLD STARS AND STRIPES. "MAYBE HE'S EVEN WORSE."

KKADN831AFW

PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-THE GIGANTIC TASK OF PREPARING MILLIONS OF TONS OF WAR MATERIEL FOR QUICK SHIPMENT FROM EUROPE TO THE PACIFIC THEATER FELL TODAY TO THE U.S. ARMY.

BRIG. GEN. MORRIS W. GILLAND, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SUPPLY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WHOSE ORGANIZATION MUST SUPERVISE THE JOB, SAID THAT V-E DAY FOUND THE AMERICAN ARMIES WITH MORE THAN 5,500,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES ON THE CONTINENT.

IT IS A PROBLEM OF REHABILITATING, PACKING AND SHIPPING MUCH OF THIS MATERIEL, WHICH INCLUDES 700,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION AND MORE THAN A MILLION SEPARATE ITEMS RANGING FROM LOCOMOTIVES TO WATCH REPAIR TOOLS.

THE TROOPS GOING DIRECTLY TO THE PACIFIC WILL TAKE ALL THEIR EQUIPMENT WITH THEM. THOSE GOING TO THE UNITED STATES WILL CARRY ONLY ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT, LEAVING THE REST BEHIND TO BE SERVICED AND SENT DIRECTLY TO THE ACTIVE WAR THEATER.

GILLAND SAID THE TRANSFER OF ALL WAR MATERIEL NO LONGER NEEDED IN EUROPE WILL BE DONE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, WITH THE MAJOR PORTION GOING BY DIRECT ROUTE. BUT THESE FIGURES DISCLOSED BY GILLAND INDICATE THE IMMENSITY OF THE JOB:

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS MUST REPAIR 94,000,000 PIECES OF CLOTHING, THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT MUST REVAMP 160,000 MOTOR VEHICLES, THE SIGNAL CORPS MUST WORK OVER 255,000 RADIOS, THE ENGINEER CORPS 21,000 PIECES OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, THE CHEMICAL WARFARE DIVISION 2,000,000 GAS MASKS AND THE MEDICAL CORPS 23,000 PIECES OF ELECTRO-MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

GILLAND DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN EUROPE HAVE ROUGHLY 3,000,000 SMALL ARMS, 11,000 MEDIUM AND LIGHT ARTILLERY PIECES, 350,000 AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND MORTARS, 82,000 COMBAT VEHICLES, AND 371,000 GENERAL PURPOSE AND SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES AMONG THEIR EQUIPMENT.

THE BULK OF ALL THIS WILL NEED SOME REPAIRS, IN ADDITION TO PACKAGING AND WEATHERPROOFING.

MJ254AEW

1200AM

BERCHTESGADEN--SECOND ADD HITLER'S SWEETHEART X X X HE SAID.

GOEBBELS ALSO URGED THAT THE NAZI ARMIES BE HURLED AGAINST THE EASTERN FRONT.

BY THAT TIME HITLER APPEARED RESIGNED TO ALL ARGUMENT AND IN AN OFFHAND WAY, HERRGESELL SAID, REMARKED HE WAS NOT IN AGREEMENT--BUT IF ANYBODY WANTED TO KEEP ON FIGHTING THE RUSSIANS AND QUIT FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT HE WOULD LET THEM DO IT.

THE SECRETARY SAID HITLER WAS NOT ILL.

GOERING LEFT BERLIN APRIL 20 AFTER A FOUR-HOUR CONVERSATION WITH HITLER.

DOENITZ TELEPHONED HITLER APRIL 21 TO BID HIM FAREWELL.

BEFORE KEITEL LEFT HE AND HITLER STOOD EYE TO EYE GAZING AT EACH OTHER FOR NEARLY A MINUTE, THEN KEITEL'S GLANCE BROKE, HE MUTTERED SOMETHING, TURNED ABOUT AND MARCHED OUT, HERRGESELL SAID.

DOENITZ PHONED APRIL 22 BEFORE HERRGESELL LEFT TO "DISCUSS SOMETHING UNIMPORTANT, SOMETHING ABOUT CHANGING OVER SOME COAST ARTILLERY GUNS TO FIRE TO THE EAST."

"THE FUEHRER, COMPLETEDLY RESIGNED, ABSENTLY SAID 'THANKS, THANKS.'" HE ADDED.

30.24 25845

BY ~~BURROUS MATTHEWS~~ ALLAN NICKLESON
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SAINT HEILER, JERSEY, MAY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FAMED JERSEY CATTLE HERDS OF THIS ISLAND SHOWED AN OVERALL DECREASE OF ONLY 750 HEAD DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, BUT THE ROYAL JERSEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SAID TODAY YOUNG STOCK HAD BEEN DEPLETED AND IT WOULD BE AT LEAST TWO YEARS BEFORE THE HERDS RETURNED TO PEACETIME STANDARDS.

AT THE START OF THE WAR THERE WERE 8,893 HEAD OF CATTLE ON THE ISLAND.

THE SOCIETY'S REPORT SAID THE GERMANS SLAUGHTERED MANY HEIFER AND BULL CALVES AND THAT FARMERS WERE FORCED TO KILL SOME OTHERS TO IMPLEMENT THEIR SCANTY DIET.

THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY SAID THAT IF THE OCCUPATION HAD LASTED TWO YEARS MORE UNDER THE SAME RIGID RATION DIET THE HERDS WOULD HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT.

N1146AFW

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, MAY 16-(AP)-DR.ROBERT LEY, LEADER OF THE NAZI LABOR FRONT UNDER HITLER, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION IN A MOUNTAIN HIDEAWAY 45 MILES SOUTH OF BERCHTESGADEN.

TWO PARACHUTE TROOPERS OF THE 506TH REGIMENT FOUND LEY IN PAJAMAS AND WITH A FOUR-DAY GROWTH OF BEARD.

HE DENIED HIS IDENTITY, BUT WAS TAKEN TO HEADQUARTERS OF THE 15TH CORPS WHERE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS IDENTIFIED HIM UNQUESTIONABLY AS THE HARANGUING MOUTHPIECE WHO GOADED GERMAN WORKERS INTO AN ALL-OUT EFFORT FOR DER FUEHRER.

HE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE EN ROUTE TO SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT.

WE547PEW

DASH MATTER FOLO BERCHTESGADEN FIRST LEAD DR.LEY
--DASY--

LEY, AMONG THE MOST FANATICAL OF ALL THE NAZIS, ROSE THROUGH THE PARTY'S RANKS TO BECOME ONE OF HITLER'S MOST POWERFUL LIEUTENANTS. AS LEADER OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT HE CONTROLLED 95 PER CENT OF ALL THE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE REICH, PROBABLY 25 TO 30 MILLION WORKERS.

HE EDITED TWO NEWSPAPERS, ONE OF WHICH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS "THE WILDEST, MADDEST ANTI-SEMITIC PUBLICATION WHICH EVER MADE USE OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE."

HE WAS INVOLVED IN MANY ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND FREQUENTLY WAS IMPRISONED. BUT HIS EFFORTS WON HIM DISTINCTION IN THE PARTY AND IN 1932 HE BECAME ITS ORGANIZATION LEADER FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. HE WAS MADE HEAD OF THE LABOR FRONT IN 1933.

IN THIS CAPACITY HE WIPED OUT ALL LABOR UNIONS, BRUTALLY AND RUTHLESSLY. ALL UNION MEMBERS EXCEPT JEWS WERE TOLD THEY WERE AUTOMATICALLY MEMBERS OF THE NEW LABOR FRONT AND THOSE WHO OBJECTED EITHER WERE KILLED OR THROWN INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

LEY FOUGHT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND LED THE TEUTONIC FAITH MOVEMENT WITH WHICH THE NAZIS SOUGHT TO SUPPLANT CHRISTIANITY.

HE CREATED THE NAZIS' "STRENGTH THROUGH JOY" MOVEMENT AND LECTURED THE "MANY CHILDREN LEEAGUE" ON THE "NATURAL, HEALTHY PHENOMENON OF ILLEGITIMACY."

AS A RESULT OF HIS CONSTANT HARANGUING HE WAS SAID TO HAVE HAD, OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS, MORE INFLUENCE ON THE GERMAN MASSES THAN ANY OTHER PERSON EXCEPT HITLER HIMSELF.

JP1042PEW

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A98KX (INSERT--WX FW NAVAL CAX)

BY ROBERT EUNSON

LEIPZIG, GERMANY, MAY 16-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS RECEIVED MEDALS OF EACH OTHER'S COUNTRY SUNDAY AT AN IMPRESSIVE DECORATION CEREMONY COMMEMORATING THE HISTORIC APRIL 25 JUNCTION OF THE REDS AND YANKS.

MEN FROM GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S. FIRST ARMY AND COL. GEN. ZHADOV'S RUSSIAN FIFTH GUARDS ARMY RECEIVED THE AWARDS.

TWO AMERICAN LIEUTENANTS WHO EFFECTED THE LINK-UP WERE GIVEN THE MEDAL ORDER OF ALEXANDER NEVSKY. THEY WERE FIRST LT. ALBERT L. KOTOZEBUE, 3800 CHEVY CHASE DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX., AND FIRST LT. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, 10324 HELMS AVE., LOS ANGELES. KOTOZEBUE LED A PATROL WHICH CONTACTED THE RUSSIANS WEST OF REISSA FOUR HOURS BEFORE THE OFFICIAL JUNCTION WAS MADE BY ROBERTSON AT TORGAU.

HODGES PRESENTED ZHADOV WITH THE LEGION OF MERIT, COMMANDER'S GRADE, AND LESSER AWARDS TO VARIOUS RUSSIAN ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS.

ZHADOV GAVE HONORS TO 60 AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN, INCLUDING HODGES, WHO RECEIVED THE ORDER OF SUVEROV, FIRST CLASS.

THE ORDER OF SUVEROV, SECOND CLASS, WENT TO LT. GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH CORPS; MAJ. GEN. CLARENCE HOUBENER, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH CORPS; MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN, COMMANDER OF THE 104TH DIVISION; AND MAJ. GEN. E.F.REINHARDT, COMMANDER OF THE 69TH DIVISION.

BOTH KOTZEBUE AND ROBERTSON ARE FROM THE 69TH DIVISION WHICH LANDED IN ENGLAND LAST NOVEMBER. IN MAKING THE JUNCTION THE TEXAN LED 20 MEN IN SIX JEEPS AND ROBERTSON HAD ONE JEEP AND A FOUR-MAN PATROL. BOTH OF THEM PUSHED FORWARD ALONG REFUGEE-PACKED ROADS BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES EAST OF THE ELBE RIVER UNTIL THEY FINALLY MET THE RED ARMY.

TA1046PEW

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, MAY 16-(AP)-THE AMSTERDAM OLYMPIC STADIUM, SCENE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN 1928, WILL BE REOPENED ON MAY 31 WITH SOCCER, CYCLING AND OTHER ATHLETIC EVENTS.

B555PEW

MADRID, MAY 16-(AP)-RUMORS ARE CURRENT IN SPAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PLANNING TO RENEW ITS EMBARGO ON PETROLEUM SHIPMENTS TO SPAIN. BUT REVISION IN THE QUOTAS OF CRUDE MADE NECESSARY BY THE DEMAND FOR GASOLINE IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES APPARENTLY IS THE BASIS OF THE REPORTS.

ALLIED SPOKESMEN SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SPAIN WOULD CONTINUE TO RECEIVE THE SAME TONNAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, ALTHOUGH THE AMOUNT OF REFINED GASOLINE WAS BEING SHARPLY REDUCED AND A SIMILAR QUANTITY OF CRUDE SUBSTITUTED.

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M555PEW

BY GEORGE PALMER

CASERTA, ITALY, MAY 16-(AP)-MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY WERE WAITING FOR INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE ALLIED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION ON WHAT TO DO WITH PERSONS THEY FIND AMONG MORE THAN 130 EUROPEANS LIBERATED FROM NAZI PRISONS DURING THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR.

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MORE THAN 130 SUCH PERSONS, THE MOTLEY CROWD, INCLUDING SUCH INTERNATIONAL FIGURES AS PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOLLER, FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, HALJMAR SCAHCHT, FRITZ THYSSEN AND A NUMBER OF FORMER WEHRMACHT LEADERS AND FAMILIES OF LEADERS, are BEING CAREFULLY SCREENED TO, AS ONE AMG OFFICER SAID, "SEPARATE THE SHEEP FROM THE GOATS."

SOME ARE CLASSIFIED AS WAR CRIMINALS, SOME AS "FRIENDLY ENEMIES" AND SOME ARE PLACED IN SPECIAL CATEGORIES. ONE AMG OFFICIAL SAID, HOWEVER, "WE WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR A MORE POSITIVE DIRECTIVE FROM THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION BEFORE WE WILL KNOW WHAT WE ARE SUPPOSED TO DO WITH THESE PEOPL

MOST OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN NATIONALS REMAINED BILLETED IN TWO HOTELS ON THE ISLE OF CAPRI. SCHUSCHNIGG, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARE STAYING IN A CAPRI VILLA AND PASTOR NIEMOLLER HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO REMAIN AT NAPLES WHERE HE IS REPORTED CONFERRING WITH HIGH-RANKING CLERGYMEN.

STOCKHOLM MAY 16-(AP)-TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE ISLAND OF BORNHOLM TO THE REST OF DENMARK WERE BROKEN WITHOUT EXPLANATION TUESDAY AFTERNOON, THE COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENT OF SVENSKA DAGBLADET SAID TODAY.

SEVERAL THOUSAND RUSSIAN TROOPS NOW ARE ON THE ISLAND HANDLING DISARMAMENT OF THE GERMAN GARRISON. THE DISPATCH SAID A DANISH MAIL PLANE WHICH FLEW FROM COPENHAGEN TO BORNHOLM TUESDAY DID NOT RETURN AS SCHEDULED.

KK84AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 16-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN JOURNALIST ILYA EHRENBURG WROTE IN IZVESTIA TODAY THAT IN THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY "WE HAD MILITARY FRIENDS BUT, ALL THE SAME, THE WHOLE WORLD SEES THEIR LIBERATORS IN OUR PEOPLE."

"WE WERE ALONE WHEN WE SAW THE INVADER IN OUR LAND," EHRENBURG CONTINUED. "THE ENGLISH WERE THEN AT HOME IN THEIR ISLAND, AMERICA WAS NOT IN THE WAR AND FRANCE HAD BEEN DEFEATED. X X X I DON'T WANT TO UNDERESTIMATE THE ROLE OF OUR VALIANT ALLIES. THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO SIT AT THE TABLE OF THE VICTORS."

N933AEW

(100) CALCUTTA MAY 16-(AP)-ONLY 20 MILES SEPARATE BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS PUSHING SOUTHEAST FROM PROME AND NORTHWEST FROM RANGOON IN THE PROCESS OF MOPPING UP ENEMY RESISTANCE IN LOWER BURMA ALONG THE RANGOON-PROME RAILWAY LINE, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

THE TROOPS CLEARED THARRAWADDY, 70 MILES NORTH OF RANGOON, AGAINST SLIGHT OPPOSITION, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN THE PURSUIT OF JAPANESE TROOPS TOWARD THE THAILAND BORDER BRITISH PATROLS HAVE CROSSED TO THE EAST BANK OF THE SITTANG RIVER IN THE AREA OF MOKPLAIN, 33 MILES NORTHEAST OF PEGU.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF GWA, ON THE BAY OF BENGAL 120 MILES NORTHWEST OF RANGOON.

KK70BAEW

NIGHT (460) ADD OKINAWA XXX KURILES

GUAM, THURSDAY, MAY 17 (AP)-THE BATTLE OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA NEARED ITS CRISIS TODAY WITH U.S. 10TH ARMY SOLDIERS AND MARINES STRIKING FIERCELY UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY SUPPORT AT THE KEY JAPANESE DEFENSES AROUND NAHA AND SHURI (CORRECT).

(AN UNCONFIRMED BRITISH REUTERS DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM LONDON SAID THE AMERICANS HAD CAPTURED NAHA. THE RADIO REPORT WAS HEARD BY CBS IN NEW YORK.)

THE 22ND REGIMENT OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION FOUGHT BACK OVER FIELDS LITTERED WITH ITS DEAD AND JAPANESE BODIES, TO RECAPTURE GROUND LOST IN A NIPPONESE COUNTERATTACK AND DRIVE INTO THE TOWN OF TAKAMOTOJI, AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY.

TAKAMOTOJI IS IN THE SUBURBS OF NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA AND JAPANESE NAVAL BASE. ONCE A CITY OF 66,000 POPULATION, NAHA HAS BEEN REDUCED TO RUINS.

IN THE CENTER OF THE FOUR-MILE LONG BATTLELINE ACROSS THE NARROW ISLAND, THE CASTLE AND TOWN OF SHURI WERE 1,500 YARDS SOUTH UNDER THE SIGHTS OF GUNS OF THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND FIRST MARINE DIVISION, FRONT DISPATCHES SAID YESTERDAY.

SHURI CASTLE, MOATED AND HEAVY-WALLED, IS BEING POUNDED BY 16-INCH GUNS OF NAVAL VESSELS AND EIGHT-INCH LAND HOWITZERS. THIS WAS THE FIRST USE OF THE BIG FIELD HOWITZERS IN THE PACIFIC WAR, SAID AL DOPKING, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT STRENGTH AND AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU ISLANDS OF THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND SUFFERED HEAVILY IN STRIKES SUNDAY AND MONDAY BY U.S. REAR ADM. J.J. (JOCKO) CLARK'S TASK FORCE PLANES.

CLARK, INTERVIEWED ABOARD HIS FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN, TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT GRANT MACDONALD THE TWO-DAY STRIKE

30.24 25847

"BY OUR BOLD FORCES WAS THE MOST DAMAGING EVER MADE BY FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES."

AMERICAN FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID THE CARRIER PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 357 NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT, DAMAGED 18 AIRFIELDS, HIT RAILROAD FACILITIES AND ROLLING STOCK AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED A CHEMICAL PLANT.

TOKYO RADIO TOLD THE ENEMY HOMELAND THAT JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF NAHA ON OKINAWA WERE FACING "OVERWHELMING ODDS." THE BROADCAST APPARENTLY WAS PREPARING THE NIPPONESE FOR NEWS OF THE FALL OF THE CITY.

THE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK BEFORE NAHA MONDAY NIGHT WAS BELIEVED BY AMERICAN FIELD OFFICERS TO HAVE BEEN AN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO TURN THE TIDE OF THE BITTER CAMPAIGN.

THE MARINES FOUGHT "LIKE MANIACS" AND WHEN THE NIPPONESE CHARGED IN AFTER A HEAVY BARRAGE, SAID MAJ.GLEN E.MARTIN, 2845 BENTON ST., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

A200KX

LEATHERNECK COOKS, BAKERS AND OTHER REAR UNITS SEIZED THEIR RIFLES TO HELP MEET THE JAPANESE ATTACK AND PUSH IT BACK.

DOPKING SAID THAT BEFORE THE MARINES HAD TRIUMPHED ONE DEVILDOG COMPANY HAD ONLY TWO MEN LEFT OUT OF 240 WHILE THE STRENGTH OF ANOTHER COMPANY WAS CUT TO EIGHT SURVIVORS.

WHILE THE FALL OF NAHA WOULD BE A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE MARINES, FIELD OFFICERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE CAPTURE OF SHURI AND ITS ANCIENT CASTLE WOULD BREAK THE BACK OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN TAKING SHURI, HOWEVER, WERE ILLUSTRATED IN REPORTS THAT HEAVY ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUN SHELLS MERELY BOUNCED OFF THE CASTLE'S THICK WALLS.

THE 77TH DIVISION SEIZED AND HELD "CHOCOLATE HILL," OBSERVATION POINT ON THE CENTER OF THE LINE, WHILE ON THE EAST COAST FLANK THE 96TH DIVISION CLUNG TO CONICAL HILL AND THREW BACK JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS.

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GG207PCW NM

ADD MANILA NLP/YANK SNIPER PLANT

LONG-RANGE PATROL PLANES CONTINUED THEIR NIGHT FLIGHTS ALONG THE ASIATIC COAST, BOMBING AN AIRDROME AT CANTON, SINKING TWO SMALL VESSELS NEAR HONGKONG AND HARASSING COMMUNICATIONS AT LIUCHOW AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

OTHER PLANES RANGED OVER THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, CELEBES, HALMAHERAS AND OTHER ISLANDS, STRIKING AT AIRDROMES, SUPPLY FACILITIES AND SHIPPING. THERE WAS CONTINUED AIR SUPPORT FOR AUSTRALIAN GROUND ACTION ON NEW GUINEA AND BOUGAINVILLE.

THE JAPANESE ON MINDANAO ARE BEING DRIVEN BY TWO YANK DIVISIONS INTO THE WILD MOUNTAINS OF BUKIDNON PROVINCE.

WHILE THE ETC PICKING UP NIGHT LEAD AT SECOND GRAF

J0627PCW

NIGHT LEAD ~~PHILIPPINES (320)~~ ADD

MANILA, THURSDAY, MAY 17 (AP)-TWO DIVISIONS OF AMERICAN TROOPS ON MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE SOUTHEAST PHILIPPINES FURTHER COMPRESSED THEIR LINES TODAY, DRIVING THE JAPANESE INTO THE WILD MOUNTAINS OF BUKIDNON PROVINCE WHERE SOME PEAKS RISE MORE THAN 7,000 FEET.

WHILE THE 31ST AND 40TH YANK DIVISIONS PUSHED THE HARD-PRESSED NIPPONESE INTO RUGGED TERRAIN, TROOPS OF THE FAMOUS 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT BLOODY HAND-TO-HAND BATTLES WITH FORMIDABLE AND FANATICAL JAPANESE FORCES STILL IN THE 12-FOOT TALL COGON GRASS ON FOOTHILLS WEST OF AMERICAN-CAPTURED DAVAO CITY.

THE CLOSE FIGHTING WAS BETWEEN THE TALOMO AND DAVAO RIVERS, WHERE THE VETERAN YANK TROOPS WENT INTO THE SAVAGE FRAY WITH KNIVES AND BAYONETS. THEY USED STEEL HELMETS TO BASH THE HEADS OF SOME OF THE JAPANESE. A NUMBER OF NIPPONESE DROWNED WHEN YANK FIGHTING MEN TUMBLED INTO A RIVER WITH THEM AND HELD THEM UNDER.

ON THE NORTHERN MINDANAO FRONT DOUGHBOYS OF THE 40TH DIVISION PUSHED THE ATTACK IN THE MANGIMA RIVER SECTOR EAST OF THE YANK-CAPTURED DEL MONTE AIR CENTER. THE 31ST TOOK ANOTHER AIRFIELD NORTH OF MARAMAG.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE MINDANAO REGION HAS BEEN CLEARED OF JAPANESE AND 95 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION LIBERATED INDICATES THAT THE JAPANESE GARRISON ON THE ISLAND--EARLIER ESTIMATED AT 50,000--HAS BEEN BACKED INTO AN AREA RUNNING 50 MILES EAST-WEST AND 40 MILES NORTH-SOUTH. IN THE CENTER OF THIS AREA ARE THE KATANGLAO AND KALATUNGAN MOUNTAINS.

THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION THAT THE JAPANESE WERE FORTIFYING THEIR MOUNTAIN POSITIONS WITH FAIRLY HEAVY GUNS SALVAGED FROM THE DEL MONTE SECTOR WHEN THE AMERICANS FELL BACK FROM THAT AREA IN 1942.

TO THE NORTH, ON LUZON ISLAND, THE 43RD DIVISION WAS WITHIN 400 YARDS OF THE IPO DAM IN THE MANILA WATERSHED. A SCORE OF JAPANESE CAVES WERE DESTROYED BY THE 32ND DIVISION IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF BALETE PASS.

THE YANK FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION REACHED LUZON'S EAST COAST AND CONTINUED TO DRIVE NORTH TOWARD INFANTA CITY IN TAYABAS PROVINCE.

GG221PCW NM

ADD RYUKYUS MARAUDER ON

EARLIER UNDER OTHER DESIGNATIONS, THIS WING FLEW CATALINA, VENTURA AND PB4Y LIBERATOR SEARCHES FROM NEW CALEDONIA, GUADALCANAL AND NEW GEORGIA AND CLAIMS TO HAVE ORIGINATED DUMBO AND BLACK CAT OPERATIONS.

CMDR.DONALD GUMZ, (CABLE COPY) WAUKEGAN, ILL., A WING STAFF OFFICER SAID: "THE NICE THING ABOUT THIS OPERATION IS YOU DON'T HAVE TO FLY ALL DAY TO GET ANYWHERE. FOUR HOURS FROM OKINAWA YOU'RE IN THE THICK OF IT AND VERY BUSY. IN THE OLD DAYS YOU'D HAVE TO FLY SIX HOURS FROM BASE TO GET NEAR ANY JAPS."

"SOME OF OUR BOYS ARE GETTING THE IDEA THEY ARE FLYING FIGHTER COVER FOR THE FLEET," HEYWARD SAID. "LAST WEEK, ONE MARINER PILOT, WAY UP NORTH, REPORTED HE HAD SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES AND HAD FOUR MORE CORNERED. HE DAMAGED TWO OF THOSE AND LEFT THE REST FOR FIGHTERS.

MAY 17 1945

A95KX

"IT WAS A MARINER PILOT WHO SPOTTED THE JAP BATTLESHIP YAMATO AND LED GROUPS OF OUR BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES TO HER."

THE YAMATO WAS SUNK IN THE JAPANESE INLAND SEA MARCH 19.

DURING THE CARRIER PLANE ATTACK ON THE YAMATO TASK FORCE, A TORPEDO PLANE WENT DOWN NEAR THE JAPANESE SHIPS. TWO MARINERS, PILOTED BY LTS.RICHARD L.SIMMS, ATLANTA, GA., AND JAMES R.YOUNG, CENTRAL CITY, KY., EFFECTED RESCUE OF TWO SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE CREW.

GG816ACW NM

OKINAWA, MAY 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS BASED ON CAPTURED YONTAN AND KATENA AIRFIELDS OF OKINAWA, ARE SWOOPING IN TO AID INFANTRY STRIKES AND FLYING NIGHT "HECKLING" SORTIES AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

TORPEDO BOMBERS STRAFED AN AREA SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE LINE, AND OTHERS HIT TARGETS NEAR SHURI TOWN.

SECOND LT.LLOYD A.PARSONS OF NEW BEDFORD, IOWA, AND PASADENA, CALIF., A MARINE NIGHT FIGHTER PILOT, SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE JUST BEFORE DAWN TODAY.

GG825ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, THURSDAY, MAY 17-(AP)-PATROLS OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION CROSSED THE ASATO RIVER ESTUARY AND ENTERED THE MAIN PART OF NAHA, OKINAWA'S CAPITAL CITY, TODAY.

JP803PPW NM

OKINAWA--FIRST ADD HAUGLAND'S NAHA ENTERED XXX CITY, TODAY.
THIS PUT TROOPS OF THE 10TH U.S. ARMY IN, OR ON THE DOORSTEPS OF, OKINAWA'S THREE LARGEST TOWNS. THE OTHER TWO ARE FORTRESS SHURI AND YONABARU.
(HAUGLAND'S DISPATCH GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE ASATO CROSSING, REPORTED IN THIS DISPATCH FOR THE FIRST TIME. LEATHERNECKS OF MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD'S SIXTH MARINE DIVISION HAD REACHED THE RIVER TWO DAYS AGO. THE ASATO FLOWS THROUGH THE MAIN PORTION OF NAHA.)

-118FX

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MORE THAN HALF OF THE ESTIMATED JAPANESE FORCE ON OKINAWA HAS BEEN KILLED, BUT THE REMAINDER ARE FIGHTING AS BITTERLY, ALTHOUGH NOT QUITE TO EFFECTIVELY, AS EVER.
(FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED 46,505 JAPANESE HAD BEEN KILLED ON OKINAWA THROUGH MONDAY AND 1,038 TAKEN PRISONER.)
AN ESTIMATED 34,000 JAPANESE TROOPS REMAIN TO BE DEFEATED.
JR912PPW

OKINAWA--SECOND ADD HAUGLAND'S NAHA XXX BE DEFEATED.
ACROSS THE ISLAND ON THE EAST COAST, A TANK PLATOON OF THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, LED BY 1ST LT.LEON F.ANDREWS (1501 SOUTH THIRD ST.) WILMINGTON, N.C., ROLLED AROUND THE LEFT NOSE OF CONICAL HILL THIS MORNING AND DROVE 800 YARDS SOUTH TO WITHIN 200 YARDS OF THE OUTSKIRTS OF OKINAWA'S SECOND LARGEST SEAPORT, YONABARU. THIS CITY

200 YARDS OF THE OUTSKIRTS OF OKINAWA'S SECOND LARGEST SEAPORT, YONABARU, THIS CITY, ALMOST TOTALLY OBLITERATED MANY DAYS AGO BY BOMBING AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, FORMED THE EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE NAHA-SHURI-YONABARU DEFENSE LINE.
IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE, THE 382ND REGIMENT OF THE 96TH DIVISION, AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE MORNING, GAINED THE TOP OF "DICK" HILL AND WORKED SLOWLY DOWN THE SOUTHWEST SLOPE TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF SHURI'S NORTHEAST BOUNDARY.
JR915PPW NM

BY GRANT MACDONALD
ABOARD ADM. CLARK'S FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN, MAY 14-(DELAYED) -(AP)-ADM.J.J.(JOCKO) CLARK SAID TODAY THAT THE "PAST TWO-DAY STRIKE ON THE SOUTHERN JAPANESE HOMELAND BY OUR BOLD FORCE WAS THE MOST DAMAGING EVER MADE BY FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES."
CLARK REFERRED TO CARRIER FIGHTER AND BOMBER STRIKES AGAINST KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU ISLANDS DURING WHICH HUNDREDS OF U.S. PLANES SWEPT OVER ENEMY AIRFIELDS, INSTALLATIONS AND NAVAL BASES.
TORPEDO AND FIVE BOMBERS OF THIS CARRIER ALONE CHALKED UP A FAT PERCENTAGE AND FOR GOOD MEASURE SHOT DOWN A FOUR-ENGINED JAPANESE FLYING BOAT.
NEAR IZUMI ON KYUSHU'S NORTH COAST STRAFING FIGHTERS DESTROYED AN OIL AND A PASSENGER TRAIN. OTHER PLANES OF THE SAME GROUP INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE ON HANGARS AND SHOPS AT SEVERAL KYUSHU AIRFIELDS. ON MAY 14, SECOND DAY OF THE STRIKE, HELLCAT FIGHTERS BLEW UP TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND ATTACKED AIRFIELDS ON SHIKOKU.

NA718APW

SOMEWHERE-IN-THE-PACIFIC MAY 16-(AP)-THE MATCH SHORTAGE BEING WHAT IT IS, KERMIT E.HILL, 21-YEAR OLD NAVAL ENSIGN FROM KANSAS CITY, MO., ENLISTED THE AID OF AN ISLAND NATIVE--"A SHRIVELLED UP JAPANESE DERIVATIVE, PRESUMED BY NAVAL INTELLIGENCE TO BE 'FRIENDLY.'"
THE CHARACTER DISAPPEARED INTO THE WILDERNESS AND RETURNED SHORTLY WITH A NEW CARTON, STAMPED "MADE IN JAPAN."
"SOMETIMES YOU WONDER ABOUT THESE 'FRIENDLY' NATIVES," HILL SAID.

KK724AEW

MAY 17 1945

SYDNEY, MAY 16-(AP)-R.G.MENZIES SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT AUSTRALIA'S DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WERE "PUBLICLY AND NOTORIOUSLY CONDUCTING A CONTROVERSY" WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES OVER THE POSITION OF BRITISH TERRITORIES WHICH WERE IN NO SENSE UNDER AUSTRALIAN JURISDICTION.
THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MENZIES SAID THAT NEITHER THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT NOR THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE HAD AUTHORIZED WHAT NOW WAS BEING PUT FORWARD ON THEIR BEHALF AT SAN FRANCISCO BY FRANCIS FORDE, ARMY MINISTER, AND HERBERT EVATT, MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
HE SAID AN INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION TO WHICH A POWER HOLDING TERRITORY WOULD REPORT "MUST PLAINLY BE IN A POSITION NOT ONLY OF RECEIVING PIOUS REPORTS BUT OF ISSUING DIRECTIONS" TO EXERCISE ANY REAL SUPERVISION.
"IF THIS IS DONE," HE SAID, "THE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITY OF THE HOLDING POWER IS AT ONCE WEAKENED AND, TO THAT EXTENT, ITS SOVEREIGNTY IS IMPAIRED."

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KJ225PEW

VANCOUVER, MAY 16-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TONIGHT APPEALED FOR THE RETURN OF THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION TO OFFICE ON THE BASIS OF ITS RECORD OF "PERFORMANCE" AND ON THE STATEMENT THAT NO OTHER PARTY COULD WIN AN OVER-ALL MAJORITY IN THE COMING FEDERAL ELECTION NOR PROVIDE A GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA.
HE OPENED HIS RE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN WITH A 30-MINUTE SPEECH BEFORE A CROWD WHICH OVERFLOWED THE BALLROOM OF VANCOUVER'S LARGEST HOTEL AND WAS BROADCAST OVER THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF THE CBC.
AS EVIDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE IN THE RECORD OF ITS LAST FIVE YEARS, THE PRIME MINISTER READ BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO HIMSELF ON THE OCCASION OF THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY. HE PREFERRED, HE SAID, TO LET MR.CHURCHILL'S WORDS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES RATHER THAN ATTEMPT TO STATE THE RECORD.
IN READING THE CHURCHILL MESSAGE OF "HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS OF CANADA'S MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR COMMON VICTORY," KING SAID HE DID NOT CLAIM THE WAR EFFORT WAS ONLY THE EFFORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND NOT OF THE PEOPLE. BUT IT WAS THE GOVERNMENT WHICH MANAGED AND DIRECTED THE WAR EFFORT AND WOULD HAVE BEEN BLAMED HAD IT NOT BEEN A SUCCESS.
IN ESSENCE, KING'S SPEECH WAS A QUESTION DIRECTED TO THE ELECTORS AS TO WHETHER THEY WISHED TO CHANGE A GOVERNMENT OF PEROFRMANCE, OF EXPERIENCED MEN FOR ONE OF UNTRIED MEN WHO HAD NO RECORD OF PERFORMANCE. HE SAID HE INTENDED TO RESERVE FOR LATER SPEECHES A DISCUSSION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES AND PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE.
TA1040PEW

30.24 25849

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 16 (AP)-MANUEL A.PENA, SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SANTO DOMINGO, WAS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT A LUNCHEON HONORING HIS COUNTRY HERE YESTERDAY.

NELSON A.ROCKEFELLER, UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR LATIN AMERICA, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS ATTENDED THE FUNCTION, SPONSORED BY THE SPANISH-SPEAKING CLUB, EL GRUPO DEL BUENO VECINO.

EE647ACW NM

1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS SAID TODAY HE WAS HOPEFUL THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BEING FORMED HERE WOULD UPHOLD IN ITS CHARTER THE "FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS" OF SPEECH, PRESS, COMMUNICATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

HE ALSO EXPRESSED OPTIMISM THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD ALSO PROVIDE FOR CREATION OF A COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY WERE DISCLOSED BY THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION WHICH RELEASED A LETTER WRITTEN BY HIM TO A LEADING NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS, RADIO REPRESENTATIVES, EDUCATORS, AND OTHERS IN THE COMMUNICATIONS FIELD.

THEY ALL--IN A JOINT LETTER--WROTE STETTINIUS MAY 1, URGING THAT THE VARIOUS FREEDOMS BE UPHELD BY THE CONFERENCE IN ANY CHARTER--RULES AND REGULATIONS--WHICH IT SET UP FOR A NEW WORLD LEAGUE.

THE CONFERENCE IS BUSY NOW AMENDING THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN--THE BASIC, WORKING BLUEPRINT FOR THE LEAGUE--TO WHIP A CHARTER INTO SHAPE.

THE PROVISIONS FOR THE FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS WOULD BE IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN. STETTINIUS SAID THESE AMENDMENTS WOULD BE OFFERED TO THE CONFERENCE. HIS LETTER SAID:

"GENTLEMEN: I HAVE READ WITH GREAT INTEREST YOUR MEMORIAL OF MAY 1. THE ATTACHMENT OF THIS GOVERNMENT TO THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND TO ITS ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROMOTION EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD IS, AS YOU POINT OUT, A MTTER OF RECORD.

"THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, AS YOU DOUBTLESS KNOW, HAS BEEN LARGELY INSTRUMENTAL IN PROPOSING TO THE CONFERENCE CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, TO WHICH THE AGREEMENT OF THE FOUR SPONSORING POWERS HAS ALREADY BEEN OBTAINED, WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THE NEW ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS FOR ALL.

"THESE AMENDMENTS CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE FROM THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS.

"IN MY OPINION, AND IN THE OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS REFERRED TO IN THESE AMENDMENTS.

"IT IS FURTHERMORE OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT FREEDOM OF SPEECH ENCOMPASSES FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS, AND FREEDOM OF EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

B88

"WE ARE HOPEFUL THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL NOT ONLY ADOPT THESE AMENDMENTS ON THE FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS BUT WILL ALSO PROVIDE IN THE CHARTER FOR THE CREATION OF A COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION.

ZSUCH A COMMISSION WOULD BE ABLE TO DEVELOP THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ORGANIZATION IN THIS FIELD IN DETAIL.

"YOU MAY REST ASSURED THAT WHEN SUCH A COMMISSION IS ESTABLISHED, I WOULD EARNESTLY URGE, ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THAT IT SHOULD EXAMINE MEANS OF PROMOTING FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS, FREEDOM TO TRAVEL, AND FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE OF INFORMATION.

"SINCERELY YOURS,

"ED. STETTINIUS."

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TA1150PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST DENOMINATION HAS URGED THAT A RELIGIOUS FREEDOM GUARANTEE BE INCLUDED IN THE BASIC LAW OF THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

THE ADVENTISTS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A PETITION WAS SENT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE WHICH DECLARED "ONE OF THE CHIEF CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH CAN BE MADE IN BRINGING WAR TO AN END IS TO COMPLETELY FREE RELIGION, IN ITS PROFESSION, ITS PRACTICE, ITS PROPAGATION. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP IS NOT ENOUGH..."

IT WAS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT J. L. MC ELKANY AND SECRETARY E.D. DICK.

AB1030PEW NM

MAY 17 1945

NEW YORK, MAY 16--THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED UNCONFIRMED REPORTS TODAY THAT NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA, HAD BEEN CAPTURED. CBS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

N924AEW

NEW YORK, MAY 16.-THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY THAT MARSHAL TITO HAD ORDERED ALL HIS YUGOSLAV TROOPS TO WITHDRAW FROM TRIESTE AND GORITZA.

THE TITO ORDER, THE RADIO SAID, PROVIDES THAT HIS TROOPS ARE TO RETIRE EAST OF THE ISONZA RIVER. TRIESTE AND GORITZA ARE WEST OF THE ISONZA.

WE621PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY IN A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DISPATCH THAT THE VIEW WAS EXPRESSED AT A MEETING OF SHAEF CORRESPONDENTS THAT AMERICAN OFFICIALS "HAVE DONE ENOUGH KOWTOWING TO THE RUSSIANS" ON THE ENTRY OF ALLIED WAR CORRESPONDENTS INTO RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE CORRESPONDENTS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO REVIEW WITH SHAEF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE CIRCULATION OF CORRESPONDENTS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE IN GERMANY THE DISPATCH SAID. IT QUOTED LAWRENCE FAIRHALL, A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BRITISH KEMSLEY NEWSPAPERS, AS SAYING: "I THINK WE'VE HAD ENOUGH NONSENSE FROM OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES. WE ARE NOT ALLOWED IN VIENNA OR PRAGUE OR BUDAPEST. IT'S TIME SOMETHING WAS DONE ABOUT IT."

FAIRHALL'S STATEMENT, THE DISPATCH SAID, SUMMED UP RAPIDLY MOUNTING DISSATISFACTION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE CORRESPONDENTS WITH SHAEF'S JOURNALISTIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS.

POINTING OUT THAT SO FAR ONLY NINE ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN ALLOWED IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE ON AN AUTHORIZED ONE-DAY TRIP TO BERLIN THE DISPATCH SAID THAT NONE HAD REGULARLY BEEN WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMIES DURING THE WHOLE WAR, ALTHOUGH A HALF DOZEN RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN CIRCULATING IN SHAEF'S TERRITORY FOR MONTHS.

N1110AEW

(170) NEW YORK MAY 16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A MESSAGE FROM TURKISH PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU CONGRATULATING PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN ON "THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE HEROIC SOVIET ARMY" OVER GERMANY.

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE AS RECORDED BY THE FCC:

"AT THIS HISTORIC MOMENT WHEN THE FORCES STRIVING TOWARD WORLD DOMINATION HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY CRUSHED, I GREET WITH GREAT JOY, IN THE PERSON OF THE FAMOUS LEADER TO WHOM I AM PERSONALLY DEVOTED, THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE HEROIC SOVIET ARMY, WHICH WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED WITH GREAT ADMIRATION IN HISTORY.

"I SEE IN HIM THE INSPIRATION OF THIS NATION WHICH FOUGHT FOR THE GOOD OF SUFFERING HUMANITY AND A GUARANTEE THAT THE GREAT VICTORY WILL BE CROWNED WITH A JUST AND LASTING PEACE LEADING TO AN ERA OF ORDER AND THE REALIZATION OF HUMAN IDEALS. IN THE FUTURE THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO

LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR THIS WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED WITH GRATITUDE."
MOSCOW SAID STALIN SENT THIS REPLY:
"THANK YOU, MR.PREMIER, FOR YOUR CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF VICTORY OVER HITLERITE GERMANY."

KK701AEW

(150) NEW YORK MAY 16-(AP)-BORIS IZAKOV, SOVIET JOURNALIST, SAID IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY THAT SOVIET RUSSIA PREFERRED "TO CREATE A FIRM UNSHAKEABLE PEACE RATHER THAN TO FIGHT AN ENEMY INVASION," AND THAT THE SOVIET PEOPLE "HAVE MADE UP THEIR MINDS TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT A REPETITION OF THE HISTORY OF THE PAST YEARS."

THE COMMENTATOR, WHOSE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE FCC, SAID THAT PEOPLE WHO CRITICIZE THE SOVIET UNION'S "EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE A FIRM PEACE IN EASTERN EUROPE" HAD FORGOTTEN THAT BRITAIN WITH THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE UNITED STATES WITH TWO OCEANS HAD "A MUCH GREATER SECURITY EVEN IN OUR CENTURY THAN THE NATIONS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE OR ASIA."

"THEY DO NOT KNOW OR PERHAPS DO NOT WANT TO KNOW WHAT IS ACTUALLY HAPPENING IN POLAND AND EASTERN EUROPE," IZAKOV SAID. "WHY SHOULD ANYBODY BE SURPRISED THAT THE SOVIET PEOPLE, THE POLISH PEOPLE AND OTHER PEOPLES OF EASTERN EUROPE ARE STRIVING TO REPLACE THAT WATER BARRIER BY EFFECTIVE COOPERATION AND MUTUAL SUPPORT AGAINST THE GERMAN AGGRESSOR?"

KK706AEW

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NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-DEAN CARL W.ACKERMAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A WORLD TOUR SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, SAID TODAY HE FOUND THAT "THE POLITICAL FREEDOM OF NEWSPAPERS IS NOT AS CRITICAL AS THEIR ECONOMIC FREEDOM."

"THE STARVED OR BATTLE-WRENCHED STOMACHS OF NEWSPAPER PLANTS NEED SUSTENANCE AS URGENTLY AS PEOPLE NEED FOOD," THE DEAN OF COLUMBIA'S GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM SAID AT A SERVICE IN ST.PAUL'S CHAPEL.

"NEWSPAPERS FROM HOLLAND TO THE PHILIPPINES NEED PRINTING PRESSES, LINOTYPES, INK, TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC POWER, NEWSPRINT AND EVERY MATERIAL NECESSITY FOR REBUILDING PRINTING INDUSTRIES," HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVIDE THOSE ESSENTIALS.

ASKING WHAT THE PRICE TO THE NEEDY COUNTRIES WOULD BE "FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMIC LIBERTY OF THE PRESS," ACKERMAN SAID:

"WILL OUR PRICE BE MONEY ONLY? WILL WE SELL ON A BUSINESS BASIS? OR WILL WE EXPECT OR EXACT SOME FORM OF POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE OR SERVITUDE? THAT WE WILL HAVE TO DECIDE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, AS THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA WILL HAVE TO DECIDE IN THEIR COUNTRIES.

"THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS OF THE WORLD AND THE RESTORATION OF FAMILY LIFE BOTH DEPEND UPON THE SAME THING."

JP1138PEW

BOSTON,MAY 16-(AP)-THE LAST KNOWN U-BOAT SINKING OF THE WAR--ONLY 24 HOURS PRIOR TO THE GERMAN SURRENDER--WAS ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF THE RHODE ISLAND SHORE.

THE NAVY TONIGHT TOLD A DRAMATIC STORY OF THE VESSEL'S END AT THE HANDS OF A DESTROYER ESCORT WHOSE SKIPPER--LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LEWIS ISELIN OF 432 EAST 84TH ST., NEW YORK CITY--IS A TALL, MILD-MANNERED MAN WHOSE PEACETIME PURSUIT IS SCULPTURING.

IT WAS PRECEDED BY THE SINKING OF AN OLD COLLIER, WHICH WAS TORPEDOED OFF POINT JUDITH, R.I., AS SHE LUMBERED ALONG THE COAST ON MAY FIFTH.

BEFORE GOING DOWN THE COLLIER GOT OFF HER DISTRESS SIGNAL AND A GROUP OF DESTROYER ESCORTS THAT HAD JUST COMPLETED A CONVOY JOB SWUNG BACK FOR THE COLLIER'S POSITION AT FULL SPEED.

AS DUSK CAME, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ISELIN'S SHIP, THE USS ATHERTON, PICKED UP THE SOUND OF THE U-BOAT'S PROPELLERS AND SHOWERED DEPTH CHARGES INTO THE SHALLOW WATER.

THE NEXT DAY NAVY DIVERS FOUND THE U-853 LYING ON HER SIDE, HER CONNING TOWER BLASTED OPEN.

DEBRIS AND THE DIVERS' REPORTS GAVE AMPLE PROOF OF THE SINKING, BUT THERE'S A SAYING IN THE ATLANTIC FLEET THAT YOU DON'T GET CREDIT FOR SINKING AN ENEMY SUB UNLESS YOU BRING BACK THE CAPTAIN'S HAT

WELL--LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ISELIN DID JUST THAT. HE GRABBED THE HAT AS IT FLOATED UP FROM THE WRECKED CONNING TOWER AND BOBBED TO THE SURFACE.

AJ1017PEW NM

PORTSMOUTH,N.H.,MAY 16-(AP)-THE THIRD U-BOAT TO SURRENDER AT A UNITED STATES PORT SINCE V-E DAY WAS SECURED TO MOORING LINES OFF THE SUBMARINE BASE TONIGHT AND PREPARATIONS WERE UNDERWAY TO RECEIVE TWO OTHERS--ONE OF WHICH MAY PROVE THE PRIZE CAPTURE TO DATE.

THE U-873 WAS ESCORTED TO THE NAVY YARD LATE TODAY; THE U-1228 IS EXPECTED EARLY TOMORROW, AND THE U-234--A HUGE UNDERSEABOAT OF THE MINE LAYING CLASS WITH THREE LUFTWAFFE OFFICERS AND AVIATION PLANS ABOARD--IS EXPECTED SATURDAY.

SURRENDER OF THE U-234 IN THE ATLANTIC SUNDAY WHILE BOUND FOR JAPAN WAS ANNOUNCED AT WASHINGTON BY ADMIRAL JONAS H.INGRAM, COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, AND THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL SATURDAY WAS REPORTED AT BOSTON BY THE FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT.

CONVOYED BY AN AMERICAN DESTROYER-ESCORT, THE 873 MADE ITS SURRENDER RENDEZVOUS 14 MILES OFF PORTSMOUTH.

SHE WAS SIMILAR TO THE 805 WHICH WAS BGOUGHT HERE YESTERDAY BUT

WAWPXMTERPCMVBOPOMXM

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SHE WAS SIMILAR TO THE 805 WHICH WAS BROUGHT HERE YESTERDAY BUT WAS IN BETTER CONDITION.

THOUSANDS OF NAVY YARD WORKERS WATCHED KAPITANLEUTNANT FRITZ STEINHOFF OF KULLSTEDT, GERMANY, THE SIX-FOOT, BURLY, COMMANDER OF THE 873, AND HIS MEN WALK IN SINGLE FILE UP A GANGWAY TO THE NAVY YARD.

FIVE CREW MEMBERS WERE LEFT ABOARD THE CRAFT AS HOSTAGES TO INSURE AGAINST ANY TIME BOMBS HAVING BEEN LEFT ON THE SUBMERSIBLE.

AJ1010PEW

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., MAY 16-(AP)-THE RUSTY, WEATHER-STAINED HULL OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-805 SWUNG HARMLESSLY AT HER MOORINGS IN THE PISCATAQUA RIVER TODAY, CLOSE BY BUOYS SET OUT IN EXPECTATION OF THE ARRIVAL OF TWO MORE SURRENDERED UNDERSEA RAIDERS.

NAVAL AUTHORITIES SAID THAT THE U-1228 AND THE U-873 HAD SURRENDERED AT SEA AND PRESUMABLY WERE ENROUTE TO THIS PORT UNDER HEAVY ESCORT.

THE BATTERED NAZI "PIG BOAT" FORMALLY SURRENDERED TO THE AMERICAN NAVY YESTERDAY, THE SECOND TO GIVE UP IN A UNITED STATES PORT.

THE COMMANDER OF THE U-805, CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT RICHARD VARNARDELLI, BROUGHT THE VESSEL INTO THE HARBOR UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF A U.S.NAVY SAILOR WHO HELD A TOMMY GUN AT THE READY.

VARNARDELLI, WHOSE NAVY RANK IS EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF AN AMERICAN SENIOR GRADE LIEUTENANT, TOLD NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS THAT NOT ONE TORPEDO HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM THE TUBES OF HIS SUBMARINE.

HE SAID THAT THE VESSEL WAS 15 MONTHS OLD AND THAT HER COMPLETION AT SWINEMUNZE WAS DELAYED SEVERAL TIMES BY ALLIED BOMBING RAIDS.

AMERICAN NAVY OFFICERS REPORTED THAT THE RAIDER CARRIED A CREW OF SEVEN OFFICERS AND 47 ENLISTED MEN. THE NAVY REMOVED FOUR OFFICERS AND 27 MEN AND TOOK THEM TO BOSTON FOR QUESTION.

THE REMAINING OFFICERS AND MEN SPENT THE NIGHT ABOARD THE SUB AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST POSSIBLE SABOTAGE BY TIME BOMBS, THE NAVY SAID.

SEVERAL THOUSAND NAVY YARD WORKERS AND NAVAL PERSONNEL WATCHED THE U-805 ARRIVE UNDER ESCORT OF TWO U.S.NAVY DESTROYER ESCORT VESSELS

30.24 25851

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,MAY 16 (AP)-TWELVE MARINES, ALL BED PATIENTS WERE DECORATED AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL TODAY FOR HEROISM AND OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN THE PACIFIC.

TRAVELING FROM WARD TO WARD FOR THE "WHITE SHEET CEREMONIES," CAPT.JESSE W.ALLEN, MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND, PINNED THE MEDALS ON THE PATIENTS. THOSE DECORATED INCLUDED:

PFC.JAMES R.CAMPBELL, RIDGLEY, W.VA., WAS AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR RUNNING THROUGH INTENSE ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE ON PELELIU TO OBTAIN A STRETCHER, MAKING POSSIBLE THE SAVING OF TWO WOUNDED MARINES. HE WAS WOUNDED.

GG1250PCW NM

DONALD HAS SPENT 42 OF HIS 70 YEARS IN CHINA. HIS ENGLISH IS FLAVORED WITH CHINESE. ADD SP CHINA XXX STUPIDITY

"NINETY MILLION CHINESE HAD BEEN BOMBED FROM THEIR HOMES BY 1939," HE SAID. "THEY WILL RETURN TO FIND EVERYTHING DESTROYED BY THE JAPANESE."

UNLESS THEY ARE FED, HE DECLARED, THEY "WILL STARVE OR TURN BANDITS. THEN THE COMMUNISTS WILL COME IN."

HE SAID HE WAS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHO HE DESCRIBED AS A GUERILLA FORCE, RAIDING BUT NOT FIGHTING THE JAPANESE. THE SOVIET UNION, HOWEVER, HE HAILED FOR AIDING THE CHINESE EVER SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. MAY 17 1945

CHINA, HE SAID, IS A DEMOCRATIC NATION IN ITS MANNER OF LIFE, AND WILL HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT BY NOVEMBER.

MH819PPW

SUB INTRO SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16-(AP)-A "SINCERE" EFFORT TO "MAINTAIN NEUTRAL RELATIONS" WITH RUSSIA PROMPTED JAPAN TO ABROGATE ALL TREATIES WITH GERMANY, TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TODAY.

THE ENEMY BROADCAST X X X SECOND GRAF

JQ1046PCW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16-(AP)-CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIAN ENTRANCE INTO THE PACIFIC WAR, THE TOKYO RADIO INDICATED TODAY, WAS ONE OF THE CAUSES BEHIND JAPAN'S ACTION IN ABROGATING ALL TREATIES BETWEEN NIPPON AND GERMANY.

THE ENEMY BROADCAST, INTERCEPTED BY THE FCC, WAS SPONSORED BY THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, WHICH COMMENTED ON THE CABINET'S DECISION OF YESTERDAY TO DIVEST THE EMPIRE OF EUROPEAN ENTANGLEMENTS.

COLLAPSE OF NAZI GERMANY, DOMEI SAID, PREVENTED REALIZATION OF JAPAN'S "SINCERE WISH" FOR A NEW ORDER IN EUROPE AND RESULTED IN THE DECISION "TO MAINTAIN FOR THE TIME BEING AN ATTITUDE OF INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS EUROPEAN PROBLEMS."

ALSO PROMPTING THE DECISION, THE AGENCY ADDED, WAS "THE REALITY OF JAPAN'S NEUTRAL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION."

JAPANESE HOMEFRONT BTC PICKING UP NIGHT LEAD AT START

JQ841PCW

NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS (300)

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 16-(AP)-JAPANESE HOME FRONT MORALE WAS STRESSED FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN THREE DAYS BY PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI OF JAPAN IN A TALK TODAY TO NEWLY APPOINTED CABINET MINISTERS AND ADVISERS.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTING THE PREMIER'S ADDRESS DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN'S SMALL MAN IS SAGGING UNDER THE IMPACT OF AMERICAN AIR RAIDS.

A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY WIRELESS DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FCC, DID EMPHASIZE, HOWEVER, THE NECESSITY OF RALLYING THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE WAR EFFORT.

SUZUKI WAS QUOTED AS URGING THE NEW APPOINTEES TO SEE TO IT THAT THE PUBLIC "BE GIVEN FULL EXPRESSION AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE" SO THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S AIM OF "COMPLETE COOPERATION WITH THE PEOPLE" WOULD BE REALIZED.

ONLY TWO DAYS EARLIER THE PREMIER TOLD A CONFERENCE OF JAPAN'S PREFECTURE GOVERNORS THAT THE PEOPLE'S "COOPERATION AND CONFIDENCE" WERE THE "KEY TO VICTORY." HE URGED THEM TO EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE "PEOPLE'S FAITH" IN THEIR WORK OF SPEEDING ORGANIZATION OF THE CIVILIAN VOLUNTEERS DEFENSE CORPS WHICH WILL DEFEND THE HOME ISLANDS AGAINST INVASION.

DOMEI, IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, APPARENTLY SOUGHT TO EASE FOR THE HOME FRONT EXPECTED BAD NEWS FROM EMBATTLED OKINAWA, ONLY 325 MILES SOUTHWEST OF JAPAN. IT SAID JAPANESE DEFENDING OKINAWA'S CAPITAL OF NAHA WERE FACED WITH "OVERWHELMING ODDS" BECAUSE THE AMERICAN INVADERS WERE BEING "CONTINUOUSLY" REINFORCED. THE AGENCY MADE THE UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT AT LEAST TWO OUT OF SIX YANK DIVISIONS ON THE ISLAND HAD BEEN "COMPLETELY DESTROYED." THE REMAINING DIVISIONS, IT ADDED, HAD BEEN "SEVERELY SHATTERED."

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED DOMEI SAID A JAPANESE SUICIDE NAVAL SURFACE UNIT SANK TWO AMERICAN TRANSPORTS IN DAVAO GULF, OFF MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES, TUESDAY.

J0508PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (CORRECT) JAPCASTS X X X X PHILIPPINES, TUESDAY.

A RENEWED APPEAL FOR ALUMINUM TO MANUFACTURE PLANES "TO ANNIHILATE THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLEETS WHICH ARE STEAMING INTO THE OKINAWA FRONT" WAS MADE IN A TOKYO DOMESTIC RADIOCAST. IT URGED THE JAPANESE TO TURN IN ALUMINUM COINS, BECAUSE OF THE GOOD QUALITY OF THE METAL THEY CONTAIN, IN EXCHANGE FOR TIN OR PAPER MONEY.

TOKYO SAID 510 JAPANESE NATIONALS, INCLUDING 310 CIVILIANS, WERE IN GERMANY WHEN THE REICH SURRENDERED. MAY 17 1945

THE BROADCAST SAID MANY OF THE GROUP HAD BEEN "EVACUATED" FROM FRANCE, HOLLAND, ITALY AND BELGIUM.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK THAT 130 JAPANESE, INCLUDING AMBASSADOR HIROSHI OSHIMA, HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

ANOTHER GROUP, CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS, IS BEING RETURNED TO JAPAN VIA SIBERIA.

J0844PCW NM ASKT

THE PRAGUE RADIO BROADCAST AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TODAY FOR IMMEDIATE AND LARGE SCALE HELP FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS AND 25,000 OTHER INMATES OF A NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP AT TEREZIN, NORTHEAST OF PRAGUE.

OWI RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

THE INMATES WERE SAID TO NEED FOOD URGENTLY, AS WELL AS BANDAGES AND OTHER MEDICAL SUPPLIES. SOME 5,000 WERE REPORTED ILL. THE BROADCAST SAID THERE WERE 700 CASES OF TYPHUS AND 3,000 CASES OF DYSENTERY. FROM 80 TO 100 WERE REPORTED DYING DAILY.

TEREZIN IS IN THE TERRITORY OVERRUN BY RUSSIAN ARMIES. THE PRAGUE RADIO SAID LAST SATURDAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD CONVERTED THE ENTIRE TOWN INTO A HUGE PRISON AND GHETTO AND THAT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS EVEN THEN WAS FIGHTING AN OUTBREAK OF TYPHUS.

N1135AEW

THE WAR FRONTS TODAY (140)

RYUKYUS: TENTH ARMY LINES ON OKINAWA WERE MATERIALLY UNCHANGED AS MARINES BEAT OFF FULL-SCALE COUNTERATTACK IN SUBURBS OF NAHA, CAPITAL CITY.

PHILIPPINES: GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED MINDANAO ISLAND 90 PER CENT LIBERATED AND ITS MORE THAN 400,000 POPULATION 95 PER CENT FREED.

BORNEO: AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH FORCES SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED AN

ENEMY POSITION DOMINATING THE ROAD EAST OF THE PAMOESIAN OIL FIELDS
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS
RYUKYUS:
1ST MARINE DIVISION ATTACKED HIGH GROUND NEAR WANA TOWN IN WEST CENTER OF THE OKINAWA LINE.
6TH MARINE DIVISION REPULSED HEAVY ENEMY COUNTERATTACK IN SUBURBS OF NAHA, OKINAWA CAPITAL.
77TH INFANTRY CAPTURED "CHOCOLATE DROP" HILL, STRATEGIC POSITION, AFTER FIVE-DAY FIGHT.
96TH INFANTRY BEAT OFF COUNTERATTACK AT CONICAL HILL.
PHILIPPINES:
24TH INFANTRY ENGAGED IN HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE WEST OF DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO.
31ST AND 40TH INFANTRY CLOSED PINCER ON JAPANESE GARRISON AT BUKIDNON PROVINCE, MINDANAO.
43RD INFANTRY MADE SLOW ADVANCE TOWARD IPO DAM, EAST OF MANILA.
WW540APW

MAY 17 1945

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED WAR FRONTS (AMS MAY 17.)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WAR FRONTS LAST (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT:
JAPAN: MORE THAN 500 SUPERFORTRESSES HIT NAGOYA, AIRCRAFT AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER, FOR THE SECOND FIRE RAID IN THREE DAYS.
OKINAWA: TENTH ARMY CONTINUED TO ATTACK BUT LINES REMAINED SUBSTANTIALLY UNCHANGED. U.S. CASUALTIES THROUGH MONDAY WERE 20,950 INCLUDING 3,781 KILLED. JAPANESE LOST 46,505 KILLED THROUGH TUESDAY.
PHILIPPINES:
TRAPPED JAPANESE FOUGHT SAVAGELY ON MINDANAO BUT U.S. EIGHTH ARMY CONTINUED TO GAIN. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION ADVANCED NORTH ON EAST COAST OF LUZON WHILE EAST OF MANILA DOUGHBOYS TIGHTENED THEIR RING AROUND A STRONG ENEMY FORCE.
BORNEO: DUTCH TROOPS MADE NEW LANDING ON SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF TARAKAN ISLAND.
--DASH--
U.S. DIVISIONS:
PHILIPPINES:
1ST CAVALRY: PUSHED NORTH ON EAST COAST OF LUZON.
43RD INFANTRY: TIGHTENED PINCERS AROUND JAPANESE NEAR IPO DAM EAST OF MANILA.
25TH, 32ND AND 37TH INFANTRY: DRIVE ON SANTA FFE ROAD JUNCTION IN NORTHERN LUZON DELAYED BY HEAVY RAINS.
24TH INFANTRY: BATTLED TRAPPED JAPANESE FORCE NORTH OF DAVAO CITY ON MINDANAO.
31ST INFANTRY: DROVE FIVE MILES TO WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF VALENCIA AIR CENTER IN CENTRAL MINDANAO.
40TH INFANTRY: GAINED SLIGHTLY AGAINST STRONG RESISTANCE SOUTH OF CAPTURED DEL MONTE AIR CENTER IN NORTH MINDANAO.
OKINAWA:
6TH MARINE: MADE LOCAL GAINS ON WEST COAST.
77TH INFANTRY: DROVE UPHILL AGAINST STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN CENTER.
96TH INFANTRY: ATTACKED WESTWARD TOWARD SHURI.
J0921PCW

Bland

30.24 2585

Big Carrier Franklin Blasted Off Japan, 1,100 Casualties as Own Bombs Explode; Vessel Limps Here After Daring Rescue

MAY 20 1945

Flames Sweep Deck of Crippled Ship as Rockets, Bombs Explode.

(The following story was written by Alvin S. McCoy, the Kansas City Star's Pacific war correspondent, who was aboard the aircraft carrier Franklin when it was attacked by a Japanese plane.)

ABOARD THE U.S.S. SANTA FE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, March 19—(delayed)—(AP) Japanese bombs struck the huge Essex class carrier, the U.S.S. Franklin, March 19 off the southern coast of Japan causing one of the most appalling losses of American lives in our naval history when the carrier's own bombs and 100 octane gasoline blasted the ship for hours.

Official losses will be announced by the Navy department, and by the time this is published, next of kin of the wounded and dead all will have been notified. (Unofficial figures at the time showed 949 dead; more than 221 wounded.)

Scores Drown in Sea

Scenes of indescribable horror took place on the flat top, a ship almost as long as three city blocks. Men were blown off the flight deck into the sea, burned to a crisp in a searing, white-hot flash of flame that swept the hangar deck, or trapped in comparatments below and suffocated by smoke. Scores drowned in the sea. Other scores were torn by jagged chunks of shrapnel.

I was the only war correspondent aboard, a dazed survivor of the holocaust only because I was below decks at breakfast at the time in an area that was unhit.

The rescue of the crippled carrier, towed flaming and smoking from the very shores of Japan, and the saving of more than 800 men, fished out of the sea by protecting cruisers and destroyers will be an epic of naval warfare. Heads bobbed in the water for miles behind the carrier. Men floated on life rafts, or swam about in the chilly water to seize lines from the rescue ships and be hauled aboard.

Refuse to Abandon Ship

Countless deeds of heroism and superb seamanship saved the carrier and about two-thirds of the ship's more than 2,500 men. The tenacity of the Franklin's skipper, Capt. L. E. Gehres, who refused to abandon it, and the aid of protecting ships and planes virtually snatched the carrier from Japanese waters to be repaired and fight again. Fire and damage control parties who stuck with the ship performed valiantly.

The carrier was all but abandoned, although the "abandon ship" order never was given. The air group and about 1,500 of the crew were sent to the U.S.S. Santa Fe a light cruiser, which came alongside or were picked out of the sea. A skeleton crew of some 690 remained aboard to try to save the ship, as it listed nearly 20 degrees. The Franklin's planes already aloft alighted safely on other carriers.

Navy men said the Franklin took more punishment than any other carrier ever received—and still remained afloat. It was her own terrifically destructive bombs and rockets, loaded on planes and decks for a strike against the empire that created havoc. The Jap plane sneaked in, swept across the deck, and launched its bombs at the precise moment when they would cause the most destruction. It never has happened before, and probably never will happen again.

The Franklin, one unit of the mighty task force smothering Japanese airpower, was participating in her first combat action since last October. Her planes joined the strike against Kyushu island at the southernmost tip of Japan March 18. Their first day's operation ran up a score of seventeen Japanese planes shot out of the air, seven destroyed on the ground, and twelve damaged, offset by the loss of four planes and three pilots.

66 Miles off Japan

The next morning the Franklin stood sixty-six miles off Japan. Combat patrol planes and fighters had been launched long before dawn. A powerful striking force of planes, loaded with all the munitions they could carry, began launching about 7 o'clock, almost an hour after sunrise. The sky was dull, leaden and overcast, as if glowering forbiddingly. Eight Corsair fighters and eight or nine Helldiver bombers already had roared off the flight deck.

MAY 20 1945

Massed after on the flight deck, engines roaring for the warmup, wings still folded like those of misshapen birds, were more planes—Corsairs, Helldivers and thick-bodied Avenger torpedo planes. Each was loaded with 500-pound bombs, 250-pound bombs, or rockets, missiles of great destructive power. This was the moment, about 7:08 o'clock, that the Japanese plane skimmed in undetected and flew the length of the ship.

I was spared seeing the bombs hit. Details were obtained by interviewing witnesses. Most on the upper decks, who survived, were knocked flat by the blasts that followed and were so stunned that few could tell exactly what happened. Standing several thousand yards away on the U.S.S. Santa Fe, 2nd Lt. R. T. Jorvig, Minneapolis, Minn., Marine gun crew officer, saw the Japanese plane make its run.

Bomb Hit Amidships

"The Franklin had just launched a Helldiver," he said, "When I saw the Jap plane, probably a single-engined Jill, coming in. He dived out of an overcast at a 30-degree angle, made a perfect bomb run, skimmed about 100 feet over the deck, and dropped his bombs amidships. A great ball of orange flame and smoke shot out of the hangar deck. There were more explosions, and I saw men jumping off the fantail and going down lines."

One bomb crashed through the flight deck forward of the "island" and exploded on the hangar deck below, and wrecking the forward elevator. Another big hole was just aft of the "island" structure.

The initial blast set fire to gasoline and some 22 more planes on the hangar deck below. Each gassed and armed with bombs and rockets. Instantly the hangar deck became a raging inferno, snuffing out the lives of virtually every man at work on the planes. Bombs and rockets exploded with shattering

Crew Not at Stations

The crew was not at battle stations. No Japanese planes had been reported in the vicinity. General quarters condition had been eased and many men, dog-tired from nights of alarms, had been released to go to breakfast. One of the tragedies was the long line of enlisted men, dammed up on the hangar deck to enter a hatch leading to their mess hall below. Presumably all were killed instantly when the white-hot flash swept the deck. Their bodies remained in the area for hours. Many with their clothing burned off and even dog tags melted.

Fifteen minutes after there was another series of heavy explosions that jarred the carrier to her keel. Planes on the flight deck blew up some minutes after the bomb hit, sending rockets arching off the deck like a giant fireworks display. Some of the pilots escaped by leaping overboard to swim to destroyers. Ens. W. S. Richardson, Providence, R. I., member of a navy torpedo plane group, jumped from his cockpit, crawled along the deck to the "island" and miraculously escaped being hit.

Saw Jap Plane Come In

"I was on the port side ready to take off next," he said. "I saw the Jap plane come in, drop his bombs and pass over my head. I don't know how many he dropped. It was all over in a flash. Instinctively, I cut off my engine and got out. My canopy was closed—it was cold—and I guess that saved me from the blast. I got to the deck somehow and crawled to the starboard by the island. Smoke was so thick I hardly could breathe. Planes began blowing up and big chunks of stuff filled the air. I was knocked flat. I saw one big orange flash and a rocket whizzed about five feet over my head. Then I got to the catwalk and stayed low."

The "island" controll structure was riddled with shrapnel, killing many men. Lt. William A. Simon, Jr., Wilmington, N. C., an air operations officer, was one of several men out of some thirty who escaped from one compartment.

"The first blast stunned me," he said. "When I recovered consciousness I had to push some plotting boards and radio equipment off to get up. The deck had buckled and had jammed the hatch. Finally I forced open the hatch enough to push my way through, then went out on the flight deck to help fight fire for about thirty minutes. Men were screaming: 'Let's go over the side!' Through the darkness of smoke I saw about twenty five jump. Smoke was so thick it was more night than day. Then I realized I had been injured."

Lt. H. C. Carr, Carmel, Calif., member of a Navy Torpedo plane squadron, went to the hangar deck about an hour after the first explosion when it had cooled enough to permit fire fighting. Engines smouldered about the deck and the forward elevator had collapsed in its pit.

Push Bomb Over Side

"When I came out on the deck," he said, "I saw about twenty bodies burned almost beyond recognition. I had to step over one to get down the ladder. One man actually was hanging from his neck from a rafter, where he had been blown from the deck. I also saw Lt. Comdr. George Stone and six men take a dolly and push a 500-pound bomb over the side."

Below decks conditions were even worse. Hundreds of crewmen were locked in water-tight compartments, the doors being slammed shut instantly when the ship was hit. Added to the horror of the explosions and the overwhelming fear that the carrier was sinking, while being trapped below decks, was the dense suffocating smoke that filled many compartments. Many died from want of air. A great many more were led to safety by courageous members of the crew wearing rescue breathers. Lines of men crawled on hands and knees through smoke filled compartments below decks to find egress at some welcome scuttle.

About 150 enlisted men were locked in an after mess hall on the third deck below when their compartment filled with smoke. Choking, they wrapped damp handkerchiefs or towels over their nostrils and waited, praying. Lt. Comdr. J. L. Fuelling, Indianapolis, a ship doctor, calmed them. Several gave way to panic. An hour and a half later Lt. (jg) Donald Gary, Oakland, Calif., fuel and water officer, entered the compartment. He led them out by groups, taking the men to a still lower deck to the engine room so they might climb out an escape vent to the top deck.

Saved by Flashlight

A lucky flashlight saved Warrant Electrician J. J. Wolf, Boston, Mass., who was on duty at the switchboard below decks.

"It was so black I couldn't see," he related. "One man went up the escape hatch and an explosion blew him back down. Two more men followed, and were blown back. One man died holding on to me, his hands slipping away as he fell. I passed out as I started up. My flashlight was on and I was told later that someone saw it from above and went down and hauled me out."

Each man's escape was a bit of drama, although the majority of the casualties occurred in the initial blast. Rescue scenes were taking place all over the ship and one saw only what was occurring in his own circumscribed area.

This correspondent, who had left the riddled "island" structure fifteen minutes before the bombing, was led out to the forecastle deck with a party of twenty-five others about forty minutes after the blasts began. There were 400 or 500 men huddled on the deck. Fear showed in their faces.

The remark, "I've never been so scared in my life," became so common that everyone grinned when he heard it. Wounded were carried to the deck on litters and covered with blankets. Everyone donned lifejackets from a pile on the deck, while seamen slashed ropes, dropped life rafts and lines over the side. Then the group stood about, waiting interminable hours for orders.

The public address system was blown out immediately making communication impossible. Shivering in the chill air, men began wrapping blankets around them, or went into an officers' area and helped themselves to coats. For some time the ship made headway at eight knots, then finally stood dead in the water.

Destroyers Circle Flattop

One man, sliding down a line at the fantail of the carrier, caught his leg near the water line and hung head down, drowned, dipping under and out of the sea as the carrier rolled in the swells. He hung there for several hours. Destroyers and cruisers circled the wounded flattop protectingly while friendly planes droned overhead.

The fight to save the mighty carrier began immediately, although commanding officers on other ships believed it impossible. Damage and fire control parties labored indominately amidships playing fire hoses on the flames while shrapnel burst around them. Capt. L. E. Gehres, standing on the bridge at the time, was knocked down by the blast and almost suffocated by smoke. He was uninjured.

"I won't abandon this ship," he told his commanding officers.

Cmdr. Joe Taylor, executive officer, standing on the flight deck, also was floored by the blast. He immediately began fighting fires, jettisoning ammunition, assisting the wounded and visiting various parts of the ship to serve as an inspiration to the men aboard, Lt. Cmdr. David Berger, Elkins Park, Philadelphia, the ship's public relations officer, reported.

Each succeeding explosion appeared to make the loss of the ship inevitable. The captain, alone, could make the decision and his faith held fast. Two flag officers aboard shortly were transferred to a destroyer by "travelers."

Capt. Harold C. Fitz, commanding the U.S.S. Fanta Fe, a light cruiser, was ordered to assume command of the rescue operations within an hour after the bombing. Four destroyers were detailed to assist.

Blast Rocks Ship

The Santa Fe took some lines and came alongside once, its fire hoses playing on the flaming carrier deck, then cast off when there was doubt whether the carrier's magazines had been flooded. The carrier rocked with a mighty explosion at the stern about 10 o'clock, three hours after the bombing. Circling quickly, the cruiser charged in across the bow, turned starboard, and stopped, almost rubbing the carrier's decks. The wholesale evacuation began, as the ships pounded together in the swells.

A broken 3- or 4-inch gasoline line in the after part of the hangar deck spilled flaming 100-octane fuel for several hours, turning that part into a cauldron of fire. Burning gasoline spilled over the side of the carrier and blazed on the sea below. Fire hoses from the cruiser would not reach this area.

"I was watching and saw three men go into that fire and smoke and shut that line off," L. E. Blair, chief carpenter on the cruiser, related. "It was about three hours after the ship was hit. It wasn't until then that they were able to begin to bring the fire under control. I don't know who they were, but if those boys are alive, they deserve a medal."

Blair said that 40-millimeter shells were going off "like firecrackers" and finally, 5-inch shells on one of the after gun mounts began exploding, cutting two of the cruisers' five fire hoses. Flames blazed around the mounts, even coming out gun muzzles. A final explosion at the stern of the carrier rocked it again about 11 o'clock, four hours after the attack.

Wounded Removed

By this time the Franklin was

listing so steeply to starboard toward the cruiser that it was difficult to keep one's footing on the decks. Once the wounded were across, men began scrambling to get aboard the cruiser. Some ran frantically over a projecting radio antenna from the carrier to leap to the decks of the cruiser. One lost his footing and fell between the ships, but quickly was hauled up the cruiser's sides on a line. Others swung agilely across on other lines.

Non-swimmer Harry Inberg, ordnanceman third class, Utica, N. Y., was in a hurry. Slipping in a carrier passageway, he fell two decks, ran up again, and leaped overboard without a life jacket. He thrashed around in the water, seized a line from the cruiser and was pulled aboard after only a brief wetting.

A catwalk was finally placed between the flight deck of the carrier and the top of one of the cruiser's turrets. The hundreds massed on the flight deck streamed across until the crowd seemed to melt away. Within two hours and a half the Santa Fe had taken 826 persons aboard, including this correspondent, leaving only the skeleton crew to battle for the ship. About 12:30 o'clock the cruiser cast off, ending a ticklish time when both were vulnerable to Japanese air attacks.

The still-smoking Franklin took a line from another cruiser and was placed in tow, limping along south at 3 knots. Destroyers and cruisers continued to circle.

Jap Planes Return

About 1 o'clock the first Japanese plane slipped through the protecting air patrol and made a bomb run on the carrier. Its bombs set up a geyser of water at the stern of the ship only thirty minutes after the transfer of personnel was completed. Survivors aboard the Santa Fe, still clinging to life jackets and steel helmets, dashed below decks as the anti-aircraft fired.

Two hours later another Jap plane appeared in the skies, but did not make a bomb run. Both were reported shot down by protecting combat air patrol planes, as was the Japanese plane which bombed the carrier.

The tortuous tow picked up speed gradually to put nautical miles between it and the empire. The impossible was happening. The unsinkable Franklin was heading toward safely almost from the shores of Japan.

MAY 20 1945

Pearl Harbor, April 7 [AP—Delayed]—Darting from a cloud dead ahead of a fast carrier task force only 63 miles from Japan, a Japanese dive bomber struck the United States aircraft carrier Franklin and set off one of this war's great episodes of heroic action.

In the next ten hours almost 100 tons of explosives and many thousands of gallons of aviation gasoline were fired and shook the great carrier as she steamed out of control straight for Japan.

341 Dead, 431 Missing

She suffered 1,102 casualties or more than one third of her men, and she was attacked five more times by Japanese dive bombers attempting to "finish off the cripple."

But she escaped and finally reached an American port to have her hurts repaired, to "convalesce" and to get ready to fight her enemies again.

[In New York Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, of Coronado, Cal., skipper of the carrier, said the casualties included 832 men killed and missing and 270 wounded. The Navy revealed that the repair job is being done at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.]

Individual Bravery High

To explain the miracle of this to an American who never has seen one of his nation's great carriers in battle action is difficult. The miracle is that any ship could live through three days of such terrific pounding and fires. For a carrier—a mass of metal and a maze of delicate instruments packaging an arsenal of explosives and high-octane gasoline—to achieve it is a testimonial to the ruggedness of American ships and the courage of the men who man them.

There probably will be no greater story written of individual bravery in this war than those of the men of the Franklin who defied the bursting bombs, the blazing gasoline and the Japanese; declined to abandon ship and finally brought the Franklin through, battle-scarred and flame-seared on every inch of her upper decks, but with her band playing "The Old Gray Mare Ain't What She Used To Be."

Her beloved chaplain, Lieut. Com. Joseph Timothy O'Callahan, "that Irishman from Boston," and Lieut. (jg) Donald A. Gary of Oakland, Cal., both performed almost superhuman feats of bravery during three days and nights that virtually were without sleep.

Captain Shows Bravery

And Captain Gehres, who calls Father Timothy "the bravest man I've ever known," himself displayed a brand of courage that saved his ship under conditions that threatened to kill every man aboard.

"She should be taken on a tour of the United States, if that were possible, to show people back home what one or two tiny enemy bombs can do, for that was what started this," said Marine Major Herbert Elliott, of Pueblo, Col., of the Franklin's Marine detachment, as he directed a party of correspondents through the tangle of debris on the flight deck.

"They've been working at this mess for three weeks and still haven't got it cleared away."

All Elevators Jammed

"We found another body only today," said Captain Gehres. "There may be others in the wreckage but I believe this was the last."

All elevators of the Franklin were jammed; there were huge holes torn in the flight deck. There were battered pieces of airplane motors, all that remained of the ship's many planes after the flames consumed them. The flight deck was charred from bow to stern.

Captain Gehres said the attack occurred at 7.07 A.M. March 19, about 63 miles east of the Japanese Inland Sea as the Franklin prepared to launch its planes against the Japanese mainland.

The Franklin's planes were on the flight deck, loaded with bombs and gas for takeoffs. The Japanese plane came out of the cloud so fast it escaped the Franklin's guns and dropped a bomb that pierced the top deck and exploded below.

One Explosion After Another

"We were heavily loaded with bombs, torpedoes and fighter rockets and flames shot almost immediately from the hangar deck and enveloped the whole forward flight deck," said Captain Gehres.

"There was another big explosion and I saw we were hit amidships and two or three minutes later the bombs and gasoline tanks of the planes on the flight deck began exploding."

From then until almost mid-afternoon there was one explosion after another as the planes and then the magazines blew up.

"We had about 50 tons of bombs, torpedoes and rockets and about 50 tons of other stuff aboard and it went up," the captain said.

"The first explosion knocked me down and when I got to the bridge the flames were shooting out of the hangar deck and enveloped the whole forward flight deck.

130 Degrees In Engine Rooms

"All the explosions shook the ship pretty badly and knocked a lot of people off into the water. Some of the stuff dropped through to the hangar deck and one explosion killed everyone forward on the hangar deck.

"The smaller stuff, the 20 and 50 mm. machine-gun ammunition, was popping around the bridge like strings of firecrackers going off.

"About 8 o'clock we transferred Admiral Ralph Davidson and his flag staff to another ship. By that time the men in the engine rooms were collapsing; it was about 130 degrees down there and filled with smoke.

"I told them to set all instruments so that we could keep steaming, and get out. We were heading straight for Japan and couldn't do anything about it because we couldn't steer but we had to keep moving.

Cruiser Comes To Aid

"We kept right on running for about 45 minutes, although there was nobody in the engine rooms. Then we went dead in the water.

"Many of the men jumped overboard or were blown overboard and some were picked up by other ships. The cruiser Santa Fe had come up and we were transferring the stretcher cases and others who were badly wounded. We got the last of the stretcher cases over about noon. The Santa Fe backed away as the two ships were banging together in the rough seas and causing some damage. We had a list of about fourteen degrees. Later the Santa Fe came back and helped fight the fire, even though it was a very dangerous thing for them to do. One magazine blew up and threw fragments over the Santa Fe's decks.

Worst Of Fires Out

"I want to be sure Capt. H. C. Fitz of the Santa Fe gets credit for what he did. It took nerve."

Some time later the cruiser Pittsburgh came alongside but it took four hours to get a towline secured on the Franklin.

During this operation a Japanese plane attacked again, making a low-level strafing run and bombing attack that missed the mark.

"By this time the worst of the fires were out, but some of the rockets still were exploding," said Captain Gehres. "Some of them roared across the decks, killing the people in their paths, and shooting out to sea, where they narrowly missed other ships. Many men were killed or injured by them. It was a nightmare."

Catholic Chaplain Brave

The Japanese sent out many other planes to "finish off" the crippled Franklin.

"There was only one twin-gun mount, forward, operating," said Captain Gehres. "Many of the gunners had been killed, but this gun was manned by a Marine orderly; two Marine aviation mechanics, a mess cook, a messenger, a bugler and two gunner's mates.

"They had to operate the mount by hand, but they swung it around on a Jap that attacked, and despite all handicaps they forced the Jap off his course, and his bombs went into the water, 100 feet off the stern, without damage.

During the early hours of the attack Captain Gehres said the Catholic chaplain, who is a Jesuit, was "everywhere," helping wounded, fighting fires and administering last rites to the dying.

Man Killed On Each Side Of Him

"He always was where the situation was the toughest, and I saw him in front of a huge billow of smoke, holding a fire hose and encouraging others to go in with him while he extinguished flames," said the captain. "He didn't hesitate a moment to go where nobody else would go. I even saw him go into an ammunition magazine, where there was a fire.

"There was a man killed on each side of him, but he was unhurt. A turret began smoking and I yelled down to get a hose and wet down the ammunition locker before it exploded. The chaplain couldn't hear me, in the noise, and he came over and asked what I wanted.

"With another Irishman, Lieut. Com. McGregor Kirkpatrick, he got a hose and stood there and wet the locker, which might have blown up any moment, killing the both of them.

"After that the chaplain went to another gun mount and started jettisoning ammunition.

Sleeps Like A Baby

"Five men had been trapped for hours under a hatch with 10 feet of water over it but we finally got them out. I'd been trying to make the chaplain get some rest but he wouldn't. Well, we got a big slug of whisky down each of the rescued men, because they needed it, and I got the chaplain to take it, as medicine, and he took a big drink.

"It put him to sleep and he slept like a baby for several hours and then he was up and going again. The next day there was another fire aboard the ship and he went in and fought it himself. He is the most fearless man I've ever seen.

"Then we had to clear out some bodies, and that is a job most men are very reluctant to undertake. The chaplain led the men and directed them and they made no complaint."

Lieutenant Gary found about 300 men trapped in a mess compartment where they would have suffocated. The lights all were out and they became panic-stricken.

"In navy slang they were beating their gums (screaming and shouting) and they also were beating their heads against the bulkhead," said the captain. "Lieutenant Gary found them, quieted them and then told them he would find a way out. He crawled around and found a means of escape and then came back and led the others up. He went back three times, at the risk of his life, and got everyone out."

Another hero was Dr. James L. Fuelling. Captain Gehres said he "was all over the ship, fighting fires." Still another was Lieut. (jg) Robert Wassman, who rescued the five men trapped under a hatch.

Besides rescuing the 300 trapped men, Lieutenant Gary volunteered to lead a party down to the boiler rooms, where it was 130 degrees, to fire the boilers. They got them started again and the Franklin was able to make several knots under her own power, despite many steam leaks and ruptured pipes. This happened during the night of March 19 and by 10 A.M. next morning the Franklin could make 16 knots and so it cast off from the Pittsburgh.

70 Officers Unfit For Duty

The ship was under attack from the Japanese several times the first day after she was hit and it wasn't until three days later that the last of the attacks was made.

In all this time there was little food and water but Father O'Callahan found some sausage and bread the first day and a destroyer came alongside and threw over a sack of bread. Later the men were able to get the mess galley operating and found some unspoiled food aboard.

When muster was taken the first night after the attack only 250 persons answered for many still were trapped under decks. There were 70 officers unfit for duty. The next morning there were 350 men and 101 officers and by the next day 603 men and 103 officers.

Captain Gehres said almost 800 people were killed or missing and about 250 were wounded but the casualty list might change when a final check was received from all ships that had picked up survivors.

Even the ship's band proved themselves heroes. With most of their instruments destroyed, they improvised and used a galley tub for a drum; a galvanized bucket for a snare drum; a glass jug for a bass fiddle.

"It was a pretty hot band, recruited from big name bands in the States," said the captain.

They helped the wounded and they fought fires until the afternoon of the twenty-second when things began to cool. Then they went to the captain and asked permission to play.

Use Improvised Instruments

"It had been the custom for them to serenade destroyers that came alongside the Franklin on errands for destroyers have no bands, of course," said the captain.

"There was a destroyer alongside trying to help us, and so they wanted to serenade it. I gave them permission and with their improvised instruments they played several pieces, including 'Roll Out the Barrel.'"

When they came into harbor they also were playing, as was their practice.

This time it was "The Old Gray Mare Ain't What She Used to Be."

Japan's Oil Refineries, Tanks Blasted by B-29s

Lindsey

GUAM, Friday, May 18.—(AP)—Japan's largest oil storage area and one of her largest oil refineries were put out of operation along with two important military landing stations in a 400-Superfortress strike May 10 on her oil resources.

The damages was disclosed today by photographs.

Targets in the first full scale Superfort attack on the Nipponese oil industry were Otake oil refinery on the western shore of the Inland sea; Tokiyama naval fuel station and Tokyuama coal yards and synthetic fuel factory on southwest Monshu, and the Oshima naval oil storage center on an island in Tsushima strait outside the Shimonoseki entrance to the Inland sea.

12 Tanks Destroyed

In the attack on Tokiyama, only 15 per cent of the total target area escaped damage. Twelve storage tanks were included in installations destroyed.

Tokyuama targets included the empire's No. 1 naval fuel depot for the Japanese army. The two fuel bases adjoin each other.

Only five of 65 storage tanks at Oshima remain usable. Storage capacity of this small island base constituted the Japanese navy's greatest oil storage area.

At Otake oil refinery, only two small pockets in extreme corners of the plant area escaped damage. Bomb damage was distributed over the entire area, closing down operations of one of Japan's largest oil refineries.

Post-raid photographs for accurately estimating damage done on two 500-plane B-29 incendiary bomb attacks on Nagoya Monday and Thursday are not yet available, but crewmen are confident they almost knocked out Japan's third largest city as a war producer.

Crewmen reported yesterday's 3500-ton fire bomb raid left the 16-square mile Nagoya target area a huge, flaming smokepot.

"By the time we left Nagoya, smoke was billowing thousands of feet into the air," said Lt. W. C. Loehner, Milwaukee, Wis.

(The 20th Airforce reported at Washington that the entire southern area of Nagoya "was in flames including the Mitsubishi aircraft plant and the big dock area" after the heavy attack).

The communique said that smoke from the ruins of a previous attack on Nagoya, made last Monday, rendered complete reconnaissance impossible but that visual observation indicated the target area was well covered and large fires started.

(There were no losses of Superfortresses to enemy action on the latest attack, the Washington communique said).

The great B-29 strike, centered on aircraft, arsenal and other war industry plants in a 16-square mile area adjoining the waterfront, was the second incendiary raid on the

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city in 68 hours by planes exceeding 500 in strength.

Nagoya has been hit 14 times by Superfort squadrons in demolition and fire bomb raids since last November, when the B-29s started attacking Nippon from their Marianas bases.

Sgt. Ray Karpowicz, Madison, Ill., radioman and veteran of all 14 raids on Nagoya, said "I don't believe there's much left of the city."

But contrasting with the Japanese claim of quick mastery of the flames, the American fliers said that when they came over the city at low level for their bomb runs yesterday they could see fires set in the previous Monday raid still burning.

Promises Daily Raids

In Washington, Undersecretary of War Patterson promised Japan almost daily bombing raids, supporting forecasts by high ranking aviation officers that Nippon soon will feel increasingly shattering blows as European squadrons add their strength to Pacific air bases.

"I guess its safe to predict that from now on there will be almost daily strikes against Japanese industry," said Patterson.

In the Nagoya attack yesterday, more than 1,000,000 pounds of six-pound gasoline jelly incendiaries were dropped on such plants as the Aichi Aircraft company, the Atsuta Engine company, the Mitsubishi Aircraft assembly plant, reputedly the world's largest of its type, and aluminum, locomotive and munitions factories.

Also swept up in the flames were great numbers of small home factories which employ a large portion of Nagoya's 1,500,000 residents in turning out parts for Nippon's war machines.

OKINAWA BATTLE IS NOW NEARING DECISIVE STAGE

Sixth Division Enters Capital after Crossing Asoto River.

CITY IN RUINS

Yanks Reach Outskirts of Fortress after Surprise Night Attack.

GUAM, Friday, May 18 — (AP) The battle for Okinawa was reaching a decisive stage today as troops of the 10th U. S. army battled in the capital city, Naha, and closed in from three sides on Shuri, keystone of the Japanese "little Siegfried line."

Asato River

Elements of the Sixth Marine division penetrated to the heart of debris-cluttered Naha yesterday after throwing a small bridgehead across the Asato river estuary on the west coast, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communique.

A surprise night attack by the 77th Infantry division drove through rough ground to the outskirts of Ishimmi town, within 2,000 yards of the heart of walled and moated Shuri in the center of the line.

Bitter Battle Rages

In bitter, bloody battling, the 96th Infantry division fought westward toward Shuri, Okinawa's second largest city. The 96th was fighting for Love Hill, which is 1,400 yards due east of the fortress.

First Marine Division troops drove into Wana town with a tank-led spearhead. This action, between the Sixth Marine and 77th Division sectors, helped straightened out a sharp Japanese salient into American lines northwest of Shuri. Wana town is about 500 yards east of the northern fringes of Shuri.

Entry of the Sixth division Marines into Naha marks the beginning of a tough fight to clear the ruined city, which had a population of 66,000 before Vice Adm. John S. McCain's fast carrier task force made the first American bombing attack on it last Oct. 10.

Naha has been the major goal of Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s 10th Army troops since the Okinawa battle settled into a slow, grinding siege five days after the virtually unopposed Yank landings April 1.

Big Airfield Near City

Beyond Naha to the south lies Naha airfield, largest and best on Okinawa.

Units of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Marine division in the late afternoon fanned out to capture Sugar Loaf Hill, 700 yards northeast of Takomotoji village. This indicated the leathernecks who fought into the very heart of Naha had bypassed a Japanese garrison, leaving fellow Marines to clean up behind them. Takomotoji is at the northern suburbs of Naha.

On the left flank of the Third Marine Amphibious corps, between Naha and Shuri, Nimitz said troops of the First Marine division reached Wana town. This advance by Maj. Gen. Pedro De Valle's troops also had been chronicled in front line dispatches by Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland.

Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry division encountered strong resistance in the hill masses around Ishimmi and in ridges around Conical hill as it moved westward from the east coast to assist the 77th and First Marine divisions in their assault on Shuri.

The 96th made some progress in the destruction of Japanese strongholds, Nimitz said.

Haugland reported that near Conical hill, one company of the 96th division engaged in a grenade throwing contest with Japanese, then was attacked by an estimated 200 enemy soldiers who exposed themselves to rifle fire as they appeared at the top of a ridge.

Attack Repulsed

The attack was led by an officer wearing polished boots and white gloves. After the attack was repulsed, doughboys counted 46 Japanese bodies, including that of the booted officer.

Pfc. Robert Coy, Petoskey, Mich., killed eight of these attackers.

Escort carrier planes joined land-based Marine aircraft, heavy artillery and naval gunfire in support of this ground action.

Nimitz reported that 25,000 tons of shells ranging from destroyers' 5-inches, through cruisers' 6 and 8 inchers and battleships 14-inch guns were poured into the Japanese Okinawa fortifications through Tuesday. Heavy naval bombardment preceded the April 1 invasion and was resumed some days later as the depth and strength of the southern Okinawa defenses became apparent.

That tonnage represented possibly a quarter-million rounds.

Mustang fighters from the Army's 7th Fighter command on Iwo Jima took over the task of sweeping to the Japanese homeland for the day, making low level attacks on Atsugi airfield near Tokyo. They destroyed seven aircraft, probably destroyed two and damaged 33. Intense antiaircraft destroyed one Mustang.

The British Pacific fleet returned to its periodic attacks on the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, Wednesday and Thursday after several days of silence as to its whereabouts.

British carrier planes destroyed two small craft, left a coastal cargo ship and a lugger in a sinking condition and damaged two small cargo ships, two luggers and six barges.

They also created a large explosion in Ohama town, fired an oil dump, strafed motor vehicles loaded with troops and damaged seven airplanes.

Army Liberators strafed a small cargo ship or escort vessel between Paramushiro and Shimushu in the northern Kuriles and damaged two enemy fighters which attacked them. Marine fliers attacked the Marshalls and Palaus.

One Marine patrol roamed the Naha ruins for five hours and encountered only one living human—a Jap soldier who tossed a grenade that wounded two Marines.

"Nearly every building in Naha is leveled," one member of the patrol told Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland. "In the doorways lay charred bodies of Jap soldiers. Once we had to crawl around a mound of debris and stinking corpses."

Edge Closer to Shuri.

At the other end of the Jap four-mile Shuri Line across southern end of [illegible] tank unit of the Ninety-sixth Infantry Division fought to within 200 yards of the eastern defense anchor of Yonabaru.

Shuri, castle-like fortress in the center of the line, was being assaulted in yard-by-yard advances by other elements of the Ninety-sixth and by the First Marine and Seventy-seventh Infantry divisions. A Tenth Army spokesman said that once the inner ring of Shuri's defenses are penetrated, the end of the Okinawa campaign will be in sight.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Thursday communique said the troops were being supported by tanks, aircraft, field artillery and naval gunfire and that Shuri was subjected to heavy bombardment through Wednesday.

He announced that 46,505 Japs had been killed in Okinawa and 3,038 captured through May 15, in a month and a half of fighting. Tenth Army losses, through May 14, were 3,781 killed, 165 missing and 17,004 wounded.

Some 36,000 Japs and Okinawan troops, many of them probably wounded, are believed still fighting—on the basis of estimates by Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., Tenth Army commander.

Jap Planes Attack.

Twelve Jap planes approached shipping off Okinawa Tuesday evening. Nine were shot down and the others were forced to retire without inflicting damage. A few others bombed American-held airfields on Okinawa Wednesday morning, causing slight damage. One plane was destroyed. Escort carrier planes, attacking the Sakishima group, southern Ryukyus, destroyed five Jap planes.

Privateers, Liberators and Venturas sank two medium freighters and heavily damaged a medium freighter-transport and a small cargo ship off Korea.

YANKS CLOSING MINDANAO TRAP

Hampson

MANILA, Friday, May 18—(AP) Forward elements of the 40th and 31st divisions narrowed to 45 road miles Wednesday the jaws on a trap closing on a sizable force of Japanese in central Mindanao, southern Philippines. Today's headquarters communique disclosed the gains.

The Yank divisions squeezed tighter the trap along the Sayre highway. The 31st pushed six miles north to the edge of Valencia, an air center, after putting into operation the captured Maramag airstrip for transport planes.

The 40th, driving south after emerging on the high plateau around Del Monte air base center, made slight progress against a powerful concentration of enemy defenses based on Mangima canyon. This canyon runs through sweeping plains and its hillsides are covered with 12-foot Cogon grass. The 40th underwent mortar artillery fire.

The 24th division carried on the gruelling job of compressing a trapped enemy force around Davao and Talomo rivers.

In central Luzon island, an enemy force of at least regimental strength, well supplied with artillery, mortars and small arms, has been enveloped by the 43rd division pressing in on Ipo dam, Manila's chief water source. This marks the first time in the Philippines campaign that a force of this size has been surrounded. The doughboys beat off one counter attack, killing 14 Nips.

Australian invasion forces on Tarakan island, off Borneo have advanced to within less than a mile of the east coast.

DAY

On the west coast of Borneo, patrol planes destroyed 15 warehouses at the oil center of Balikpapan. They also attacked shipyards on the southeast coast.

On the northwest coast of Formosa, the major Japanese air base at Shinchiku was blanketed with 183 tons of explosives. The airdrome, rail yards, the town's business district, rolling stock and many buildings were smashed.

Patrol bombers ranged along the Asiatic coast. They hit the University airdrome at Canton and rail facilities in French Indo-China.

Troops of the veteran U. S. 25th infantry division today assaulted enemy positions on formidable ridges at the north side of Balete pass in their push toward the Japanese Cagayan valley stronghold in northern Luzon.

Torrential rains that paralyzed traffic on steep roads winding through clay hills slowed the advance. The immediate objective was Santa Fe, on the north side of the pass and four miles distant.

A dispatch from Associated Press War Correspondent James Hutcheson, who is with the 25th, disclosed that the skillful defense of Balete pass, captured earlier this week, had been conducted by bespectacled Colonel Hayashi. It was Hayashi who left the Santo Tomas internment camp under American escort last February in exchange for the safety of several thousand internees.

The division reported 10,000 Japanese dead and 120 prisoners had been counted during the 120-day fight for the pass.

Yanks Advance Five Miles On Mindanao

schedler

Manila, May 17 (AP)—American 31st Division doughboys drove 5 miles along Sayre Highway in mountainous north central Mindanao while another veteran outfit, the 24th Division, was still locked in close combat today with fanatical Japanese trapped near Davao City.

The push north of captured Maramag put the 31st within 8 miles of the Valencia air fields and 55 miles from the 40th Infantry Division. The latter is driving south from Del Monte along Sayre Highway. Between these two forces the bulk of an estimated 50,000 enemy troops on this second largest Philippine island was preparing for a last-ditch stand in wild hill country of Bukidnon Province.

Battling Powerful Force

Veterans of the 40th Division, who landed a week ago at Macajalar Bay on the north coast, were battling a powerful force south of Del Monte. Gen. Douglas MacArthur and [illegible] today's communique. They advanced slightly against strong resistance.

NIGHT

Northwest of Davao, the 24th slowly dug enemy troops out of entrenched positions between the Talomo and Davao rivers. Deep grass permitted the Japanese to steal through Yank lines and guns often were abandoned for knives, bayonets and fists in fierce infighting.

A Marine dive bomber silenced one of several troublesome Japanese naval guns across Davao Straits and speedy P-T boats, in a daring daylight crossing of Davao Gulf, destroyed six 70-foot torpedo boats and one barge, fired four fuel and ammunition dumps and knocked out a pillbox at Pisco Point, Japanese secret naval base.

Halted By Rains

On Luzon, guerrilla forces harassed Japanese garrisons at Tuguegarao and along Highway Four in Southern Cagayan Valley, but the doughboy drive down the road from Balete Pass was halted by heavy rains.

East of Manila, two prongs of a powerful 43d Infantry Division pincers closed to within 1,000 yards of each other and compressed a strong enemy force near the Ipo dam watershed, source of Manila's water.

The 1st Cavalry Division pushed up the east coast toward a small, unused Japanese seaplane base south of Infanta.

Dutch troops landed unopposed on the southern tip of Tarakan island off the Borneo coast and captured some ammunition dumps. Inland, on the island, Australians cleaned out a strong Japanese position.

JAPANESE REPORT SEA FIGHT IN STRAIT

Say British Destroyer Was Sunk Near Singapore—New Link-Up North of Rangoon

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today that Japanese surface units engaged a British task force

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in Malacca Strait at dawn yesterday.

One British destroyer was sunk, said the Japanese-language broadcast, beamed to occupied Asia. It said the British force was composed of two cruisers and three destroyers. The strait lies between Malaya and Sumatra.

There was no Allied confirmation of the report. If true, it would be the first British penetration so close to Singapore since the port fell to the Japanese early in 1942.

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

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Japs Preparing People For Defeat on Okinawa

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17—(AP) Japanese newspapers did spade-work today preparing the national mind for word of defeat on Okinawa and erecting a bulwark against war jitters.

Radio Tokyo [illegible] matter which we pick [illegible] American offensive on Okinawa was pictured as "extremely severe and concentrated" and warned that "there is no room for optimistic thinking forever."

The broadcast, heard by the FCC, quoted a writer of the newspaper Mainichi as cautioning the Japanese against losing their "presence of mind" while faced with "unfavorable developments."

Everyone "from the highest to the humblest" should maintain an attitude of "stout-hearted self-composure," said the editorial.

A home radio commentator, speaking against the background of devastation wrought by 500-plane Superfortress raids on Nagoya Monday and Thursday, said that with the Axis crushed in Europe the Japanese should expect bombs to drop "not only on our factories but on our farms as well."

"We have the feeling that we are now on board a huge battleship," the commentator said.

Other broadcasts said 17 Superforts sewed mines today in the strait between southwestern Honshu and northern Kyushu islands of the Japanese homeland, and 10 or more other "enemy planes" planted mines in the Bungo strait between Kyushu and Shikoku island.

The mining reports were not confirmed by American sources, but several days ago U. S. Superfort headquarters on Guam said such operations were under way with the intent of blocking Japanese merchant and naval shipping.

Another unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast said 14 bombers from American Aleutian bases raided Japanese installations at Paramushiro in the Kuriles, northeast of the Nipponese home island, and claimed two Liberators were shot down.

NIGHT

Unofficial Jap Peace Feelers On Increase

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Under Secretary of War Patterson was asked at a news conference today about a report that the Office of Strategic Services had received a peace overture from Japan. He replied that he hadn't heard of it and added:

"My only comment would be that I don't believe it, but they might surprise me."

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Japanese diplomats and business men in neutral capitals are stepping up their efforts to find some loophole in the Allied formula of unconditional surrender.

Diplomatic quarters, emphasizing the unofficial nature of these activities, reported today that the number of individual and purely private peace feelers has grown markedly since the fall of Manila and the invasion of Okinawa.

The usual technique is for a Japanese to request a neutral to inquire around among Americans for their "real ideas" on peace terms. There is nothing definite about these inquiries except the suggestion that Japan might consider almost anything except unconditional surrender.

No Definite Offer

Not a word has been heard through official channels about specific terms, it is learned. Current reports that a definite offer had been received by the office of strategic services were discounted here by high officials conversant with Japanese affairs.

Each private inquiry wafted toward Washington is given careful study here according to what seems to be its merits and possibilities. One appeared, for instance, to have originated among the *zaibatsu* or wealthy families of Japan, but could never be positively identified as such. There was some suggestion that another might have originated in court circles, but this was not borne out subsequently.

Officials emphasized that the lack of any official nature in these hints of a Japanese interest in peace make them practically worthless.

Truman Gives Warning

The American attitude was summed up by President Truman in his V-E day warning to the Japanese that the unconditional-surrender formula was their own way out.

"Our blows," said the President, "will not cease until the Japanese military and naval forces lay down their arms in unconditional surrender." He then pointed out that this would not mean the extermination or enslavement of the Japanese people but would mean the end of the war and their present sufferings.

This statement, it is understood, was intended to serve notice on Japanese leaders that vague hints and feelers about peace would avail them nothing until they became official and, therefore, representative of the miiltary clique which today controls Japanese political affairs.

JAPS FISHING FOR PEACE SIGNS

WASHINGTON, May 17—(AP) Individual Japanese in neutral countries are fishing for signs of peace short of unconditional surrender, but thus far no official peace bid has been received from Japan, it was learned today.

Particularly since the fall of Manila, a number of Japanese have urged neutrals to learn the "real American attitude" but these Japanese specify only that unconditional surrender is impossible for Japan and suggest no definite terms. Asked about reports that the Office of Strategic Services had received a definite Japanese peace bid, officials here familiar with Japanese affairs said they knew of nothing of that kind.

They stressed the futility of informal, personal peace feelers, representing as they do no authority from the militarists who still control Japan's destiny. All the evidence in American hands indicates that this element has no self-interest in facing the prospect of unconditional surrender and probably will not face it until Japanese military pride has been brought considerably lower.

The cabinet of Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, the new premier, is a strong one composed of some of the empire's best production experts with emphasis on the development of the war potential in Korea and Manchuria.

Until a peace bid bears unmistakably the stamp of Japan's real rulers, it means nothing except possibly to indicate factional and minority trends in Japan, according to the view here.

While one peace inquiry may have originated with the wealthy classes of Japan and another appeared to have been associated at one stage with the Japanese court, both fizzled out because there was no hint that they represented the intentions of the militarists who run the govenment in Tokyo.

American policy, it is learned, is based on the idea that to give unmerited attention to such unofficial feelers would lead Japanese militarists to believe that this country would actually accept a peace short of unconditional surrender.

Almost Daily Bombings Seen

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The War Department put Japan on notice today that hereafter the enemy can expect almost daily attacks by United States strategic bombers.

"I guess it's safe to predict that from now on there will be almost daily strikes against Japanese industry," Under-Secretary Patterson said.

He made this observation in discussing the two recent fire attacks on Nagoya by fleets of more than 500 B-29's.

3 SENATORS ATTACK LEND-LEASE TO SOVIET

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Senate Republicans accused the Administration today of a "breach of faith" in continuance of lend-lease to Russia although the Soviet Union is at peace with Japan.

Senator Taft of Ohio told a reporter that all shipments to the U. S. S. R. would cease except those already under contract and those containing arms and supplies for Russian troops pre-occupying 500,000 Japanese on the Manchurian border.

Mr. Taft joined Senators Bridges of New Hampshire and Bushfield of South Dakota in demanding in the Senate that the Administration live up to a pledge against using lend-lease for post-war rehabilitation.

Mr. Bridges charged the State Department with "a studied attempt to continue lend-lease on pretext of a military situation no longer directly connected with the war in Europe."

"We cannot have any diversions of lend-lease for any purpose except to those countries which are vigorously and openly working with us to defeat Japan," Mr. Bridges declared. "This is the clear intent of Congress."

Mr. Bushfield commented that Congressional intent was for lend-lease to go only "to countries aiding the United States in the war and Russia is not at war."

Accepting French Aid Foreseen

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Under Secretary of War Patterson said today he was sure that "any useful French military power" which can be used against Japan "has been or will be accepted by the combined chiefs of staff."

He expressed this view in answer to a news conference question regarding a recent statement by Admiral Barjot, of the French general staff. Barjot said the combined chiefs had rejected repeated requests for use of French forces against the Japanese. Four divisions are ready to go to the Pacific, the Admiral said.

As to these divisions, said Patterson, "the War Department has no knowledge of such an offer, hence no appraisal has been made as to whether this force is equipped, trained, suitable for combat and could be transported to the work of defeating Japan."

All Effective Forces

In concentrating on the defeat of Japan, he said the Allies would use "whatever forces can be used effectively, no matter what their nationality."

He was asked whether Brazilian troops would be redeployed. The Brazilian Expeditionary Force fought on the Italian front.

"So far as I know," Patterson replied, "no provision has been made for redeployment of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force to the Pacific."

"General Clark (the Allied ground force commander on the Italian front) spoke in high terms of the contribution made by the Brazilian Expeditionary Force."

Twelve Okinawa Japs Killed For Each Yank

Erickson

Guam, May 17 (AP)—A total of 46,505 Japanese have been killed on Okinawa by Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s 10th Army which today pierced the heart of Naha and was fighting on the approaches to Shuri and Yonabaru.

Naha, Shuri and Yonabaru are strongpoints of the four-mile "Little Siegfried Line" across southern Okinawa.

American casualties through Monday were 21,[illegible]

NIGHT

Killed—2,471 soldiers; 1,010 Marine—Total 3,781.

Wounded — 11,675 soldiers, 5,329 Marine—Total 17,004.

Missing—129 soldiers; 36 Marines—Total 165.

The Yanks captured 1,038 Nipponese.

Ratio Of 12 To 1

For the 45 days of savage battling United States forces have lost an average of 84 men killed daily while Japanese have lost an average of 1,011 daily—a ratio of one American to twelve Japanese.

Associated Press Correspondent Alva N. Dopking's frontline dispatch Wednesday indicated United States casualties continued heavy. In a Japanese counterattack Tuesday in the Naha sector one company of 240 Marines had two men left while another had eight.

An estimated 36,000 Japanese remain on the island.

Patrols of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division crossed the Asato Estuary and entered the main part of Naha, rubble-strewn Okinawa capital on the west coast.

Beyond Conical Hill

Across the island, a 96th Infantry Division tank platoon led by First Lieutenant Elon F. Andrews, of Wilmington, N.C., rolled around the left nose of recently captured Conical Hill and drove 800 yards south to within a couple hundred yards of Yonabaru, eastern anchor of the enemy defense line.

Meanwhile, elements of three divisions—the 77th and 96th and the 1st Marine—approached Shuri, a heavy-walled fortress.

After a heavy morning of fighting, the 382d Regiment of the 96th Division gained the top of a near-by hill and worked down the southwest slope slowly to within a few hundred yards of Shuri's moated northeast corner.

Wana Village Entered

Tanks of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Marine Division entered Wana village, 500 yards west of Shuri's northern end.

Meanwhile, Shuri, regarded as the key to the whole Okinawa campaign, was given a terrific plastering by Army and Marine artillery and naval gunfire. Once Shuri's inner-ring defenses are penetrated, said a 10th Army spokesman, the end of the Okinawa campaign will be in sight.

Twelve Japanese planes approached shipping off Okinawa Tuesday evening. Nine were shot down and the others were forced to retire without inflicting damage. A few others bombed American-held Yontan and Katena airfields on Okinawa Wednesday morning, causing slight damage.

Escort carrier planes, attacking the Sakishima group, destroyed five Japanese planes. Privateers, Liberators and Venturas sank two medium freighters and heavily damaged a medium freighter-transport and a small cargo ship off Korea.

30 RELEASED ON OKINAWA

Haugland +

Men In Foxholes Told They Go Home By Point Plan

Dopking

Okinawa, May 17 (AP)—The war is over for 30 veterans of the Pacific war—tapped on their shoulders in Okinawa foxholes and told by their officers to get ready for home immediately for honorable discharges under the Army's new point system.

They were rounded up after dark last night as the first contingent from the Ryukyus battlefields. They were to leave at once—scheduled to be back in the United States not later than May 24.

News Hard To Believe

Some of the 30 wouldn't believe the good news at first.

NIGHT

First Sergeant Charles W. Laird, of Columbus, Ohio, once he was convinced, tossed his helmet on the ground and whooped. Then he declared: "That damn point system really worked!"

The 30 are mostly veterans of Attu, Kwajalein, Leyte, Guam and Okinawa. None has less than 120 points. The high man was First Sergeant James I. Freshour, 29, of Springfield, Ohio, who has been in the Army almost nine years. He had 138 points.

Cumberland Man In List

Among those to return is Staff Sergeant Charles L. McElfish, of Cumberland, Md.

Most of the talk as the lucky ones leaned on their barracks bags outside the air terminal was about seeing relatives and friends again, sleeping in soft beds and enjoying

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life.

Some, like T/4 Robert W. Cox, 30, of Grand Island, Neb., were going home to see children. Cox has twin daughters he has never seen, Caroline and Darline, 2-years-old, and three other children. He had just come out of the front line after 39 days of fighting.

General's Farewell Letter

Of the group, 23 are from the veteran 7th Division. The division commander, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, sat up until 2 A. M. writing farewell letters to them.

"You've given your full share," he told them. "Now you're returning to our United States to continue your part in the war effort, not as soldiers in uniform, but as soldiers in civilian clothes. You must continue to shoulder the responsibility of making and preserving everlasting peace."

The other men were from the 77th and 96th divisions.

Col. W. H. Biggerstall, adjutant to the 24th Army Corps on Okinawa, said 200 men would be taken from the line and sent home under the point system within the next few days.

EISENHOWER PLOT IS LAID TO CAPTURED NAZI

Skorzeny, Who Rescued Duce, Accused of Scheme to Kill U. S. General.

WAS HIMMLER'S NO. 2 DEPUTY

Meanwhile, Search Is Made of Alpine Passes for Gestapo Chief, Streicher and Von Ribbentrop.

London, May 17—The Luxenbourg radio said today that Lieut.-Col. Otto Skorzeny, one of the chief aids of Heinrich Himmler, had plotted an attempt on the life of Gen. Eisenhower and other high officers before he was captured by the United States Seventh Army.

A giant 6 feet 4 inches tall, Skorzeny was the SS trooper who led the German raiding party that rescued Mussolini after the Italian surrender.

One of the Army's biggest manhunts had been staged for Skorzemy, who was rated as a prize second only to Himmler or Himmler's captured first assistant, Ernst Kaltenbrunner. Skorzeny is suspected of directing the English-speaking Germans disguised as American troops who operated behind American lines during the battle of the Ardennes bulge last winter. One of his bands parachuted at night near Gen. Patton's headquarters during that battle, but the men were rounded up.

Britain Reveals Loss Of 19 More Warships

London, May 17 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight the loss of the cruiser Curacao, ten destroyers, eight submarines and scores of small craft the destruction of which had been kept secret during the European war.

"Many of these ships became casualties from marine hazards and others as the result of damage sustained by enemy action, including air raids," the announcement said.

QUEEN MARY CUT CRUISER IN TWO

Curacao Hit When Liner Dodged U-Boat Off Ireland

London, *Friday*, May 18 (AP)—The British cruiser H.M.S. Curacao sank with a loss of 338 officers and men after colliding with the giant liner Queen Mary in the Atlantic Ocean on October 2, 1942, the Admiralty announced today.

The Queen Mary, 84,000-ton Cunard liner in service as a transport, was moving at top speed from the United States toward Scotland with 15,000 American troops aboard and with an escort of two cruisers when the collision occurred in the afternoon approximately 20 miles off the Irish coast at a point northwest of Bloody Foreland county, Donegal.

Two Ships Crash

[Editor's Note—The end of the Curacao was described by Robert B. Cochrane in the first installment of "The Story of the 29th Division," currently running in *The Sunday Sun*. The Queen Mary was carrying part of the 29th to England at the time of the crash.]

The Queen Mary's lookouts gave an alarm that they had seen a U-boat ahead off the port bow. The giant liner wheeled around to the starboard in an attempt to elude the submarine.

At that moment the Curacao was racing toward the sub at a speed of nearly 30 knots and the two ships crashed.

Cruiser 'Trampled'

An eyewitness declared nothing could have withstood such a shock and the weighty liner "simply trampled" over the light cruiser, which had a displacement of 4,200 tons.

The Queen Mary arrived in the Scottish River Clyde with a great dent in her bows, but the accident did not interrupt the liner's regular sailing schedule.

Survivors from the Curacao, which has a normal complement of about 400 men, were picked up and taken to a hospital near Glasgow. The cruiser's captain, John W. Blackwood, was among those saved.

Curacao Cut In Half

A naval correspondent of the British Press Association said the Curacao was cut in half, with each section being carried a considerable distance on the sides of the huge liner after the ships struck at right angles.

Temporary repairs were made to the Queen Mary at Greenock and a new bow was fitted to the liner when she returned to New York.

Along with the announcement of the loss of the Curacao, the Admiralty disclosed for the first time the loss of ten destroyers, eight submarines and scores of smaller craft the destruction of which had been kept secret during the European war.

One Of War's Worst

Specific details of the collision—considered one of the worst British naval disasters of the war—will be revealed in the Admiralty Division of High Court on June 12.

At that time treasury solicitors acting for the Admiralty will hear claims against Cunard White Star, Ltd., owner of the Queen Mary.

The press association naval correspondent said the collision was the only calamitous incident in the Queen Mary's career as a troop carrier. He added she frequently had dodged U-boat packs and surface raiders and that attempts by enemy agents to smuggle bombs aboard had always failed.

Destroyers lost were the Khartoum, Codrington, Cameron, Gallant, Amori, Legion, Kingston, Punjabi, Lance and Quail.

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EDEN BACKS SPEED IN PUNISHING NAZIS

Agrees With Clamor for Quick Action on War Guilt—Hunt for Fugitives Pressed

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 17—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed today that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz—Adolf Hitler's successor branded by Moscow as a war criminal—was "under investigation" and, "according to newspaper reports," had been arrested.

His statement came in the House of Commons as both the British and Russian press were clamoring for swift trial of war criminals and demanding that, individually or collectively, the German General Staff be tried along with Nazi gangsters.

A War Crimes Commission official said a decision on what to do with the German military hierarchy probably would be reached at the commission's conference here on May 31.

As history's biggest manhunt for notorious Nazis was pressed from Norway to the Bavarian Alps, the official said the United Nations blacklist of major German war criminals was just about complete.

Mr. Eden also told the Commons that he hoped swift justice would be meted out to Hermann Goering—described by a Commons questioner as "that loathsome criminal." He said he had no information on the whereabouts of Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Foreign Minister, but said "every step is being taken to arrest Ribbentrop and bring him to justice."

The Foreign Secretary was unable to predict when the trials would begin because "the preparation of charges and the making of necessary arrangements for trial involve consultations with our Allies, and this is bound to take a little time."

Von Ribbentrop, Heinrich Himmler and Julius Streicher were the objects of a search in southern Bavaria and Austria so intense that even American generals of divisions were taking a personal part.

The territory is considered promising, since it has yielded up such top-rung Nazis as Goering and the notorious Dr. Robert Ley, German Labor czar and organizer of the "werewolf" movement, whose capture was announced yesterday.

SS Leader Captured

Today the hunters flushed from that mountainous region Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny, six foot, four-inch SS trooper who led the German raiding party that freed Mussolini after he was arrested in Rome following the fall of his government.

Max Schmelling, former heavyweight champion, was reported arrested by the British in Hamburg for his activities as a Nazi.

Xavier Schwarz, treasurer of the Nazi party, also was found in the southern mountain territory.

A dispatch from Copenhagen said Karl Schnurre, German Foreign Office trade expert, had been arrested in Denmark. Schnurre appeared in Sweden late in March, ostensibly on a trade mission, but unofficially he was reported bearing peace feelers.

Himmler was known to have been at his summer home east of Berchtesgaden as late as April 27, when it would have been unlikely for him to escape back north by plane, said a Berchtesgaden dispatch by Associated Press correspondent A. I. Goldberg.

Goldberg reported that a concentration of SS men has been huddled for weeks southeast of Berchtesgaden, and it is assumed "they were given an oath to defend their SS Reichsfuehrer, a title Himmler boasted."

Goldberg said that tips from Austrian civilians was believed to have been responsible for most of the more spectacular captures and further tips were speeding the round-up of Nazis still at large.

Xaver Schwarz, treasurer of the Nazi party, also was found in the southern mountain territory now being searched by the U. S. Seventh army.

Of the "Big Five" in the old Nazi gang designated as war criminals by the commission, only Goering is known to be in Allied hands.

Ribbentrop and Himmler are fugitives. Hitler and Propaganda Minister Goebbels both have been reported dead, but the Allies are cautious about pronouncing the deaths official until more conclusive evidence is assembled.

Of the "Big Five" in the old Nazi gang designated as war criminals by the commission, only Goering is known to be in Allied hands.

A reliable source said one reason the commission was refusing to announce the names of others on its war criminal list was that it had not been supplied with the names of those in Allied custody.

Moscow Repeats Changes

In diplomatic quarters here it was taken for granted that Russia would be invited to the coming conference, although the Soviet Union has declined to become a member of the commission and its press has criticized the "slowness" of its operations.

These charges were repeated today. An article in the Army newspaper Red Star, noting that it had taken the commission a long time to prepare the lists of war criminals, commented:

"The question now arises: How much time is going to be required to get these criminals from the lists to the courts?"

The article said Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt, Goering and Franz von Papen should be tried quickly, asserting "these are not war prisoners taken on the battlefield," but "seized criminals." The writer declared the Belgians wanted von Rundstedt to answer "for his robbery in the Ardennes" during the German offensive last December, when SS troops shot civilians and burned and looted their homes.

Doenitz War-Guilt Probe On: Eden

London, May 17 (AP) — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that the question of war guilt of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, successor to Hitler, was under investigation and that, "according to newspaper reports," Doenitz had been arrested.

He said everything was being done to track down and bring to justice Hitler's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. He said the Government had no information about his whereabouts.

In reply to another question about whether swift justice would descend upon that "loathsome criminal," Hermann Goering, Eden said firmly: "I hope so."

Refers To War Criminals

The Foreign Secretary, making his first House appearance since returning from San Francisco, declared he could not say at present when war crimes trials would start.

"The preparation of charges and the making of the necessary arrangements for the trials involves consultation with our Allies and this is bound to take a little time," he explained.

His remarks on bringing Ribbentrop to justice were interpreted generally as meaning the former champagne salesman would be tried as a war criminal.

Britain Considering, He Says

One member called Eden's attention to President Truman's appointment of Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson as United States representative and chief of counsel in preparing and prosecuting of charges against war criminals and those responsible for atrocities.

Eden replied that consideration was being given to the appointment of a British representative.

Eden Sees New Peace Charter Better Than Dumbarton Oaks

J. King

LONDON, May [illegible] (AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden confidently predicted today that the San Francisco conference would bring forth a charter better than Dumbarton Oaks, but he solemnly warned that there still were a "number of serious and disquieting issues" clouding the international situation.

Within a few hours after his return from the United States Eden appeared before Commons to make a brief report and to ask for time to consult with Prime Minister Churchill and the rest of the cabinet before going into details of his trip. He appeared tired but confident.

Eden carefully avoided any direct [illegible] issues threatening the harmony of the major powers, but he described some of them as "urgent."

One obviously was the Polish issue, aggravated by Moscow's arrest of 16 Polish leaders, some of whom Britain and the United States had recommended for inclusion in a new and broader Polish government.

Two other issues—a new Austrian provisional government announced by Moscow and negotiations with Marshal Tito over occupation of Trieste—possibly were in Eden's mind as he carefully chose his words.

An indication that Britain and the United States were in complete agreement and acting jointly in approaching these outstanding international problems came from today's terse report.

Cheers came when Eden referred to his talks with President Truman and Joseph Grew, American undersecretary of state, and asserted that these exchanges revealed "how intimate is the understanding between our two countries and how closely similar is our approach to problems of the modern world."

Referring to San Francisco, he said:

"Good progress has been made. Better in many respects than we

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BY JAMES M.LONG

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PARIS,MAY 17-(AP)-GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR BY THE THOUSAND ALREADY HAVE BEGUN PAYING IN HARD WORK AND SWEAT THE FIRST INSTALLMENT ON THEIR COUNTRY'S HUGE DEBT TO THE WORLD, AND ONE OF THEIR FIRST TASKS IS AIMED SQUARELY AT THE DEFEAT OF THEIR FORMER ALLY, JAPAN.

AS FAST AS THEY CAN BE PROCESSED THE NAZI CAPTIVES ARE BEING PUT TO WORK UNDER THE EYES OF DOUGHBOY GUARDS TO SPEED THE TREMENDOUS JOB OF TRANSFERRING AMERICAN TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO THE PACIFIC.

SKILLED GERMAN WORKERS ARE BEING USED TO RECONDITION AND PREPARE MILLIONS OF ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE GREAT CHANGE-OVER, WHILE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS ARE REPAIRING ROADS OVER WHICH THE AMERICAN ARMIES WILL FLOW TO EMBARKATION PORTS.

THEY ARE NOT GETTING MUCH IN THE WAY OF PAY, IT IS NOT IN CASH, AND IT IS GERMANY WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL FOOT THE BILL. ENLISTED MEN GET 80 CENTS A DAY IF THEY WORK--OTHERWISE ONLY 10 CENTS. THE 10 CENTS IS IN THE FORM OF A CANTEEN ALLOWANCE. THE REST IS KEPT IN CREDITS, WHICH A DEFEATED GERMANY EVENTUALLY WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE OVER AND PAY TO HER FORMER SOLDIERS.

A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT THAT AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY FROM HERE APRIL 28 WHICH IMPLIED THAT NAZI PRISONERS WERE BEING PAID THE BASIC DOUGHBOY RATE OF APPROXIMATELY $60 A MONTH WAS ERRONEOUS.

THE PAY RATES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR ARE BASED UPON STANDARDS SET BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION AND U.S.ARMY RULES OF LAND WARFARE. BOTH OF THESE ARE OBSERVED. BUT THEY PROVIDE ONLY THE PATTERN; THE SPECIFIC BASE PLAN FOR PRISONER PAY WAS WORKED OUT AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WAS NOTIFIED THROUGH A NEUTRAL POWER WHAT WAS INTENDED BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THIS IS WHAT THE PRISONERS GET:

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ENLISTED MEN--TEN CENTS A DAY, WHETHER THEY WORK OR NOT. SEVENTY CENTS A DAY ADDITIONAL IF THEY WORK.

OFFICERS--LIEUTENANTS, $20 A MONTH; CAPTAIN, $30; MAJORS UP TO FIELD MARSHALS, $40, ALL PLUS AN ALLOWANCE OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN THE ENLISTED MAN'S TEN CENTS A DAY.

BUT IT IS NOT CASH. THE TEN CENTS A DAY IS IN THE FORM OF A CANTEEN ALLOWANCE. THE REST IS KEPT IN CREDITS. AFTER THE WAR THESE CREDITS ARE CONVERTIBLE INTO CASH--BUT IN THIS CASE, A DEFEATED GERMANY CAN BE CHARGED THE COST OR REQUIRED TO TAKE OVER THE CREDITS AND DO HER OWN PAYING OF THE PRISONERS.

BRITAIN PAYS PRISONERS SHE HOLDS ON A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT SCALE BUT THE PRIMARY PATTERN IS THE SAME.

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had anticipated. I feel confident that the remaining difficulties will be overcome and that a charter will be agreed upon which will be a better document than that of Dumbarton Oaks."

With frankness, Eden added that "with regard to the general international situation, there are a number of serious and disquieting issues, some of them urgent. I would like an opportunity to talk these over with the prime minister and my colleagues."

Eden Sees Good Prospects.

London, May 17 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today that the San Francisco conference was proceeding "better in many respects than we anticipated."

"I feel confident the remaining difficulties will be overcome and the charter agreed upon will be a better document than that of Dumbarton Oaks," he said.

He told the Commons, however, that "with regard to the general international situation there are a number of serious and disquieting issues, some of them urgent."

"I would like an opportunity to talk these over with the Prime Minister and my colleagues," he added.

He said that the conferences he had with President Truman and Joseph C. Grew, Under-Secretary of State, were "most useful to me . . . and revealed how intimate is the understanding between our two countries and how closely similar is our approach to the problems of the modern world."

PEACEFUL LIVING RETURNS IN EUROPE

London, May 17 (A. P.).—The ways of peace are returning to the people of Europe. Seemingly little things tell the story.

Seven Norwegian Bishops returned to their positions because Nazism no longer throttles their teachings. Trains were running again between Moscow and Warsaw and through Berlin's underground tunnels. Air commerce wes resumed between Stockholm and Oslo. A plane was flown from Britain to Prague today. Soviet families will be able to build new homes under a plan somewhat like the FHA program in the United States. British civilians will start to receive basic rations of gasoline—three gallons monthly—beginning June 1.

Workmen are busy in London tearing down blast walls which kept the force of bomb explosions from sweeping into building and underground entrances. Churches are preparing to restore priceless stained glass which had been removed to vaults for safekeeping.

But there is an undertone of "unfinished business" to the manner in which Europe is picking up the threads of almost forgotten peaceful ways. Publishers and stationery stories in Britain report that they are sold out of maps of the Pacific war theater.

Alliance Of Nations 'Must Continue'

London, May 17 (AP) — King George told Parliament today that the "grand alliance of the United Nations which has brought us victory can and must continue to insure that the peace of the world is not again outraged and destroyed.

"The purposes for which the United Nations have been linked in war do not end in victory," he said. "Mankind looks forward to a time when all nations, under God's good providence, will be able to work together in mutual confidence for these exalted aims."

Wearing a naval uniform, the King appeared before a joint session of the House of Commons and House of Lords to express thanks for the tributes paid the throne and himself in recent sessions and to compliment his people for their fortitude and courage during the war in Europe.

Churchill, Eden Attend

Prime Minister Churchill, in formal morning dress with a white handkerchief fluttering from a breast pocket and carrying a shining silk topper, attended the session. With him was Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who received a rousing cheer on his first appearance before Parliament since his return from the San Francisco conference.

While Britain rejoiced over victory in Europe, the King gave a solemn reminder that Empire forces "still have heavy tasks before them in the Far East."

Refers To War Against Japan

"They will carry on the war against Japan with indomitable courage and constancy and help bring it to a victorious conclusion in true comradeship with the superb forces of the United States and other allies," the King declared.

The Monarch praised the war work of British women.

He expressed thanks for aid "so freely and promptly given by the United States" and lauded "the brotherhood of our armed forces serving together in various theaters under combined commands."

British Bomber Makes Flight Over North Pole

Gathers Arctic Flying Data on Non-Stop Trip

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—The Royal Air Force Lancaster Aries completed today a successful scientific non-stop flight over the geographical North Pole from a base in Iceland, the Air Ministry announced tonight. A flight over the magnetic pole, in Canada, is to follow.

The plane, piloted by Wing Commander D. O. McKinley, who also flew the Aries around the world and on a tour of the United States, Canada and South Africa last year, left Iceland at 5:23 p. m. yesterday. It returned to Iceland at 12:06 p. m. today and was estimated to have passed over the Pole at about 3 a. m. today.

The flight was sponsored by the Empire Air Navigational School of the R. A. F. Flying Training Command for the announced purpose of studying navigation and flying conditions in the polar region.

The plane, which also conducted scientific tests, had a crew of eleven. Members carried Arctic survival equipment with special, lightweight balanced diets for four weeks and were equipped to travel for help in case of mishap.

GERMANS PLANNED LAST BIG AIR BLOW

London, May 17 (A. P.).—Information now in Allied hands has disclosed that the Nazi High Command planned a great do-or-die aerial battle to stop United States Eighth Air Force bombers, but Luftwaffe chiefs lost their nerve and abandoned the project. The plan called for destruction of between 750 and 1,000 American planes—at least 500 bombers and 250 fighters. Every available German combat fighter was to have been thrown into the gamble, striking in mass formation, with surprise as the big factor.

But as the time approached the pilots, many of whom had tangled with American bombers and fighter escort at close range before, apparently began to get cold feet. Several Nazi pilots reportedly were court-martialed for disobeying orders. Finally, as the Germans lost semblance of a unified command, the plan was dropped entirely.

It was disclosed yesterday that American and British bombers based in Britain and Italy dropped 1,877,500 tons of bombs on Germany and German-occupied Europe during the war. The R. A. F. dropped 986,000, and the Americans, 891,500. Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons that well over a million tons were dropped by bombers in the last two years alone, excluding tonnage dropped by tactical forces.

No 'Luxuries' For Willy

London, May 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry denied today published reports that Willy Messerschmitt, top German plane designer, was living in luxury in London, but said he was being treated as any ordinary nonworking war prisoner.

The statement, replying to an editorial in the London *Daily Mirror* charging "coddling" of German prisoners, said Messerschmitt shared a room with two other German captives and assisted in cleaning his own room and making his own bed.

Messerschmitt was brought to London a month ago to make his technical knowledge available to the British.

'Ike' Praises Norway Fight

London, May 17 (AP)—General Eisenhower broadcast a proclamation to Norway today in which he said that nation's war effort was a "shining example" of the common struggle against oppression and violence, and promised that non-Norwegian forces would be withdrawn as soon as the country's liberation was complete.

"There remains much to do," the supreme commander said, adding that he took it for granted that orders issued for military reasons would be approved by the Norwegian Government so that "it will not be necessary for me to exercise control on the people's public and private life."

ALLIED TROOPS TOLD NOT TO SALUTE NAZIS

LONDON, May 17 — (AP) Allied troops under Gen. Eisenhower's orders are not to salute German officers or officials under any circumstances, War Secretary Sir James Grigg said today.

Sir James said he had heard a rumor that one British division had been told that it might be appropriate to salute German officers under "certain circumstances." These instructions are now abolished by Eisenhower's order, he said.

The secretary also said an investigation was being made of the rumor, published in a London newspaper.

Yanks In England Want The Homey Touch

LONDON — (AP) Many battle-worn American soldiers on furlough from the western front would rather "rest, mind the baby, and help with washing dishes" in British homes than go out for a "riotous time," says Mrs. Agnes de Paula, director of the Home Hospitality in Britain for American Soldiers.

Mrs. de Paula, who has been placing vacationing doughboys in English and Scottish homes since November, 1943, says they are eager to get a brief taste of family life again and don't require any "formal entertainment." They just want the familiar "homey" atmosphere.

Island (Jap Craft) Sighted And Sunk

London, May 17 (AP)—A British submarine commander sighted an island and sank same.

Lieut. A. G. Chandler reported today he had sighted through his periscope two palm trees, clusters of hibiscus bushes and other foliage moving swiftly trough a calm sea.

He gave the order to surface and opened fire at 1,000 yards.

A heavy explosion blew the stern off of a camouflaged Japanese landing craft, and about 100 Japanese abandoned ship. Chandler reported there probably were no enemy survivors.

PATTON PLAYS GOLF

London, May 17 (A. P.).—Gen. George S. Patton planned a round of golf in Sussex today as part of his delayed victory celebration, which began yesterday when he arrived by plane from southwestern Germany. The United States Third Army commander received a warm welcome last night from crowds on the street. When he went to see "Love in Idleness," starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, whom he described as "friends of mine," he was given an ovation by the audience. He visited the Lunts backstage.

Asked about his famous pistols, Patton told the crowds that followed him: "I don't carry them now the war is over."

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U-boat Officer Calls Nazism Best for Europe

Portsmouth, N. H., May 17 (A. P.).—A pink-cheeked German submarine officer reaffirmed today his belief in Nazism in an interview which he and a fellow captive gave to newspaper men in the Naval Prison here. The officer, tall, blond, Sr. Lieut. Albert Finster, 29 years old, executive officer of the surrendered U-873, said that he considered Adolf Hitler's policies best for Germany, for Europe and, possibly, all mankind.

"There's no difference between a German and a Nazi," he told reporters, naval and Marine Corps officers and guards. "A Nazi is a good German and a good German is a Nazi."

A fellow captive, Renier Landgraf, ship's cook, from the same vessel, expressed the opinion that the attempt on Hitler's life last July was regarded by all Germans in the armed forces as the turning point of the war and declared that he did not believe that Germans had inflicted atrocities on their prisoners. He is 20 years old.

Pictures Called Faked.

Shown pictures from a popular American magazine, illustrating German horror camps, Landgraf, a tall blond reminiscent of a high school halfback, told his interviewers: "I don't believe Germans would do such things, and the few British prisoners of war I saw were well treated. These pictures could have been easily faked. I would have to put my hands on the bodies to make sure they were real."

During the questioning Lieut. Finster said that his U-boat had been at sea forty-seven days before surrendering, which he termed "very depressing"; that she carried fifteen torpedoes, that he didn't know where six unaccounted for went, that he had relatives in this country, but was ont interested in "contacting them" that he believed the German radio "always told the truth," that he did not know of the death of President Roosevelt until he arrived here yesterday afternoon. His home is in Hamburg, where he visited his wife last Christmas. He said that he thought his parents, in a German town not named, were dead.

Landgraf said that German U-boat crews were not permitted to listen to news broadcasts other than from Germany, and had not been since 1938. He also regarded Admiral Doenitz as Hitler's logical successor; stated that he had been in the Hitler Youth since boyhood, at his home town of Bruna, southern Germany; that there might have been a drop in morale after the attempted assassination of Hitler, and that he hoped "Americans will treat us well. I know the Russians will give us nothing," he said.

The pair and other members of surrendered U-boats crew are being held here, or taken to other prisoner-of-war detention areas.

Hitler's Pianist Held On Isle Of Man

London, May 17 (AP)—Putzi Hanfstaengl, who once played the piano for Hitler, remains interned on the Isle of Man, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said tonight.

The one-time confident of the Führer has been moved about during the war betwixt detention in the United States, Canada and Britain. He has declared he fled Germany to escape the Nazis.

Hanfstaengl's son left Harvard when the war started to enlist in the United States Air Force. During a visit to the United States in 1936, Putzi's proffer of a scholarship to his alma mater was rejected by Harvard because of his Nazi association.

Russia Sponsors Berlin Paper

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced tonight the inauguration of a Russian-sponsored newspaper in occupied Berlin. The broadcast said that the paper, the Taegliche Rundschau Daily Review, had first appeared on May 15, publishing telegrams of congratulation received by the Russian Government and Premier Stalin from leaders of the United Nations. The Munich radio reported that the first edition of a new newspaper there would be published tomorrow under the direction of the Allied Military Government.

25 Killed In Crash

London, May 17 (AP)—An American officer and 24 Allied prisoners of war were killed May 9 when a plane in which they were being transported from France to England crashed and caught fire. The disclosure today did not list the names.

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R. A. F. Plane Flies Over North Pole

London, May 17 (A. P.).—An R. A. F. Lancaster completed a successful non-stop flight over the geographical north pole today from a base in Iceland, the Air Ministry announced.

Bomb-Proofed

London, May 17 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Fedden are living almost directly over a big German bomb. Dropped one night in 1940, it failed to explode. It was covered with sixteen feet of concrete and declared safe.

London, May 17 (A. P.).—The British Government announced today that self-government would be granted to Burma as soon as war conditions permitted the holding of elections. Until that time, the announcement said, it has been proposed that a governor, assisted by a Burmese executive council, should be responsible for getting the country into working order again.

Haakon Speaks in London

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—King Haakon VII of Norway, speaking tonight at an Independence Day dinner in London, said that if his government had not left Norway for England on June 7, 1940, to carry on the fight, its members "would not have been able to look their children in the face."

Actress Finds Sister In Belsen Camp

London, May 17 (A. P.).—Ronald Citrine said in a letter received here today that Actress Marlene Dietrich, who has been entertaining Allied troops in Europe, had found her sister living in the Nazi concentration camp at Belsen. Citrine is the son of labor leader Sir Walter M. Citrine.

cast speech by Churchill last Sunday, in which the British Prime Minister assailed Eire for remaining neutral while Britain was under attack. Churchill declared that but for the friendship of Northern Ireland "we should have been forced to come to close quarters with Mr. De Valera or perish forever from the earth."

"It is indeed fortunate that Britain's necessity did not reach the point when Mr. Churchill would have acted," De Valera said. "By resisting temptation in this instance Mr. Churchill, instead of adding another horrid chapter to the already bloodstained record of relations between England and this country, has advanced the cause of international morality—an important step and one of the most important, indeed, that can be taken on the road to the establishment of any sure basis for peace."

Propounds a Question.

In defending Eire's neutrality policy, De Valera propounded a hypothetical question based on a supposition that Germany had won the war and partitioned England as Ireland has been partitioned.

"Let us suppose that after all this," he said, "Germany was engaged in a great war in which she could show she was on the side of freedom of a number of small nations.

"Would Mr. Churchill, as an Englishman who believed that his own nation has as good a right to freedom as any other—not freedom for a part, merely but freedom for the whole—would he lead this partitioned England to join with Germany in a crusade?

"I do not think Mr. Churchill would."

De Valera's broadcast reply drew from the Irish Press, organ of the Government party, the opinion that the Irish leader had failed to express "the anger that Mr. Churchill's outburst had aroused in the breast of every Irish man and woman."

"There was wisdom as well as dignity in De Valera's restraint," the newspaper declared. "As De Valera said, the very fact that Britain did not molest us in her dire need could be made the bridge for a return to that path of mutual comprehension which before the war had begun to lead the way toward good relations between these two neighboring countries."

The Irish Independent said De Valera had "replied with dignity and reason to Mr. Churchill's criticisms," and added: "Let us now hope that their respective expressions of anxiety to look to the future will be implemented by a common understanding."

Says Eire Must Take Place.

Belfast, May 17 (A. P.).—J. M. Andrews, former Prime Minister of northern Ireland, said today that Great Britain soon may have to tell Eire she must accept her place in the British Empire or get out. Andrews spoke at a meeting here following Prime Minister De Valera's broadcast from Dublin last night.

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De Valera Defends His Policy

Replies to Churchill's Attack on Eire's Neutrality in the War.

Dublin, May 17 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, defending Eire's foreign policy, declared last night he did not see how Prime Minister Churchill or any other thinking person could "fail to see the reason for our neutrality."

De Valera made his statement in an address replying to a broad

Nazi Plot to Kill Eisenhower Last Winter Revealed by SHAEF

By WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, May 17 — (AP) A winter plot to assassinate Gen. Eisenhower, one of the European theater's top military secrets for months, was disclosed today with the capture of a giant professional political kidnaper, Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny.

The fact that Skorzeny, 35-year-old Austrian hatchetman for Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, had been taken prisoner by the U. S. Seventh army was confirmed by SHAEF.

Skorzeny, 6 feet 4 inches tall, leader of the raiding party which freed Benito Mussolini from Allied custody in Italy in September, 1943, was captured in the Ardennes valley by men of the 15th regiment of the Third division. He had been picked up once before in a surrender and then turned loose by a soldier who failed to recognize his importance.

His picked gang of assassins kept the whole Western front in a state of alert for months last winter during and after the Ardennes battle, for the group had the mission of assassinating Eisenhower.

Previously, Skorzeny had won Himmler's attention by planning and carrying out the kidnap-rescue of Benito Mussolini. He also was credited with kidnapping Admiral Horthy during the Hungarian crisis.

Until today, Skorzeny was the top secret on the SHAEF security list. Most of this story except his capture was submitted to censorship last February and was held by authorities until this release.

In preparation for the Ardennes offensive, the Nazis set up a special school near Berlin last September, three months before the attack was scheduled.

Call Sent Out For Soldiers

They then sent a call out through the army for all German soldiers of adventurous character who spoke English, either with an American or British accent.

At the same time they ordered all captured American equipment and uniforms to be sent to the school.

After weeks of training by the SS, the men selected from the army were weeded down to a battalion. All those discarded were threatened with death if they ever revealed a word of what went on.

The selected battalion was headed by Skorzeny on personal orders of Hitler and Himmler.

The battalion was broken up into task forces. The missions of these forces were varied. All had American or British uniforms and American equipment. Some were merely to infiltrate American lines in jeeps with radio and report back troop dispositions.

Other and stronger forces were to come into American lines with American tanks and attack American positions in the rear.

But special small groups of desperate men were sent deep into rear areas with missions to commit major sabotage and assassinate key American generals.

Skorzeny's Job

Skorzeny himself was believed to have the mission of killing the supreme Allied commander.

Luckily, early in the Ardennes battle, American troops captured a small group of these men and in rigid questioning learned the general plan and took steps to thwart it.

The solution was typically American. It was obvious that regular passwords were useless so road blocks were thrown up in every rear area from Belgium to Paris. Guards, instead of asking the password, stuck tommyguns into automobiles and asked such questions as:

"Who sleeps with Jiggs?" "Who is Pruneface?" 'Who is called 'the Voice?'"

Slang The Test

Anything ytpically American in slang or custom was used and the Germans, not up to date on the American comics or swing music, were dead pigeons.

The deepest penetration made by any Germans was by a party of four.

They were picked up in Liège. They carried small vials of acid to throw in their captors' faces but never had a chance to use them.

The Americans also obtained a description of Skorzeny: That he had a duelling scar across his face, that he spoke some Italian but no English.

The captured Germans said it was Skorzeny's plans to have a mixed party of Germans dressed in American and German uniforms and when stopped, those in American uniforms would say they were taking high German officers to SHAEF for questioning.

In this way they hoped to get close enough to Eisenhower to kill him.

The party never turned up and it was presumed that the plan was discarded because Skorzeny found out that it was not succeeding.

Skorzeny, a violent Nazi, fought with the notorious 2d SS *Panzer* Division on the Russian front.

REICH HELPS TO BEAT JAPS

Prisoners Put To Work Under Yank Guards

Paris, May 17 (AP)—German prisoners of war by the thousands already have begun paying in hard work and sweat the first installment on their country's huge debt to the world, and one of their first tasks is aimed squarely at the defeat of their former ally, Japan.

As fast as they can be processed the Nazi captives are being put to work under the eyes of doughboy guards to speed the tremendous job of transferring American troops and supplies to the Pacific.

Skilled German workers are being used to recondition and prepare millions of items of equipment for the great changeover, while thousands of others are repairing roads over which the American armies will flow to embarkation ports.

Germany Foots Bill

They are not getting much in the way of pay, it is not in cash, and it is Germany which eventually will foot the bill. Enlisted men get 80 cents a day if they work—otherwise only 10 cents. The 10 cents is in the form of a canteen allowance. The rest is kept in credits, which a defeated Germany eventually will be required to take over and pay to her former soldiers.

A supreme headquarters spokesman pointed out that an Associated Press story from here April 28 which implied that Nazi prisoners were being paid the basic doughboy rate of approximately $60 a month was erroneous.

What Prisoners Get

The pay rates for prisoners of war are based upon standards set by the Geneva Convention and United States Army rules of land warfare. Both of these are observed. But they provide only the pattern: The specific base plan for prisoner pay was worked out at the outset of the war and the German Government was notified through a neutral power what was intended by Britain and the United States.

This is what the prisoners get:

Enlisted Men—Ten cents a day, whether they work or not. Seventy cents a day additional if they work.

Officers—Lieutenants, $20 a month; captain, $30; majors up to field marshals, $40. All plus an allowance of slightly more than the enlisted man's 10 cents a day.

Not Cash

But it is not cash. The 10 cents a day is in the form of a canteen allowance. The rest is kept in credits. After the war these credits are convertible into cash—but in this case, a defeated Germany can be charged the cost or required to take over the credits and do her own paying of the prisoners.

Britain pays prisoners she holds on a slightly different scale but the primary pattern is the same.

One of the biggest jobs to which prisoners will be turned as speedily as possible is farming, which holds a priority second only to that of getting American forces on the move toward the Pacific. It will be a close race against starvation in middle Europe this winter.

Don't Want To Feed Them

"We do not want to have to feed these people this winter," an American Military Government officer said. "They are going to have to get out and grow it themselves."

Russia and Britain are using prisoners for reconstruction purposes, and the French are requesting thousands for the task of rebuilding their ruined towns and cities.

The best available information here is that all Nazi troops inside Germany now have been rounded up. Members of the *Volkssturm*, or People's Army, who were thrown into the fight in its closing stages, have been turned loose almost as fast as they were caught and disarmed.

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Hitler In Frenzy As F.D.R. Died

Paris, May 17 (AP)—Adolf Hitler went into a fit of hysteria when the news of President Roosevelt's death reached him in his underground chamber of the chancellery in Berlin at midnight, April 12, his former secretary said in an interview with the *Daily Liberation*.

The secretary, Gerhardt Herrgesell, said Hitler had presided over the usual night conference and stretched out on a divan after the other German leaders had departed.

Maniacal Expression

"Suddenly Lorenz, one of the press chiefs, burst into the chamber without knocking and ran across the room," Herrgesell said. "He held a DNB bulletin in his hand and cried out: 'Führer, great news. Roosevelt is dead.'

"Hitler leaped to his feet, grabbed the bulletin from Lorenz's hands violently and suddenly flamed with a queer fire. His expression was maniacal. Then he began to laugh. It was hideous. He walked up and down the room waving his arms and laughing. The room echoed with crazy laughter.

Never Smiled Again

"Suddenly he stopped laughing. Then a spasm of laughter gripped him again. And he threw himself around the room, laughing and repeating: 'I knew it. I knew it.'"

Nobody ever saw Hitler even smile again, the secretary said.

PW's In Europe Aid The War On Japs

Paris, May 17 (AP)—German manpower and technical skill already have been put to work by the Allies to help win the war against Japan.

This is one of the top priority jobs for the millions of prisoners

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in Allied hands.

As fast as they can be screened they are being used in every possible way to speed the task of redeploying American forces and equipment for the cleanup in the Pacific.

Reconditioning Equipment

Skilled German prisoners are being used to recondition equipment to be shipped to the Far East. Others by the thousands are toiling under doughboy guards on every kind of job from crating supplies to repairing roads over which men and material will flow back to the Atlantic ports.

Next to facilitating the American Army's redeployment, the most important job to which German prisoners will be turned probably will be farming—trying to raise enough food to win what obviously will be a close race with starvation in middle Europe next winter.

There is still another job awaiting them—the task of rebuilding ruined Europe.

France Puts In Bid

Russia and Britain already are using war prisoners for reconstruction. France has put in her bid for tens of thousands for this purpose.

It seems likely that the Germans may have to work out much of their reparations in sheer sweat, perhaps for years to come. Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, General Eisenhower's deputy for the occupation of Germany, has said that when the Reich is searched for this labor job the most active Nazis will be placed on top of the list.

Supreme Headquarters is giving out little information on the exact stage which has been reached in the task of rounding up and disarming the surrendered German army.

Job Believed Complete

The best available unofficial information, however, is that the disarming is complete and that Nazi troops inside Germany are all rounded up.

It still is not clear what has been done about getting the Germans out of Norway and Denmark. To all specific questions on this subject officials at advanced SHAEF headquarters at Reims have indicated that no answer will be forthcoming for a week or more.

When the end came, the number of German prisoners already in Allied hands totaled more than those still bearing arms.

Volkssturm Turned Loose

Members of the *Volkssturm*, the rag-tag "Peoples Army", were turned loose almost as fast as they were caught and disarmed.

As a 3d Army Military Government officer told Associated Press correspondent Thoburn Wiant:

"We do not want to have to feed these people this winter. They are going to have to get out and grow it themselves."

READY TO PROCESS RETURNING TROOPS

Paris, May 17 (A. P.).—American troops leaving Europe will be processed at the rate of 8,000 a day when the new Assembly Area Command is fully organized, Communications Zone headquarters announced today.

The new command, key unit in the redeployment program, is headed by Lieut. Gen. Royal B. Lord. It has taken over a large area in northeastern France where some 350,000 troops can go through the processing at the same time. Headquarters are at Reims.

Lord has set two weeks as the maximum period for individual processing of soldiers going home and twenty-five days for those going to the Pacific. The maximum turnover rate of 8,000 a day is contingent upon ports and staging areas being ready to receive troops as fast as they are processed. The new command will furnish supply, administrative, training, recreational and educational facilities for troops undergoing redeployment. Some 80 per cent of these will head for the United States for redeployment to the Pacific, for domestic duty or for eventual discharge, the announcement said.

Back of Slave Labor Policy.

Paris, May 17 (A. P.).—The Seventh Army capture of Robert Ley last night was a coup of unusual importance because Ley was a power behind the Nazi regime. He was not a member of the official German government but as the Reich's labor leader, he was responsible for the abolition of trade unionism in Germany a dozen years ago.

At Hitler's direction, he formed a compulsory organization of capital and labor which raised gigantic sums of money, since every one who earned a living in Germany had to contribute dues. No accounting wes ever rendered. There was whispering of corruption on a vast scale when Ley built a luxurious villa on the outskirts of Berlin.

He probably was responsible chiefly for the policy of using foreign slave labor and the deployment of German labor in war industries.

He was less well known as Reichleiter, the organizational head of the Nazi party. Nazi political leaders took their directives from Ley. Thus he had much to do with the indoctrination of the German people.

Ley ingratiated himself with Hitler by speaking of him, even in his own presence, in superlative terms.

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—Former Premier Leon Blum said today that he could never forgive the Vichy officials who handed him over to the Germans in 1940.

French Government circles take it for granted that he will testify against Pétain and will enter the Government. But for the time being, he said, he cannot make any statement on these matters. M. Blum said:

"That Frenchmen should have handed me over to the Gestapo is something I can neither understand nor ever forgive. I thought I would never get out alive. They must have thought so too. It is a thing unheard of in the history of France."

M. Blum, who had a lengthy interview with General de Gaulle today, said that he was tired, but he appeared in excellent health. He said that he had received greetings from President Truman and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and that he would like to visit the United States, but that he had been unable yet to plan a trip.

ECKENER NOT MOLESTED

Famed Zeppelin Flier Is Found Living at Friedrichshafen

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, famed German lighter-than-air expert, is, according to one American who caught a glimpse of him, living quietly, unmolested in his private home in Friedrichshafen.

Friedrichshafen is under French control, and according to information available, they have not molested the famous airman because of his known anti-Nazi sympathies.

Dr. Eckener coined the phrase on nazism: "Nazism brings to the surface all the evil qualities in human character."

There is no information at present on the condition of the famed Zeppelin works over which Dr. Eckener presided for many years as managing director.

Leni Riefenstahl Is Found

Hitler's Favorite Actress Is Ousted From Villa by Hard-boiled G. I.

Kitzbuehel, Austria, May 17 (A. P.).—Protesting she never was Hitler's sweetheart or even a Nazi, Leni Riefenstahl, German film star and producer whose 1936 Olympic picture was virtually boycotted in America, has been moved out of her sumptuous villa. It is now a G. I. rest center.

The emotional actress said today in a nearby farmhouse that one of the first men who talked to her when the American Forty-second (Rainbow) Division reached her lakeside home perched over a lake was a hardboiled Boston Irishman who cannot be identified for several reasons.

"Who are you," he asked.

"Why, I am Leni Riefenstahl," she answered, as if that settled things.

"Never heard of you. What do you do?" he wanted to know.

"Why I write, act, produce films," she said.

"Baby, I've been going to the movies for a long time, and I never heard of you," he retorted.

Turns on the Tears.

Tears welled up at that in the best Hollywood closeup manner, but Leni really started bawling when he added, "and now get going. We need the house."

The house to which she moved once belonged to Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, but she was vehement about not having seen him lately.

As to Hitler, 46-year-old Leni (who gave her age as 36) said he had only two loves in his life, one a niece who died and the second Eva Braun, whom she described as his only love for the past twelve years.

"I last saw the Fuehrer in March, 1944, after I married Major Peder Jakub, and we were invited to Berchtesgaden to be received," she said.

The major, who recently commanded a German Alpine regiment, sat in a Tyrolean costume on the edge of their bed during the interview in English. He speaks only French and German.

She Is Zee Arteest.

The producer-actress said she thought Hitler pretty wonderful but she had stood aloof from the Nazi party because "I am zee arteest, I cannot take part een politics," talking just like that. Also because "some of my best friends are Jews."

On her bedroom table was an album with pictures, including the American Negro runner Jesse Owens, from the motion picture of the International Olympics over which Hitler gave her exclusive rights. The most prominent photos were stills of Glenn Morris, 1936 decathlon champion.

Showing the album, she wailed about the reception when she went to the United States in 1938 to show the full-length newsreel. She said the American people did not come to see it.

ler, after that would have been welcome in the areas of the German High Command in the north.

Herrgesell said that he himself left Berlin on April 22 and flew to Berchtesgaden after Hitler ordered all persons not considered indispensable to leave the capital. He declared that many persons appealed to Hitler to change his mind, but that Hitler had replied: "I now take the final decision that I stay and die." Hitler's sweetheart, Eva Braun, decided to stay with him to the last, Herrgesell said, but whether she did or not he could not say.

The Nazi propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, went to Hitler with "a plea that if nothing else can be saved, let us fight on against Bolshevism," the secretary said. But Hitler, listless and vague, did not seem inte[illegible]

Several high Nazis cal[illegible] protestations of faith and urg[illegible] Der Fuehrer not to die. Field Marshal Wilhelm Kietel wou[illegible] not leave. But Gen. Gustav Jodl, the man who signed the surrender terms for the Germans at Reims, stated, according to Herzgesell: "I am not going to stay and get killed in this rat trap."

At the time [illegible] this announced intention of standing and dying, the secretary said, Hitler was certain he would meet his end within a week.

Says Hitler Rebuffed Himmler

Ex-Secretary Declares Fuehrer Refused to Talk to Gestapo Chief.

Berchtesgaden, May 17 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's chief secretary, Gerhardt Herrgesell, says he is convinced Der Fuehrer died in Berlin. He did not witness the Nazis' reported last stand in the Reichs Chancellery, but he declared in an interview yesterday that Hitler had made up his mind on April 22 to remain in Ber[illegible] to the end.

The secretary, a member of the Hitler entourage for years, quoted Hitler as saying: "I have always given orders not to retreat; now I can only follow my own commands."

Herrgesell gave this tip on the probable whereabouts of Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo: Picturing Hitler as moaning that "I have lost all faith in the Wehrmacht and I have lost all faith in the Waffen SS," Herrgesell said: "Himmler wanted to see Der Fuehrer. Der Fuehrer said he did not want to see him, declaring, 'He can't influence me.'"

It seemed unlikely that Himm-

LENI 'PUT OUT,' SOBS FOR VILLA

Hitler's Girl Photographer Reduced To Ribbentrop House

Kitzbuehel, Austria, May 17 (AP)—Leni Riefenstahl, who will be readily recalled by every athlete who took part in the 1936 Olympic games as the girl who was always in the way, has been thrown out of her villa here, and she doesn't think it's right.

"Some of my best friends are Jews," expostulated the black-haired actress-producer who was given a monopoly by Hitler to photograph the games in Berlin.

Tears In Her Eyes

Volubly protesting that she never, never had been a Nazi, Leni complained that a hard-boiled Boston Irishman who didn't even know who she was tossed her out of her lakeside villa before it was turned into a rest center for men and officers of the 42d (Rainbow) Division.

"Baby," she quotes the unidentified American as having said, "I've been going to the movies a long time and I never heard of you. And now get going. We need this house." Tears welled in Leni's eyes as she told it.

Now, Leni and her husband, Major Peder Jakub, whom she married in 1944, are living in a near-by farmhouse which once belonged to Joachim von Ribbentrop, but she said she had not seen the missing Foreign Minister lately.

American troops occupying her villa swim daily in the muddy waters of the Schwarzse (Black Lake), which are reputed to cure rheumatism.

Leni said there never was any truth in the belief that there was a sentimental attachment between Hitler and herself. For the last twelve years, she said, the Führer's only love was Eva Braun, who has been reported to have been with him in Berlin's last blazing days.

On a table in Leni's bedroom was a volume of ph[illegible]iphs taken from her Olympics [illegible]ncluding a number of pictures [illegible]sse Owens.

Americans Claim Greiser

KITZBUHEL, Austria, May 17 (AP)—Arthur Greiser, former Nazi overlord of Posen, Poland, and SS Lieut. Gen. Heinz Reinefarth, German defender of Kuestrin, were captured today by the Forty-second [Rainbow] Division.

[The Soviet War News Bulletin published in London said on April 4 that Greiser had been captured by the Red Army. A Moscow dispatch on April 12 said he had been turned over to the Poles.]

Acting on a tip from a civilian close to the Austrian underground liberation movement, patrols led by Maj. James Cunningham, 229 Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, and Maj. B. J. Smith of West Point, N. Y., made the arrests in a hotel in a mountain retreat northwest of Krimml.

Hunt For High Hitler Aides Intensified

Soldiers

Berchtesgaden, May 17 (AP)—An unrelenting search was being pressed today for Heinrich Himmler, Joachim Von Ribbentrop and the notrious anti-Semite Julius Streicher in the Alpine passes, villages and chalets of Bavaria and Austria.

Already in Allied hands are Lieut. Col. Otto Skorzeny, No. 2 man in Himmler's organization; Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Himmler's first assistant, and Dr. Robert Ley, Labor front leader and creator of the Nazi "strength through joy" organization.

Himmler, Ribbentrop and Streicher remained the three more important Nazi bigwigs at large, if it is true that Hitler is dead, and all three may be caught in this area.

No Information, Says Eden

[In London today, Foreign Secretary Eden told Commons the British Government had received no information as to Ribbentrop's whereabouts.]

[A Reuter dispatch said Skorzeny was alleged to have plotted to kill General Eisenhower during the Ardennes offensive.]

Skorzeny headed a select band of saboteurs and special agents who led the German raiding party which rescued Benito Mussolini in September, 1943. Kaltenbrunner admitted undertaking to organize an anti-Russian underground resistance movement. Ley, officers said, was the mainspring of the Nazi *Werewolf* movement.

Even generals of divisions in this area were taking a personal part in the huge manhunt.

Himmler At Tegensee In April

Himmler is known to have been at his summer home at Tegensee, east of here, April 27. At that time Hitler and his propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels, possibly were dead in Berlin.

It is known that a concentration of Himmler's SS men has been huddled southeast of here for weeks, and it is assumed they have given an oath to defend him.

Each curtain-covered window in the tiny villages, each chalet high on a snow-covered slope, each man or woman sunning on a distant ledge becomes a subject of curiosity as the hunt is pressed.

The search is being aided by anti-Nazi Bavarians and Austrians who have given tips which led to some of the most spectacular captures in recent days.

Jewess's Help Revealed

Ironically, one of the leading figures in an anti-Nazi band that worked efficiently through the years of Nazi rule within a stone's throw of Hitler's chalet here was a Jewess who cannot now be named.

An American officer, who spent years in Germany before the war and who for that reason was picked for a special task, said the work in which she was engaged was smaller, more compact, more efficient and more deadly than even the Maquis movement in France.

"They never played us false," he said. "They promised to deliver and did."

Dr. Ley Bearded

Sullen, dull-eyed Dr. Ley was bearded when he was captured by the 101st Airborne Division.

Wearing an overcoat over his pajamas, a green hat and thick-soled shoes, he first pretended he was a Dr. Ernst Distelmeyer, but when this disguise was penetrated he reached for a vial and tried to take its contents. His shoes were searched for hidden razor blades.

Red Cross Packages in a Pit

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, May 17 (AP)—A bomb-disposal squad of the United States Tenth Armored Division reported that it had uncovered a cache of 100 Red Cross packages today buried in a pit adjoining a German ammunition dump near the Bavarian village of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The packages, found in their original cartons, were addressed to Allied prisoners of war and had been sent by the American and Canadian Red Cross, they said.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, Germany, May 5 (Delayed) (AP)—Three displaced foreign persons, thought to be Russians, were shot to death by United States troops guarding a farmhouse where two German civilians had been slain earlier, it was learned today.

De Luce

A small detachment from Battery A of the 209th Field Artillery Battalion, assigned as Military Government police, was stationed last week at a farm five miles from here following an attack by marauders upon two German brothers named Engel, one of whom had been stabbed to death and the other fatally wounded by rifle fire.

Pvt. Everett Waggoner of Reedy, W. Va., said he was standing watch at a second-story window of the farmhouse when a band of about twenty displaced persons approached shortly after 8 A. M. one day. "When they arrived across the road in front of the house, one of them drew back his hand to throw a hand grenade. I shot him," he said.

That evening Corp. Albert M. Baca of El Centro, Calif., who was in command, said he saw men carrying arms outside. "I saw two coming out of a chicken coop, so I hollered 'halt,'" he said. "One was getting ready to toss a hand grenade when I shot him. Another with a sawed-off shotgun was shot by a buddy of mine. About eight others stayed off some distance and fired at random toward our window positions."

Corp. Frederick Warmbier of Detroit said the farmhouse was a target for further sniping the next day, but thereafter a number of displaced Russians were rounded up in the area and placed in a special Soviet camp operated by the United States Army. He said they identified the three men killed by the American guards as of Soviet nationality and explained, "We did not know Americans had taken over the house. We thought they were Germans."

Jitterbugs 'Steal' Party Given Koneff by Bradley

Yarbrough

By The Associated Press.

BAD WILDUNGEN, Germany, May 17—The first entertainment given by Americans for their Russian Allies went over big today with a program including Jascha Heifetz, Mickey Rooney and jitterbug dancing that was especially applauded by Marshal Ivan S. Koneff, commander of the First Ukrainian Army and guest of honor.

NICH

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Twelfth Army Group commander, was host at the party, attended by a constellation of American and Russian generals. It was put on in return for an elaborate program of food, drink and entertainment for General Bradley and his staff twelve days ago at Marshal Koneff's castle south of Berlin.

The Russians cheered when Mickey Rooney went through a pantomime wrestling act and when Mr. Heifetz played. But the loudest applause greeted three soldiers and their Wac partners dancing to the strains of an orchestra trained by the late Maj. Glenn Miller.

AMG Winks At Love De Luce Once Barred By Nazis

Mayen, Germany, May 15 [AP—*Delayed*] — A crippled German youth and a sweet-faced Ukrainian girl whose love defied the Nazi theory of the super race have been granted permission by the American military government to marry.

Antonius Kaes, 22, was clearing rubble from the Mayen freight yards and Maria Bilezko, 23, was planting potatoes in a country garden when Capt. Melben W. Nitz, of Ripon, Wis., set a precedent for the AMG.

"I made use of Law No. 6 in our M.G. regulations by which I can authorize the German municipal administration 'to do or omit any act,'" Nitz explained. "The burgomeister had referred the marriage application to me. It wasn't a hard decision. I'm married, too, and my baby son was born about the time I was going into combat at Anzio."

Difficulties Told

In a tiny apartment looking over bomb-shattered Mayen, Frau Christina Kaes tended a 7-month-old granddaughter as she told of the difficulties encountered by Antonius and Maria since they first met in a Rhineland meat factory two years ago.

"Maria's home was in Poltava and she was taken away to work in the German armaments industry," she said. "My son, who has been crippled since childhood, worked beside her. Within a few months he applied for a marriage license. It was refused on the grounds that Maria was not of German blood. The secret police then arrested Antonius and held him for four months while they investigated his 'relations with enemy aliens.'

Born In November

"When Maria learned she would have a baby I obtained permission to have her live in our home. The baby, Christel, was born last November."

Frau Kaes picked up a sheaf of old letters with United States stamps on the envelopes.

"This isn't the first international marriage in our family," she smiled. "My sister married an American soldier in the Army of Occupation in 1922. After he returned home he sent for her in 1923. We have never seen each other since, but until another war came she wrote to me frequently. This was her last address: Mrs. Quick Kall, of 190 North Hoyne avenue, Chicago."

Sister in Chicago Overjoyed.

Chicago, May 17 (A. P.).—When reporters located Mrs. Margaret Quick she was speechless with joy at the first news of her sister, Frau Kaes, she had had in five years.

"Wonderful, wonderful" was all she could say for a moment. Then she spoke of other relatives in Germany. She knew her parents were dead and she said: "I am thankful to God they were spared seeing what happened to the country they knew."

Excitedly, she hoped to resume the correspondence with her sister in Germany, which ended in 1940, and to exchange more family news and gossip.

Good News From Home For Overseas GI—Twins

With American Occupation Forces In Germany, May 17 (AP)—A telegram from home made Private Peter Caperone, of Barberton, Ohio, eligible for demobilization.

Caperone lacked 10 of the 85 points required for discharge until a message announced the birth of twin daughters to his wife, on April 27.

Now this veteran rifleman has 14 points to spare.

Leopold's Health O.K., U.S. General Says

Salzburg, Austria, May 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Wade Haislip, commander of the United States 15th Corps, said tonight that King Leopold of Belgium was in "excellent health" and scoffed at reports that the 43-year-old monarch was unable to return to his homeland because of illness.

"I had dinner with him myself last night," Haislap said, "and there is nothing wrong with him at all."

Haislip said he had not heard the King make any reference to the possibility of his abdicating or of his return to the Belgium throne.

Signs Of Fifth Column In U.S. Found In Italy

Salo, Italy, May 17 (AP)—Indications that a Fascist fifth column functioned in the United States were found today at this lakeside resort, last headquarters of Benito Mussolini's Italian republic.

Moving into a luxurious Lake Garda villa where the Fascist Minister of Popular Culture lived and worked, American 5th Army troops found banners of supposed Fascist chapters in American cities and several confidential files, including one entitled "Fascist propaganda in America."

One banner bore the Fascist emblem and the legend "Fascio Battisti, Wilmington, Del." Other banners bore the names of Philadelphia and Steubenville, Ohio. Investigating officers could not say whether they had been sent here by groups in America, or had been made here to be sent to America.

Red Army Begins Summer Training

Gilmore

Moscow, May 17 (AP)—The Red Army has started wide-scale summer field training, it was announced today, while an editorial in the army newspaper *Red Star* warned that the Red Army must be equal to any tasks standing before it.

Intensive training has begun in the Lwow area and in the Caucasus where thousands of Red Army officers and soldiers will carry out every kinds of operation, study new tactics developed in the war against Germany and perfect new techniques not yet incorporated into the army.

The *Red Star* editorial, addressed to all officers, said: "Only he . . . is equal to the tasks standing before the Red Army who keeps standing. . . . Now as always, to stay put in military affairs means to lag behind."

This editorial was interpreted here as being highly important, but observers said it did not reveal any belligerency or any veiled threats, meaning merely that the Red Army should remain constantly on the alert.

Russians Critical.

Moscow, May 17 (A. P.).—The Allied handling of war criminals and the Doenitz administration at Flensburg were viewed critically in Soviet Russia today, with one commentator in Red Star declaring "justice in fact is moving with its brakes on."

"The people want no brakes," said the writer, Prof. Anton Trainin. "They want wings."

Trainin declared the whole accomplishment of the Allied War Crimes Commission in London (of which Soviet Russia is not a member) up to now had been the compiling of seven lists of war criminals. This took months, he said, and "naturally the question now arises: How much time is going to be required to get these criminals from the lists to the courts?"

Interesting to foreign observers was the fact that Trainin, in enumerating the seven lists, included one of Japanese war criminals when he urged a speedy trial.

Another commentator in Izvestia, referring to "incidents" attached to the capture of such prominent prisoners as Hermann Goering and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, said the "strange situation" existing in Allied occupation areas had "aroused indignant perplexity among democratic social circles of the world."

"Somewhere in Flensburg the 'German government' of Admiral Doenitz continues to exist, this five-day fuehrer with his cabinet of five Hitlerite ministers," he added. The Soviet press has not yet carried the latest comment by Prime Minister Churchill on the Doenitz administration.

PUPPET PRESIDENT OF BOHEMIA ARRESTED

MOSCOW, May 17—(AP) Emil Hacha, puppet president of Bohemia-Moravia who signed over Czechoslovakia to Hitler in 1939, has been arrested in a roundup of Czechs accused of collaboration with the Germans, a Tass agency dispatch from Prague said today.

(A French yellow book issued in December, 1939, said Hacha signed away Czechoslovakia's independence when he was called to Berlin the night of March 14, 1939, and was so overcome by excitement that he was kept conscious only by injections administered by the Nazis.

(Hacha became president of the republic after President Edouard Benes, now back in Prague, left for London to set up a government in exile).

Romanian Generals Go on Trial

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP).—Tass, Soviet news agency, reported from Bucharest today that three Romanian generals went on trial in a People's Court as war criminals, accused of hanging, burning and shooting hundreds of Russian citizens in Odessa during the German-Romanian occupation. The generals were named as Macic, Trestiorianu and Kalotescu.

NORWEGIANS MARK INDEPENDENCE DAY

OSLO, May 17—(AP) Shouting, cheering thousands jammed the streets of Oslo today as the capital and all Norway celebrated the Norwegian Independence day—the first such celebration since May 17, 1939.

Joyously yelling "Quisling is down! Quisling is down!", more than 25,000 students marched past the palace where Crown Prince Olav stood for two hours receiving cheers.

Officials said virtually the city's

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entire population augmented by visitors from the surrounding country swarmed the capital for the celebration, gay and prolonged despite a heavy rain.

Vidkun Quisling himself heard the cheering crowds from his cell in the city prison. Thousands of students and townspeople assembled near there and sang the Norwegian anthem.

All students were given frankfurters and white rolls—a special gift from Denmark, although the holiday commemorates Norway's separation from the Danes in 1814.

Cheering Throngs in Oslo Mark Independence Day

Sing Norwegian Anthem Near Prison Holding Quisling

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[The United Press said that a proclamation by General Dwight D. Eisenhower declaring military control of Norway would be necessary until its liberation was complete was reported by the Federal Communications Commission to have been read over the Oslo radio.]

Danes Break With Japan

Copenhagen, May 17 (AP)—The Danish Government today broke relations with the Japanese Government and announced recognition of the Chinese Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Allies on Guard in Trieste

Trieste, May 17 (AP)—British troops and Yugoslav Partisans stood guard shoulder to shoulder at important buildings in this troubled "hot spot" tonight while the dispute over Marshal Tito's claims to the city entered diplomatic channels.

The tense air of a week ago, after the Yugoslavs first occupied the city, had disappeared. American and British notes to Tito appeared to have cleared the air, and Allied supplies for forces in northern Italy flow into the port without interruption.

'DEAL' ON AUSTRIA OFFERED BY TITO

Marshal Proposes His Troops Remain There but Under Alexander's Command

BELGRADE, May 16 (Delayed) (AP)—Marshal Tito, replying to an American protest at the Yugoslav occupation of Klagenfurt, suggested today that Yugoslav troops be permitted to remain in Austrian Carinthia but be placed under the command of Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, the Allies' Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean theatre.

Marshal Tito's compromise suggestion answered the first of two protest notes handed to the Yugoslav Premier by the American Ambassador, Richard C. Patterson. The second note asked the withdrawal of Yugoslav troops from the disputed Italian port of Trieste and parts of Venezia Giulia. It was understood that Marshal Tito's Foreign Office had not yet replied.

A Yugoslav Foreign Office note handed to Mr. Patterson today pointed out that Yugoslavia had not received an answer from the American and British Governments to its note of April 2, asking agreement to a proposal that Yugoslav troops occupy a part of Austria. The same note said that Russia had agreed to the proposal and that, in the absence of any Anglo-American reply, the Yugoslavs had gone ahead, occupying territory that had been won in battle. The note expressed Marshal Tito's conviction that the sacrifices of the Yugoslav Army entitled the country to occupy conquered territory.

The two American notes—understood to have the approval of Britain—had restated the American position that boundaries should not be changed by force pending the peace conference. Regarding Italian territory, the American note was reported to have asked that Yugoslav forces be withdrawn from only part of the area occupied by the Yugoslavs.

It was unknown when a Yugoslav reply to the second note would be received by American authorities. It was believed likely, however, that it would be of similar tenor to that asking Marshal Alexander to command the Yugoslav forces remaining in Austria.

SPAIN DENIES REPORTS ON CAMP CONDITIONS

MADRID, May 17 (AP)—Blas Perez Gonzales, Minister of the Interior, issued today a denial of an Associated Press dispatch of May 11 dealing with conditions in the Nanclares de la Oca concentration camp in northern Spain.

The Minister said this account of the camp constituted "such an accumulation of falsehoods and absurdities that it can only be explained by a desire to carry out a stupid campaign to lower Spanish prestige with the evident intention of influencing the satisfactory state of Spain's foreign relations."

The Falange press and propaganda service said the Minister "expressly authorized The United Press to give world publicity" to his denial.

As a sequel to the story and the denial the entire foreign press left Madrid today for personal inspection of the camp, forty miles from Vitoria. Charles S. Foltz, Associated Press correspondent, who sent the criticized dispatch, and Paul Kennedy, NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who sent a similar story, were kept apart from other correspondents in a separate automobile. An armed major of police rode beside the chauffeur of their car.

Both Mr. Foltz and Mr. Kennedy requested permission to talk to inmates of the camp without the presence of officials.

A message to The Associated Press in New York said Mr. Foltz had signed statements to back his story.

Calcutta, May 17 (A. P.).—Troops of the Thirty-third Indian Corps moving south and east along the axis of the Prome-Rangoon railway have linked up with the Twenty-sixth Indian Division at a point sixty miles north of Rangoon. A communique reported that the Japanese had suffered heavy losses in fighting in Thenyo and to the west of Thayetmyo, on the British Fourteenth Army front.

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MELBOURNE, May 17 (AP)—On southern Bougainville, tank-supported Australian infantry is encircling and reducing Japanese positions west of the Hongorai River and south of Buin Road. Guerrillas inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese in surprise forays.

CHINESE WITHDRAW TO RIM OF FOOCHOW

Give Way to Reinforced Foe in 5-Day Battle—U. S. Fliers Maintain Bombing Pressure

CHUNGKING, China, May 17 (AP)—Chinese assault forces have withdrawn from strategic Foochow, former treaty port on the east China coast and a possible American invasion area, after a bitter five-day street battle, the Chinese High Command said tonight.

Chinese troops broke into the important Japanese-held strong point in the enemy coastal defense system 125 miles northwest of Formosa on Friday, but were forced to fall back after the Japanese hurled large reinforcements into the struggle.

The Japanese reinforcements were rushed from the near-by coastal towns of Lienkong and Mamoi, the Chinese communiqué said.

Relinquishing footholds in the city of 322,725 persons, the Chinese took up new positions on its outskirts on Tuesday, the High Command said. More than 400 Japanese were killed in street fighting.

Fighting continued outside the city.

The Chinese said organized enemy resistancee ended in Hunan Province southeast of Kaosha, a highway town fifty-five miles west of Paoking, and also northwest of Shinmen.

In the maritime province of Chekiang, the Chinese captured the town of Wuyi, less than twenty miles southeast of the important Japanese bastion of Kinhwa on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad.

The battle for Wuyi cost the enemy 300 casualties, the High Command said.

Simultaneously, it was disclosed that China's new Sixth Army, which fought valiantly in Burma, was back in the homeland and probably will play a key part in the planned general Chinese counter-offensive. The American-trained and equipped Sixth Army, back since January, had a big role in battles that speeded construction of the Stilwell Road.

Tsai Hung-chung, well-known Chinese war commentator, suggested today that the first big objectives of the Chinese counter-offensive would be Chengchow, key junction on the Peiping-Hankow and Lung-hai railroads, and Ichang the western approaches to the central Chinese metropolis of Hankow.

He forecast another [illegible] southern China toward Kweilin in Kwangsi province, 375 miles southeast of Chungking, for an ultimate push on Hengyang, junction of the Canton - Hankow and Hunan-Kwangsi railroads.

Gaining these objectives, the Chinese would disrupt the Japanese corridor between Manchuria and Indo-China and pave the way for a junction with American forces, whom he predicted might land on the Yangtze delta for an offensive to take Shanghai and Nanking.

United States Fourteenth Air Force bombers and fighters kept up a relentless attack on Japanese supplies and communications in the Japanese north-south corridor and blasted enemy forces retreating from their abortive drive on the American air base at Chihkiang.

River shipping on the Yangtze and docks at Wuchang, across the Yangtze from Hankow, suffered heavy blows from Mitchell bombers and low-flying, strafing Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters. Five enemy vessels were destroyed and five others damaged. No Japanese air opposition was encountered.

An American observer meanwhile said that there was "increasing evidence that Japanese morale has suffered heavily from unexpected reverses" in Hunan province.

The observer said that the aggressive Chinese defensive and counter-offensive tactics came as a surprise to the Japanese.

Chinese morale, the report said, was at its peak, one contribution being the close cooperation given by American planes and American assistance in removing Chinese wounded to rear areas in United States vehicles.

Chinese Withdraw From Port Of Foochow

Chungking, May 17 (AP)—The Chinese Command said tonight that its troops were forced to withdraw from the East China port of Foochow Tuesday night when the Japanese threw large numbers of reinforcements into the five-day battle.

Foochow, an old treaty port, is on a section of the China coast on which American expeditionary forces may land some day. The Chinese said they fought into the city last Friday and inflicted 400 casualties.

Jap Morale Seen Hurt

Earlier, Chinese combat command headquarters said an American observer had found "increasing evidence that enemy morale has suffered heavily from unexpected reverses" in Hunan province.

The American's report praised the morale and fighting spirit of the Chinese who turned back the Japanese drive toward the American airbase at Chihkiang. It said the aggressive Chinese defensive and counteroffensive tactics in Hunan surprised the Japanese and provided a psychological as well as a physical factor in breaking down the enemy advance.

Japanese troops left much heavy equipment and supplies behind, the report said. Chinese troops did not capture much food or ammunition, however, confirming a belief that United States 14th Air Force planes and Chinese infiltration tactics had hampered enemy supply efforts.

Jap[illegible]le Breaking in Hunan

U. S. Ob[illegible]ver Says Surprise Chinese Blow Ha[illegible]reat Psychological Effect.

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The Japanese left behind much heavy equipment and supplies, the report said. The Chinese troops did not capture much food or ammunition, however, confirming the belief that the American Fourteenth Air Force and the Chinese infiltration tactics had hampered the enemy's supply efforts.

One Chinese unit personally observed by the American officer fought hard for seventy-two hours with very little food and was still in good spirits. Members of the unit said that they had been too busy to eat.

American contributions to Chinese morale included the close co-operation given by American planes and American assistance in removing Chinese wounded to the rear in American vehicles. The Chinese Combat Command is under Major-Gen. Robert B. McClure, a veteran of the Southwest Pacific campaign.

Fourteenth Air Force fighters and bombers continued their attacks yesterday over a wide area on Japanese supplies, troops and communications, damaging six locomotives on railroads in the Yellow River area, a United States Army communique said. Five enemy vessels were destroyed and five others were damaged in attacks on river shipping on the Yangtze and in the Siang corridor.

Censorship today permitted the disclosure that the new Chinese Sixth Army, which played an important part in the Burma campaign to open the India-China supply road, has been in China since last January.

DENIES SPLIT OVER POLAND

Stettinius Says U. S. Stand Same as Britain's.

San Francisco, May 17 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Stettinius declared today that there is "no question of any differences" between the American and British viewpoint on the formation of a new Polish coalition government.

The Secretary of State made his statement in response to inquiries prompted by a New York Herald Tribune dispatch from San Francisco which said that the United States position on the Polish dispute, as defined by President Roosevelt before his death in an exchange of letters with Prime Minister Churchill,

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differed from that of the British.

Asked about this report, Mr. Stettinius authorized this quotation: "There has been no question of any differences between the American and British view of the Crimea agreement as it affects Poland."

No Reply From Moscow.

Mr. Stettinius declined to comment on any possible exchange of letters between Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill. But other State Department officials supplemented his comment with the statement that there never had been any difference between the position of the two countries on the establishment of a new Polish provisional government.

So ar as is known to department officials here, there has not yet been any reply from Moscow on the demand of both the United States and Great Britain for a full explanation of the Soviet arrest of sixteen Poles who had gone to Moscow ostensibly to negotiate with the Russians over the formation of a new government.

At the time both governments sent Moscow notes, Stettinius and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden both said conversations on the Polish question would be suspended and not resumed until an answer was forthcoming from the Kremlin.

It was perhaps in reference to the Polish, among other situations, that Eden told Commons today "there are a number of serious and disquieting issues" in the international situation.

PEACE COUNCIL VOTING FORMULA FACES TEST TODAY

Big Five Insists on System Despite Sharp Opposition.

FRANCE BACKS PLAN

Small Nations Protest Veto Power by Great Powers.

Gornell

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17—(AP)—A United Nations conference committee went one fast round to no decision tonight on the vital question whether any of five great powers should have authority to block peace-enforcement action by a new world league.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's undersecretary for foreign affairs, said the test vote may come tomorrow.

At stake in that ballot is the fundamental procedure recommended by the great powers for forcible handling of threats to world peace.

Under the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world organization, as supplemented by a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin agreement at their conference at Yalta this spring, a proposed security council of 11 member nations would decide whether economic or military sanctions should be applied to prevent war. And it would require the unanimous vote the big five—France, Britain, China, Russia and the United States—plus ballots of two of the other six council members to order use of force.

Hold Vote Power

Any one of the big five could veto such action, against itself or against any other country.

Now it's up to a committee considering the structure of the security council to determine whether the voting formula is to be retained. The big five are insisting on it and most signs pointed to their getting their way, despite sharp opposition.

It became Cadogan's job to explain how the voting arrangement would work in the council. He explained how the Dumbarton Oaks conference in Washington last fall failed to produce agreement on it and how the formula finally was worked out at Yalta.

France spoke in support of the system. But New Zealand's prime minister, Peter Fraser, was said to have shot some decidedly barbed questions at Cadogan. And Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt was described as having strongly attacked the veto authority.

Dutch Ask Changes

A Netherlands representative called for changes to meet the Dutch position that "no veto should be given to any state except if this were to be considered necessary in questions of coercion by armed force of third parties, and then only to the great powers directly concerned."

The Dutch feel that if the great powers get the right to veto in cases to which they were a party, the Dumbarton Oaks plan "would only be useful for promoting the orderly settlement of international disputes between smaller states."

The great powers have yielded a measure of control in a plan to let regional defense systems act against any aggressor in case of actual attack, although Russia still hasn't accepted this formula.

Another committee, considering functions of an all-nation general assembly, has taken steps to whittle down big nation authority over selection of a secretary general, who will be the principal official of the world organization. But Russia has complained this committee overstepped its authority, and the question whether it has jurisdiction in the matter has been referred to a conference coordination body for a decision.

Top statesmen of the Big Five hunted for ways of speeding up the conference, continued a discussion of issues, and hoped Moscow would come through soon on Russia's attitude toward letting regional defense arrangements operate alongside the world organization.

A formal meeting of Big Five foreign ministers was suddenly called off, however, amid indications Russia is not yet prepared to state her position.

The Russian position may determine whether the proposed American amendment to give status within the world organization to the inter-American defense system will be offered to a conference committee tomorrow with the support of all five big powers, or under American sponsorship alone.

In a separate meeting, the American delegation heard consultants representing business, labor, agriculture and education urge the strengthening of authority for a proposed council on economic and social cooperation.

While many conference problems still have to be unsnarled, President Truman in Washington and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London both spoke of satisfactory progress.

The White House said Truman had talked with Secretary of State Stettinius, American delegation chairman, and was gratified at "the very satisfactory progress." Eden told Commons the conference was getting along "better in many respects than we anticipated."

Frisco Piles Up Problems For The Future

San Francisco, May 17 (AP)—Completion of a new peace-league charter now appears probable in about three weeks, but in the background of the United Nations' conference critical big-power problems are piling up for the months ahead.

The heat is being turned on to get the job here finished. Conference committees, raking over proposed changes in the basic Dumbarton Oaks security plan, are eliminating many amendments.

Their work to date strongly indicates that the plan for an all-powerful eleven-member security council and a general assembly limited to debating peace problems and advising on their solution will go through.

Big Problems Remaining

The work and parallel diplomatic developments here, however, have gone far enough to spotlight the accumulation of problems remaining to be solved after this conference. Among the most important:

1. Agreement among the United Nations, particularly the main military powers, as to what quotas of forces they would place at the disposal of the proposed World Security Council. For the United States this would mean committing at least a part of the peac time army, navy, and airforce the orders of the council.

2. Negotiation of a new, long-ter defense pact among the American nations to carry over the presen wartime alliance into the years o peace. Other collections of nation with common interests also may work out such treaties, assuming that the United States' proposa for fitting them into the world or ganization wins approval here.

Admitting New Members

3. What to do about letting non-United Nations into the new league. This would be a problem for the organization itself but already is developing great political importance. There is widespread opinion among officials here, for instance, that Spain under the present Franco Government could never qualify for membership.

4. Distribution of colonial areas taken from enemy nations in this war and reassignment or confirmation of mandated areas held from the previous World War. This conference has limited itself strictly to setting up machinery for supervising trustee territories, putting off to a future peace meeting the agreement on actual control of territories.

5. Settlement of the Big Three dispute over a government for Poland. This came into the conference picture chiefly because of the presence here of Stettinius, British Foreign Secretary Eden and Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov. It has come to be regarded as symbolic of the difficulties of co-operation among the powers.

Territorial Claims

6. Settlement of conflicting territorial claims among the nations of Europe. Presenting another problem for the future peace conference, these are likely to be among the most difficult questions the victors of this war will have to deal with. This is evidenced by the present Anglo-American differences with Yugoslavia over Trieste.

Japs Take Comfort From Russian Budget

San Francisco, May 17 (AP)—A Domei broadcast from Tokyo said today the recently adopted Russian national budget of 307,714,754,000 rubles for 1945-46 indicated that Soviet authorities, "contrary to enemy wishful thinking," were aiming at economic rehabilitation and not preparing for a war against Japan.

The broadcast quoted an article from the Japanese economic journal *Nippon Sangyo Keizai* as saying the budget was a tremendous increase over original estimates but attributing the increase to post-war planning.

"It is natural that the Soviet Union will have to spend much for rehabilitation of territories which she recaptured," the article said.

Md. GI Has 145 Points But He Refuses To Quit

San Francisco, May 17 (AP)—Although he has 145 service credits—60 more than he needs for discharge—Staff Sergeant Ernest R. Carter, 23, son of E. R. Carter, R.F.D. 1, Knoxville, Md., refuses to leave the Army.

"I'm going to stick around until the war is over," he announced.

Carter wears the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster and four battle stars on his Pacific ribbon for a total of 35 combat points. He has collected another 110 points for overseas and domestic service credit.

Smith Ejected From Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the "America First" party, was quietly ejected tonight from the Mark Hopkins Hotel lobby. He planned to give a speech. He left without protest, but with critical remarks about the Russians and the British. A hotel official said Smith had not asked for a room in which to speak and that he was legally forbidden the use of the lobby.

San Francisco Has Earth Shock

San Francisco, May 17 (A. P.)—A light earth tremor shook San Francisco at 8:08 A. M., Pacific war time, today.

Theological Schools in Pacific

HONOLULU, May 17 (AP).—Three Army-sponsored theological schools in the Pacific war theater are helping American soldiers prepare to occupy post-war pulpits. Colonel Ora J. Cohee, senior chaplain of the Pacific Ocean area, said the schools, at New Caledonia, Tinian and Saipan, were established at the request of soldiers.

U. S. CASUALTIES NEARLY A MILLION

Washington, May 17 (A. P.)—American combat casualties since Pearl Harbor have climbed to within 14,000 of the million mark, the Army and Navy reported today. Under-Secretary of War Patterson placed the Army's losses at 878,939 on the basis of reports through May 7 and covering fighting to about the middle of April. The Navy added 107,275 to make the aggregate 986,214, an increase of 13,560 over last week's report.

Mr. Patterson also reported that up to May 9 Army casualties in the Philippine campaign totaled 46,638, including 10,342 killed, 35,699 wounded, and 507 missing. The Japanese, he said, have lost 237,256 in dead or prisoners during the campaign.

Since the Guadalcanal and the Papuan campaigns, he said, the records indicate that the number of Japanese actually counted killed by Army forces, exclusive of those on Okinawa, amounts to more than 360,000.

A breakdown on Army casualties in all theaters as reported today and corresponding figures for the previous week showed: Killed, 178,854 and 175,168; wounded, 544,249 and 536,029; missing, 66,684 and 74,304; prisoners, 89,152 and 82,208. Of the wounded, 294208 have returned to duty and of the prisoners, 19,876 have been listed officially as having been exchanged or returned to military control.

Similar figures for the Navy were: Killed, 41,986 and 41,458; wounded, 50,421 and 48,858; missing, 10,620 and 10,382; prisoners, 4,248 and 4,247.

PATTERSON FOUND REICH WELL-FED

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Patterson, back from Europe, said today that the German people were well fed and well clad and that rural areas of the Reich were untouched by war. Commenting that he could not predict what the situation would be like in the future, he told a news conference that at present there was no sign of a lack of nourishment or clothing among the Germans.

He said there appeared to be ample opportunity for the Germans to grow their own food, but that man power would be a tremendous problem since slave labor is no longer available.

In this connection he said that German demands for agricultural labor will be balanced against Allied needs for German labor in allocating Nazi prisoners of war for work. The allocation of German prisoners will be determined on the "highest level," he said, adding that he could not say what priorities would be established.

In response to a question, Mr. Patterson said he thought it would be "an ideal job" for the Germans to clear farms in France and other Allied countries of mines left by retreating Nazi forces.

DENMARK TO HELP FEED NEIGHBORS

Crowley Says Food Production Can Be Maintained

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Newly liberated Denmark is a possible source of food for other European countries freed from German domination, the Foreign Economic Administration said today.

A statement by the FEA administrator, Leo T. Crowley, reported that the Danes, traditionally exporters of food, have maintained high production during the war, although the Nazis "took for themselves a major share of Danish food."

High output was possible because the Germans provided such necessary materials as fertilizer and oil, Crowley said.

To Supply Allies

FEA estimated that the current

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Danish harvest should produce an exportable surplus of about 17,000 tons of beef, 40,000 tons of bacon, 40,000 tons of butter, 4,000 tons of condensed milk and 1,500 tons of cheese. Supplies of sugar, potatoes and other vegetables and fish also should be available, the agency said.

It added that if Denmark is to produce food for the Allied armies of occupation and the liberated areas, "it will be necessary to provide the country with what they most need to keep up this production—coal, oil, fertilizer, oil seeds, railroad equipment, tires and other raw materials."

FEA said it has developed plans for provision of such supplies, which will be paid for by the Danish Government.

BRIDGES SEES SUBTERFUGE IN LEND-LEASE AID

Says State Department Is Disregarding Intent of Congress.

HE WANTS NO DIVERSIONS

Senator Asserts No Help Should Go to Any Country Not Fighting Japanese.

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) said today that the State Department was making a studied attempt to continue lend lease on pretext of a military situation no longer directly connected with the war in Europe.

He declared in a Senate speech that recent pronouncements on lend lease have given him an "uneasy feeling that the clear purpose of the act and the clear intent of Congress is either not understood or is intentionally disregarded."

He asserted that a recent statement of Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew on future lend-lease policy "is clearly intended to lay a foundation for an interpretation of lend-lease as the State Department wishes to interpret it and not as Congress intended the act to be used."

He quoted Mr. Grew as having said: "If the President determines that lend-lease supplies must continue to move to Europe for an additional period because the prosecution of the war requires it, he is authorized to do so under the act." The Senator then declared:

"We cannot have any diversions of lend-lease for any purpose except to those countries which are vigorously and openly working with us to defeat Japan. This is the clear intent of Congress.

"Any country not actively and vigorously and directly aiding the United States in this life and death struggle in the Pacific has, at best, only a secondary claim on our economic resources. No country at all is entitled to economic aid under lend-lease for post-war purposes or on long-term credits."

RANKIN OPENS WAR ON UN-AMERICANISM

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) opened a congressional drive today to define and abolish, "un-Americanism."

A member of the House un-American Activities Committee, Mr. Rankin introduced legislation which he described as 'full of dynamite, but necessary, so we can abolish these subversive outfits and so-called liberals trying to wreck our country."

Mr. Rankin said his measure "goes far beyond the present laws on treason."

Under it, those found guilty of "un-American" activity would be subject to:

1. A $10,000 fine or ten years' imprisonment, or both.

2. A ban on holding Federal office.

3. An invalidation of citizenship, if a naturalized citizen.

The measure specifies that those guilty of "un-American" activity are persons who:

"Willfully engage or attempt to engage in any activity intended to accomplish or to aid in accomplishing, in any manner otherwise than by amendment to the Constitution the overthrow, or any change, in the form of Government or any impairment of the rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution."

Roosevelt Dime And Bond Slated

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Two tributes to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt were announced by the Treasury today:

1. The dime will bear his likeness.

2. His picture will be on war bonds in the next war-loan drive. Also on the bond—some denomination of "Series E" security—a suitable Rooseveltian utterance, to be selected by Washington newsmen, will be quoted.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said at a news conference the new dimes will be minted as soon as possible and should be ready for distribution around the end of this year.

The present Liberty-head dime, which has been in existence 29 years, will be discontinued.

Only 3 Others So Honored

Only three other Presidents are honored by the United States Mint. Lincoln is on the penny, Jefferson on the nickel and Washington on the quarter.

No authority from Congress is required to mint the Roosevelt dimes. The law says the Treasury can change the design of a coin every 25 years. Morgenthau said the dimes probably will be produced at the Philadelphia Mint.

Thousands Of Requests

The Secretary said there were "literally thousands" of requests for some kind of memorial to Mr. Roosevelt in the Seventh War Loan drive now in progress, but preparations were too far advanced to do the idea justice. He said a brand new $250 denomination of E bonds may be issued for the purpose but this has not been decided.

Morgenthau offered a personal gift of a $100 war bond to the Washington newsman who suggests the Roosevelt "quote" which is used. He left the decision to a committee of newspaper, radio and magazine correspondents. He also offered $50 and $25 bonds as second and third prizes.

100th G. I. Will Get Honor Medal Monday

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—President Truman will appear before a joint session of Congress Monday to present the 100th Congressional Medal of Honor awarded to an infantryman.

The recipient will be Technical Sergeant Jake W. Lindsey, of Lucedale, Miss., platoon leader in the 16th Regiment of the 1st Division in the 1st Army.

The War Department recently announced that Sergeant Lindsey was being returned from Europe to receive the award for gallantry in action near Hamick, Germany.

The Senate majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, in announcing arrangements for the joint session, said Monday's ceremonies would "do honor to all those awarded the Medal of Honor in the war."

8 Naval Officers Decorated

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Eight officers were decorated today by Ralph A. Bard, Under Secretary of the Navy, for outstanding service against the enemy. Among those decorated, Captain Luis de Florez, of Pomfret, Conn., received the Legion of Merit for services as director of the special devices division of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and Commander Albert B. Stanford, of Cheney Hill, Essex Conn., the Bronze Star Medal for services as officer in charge of a reconnaissance party on a search mission through heavily mined territory in France.

Congress to See Truman Pin Medal on Sgt. Lindsey

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17—President Truman will appear before a joint session of Congress on Monday to present the 100th Medal of Honor awarded to an infantryman.

The recipient will be T/Sgt. Jake W. Lindsey of Lucedale, Miss., platoon leader in the Sixteenth Regiment of the First Division in the First Army.

The War Department recently announced that he was being returned from Europe to receive the award for gallantry in action near Hamick, Germany.

In announcing arrangements for the joint session, Senator Barkley said that the ceremony would "do honor to all those awarded the Medal of Honor in the war."

Asks Vacation for Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Senator Lucas of Illinois told the Senate today that General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower deserved a brief vacation in the United States. "I predict the general would get a reception unparalleled in all our history," Mr. Lucas told the Senate. He read a Chicago Daily News editorial which said an Eisenhower trip home would spur bond sales and provide a "seventh-inning stretch" for the general before undertaking his new duties of directing United States occupation in Germany.

Yank Gets 50 Germans, Receives Highest Medal

Washington, May 17 (AP)—An infantry officer who killed a German major in a gun duel and killed or captured some 50 other Nazis has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

He is First Lieutenant Victor L. Kandle, of Puyallup, Wash., who lost his life in France about three months after winning the nation's highest decoration for bravery.

Kandle distinguished himself last October 9 while leading a group of sixteen riflemen and machine-gunners in seizing a German strongpoint in a mountain quarry near La Forge, France. The enemy position had held up a battalion advance for two days.

Takes Two Nazis

Shortly after setting out in a fog, the force came upon a house from which Germans were firing. Kandle boldly walked in and brought out two Germans.

Then he took a small reconnaissance patrol and started into a woods. Spotting an enemy sniper, he worked around behind him, fell on him and took him prisoner.

A little later on the road to the quarry, the group sighted a German major and two enlisted men. Kandle called to them to surrender but they flopped into a ditch and the major opened up with a machine pistol. While the pistol bullets splintered trees around him, Kandle calmly returned the fire with his rifle.

Staff Sergeant James Malone, of Sharpsburg, Pa., who witnessed the duel, related:

"Lieutenant Kandle's accuracy with the MI rifle beat the German fire power. The German had enough and he dashed headlong through the trees in an attempt to escape. Firing through the sights at a standing position, Lieutenant Kandle hit the German in the arm and when he kept running two more shots stopped and killed him."

The two enlisted men with the German major surrendered. The trio had been attempting to set up an advanced observation post.

Captures Quarry

Kandle's outfit went on toward the quarry, capturing the outposts and cutting communication wires. Within 15 yards of the quarry, Kandle was discovered by the Germans. He signaled his men to open fire and dashed into the quarry, killing a machinegunner and an assistant while his men killed four and wounded two in another emplacement. Some Germans waved a white towel and surrendered. Others ran.

A large house, core of the enemy position, stood to the front of the quarry. Realizing there was no chance of surprising the occupants Kandle single-handedly rushed the building, hitting the door in a flying leap. By the time the others had come up Kandle had 32 Germans shouting "Kamerad!"

Biddle Indorses Cartels Curb

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle today indorsed legislation requiring industry to file for public record all foreign commerce contracts. He said this would strike the first blow at post-war international cartels.

Biddle told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that all foreign contracts should be exposed to the light of publicity and then, perhaps:

1. "No American company will ever again enter into an arrangement with I. G. Farben whereby I. G. Farben can stop some of the developments of synthetic rubber in this country.

2. "No American firm will ever again make an arrangement with a Japanese company whereby the secrets of submarine propellers being tested by the United States Navy, as well as the results of the tests, will be disclosed."

Revival Planned, He Says

Biddle said "many of the cartel contracts contained terms under which they were to be revived after the war."

He was referring to arrangements between firms doing international trade whereby spheres of influence are set up. It has been charged that Germany's I. G. Farbenindustrie used cartels to clamp restrictive control over many lines of American research and development.

Many American companies have renounced such cartels, Biddle said, but many of the old arrangements are being resumed.

Promises Action

"Meetings have been held, plans have been laid and in some cases agreements already entered into," the Attorney General testified. "As to some of these agreements, my department will have something to say before long."

Never again, he added, should German industry be "permitted to remain in a position to dominate and control the industry of a considerable portion of Europe."

Truman's Visit To Hull Spurs Speculation

Washington, May 17 (AP)—President Truman drove to the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., today for a 50-minute conference with Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State.

The trip prompted speculation that a possible meeting of the President, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin had been discussed.

"No Comment," President Says

Mr. Truman told reporters who accompanied him on the 11-mile trip that he had "no comment" to make on his visit with Hull.

Both Mr. Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have expressed hope of an early meeting with Premier Stalin.

Shortly before the President went up on the elevator to Hull's quarters, W. Averill Harriman, Ambassador to Russia, and Charles E. Bohlen, State Department Russian expert, came down.

Talked With Stettinius

Earlier, Mr. Truman had talked by telephone with Secretary of State Stettinius at San Francisco.

His trip to Bethesda, where Hull has been a patient since last fall, followed conferences at the White House yesterday with Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt and Mrs. Anna Boettiger, son and daughter of the late President Roosevelt, about trips they had made with their father to Big Three meetings.

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Congressmen to See World

House Members Say Truman Favors Trips Abroad for Those Interested.

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—Congress soon may rival the Navy in offering a "see the world" inducement. House members passed the word around today that President Truman believes any lawmaker who wants a trip abroad should have it.

Many already have availed themselves of the Government-financed tours, and many more are overseas or getting ready to hop off in Air Transport Command planes for foreign shores.

Most have headed for Europe, and at one time there were so many House members there that one recently returned with the quip:

"You could get a quorum of the House right in London."

Groups from the House Agriculture, the House Naval, and the Senate Interstate committees already have left Washington for Europe.

Looking Things Over.

Getting set to take off are delegations from the Senate and House Military committees, the Senate War Investigating Committee, and a "miscellaneous" House committee slated to leave next week "just to look things over."

Two "one-man committees" of House members now are abroad: Republican Representatives Earl Wilson (Ind.) and Everett Dirksen (Ill.). A third, Republican Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.), recently returned.

A joint committee of twelve came home last week from an inspection of Nazi concentration camps. Several groups have visited London as guests of the British Government.

Wants All to See Europe.

Representative Dondero (R.-Mich), one of a group planning to leave next week, said after a White House visit that "President Truman is in favor of making it possible for every member who wants to go to Europe to be able to do so."

The President believes, Mr. Dondero said, that "members of Congress will do a better job if they see what is going on in Europe."

There's one new factor:

The program of air evacuation of wounded soldiers may require future traveling legislators to come back by boat.

Some prefer it that way. They can bring home more souvenirs.

Ceiling Prices on Meat May Be Frozen Six Months

WASHINGTON, May 17 — (AP) Members of Congress said tod... the government is likely to freeze all ceiling prices on meat for at least six months.

The price ceiling freeze—requiring six-month notice of intention to raise or lower cash pri...—it described as the keysto... f a revamped program being drafted by War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson and other government officials to break the growing meat shortage and black market.

Barring last minute changes, the program as reported by legislators would include these other beef-producing incentives:

1—A 50 cents per hundredweight subsidy to feeders of live cattle as an inducement to hold cattle on feed lots until they develop into prime beef.

2—A requirement that all cattle worth $14.25 a hundred be sold directly to slaughtering plants, intended to keep a supply of good meat moving to market.

Non-congressional sources connected with the planning job said the program outlined was the one most in consideration, but no final decision has been reached yet, particularly on the subsidy proposal.

The new Vinson program — expected before the end of this week —probably will scrap much of a 10-point meat policy issued several weeks ago. The 10-point program failed to break the beef shortage and, Capitol Hill heard, some cattlemen complained that it forced them to take losses on their stock.

Vinson, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, representatives of the OPA, Commodity Credit Corp. and other government agencies concerned with meat supplies have been working on the new meat program for more than a week.

The ceiling price regulation would require that the government hereafter give six months notice of intention to shift prices at any level of meat marketing from stock ranges to the butcher counters.

Backers of the freeze feel it will serve the two-fold purpose of preventing retail counter inflation and encouraging cattlemen to develop prime beef without fear that the market will crack and leave them with a loss.

The feeder subsidy has been recommended both by Senate and House food investigating committees, but no amount ever has been suggested formally. The proposed subsidy would give feeders 50 cents a hundredweight extra for all beef sent to market, regardless of the weight of animals when bought on the range.

Bowles Clarifies A Puzzler On Meat

Washington, May 17 (AP)—OPA said today its rationing program is only one of a number of ways Americans share in limited food supplies.

In the case of meat, for instance, only about half the estimated amount available to civilians will be accounted for by red points.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles offered an explanation today in response, he said, to many letters from housewives puzzled by official announcements of the per capita supply of different rationed foods.

Much Goes Into Canned Goods

"Without realizing that a considerable part of the total rationed food supply goes to civilians in the form of manufactured products and through restaurants . . . housewives look at the figures, add up the number of ration stamps they have, and then wonder how in the world OPA expects them to obtain their share at present point values," Bowles asserted in a statement.

The "misunderstanding," he said, results from the fact that per capita figures refer to total supplies and cover "not only that part that people get directly with their ration stamps, but also the part it is possible to get indirectly."

Based On Carcass Weight

Citing meat as an example Bowles said that, while the per capita estimate at present is 115 pounds a year, "actually only about half of that meat will move against ration stamps."

Saying the 115-pound figure is based on "carcass" or "wholesale" weight, the price chief added:

"Because of shrinkage and trimming losses there is an average loss of about fifteen per cent before carcass meat is sold over the butcher's counter."

Even Goes Into Medicine

He said that in addition to meals purchased at restaurants "most people get a part of the total supply by buying manufactured products, such as canned soups, baby foods, pork and beans, and even pharmaceuticals."

Many farm families produce their own unrationed meat, Bowles said, adding that finally "some people, unfortunately, get meat in the black market, thus cutting the supply available to housewives and dealers who play fair."

No Rationing Of Tobacco Planned

Washington, May 17 (AP)—OPA said today it has no intention of putting the civilian tobacco supply under rationing.

Responding to an inquiry based on yesterday's announcement that cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco will be rationed at Army and Navy post outlets starting June 3, an OPA spokesman said the agency's decision against civilian rationing, made several months ago, still stands.

The reason given then was that it would not be workable.

The Army and Navy post rationing action was taken by the armed services.

Army Cuts Purchases

Army purchases of cigarettes have been cut about one third for May, June and July, a War Department spokesman said. The reduction was estimated at 200,000,000 packages. One factor, he said, is that there is no longer any problem of losses from Atlatic ship sinkings or war operations in Europe.

Army purchases of smoking and chewing tobacco and cigars were not changed.

There'll be some 2,000,000 more books of matches available through tobacco and drug stores this quarter.

Cigarette-Buying Is Cut One-third by the Army

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17 — Army purchases of cigarettes have been cut about one-third for May, June and July, a War Department spokesman said today. The reduction was estimated at 200,000,000 packages.

The cut was made possible, he said, because of lower requirements resulting from the end of the war in Europe and the redeployment of troops. One factor, he said, was that there was no longer any problem of losses from Atlantic ship sinkings or war operations in Europe.

The reduction also will prevent the accumulation of large stocks that would be subject to deterioration, he added.

Army purchases of smoking, chewing tobacco and cigars were not changed.

Rise In Chicken Supply Seen

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Prospects for some improvement in dressed poultry supplies by late summer and early fall were offered today by an Agriculture Department report of a record baby chick production in April.

The number totaled 346,621,000, or nine per cent more than in April last year. Some will be retained as layers. The sharpest increase was in mid-Atlantic states, an important source of supply for eastern cities.

Total commercial production of chicks for the first four months of this year was 778,745,000, or two per cent less than in the corresponding 1944 period.

Heavy Egg Demand

A shortage of hatching eggs was said to be limiting production this month. The shortage reflects an extremely heavy demand for eggs as a meat substitute and a strong demand for eggs for storage for sale next fall and winter.

The department said many hatcheries producing commercial broilers have their entire output of chicks sold through October and November this year.

The demand for young turkeys was said to be at a record level. April production was 20 per cent above that of the same month last year.

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WPB To Lift Farm Machinery Curb

Washington, May 17 (AP)—The War Production Board soon will remove its controls on the production of farm machinery, it was reported today.

The lifting of production controls, however, is not expected to have any substantial immediate effect on increasing the output.

Until July 1, any increased production will have to come from excess and idle materials, but after that date farm machinery manufacturers, along with other civilian producers, are expected to receive additional materials.

Simultaneously, it was learned today, the WPB has prepared an order eliminating the necessity for a priority certificate to purchase wheel-type tractors for industrial use with construction machinery attached.

Flashlights Affected

The WPB's reconversion bookkeeping also reached flashlights and fire extinguishers today.

Restrictions on production and distribution of flashlights and other portable electric lights operated by dry-cell batteries were removed, but all provisions pertaining to dry-cell batteries have been retained.

Another revocation removed production and distribution controls from fire protective signal-and-alarm equipment. Any increased production, however, will depend upon the availability of materials.

COAL OPERATORS, MINERS AGREE ON WAGE INCREASE

WASHINGTON, May 17 — (AP) John L. Lewis and anthracite operators today accepted, as the basis for resuming contract negotiations, a proposal of Interior Secretary Ickes to raise the miner's daily pay $1.37 1-2.

This was mid-way between the operators' original offer of $1.03 and the United Mine Workers' demand of $1.79.

If a contract can be written by the sub-committees of miners and operators which went to work immediately on it, work in Pennsylvania's hard coal mines can be resumed.

The 72,000 miners who dig virtually all of the nation's anthracite have been idle since May 1, when their old contract expired. Ickes took the mines over May 3 after Lewis failed to extend the old agreement at the request of the War Labor board.

Ickes' proposal represented the amount coal experts in his department estimated the industry could stand, and the government could reasonably be expected to approve. Price increases would be sought by the producers to absorb the payroll cost.

Lewis' demands include $1.50 a day for underground travel time, as in the bituminous contract. Under Ickes' "ceiling" this would be shaved to something between $1.12 1-2 and $1.20, coal authorities said.

The balance could be distributed over other "fringe" wage adjustments such as vacations and shift differentials.

Lewis asked for an increase in vacation allowance from $50 to $100. He agreed to a compromise of $75 in the recently negotiated bituminous contract.

Ickes Is Silent On Next Step In Coal Strike

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was silent today as to his next step to end the deadlock over a new anthracite contract between operators and John L. Lewis.

Although meetings with operators, and Ickes and his coal experts and other Government agencies have been held since formal negotiations were discontinued a week ago, the Secretary gave no hint as to his plans.

Ickes, as solid fuels administrator, has been in control of the hard-coal mines since May 3. The 72,000 Pennsylvania anthracite miners have been idle since their contract expired May 1, and Lewis has not yet acceded to the War Labor Board's order to extend the old agreement.

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'DISCIPLINEFIRINGS' RULED ON BY WLB

Policy on Discharges in War Plants Outlined as Outgrowth of Kelsey-Hayes Case

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—A policy for speedy disposition of disputes growing out of disciplinary discharges was adopted by the War Labor Board today. It calls for final decisions by compulsory arbitration if necessary.

The statement of principles was an outgrowth of recent firings at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel plant at Detroit.

Where existing grievance procedure is too slow moving and complicated for rapid adjustment of disputes over such discharges, the board said, special procedure should be set up. If negotiation fails, it added, grievances of that nature should be submitted to an umpire for binding decision. WLB said it ordinarly will order arbitration as a final step in disciplinary discharge cases brought before the board.

Kelsey-Hayes Case Recalled

The Kelsey-Hayes Company dismissed thirteen shop stewards and union committeemen in connection with two incidents at the plant which involved strikes. The last time, seven of the local officials of the CIO-Auto Workers were fired after a foreman was forcibly escorted from the plant, scene of one of the first sitdown strikes of the Thirties.

In stating its views on such discharges, the board did not mention Kelsey-Hayes, although a hearing was held two weeks ago on that dispute.

The board set forth these principles for dealing with disciplinary discharges:

"A disciplinary suspension or discharge alleged to be without just cause should be taken up as a grievance and finally determined under the grievance procedure as speedily as possible. If an existing multi-step grievance procedure has been found to be not adapted to the speedy processing of such grievances, a special shortened procedure should be established for this purpose.

On Unsettled Grievances

"Grievances which cannot be settled by negotiation should be promptly submitted to an arbitrator or umpire for final and binding decision, with power to order reinstatement and back pay in appropriate cases.

"Management has the right, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, to direct a discharged or suspended employe to remain away from work until the grievance has been finally determined. A reasonable opportunity should be provided for the employe, before leaving the premises, to report the details of his grievance to the union official authorized to present it.

"The board does not suggest, and will not direct, changes in procedures heretofore established by agreement or practice, which the parties regard as adequate to meet the problems under consideration. In the absence of such procedures, however, the board and its agencies will, as a rule, follow the principles outlined above.

"The National and the Regional War Labor Boards will make available to the parties lists of persons specially qualiifed to act as arbitrators or umpires in cases of this nature."

Normandie Won't Be Sent to Pacific

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Lafayette, formerly the French luxury liner Normandie, is unlikely to see Pacific war service.

Navy Secretary Forrestal said that the vessel, which burned and capsized in New York Harbor while being converted to a transport, is too large to traverse the Panama Canal and man power and material are lacking to prepare the ship for war service.

Marchildon Released From Prison Camp

Toronto, May 17 (A. P.).—Among 257 Canadian airmen released from German prisoner-of-war camps was Phil Marchildon, the Philadelphia Athletics pitcher from Penetanguishene, Ont.

He won seventeen and lost fourteen for the A's in 1942. Phil enlisted in the R. C. A. F. that fall and subsequently was reported missing, then a prisoner.

GEN. DALTON KILLED

Essex Center, Vt., May 17 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. James L. Dalton, 35 years old, assistant commander of the Twenty-fifth Tropic Lightning Infantry Division, has been killed in action, the War Department notified his widow last night.

One of the youngest general officers in the Army ground forces, his promotion from colonel came only last month, twelve years after he was graduated from West Point.

Holder of the Silver Star medal with Oak Leaf cluster and the Bronze Star medal for personally leading reconnaissance and combat patrols on Guadalcanal and New Georgia, he formerly commanded the 161st Regiment of the Twenty-fifth.

A son of Mrs. Gladys Dalton of Kennebunkport, Me., Gen. Dalton was graduated from Naugatuck, Conn., High School in 1927 and West Point in 1933.

Worst U.S. Sugar Famine Is Held In Prospect

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New York, May 17 (AP)—Grandma's cookie jar will be nearly like Mother Hubbard's cupboard for the rest of the year.

With sugar supplies the lowest since the war started, American eating habits from breakfast cereal through dessert will feel the pinch.

"The people of the United States face the most critical sugar famine in their history," Ody H. Lamborn, president of Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers, declared.

First Step In Curtailment

The recent cut in consumer sugar rations, effected by extending Stamp 36 through August 31, is just the first step in the general curtailment program.

Industrial users are expected to have their allocations reduced sharply for the last half of 1945—and that means less commercial baked goods, less ice cream, soft drinks and candy.

For example, Ralph Ward, chairman of the War Committee of the American Bakers Association, said "further reduction will have the effect of indirect rationing of bakery products."

Forecast On Ice Cream

Ice-cream manufacturers have indicated that even on a 70 per cent allocation of sugar they would be unable to fill their full civilian needs this year.

Government estimates set sugar available for civilians for all of 1945 at a maximum of 5,000,000 tons—a drop of 1,100,000 tons from last year.

Greatest single factor in reduction of sugar supplies is said to be a drought in Cuba which cut the crop there 600,000 to 700,000 tons below estimates.

Hoover Urges More Bread For Europe

New York, May 17 (AP)—Herbert Hoover says surplus Canadian and United States wheat should be shifted to Western Europe within the next 90 days to feed 100,000,000 liberated people for whom it is now "11.59 on the starvation clock."

In a statement on the Blue Network's headline edition broadcast last night, Hoover said the surplus wheat would see the freed countries through "until next August."

"Unlimited bread after five years of restriction would be a powerful proof of liberation," he declared.

Doctors Protest Reassignment To Vet Units

Chicago, May 17 (AP)—Many physicians expecting to return soon from active service overseas are protesting against possible assignment to the Veterans' Administration, claiming it cannot be considered military service, the *Journal* of the American Medical Association said today.

The *Journal* said the committee on postwar medical service, at a meeting here May 12, recommended that Veterans' Administration physicians be obtained by voluntary enrollment of physicians released from the armed forces or from civilian sources.

"Righteousness Of Protests"

The committee, in a statement sent to the War and Navy secretaries and to the House and Senate committees on military affairs, urged that they "recognize the righteousness of the protests made by these medical officers against assignment to the Veterans' Administration," the *Journal* said.

Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk, of the Army, was quoted by the *Journal* as stating that medical officers returned to the United States on rotation or redeployment would be "assigned to duty according to their specialties" to "replace officers with similar qualifications who have not had opportunity for foreign service."

The *Journal* in an editorial said Kirk's statement indicates that returning doctors would be assigned "as long as needed" to "American hospitals and other installations."

Physicians' Viewpoint

"Many physicians who have served with distinction in both the European and Pacific theaters" have written or telegraphed to the A.M.A. indicating "the fear that

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(600)
(ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AT 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME THURSDAY, MAY 17)
(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY ALVIN S.MCCOY, KANSAS CITY STAR WAR CORRESPONDENT, WHO WAS ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, THE U.S.S. FRANKLIN, WHEN IT WAS HIT BY JAPANESE BOMBS MARCH 19 OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN.)

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SOMEWHERE IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES, MARCH 24-(DELAYED)- THE BATTERED CARRIER, THE U.S.S. FRANKLIN, STEAMED INTO AN ANCHORAGE HERE LATE TODAY AFTER A SAD, BRIEF CRUISE, ITS COLORS FLYING AND ITS FIGHTING SPIRIT UNDIMMED BY THE TRAGEDY OFF JAPAN.

IN HIS FIRST PLAN OF THE DAY TWO DAYS AFTER THE BOMBING, CAPT. L.E.GEHRES HAD SOUNDED THE NOTE, HEADING IT: "A SHIP THAT WON'T BE SUNK CAN'T BE SUNK."

THE CARRIER ARRIVED UNDER ITS OWN POWER, HAVING KEPT PACE IN THE CONVOY AT 21 KNOTS. ENGINES AND HULL APPEARED ALMOST INTACT. PAINT HAD BLISTERED OFF BULKHEADS AND THE HANGAR DECK WAS A FIRE-BLACKENED SHELL.

REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE CREW WORKED PRODIGIOUSLY DURING THE RETURN TRIP, BURYING THE DEAD, CLEANING UP THE SHIP AND MAKING SOME EMERGENCY REPAIRS. CHARRED BODIES WERE FOUND DAYS AFTER THE CATASTROPHE. SOME LIVING WERE FOUND AND RESCUED TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER THE BOMBING.

SEVEN MEN, WHO HAD SOUGHT SAFETY IN THE BILGES UNDER THE EVAPORATORS, ALMOST AT THE KEEL OF THE SHIP, FOUND THEIR WAY OUT UNHARMED THE NEXT DAY. W.E.KNISS, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, WAS REMOVED FROM A PILE OF WRECKAGE THE FOLLOWING DAY. FOUR TOES HAD BEEN SEVERED, AND HE HAD PLACED A TOURNIQUET ON HIS ANKLE. AS THE BEAMS WERE BEING TAKEN OFF HIM, HE GREETED THE DOCTOR:

"SAY, DOC, WILL YOU PLEASE TAKE THIS TOURNIQUET OFF MY LEG?"

MORE THAN TWO AND A HALF HOURS WERE SPENT IN THE PACIFIC BY LIEUT. C.E.MIKRONIS, BATON ROUGE,LA., AN AIR OFFICER HANDLING LANDINGS SIGNALS WHO RE-JOINED THE CARRIER LATER.

STANDING ON THE FLIGHT DECK, HE WAS KNOCKED OVER BY THE FIRST EXPLOSION. TWO MORE FOLLOWED. LIEUTENANT MIKRONIS, HOLDING TWO LIFE JACKETS IN HIS HAND, GAVE ONE TO A PILOT.

"THEN ONE BIG EXPLOSION CAME RIGHT UNDER ME," HE SAID. "IT BROKE THE ANKLES OF TWO PILOTS STANDING BY ME. I DECIDED TO JUMP, SO OVER I WENT. THE CARRIER WENT ON UNTIL WE MUST HAVE BEEN TEN MILES BEHIND IT. QUITE A FEW OF US WERE HOLDING ONTO A FLOATER NET, INCLUDING THE TWO PILOTS WITH BROKEN ANKLES.

"THE U.S.S. MARSHALL, A DESTROYERR, FINALLY CAME ALONG WITH A CARGO NET OVER THE SIDE. IT PICKED UP ABOUT FIFTEEN OR TWENTY OF US AFTER WE'D BEEN IN THE WATER TWO AND A HALF HOURS. BELIEVE ME, IT WAS PLENTY COLD."

A2KX

THE HARROWING ESCAPE OF ABOUT 100 MEN FROM A BELOW-DECKS COMPARTMENT WAS RELATED BY R.A.WOOD,JR., SIGNALMAN FIRST CLASS, 136 SAN PABLO, FRESNO,CALIF.

"WE SHUT THE DOORS FOR WATER TIGHT INTEGRITY," HE SAID, "AND THEN I SAW TWO MEN THROUGH A GLASS PORT ALMOST SUFFOCATING. WE LET THEM IN AND SOME SMOKE CAME IN WI

THEN I SAW TWO MEN THROUGH A GLASS PORT ALMOST SUFFOCATING. WE LET THEM IN AND SOME SMOKE CAME IN WITH THEM. TWO MEN WEARING BREATHERS CAME IN JUST BEFORE THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION FORWARD. THEY WENT OUT THREE TIMES, RETURNING FINALLY WITH A BUCKET OF DIRTY WATER SO WE COULD DAMPEN OUR HANDKERCHIEFS.

"THEY THOUGHT THEY HAD FOUND A WAY OUT, IF WE COULD STAND IT WITHOUT BREATHERS. WE CRAWLED FORWARD ABOUT FOUR COMPARTMENTS. THE SMOKE WAS TERRIBLE. ONE BOY IN FRONT OF ME FELL DOWN, BUT WE KEPT OUR HEADS AND GOT HIM GOING. I REALIZED WE WERE IN A MIGHTY TOUGH SPOT. ALL LIGHTS WERE OUT AND THE HEAT UNDER THE FORWARD MESS COMPARTMENT WAS ALMOST UNBEARABLE.

"I TOLD THE MEN FOR GOD'S SAKE NOT TO TAKE A DEEP BREATH. WE'D RETCH EVERY TIME WE DID. BY THE GRACE OF GOD WE FINALLY GOT OUT THE OFFICERS' HATCH ON THE HANGAR DECK."

A.J.RUSSO, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, BROOKLYN,N.Y., WAS IN THE CHIEFS' QUARTERS WITH ABOUT THIRTY ENLISTED MEN. THE NEARBY SICK BAY HAD BEEN HIT, HE SAID, AND WAS BURNING. HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY SICK WERE REMOVED.

"WE SENT UP THREE FELLOWS," HE SAID, "TO FIND A WAY OUT. THEY WENT UP TO THE HANGAR DECK, SAW A SCUTTLE OPEN, AND CAME BACK. THEN WE FORMED A LINE. THERE WERE ABOUT SIX DEAD IN THE COMPARTMENT. WE PRAYED OVER THEIR BODIES, THEN STARTED UP. THE 40-MILLIMETER AND 20-MILLIMETER SHELLS WERE GOING OFF, BURSTING AROUND US, SO ABOUT TWENTY JUMPED OVER THE SIDE."

(END ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AT 9 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, MAY 17)

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FJ318PCW

PMS BUDGET
CARRIER FRANKLIN

(THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT WAS WRITTEN BY ALVIN S.MCCOY, ACE REPORTER OF THE KANSAS CITY STAR AND THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER U.S.S. FRANKLIN, WHEN IT WAS STRUCK BY A LONE JAPANESE BOMBER MAY 19 ONLY 66 MILES OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN. THE SHIP WAS SAVED, BUT MORE THAN 1,000 MEN WERE KILLED AND INJURED(

BY ALVIN S.MCCOY
KANSAS CITY STAR WAR CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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ABOARD THE U.S.S. SANTA FE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, MARCH 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A FULL DAY AFTER THE CARRIER FRANKLIN WAS BOMBED, ?9$83' 139-53$?6 7' 8, 5£3 '3-, DROPPED FROM THE CARRIER AHEAD IN A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS STREAM AS BURIAL SERVICES WENT ON INTERMINABLY.

(MCCOY AND 825 OTHER SURVIVORS WERE REMOVED BY THE CRUISER SANTA FE A FEW HOURS AFTER THE DISASTER. MEANWHILE THE FRANKLIN'S REMAINING CREW FOUGHT THE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION TO SAVE THE STRICKEN SHIP WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN IN TOW AND HEADED AWAY FROM JAPAN)

AT SIX O'CLOCK TONIGHT CAPTAIN FITZ OF THE SANTA FE ANNOUNCED OVER THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM.

"TODAY," HE SAID, "THE FRANKLIN CAST OFF ITS TOW. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A REPORT THAT SHE IS ABLE TO MAKE 21 KNOTS. WE HAVE COME 207 MILES FROM WHERE THE FRANKLIN WAS HIT, BUT WE ARE STILL ONLY 225 MILES FROM PLACES WHERE THE JAP AIRFIELDS ARE LOCATED."

EACH MINUTE THE FRANKLIN'S CHANCES FOR SURVIVAL SEEMED BRIGHTER, CHANCES THAT APPEARED INCREDIBLY SLIM WHEN SHE LAY WOUNDED OFF NIPPON'S SHORES.

THE FRANKLIN WAS BLASTED BY MORE THAN 30 TONS OF ITS OWN BOMBS AND ROCKETS AFTER THE JAPANESE BOMBER STRUCK IT, AND IT ERUPTED FOUR HOURS YESTERDAY OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN TO CAUSE ONE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE NAVAL CATASTROPHES OF THE WAR.

BLOTTED OUT BY SMOKE TOWERING A MILE HIGH WHEN SHE WAS HIT, WRACKED BY INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIONS OF HER OWN AMMUNITION FOR FOUR HOURS, DEAD IN THE SEA SIXTY ODD MILES FROM SOUTHERN JAPAN, AND LISTING ALMOST 20 DEGREES TO STARBOARD, THE FRANKLIN APPEARED A CERTAIN CANDIDATE FOR DAVY JONES LOCKER.

SURVIVING MORE CRUEL PUNISHMENT THAN ANY SHIP EVER HAS TAKEN BEFORE AND STILL REMAINED AFLOAT, THE FRANKLIN ASTONISHED EVERYONE IN THE TASK FORCE GROUP. FIRST PLACED IN TOW AND TUGGED PAINFULLY SOUTHWARD AT THREE KNOTS, THE WOUNDED FLATTOP PICKED UP SPEED WHILE STILL SMOKING, GOT HER ENGINES STARTED, AND A DAY LATER WAS CHURNING TOWARD A FRIENDLY PORT AT 21 KNOTS UNDER HER OWN POWER, THE TOW CAST OFF.

ENGINES AND HULL WERE ALMOST INTACT.

CAPT.L.E.GEHRES, WHO WOULD NOT GIVE UP HIS SHIP, AND HIS SMALL REMAINING CREW BROUGHT THE FIRES UNDER CONTROL. DESTROYERS AND CRUISERS SCOURED THE SEA FOR TEN MILES, PICKING UP THE MEN WHO HAD BEEN BLOWN, DRIVEN OR WHO LEAPED OVERBOARD. IT WAS IN THE AMERICAN TRADITION OF MAKING EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO SAVE HUMAN LIVES, NO MATTER WHAT THE RISK. SUPERB SEAMENSHIP WAS ONE OF THE MAJOR FACTORS IN MAKING THE DUAL RESCUE OF SHIP AND MEN POSSIBLE.

"MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE SUSTAINED IN THE FIRST FEW MINUTES AFTER THE BOMB STRUCK, AS GASOLINE AND EXPLOSIVES ON THE FLIGHT AND HANGAR DECKS WENT UP IN BLINDING SHEETS OF FLAME THAT SEARED MANY MEN TO A CRISP IN A FLASH. THE LONE JAP BOMBER DROPPED DOWN OUT OF THE OVERCAST TO PLACE A BOMB ON THE BUSY FLATTOP JUST BEFORE 7:10 A.M., AS PLANES WERE TAKING OFF ON A MISSION.)

(FOR NEARLY FIVE HOURS THE FRANKLIN LAY DEAD AS THE CREW STRUGGLED TO GET THE FLAMES UNDER CONTROL, AND SAVE THE SHIP. MEANWHILE OTHER SHIPS REMOVED ALL BUT A SKELETON CREW. THE SANTA FE TOOK ABOARD 826 PERSONS, INCLUDING 90 WOUNDED. A DESTROYER, THE HUNT, REMOVED OR PICKED UP 417, THE MARSHALL SAVED 212, AND SEVERAL OTHER SHIPS SAVED LESSER NUMBERS. THE FRANKLIN'S PILOTS WHO WERE IN THE AIR LANDED SAFELY ON OTHER SHIPS).

SHORTLY AFTER NOON THE TOW OF THE FRANKLIN BEGAN. JUST THEN A JAPANESE PLANE, THE FIRST TO SLIP THROUGH THE PROTECTIVE COVER OF PATROL PLANES HELPING THE STRICKEN FRANKLIN, DIVED TOWARD THE CARRIER AND RELEASED ITS BOMB. THE BOMB MISSED, SENDING UP A GREAT GEYSER OFF THE CARRIER'S STERN.

SHIPS IN THE CONVOY SENT UP A HAIL OF FIRE. SURVIVORS ON THE SANTA FE, THEIR NERVES SHAKEN, DASHED BELOW, STILL WEARING THEIR LIFE JACKETS AND STEEL HELMETS. A SECOND JAP PLANE APPEARED TWO HOURS LATER, BUT DID NOT ATTEMPT A BOMB RUN. BOTH WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN BY PATROL PLANES.

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A34KX

(THE JAP PLANE THAT BOMBED THE FRANKLIN WAS SHOT DOWN A FEW MOMENTS LATER BY THE FRANKLIN'S OWN AIR GROUP COMMANDER, COMMANDER E.B. PARKER, WHO WAS IN THE AIR 18 MINUTES BEFORE THE BOMBING AND WAS CIRCLING WAITING FOR HIS COMMAND TO COME UP. HIS KILL WAS CONFIRMED AS THE JAP PLANE PLUMMETED STRAIGHT DOWN INTO THE SEA FROM 2500 FEET).

THE CREW OF THE FRANKLIN LABORED PRODIGIOUSLY TO CONTROL THE FIRES AND CLEAN UP THE SHIP. THE CARRIER CRAWLED AWAY UNDER TOW AT THREE KNOTS WHILE CARRIERS AND DESTROYERS SWEPT ROUND IN A CIRCLE. THE FRANKLIN'S ENGINES WERE STARTED AND SPEED WAS STEPPED UP TO FOUR KNOTS, FIVE KNOTS AND THEN SIX KNOTS. EACH TURN OF THE SCREWS SEEMED THAT MUCH CLOSER TO SAFETY.

THE RESCUE OF THE CRIPPLED SHIP AND THE SAVING OF A MAJORITY OF THE CREW'S LIVES PROVIDED ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING EPICS IN AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY. THE SHIP THAT WOULDN'T BE SUNK COULDN'T BE SUNK.

THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE MIGHTY CARRIER HAD BEGUN IMMEDIATELY, ALTHOUGH COMMANDING OFFICER ON OTHER SHIPS BELIEVED IT IMPOSSIBLE. DAMAGE AND FIRE CONTROL PARTIES LABORED INDOMINATELY AMIDSHIPS PLAYING FIRE HOSES ON THE FLAMES WHILE SHRAPNEL BURST AROUND THEM. CAPT.L.E.GEHRES, STANDING ON THE BRIDGE AT THE TIME, WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY THE BLAST AND ALMOST SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE, BUT WAS UNINJURED.

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"I WON'T ABANDON THIS SHIP," HE TOLD HIS COMMANDING OFFICERS. EACH SUCCEEDING EXPLOSION APPEARED TO MAKE LOSS OF THE SHIP INEVITABLE. THE CAPTAIN, ALONE, COULD MAKE THE DECISION AND HIS FAITH HELD FAST.

CAPT.HAROLD C.FITZ, COMMANDING THE SANTA FE, A LIGHT CRUISER, 2-' 94$343$ 59 -''7.3 :9..-,$ 9! 5£3 43':73 9034-589,' 285£8, -, £974 -1534 5£3 ?9.?8,&. FOUR DESTROYERS WERE DETAILED TO ASSIST.

A35KX

THE SANTA FE TOOK SOME LINES AND CAME ALONGSIDE ONCE, ITS FIRE HOSES PLAYING ON THE FLAMING CARRIER DECK, THEN CAST OFF WHEN THERE WAS DOUBT WHETHER THE CARRIER'S MAGAZINES HAD BEEN FLOODED. THE CARRIER ROCKED WITH A MIGHTY EXPLOSION AT THE STERN ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK, THREE HOURS AFTER THE BOMBING. CIRCLING QUICKLY, THE CRUISER CHARGED IN ACROSS THE BOW, TURNED STARBOARD, AND STOPPED, ALMOST RUBBING THE CARRIER'S DECKS. THE WHOLESALE EVACUATION BEGAN, AS THE SHIPS POUNDED TOGETHER IN THE SWELLS.

A BROKEN 3- OR 4-INCH GASOLINE LINE IN THE AFTER PART OF THE HANGAR DECK SPILLED FLAMING 100-OCTANE FUEL FOR SEVERAL HOURS, TURNING THAT PART INTO A CAULDRON OF FIRE. BURNING GASOLINE SPILLED OVER THE SIDE OF THE CARRIER AND BLAZED ON THE SEA BELOW. FIRE HOSES FROM THE CRUISER WOULD NOT REACH THIS AREA.

"I WAS WATCHING AND SAW THREE MEN GO INTO THAT FIRE AND SMOKE AND SHUT THAT LINE OFF," L.E.BLAIR, CHIEF CARPENTER ON THE CRUISER, WILLIAMSBURG,KAS., RELATED. "IT WAS ABOUT THREE HOURS AFTER THE SHIP WAS HIT. IT WASN'T UNTIL THEN THAT THEY WERE ABLE TO BEGIN TO BRING THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL. I DON'T KNOW WHO THEY WERE, BUT IF THOSE BOYS ARE ALIVED, THEY SURE DESERVE A MEDAL."

BLAIR SAID THAT 40-MILLIMETER SHELLS WERE GOING OFF "LIKE FIRECRACKERS" AND FINALLY, 5-INCH SHELLS ON ONE OF THE AFTER GUN MOUNTS BEGAN EXPLODING, CUTTING TWO OF THE CRUISER'S FIVE FIRE HOSES. FLAMES BLAZED AROUND THE MOUNTS, EVEN COMING OUT GUN MUZZLES. A FINAL EXPLOSION AT THE STERN OF THE CARRIER ROCKED IT AGAIN ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK.

BY THIS TIME THE FRANKLIN WAS LISTING SO STEEPLY TO STARBOARD TOWARD THE CRUISER THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO KEEP ONE'S FOOTING ON THE DECKS. ONCE THE WOUNDED WERE ACROSS, MEN BEGAN SCRAMBLING TO GET ABOARD THE CRUISER.

ABOUT 12:30 P.M. THE CRUISER CAST OFF, ENDING A TICKLISH TIME WHEN BOTH WERE VULNERABLE TO JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS. THE STILL-SMOKING FRANKLIN TOOK A LINE FROM ANOTHER CRUISER AND WAS PLACED IN TOW, LIMPING ALONG SOUTH.

THE IMPOSSIBLE WAS HAPPENING. THE UNSINKABLE FRANKLIN WAS HEADING TOWARD SAFETY ALMOST FROM THE SHORES OF JAPAN.

FJ425ACW

(350)

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(ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AT 9 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, MAY 17.)

(EDITORS--THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY ALVIN S. MCCOY, OF THE KANSAS CITY STAR, ONLY WAR CORRESPONDENT ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, U.S.S.FRANKLIN, WHEN IT WAS HIT BY JAP BOMBS MARCH 19 OFF THE JAPANESE COAST.

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BY ALVIN S.MCCOY,

WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE KANSAS CITY STAR, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(ADVANCE) ABOARD THE U.S.S. SANTA FE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, MARCH 19-(DELAYED)-AT LEAST 150 ENLISTED MEN, WHO WERE TRAPPED IN THE SMOKE-FILLED MESS HALL ON THE U.S.S. FRANKLIN AFTER THE HUGE ESSEX CLASS CARRIER HAD TAKEN A DIRECT JAPANESE

BOMB HIT, TESTIFIED TODAY THAT THEIR PRAYERS WERE ANSWERED BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE AND A LIEUTENANT, (J. G.).

SAFELY ABOARD THIS CRUISER, THE SURVIVORS WERE TELLING THEIR MATES OF THE FRANTIC HOUR AND A HALF THEY SPENT BELOW DECKS ON THE FRANKLIN, WAITING FOR SOMEONE TO SHOW THEM A WAY OUT. FLAMES ON THE DECK ABOVE HAD RESULTED IN THE COMPARTMENT BEING FLOODED WITH WATER.

"I WAS BLOWN OUT OF MY CHAIR," R.V.WHITLEY, RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, SAVAGE,MINN., RELATED. "SMOKE WAS SO THICK WE ALL PUT HANDKERCHIEFS OR TOWLES OVER OUR NOSES, AFTER SOAKING THEM IN COFFEE. THERE WERE SO MANY OF US IN THERE WE COULDN'T ALL SIT DOWN, BUT WE GOT AS LOW AS WE COULD."

"A DOCTOR WAS WITH US," ADDED B.J.MOORE, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, CLAREMORE,OKLA., "AND HE REALLY TOOK CARE OF US. HE WAS LIEUT.CMDR. J.L.FUELLING OF INDIANAPOLIS. HE KEPT TELLING US TO KEEP LOW, SAVE OUR STRENGTH, AND NOT TO TALK. FINALLY, HE SAID, 'IF ANYONE KNOWS ANY PRAYERS, HE'D BETTER SAY THEM NOW.'"

THE MEN BOWED THEIR HEADS AND PRAYED, SILENTLY.

IN A FEW MINUTES THE DOOR OPENED AND IN CAME LIEUT. (J. G.) DONALD GARY, OAKLAND,CALIF., FUEL AND WATER OFFICER. HE TOLD THEM HE BELIEVED HE COULD FIND A WAY OUT. HE WOULD TRY IT FIRST AND THEN RETURN AND LEAD THEM.

"THOSE TWO MEN SAVED OUR LIVES," CPL.H.P.WILSON, OAKLAND, CALIF., ASSERTED. "IF ANYONE DESERVES A MEDAL, THEY DO."

BY THIS TIME THE SHIP WAS LISTING SHARPLY TO STARBOARD, AND THE CREWMEN IN THE MESS HALL BELIEVED IT WAS SINKING.

"ONLY TWO MEN SCREAMED IN PANIC," L.S.BOLDUC, SEAMAN SECOND CLASS, SEATTLE,WASH., SAID. "EVERYONE ELSE KEPT THEIR HEADS. ONE MAN WAS DEAD, OVERCOME BY SMOKE."

"WE HEARD MEN TAPPING SIGNALS FROM OTHER BULKHEADS," MOORE SAID.

ABOUT WENTY MINUTES LATER LIEUTENANT GARY RETURNED, TOOK TEN MEN WITH HIM CRAWLING ON THEIR HANDS AND KNEES THROUGH WATER. THEY WENT DOWN A LADDER TO THE ENGINE ROOM A DECK BELOW, AND THEN CLIMBED UP THROUGH AN ESCAPE VENT, COMING OUT BY GUN MOUNTS NEAR THE ISLAND STRUCTURE.

THE REMAINING MEN SAID PRAYERS AGAIN. LIEUTENANT GARY RETURNED AND ESCORTED TEN MORE OUT THE DEVIOUS PASSAGEWAY. THERE WERE MORE PRAYERS, THE LIEUTENANT RETURNED, AND THE ENTIRE REMAINING GROUP DEPARTED, EACH MAN CRAWLING AND HOLDING THE BELT OF THE MAN AHEAD.

"IT SEEMED LIKE EVERY TIME WE PRAYED, SOMEBODY CAME IN THAT DOOR," MOORE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION AT 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, MAY 17)

FJ302PCW

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MAY 18)

(ADVANCE) (AP) ABOARD THE USS FRANKLIN (DELAYED), MAY 17-

(AP)-THREE NEW YORK SAILORS WERE AMONG THE MEN WHO HELPED SAVE THIS ESSEX-CLASS CARRIER WHEN IT CAUGHT FIRE AFTER A JAPANESE ATTACK MARCH 19.

THEY WERE: SEAMAN 1ST CLASS HENRY J.MOZDZIAK AND MACHINIST'S MATE 3RD CLASS CALVIN F.CORRIGALL, BOTH OF BUFFALO, AND FIREMAN 1ST CLASS GERALD SMITH, OSWEGO.

MOZDZIAK, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.JULIA MOZDZIAK, RESIDES AT 54 SOBIESKI ST., BUFFALO, WAS ONE OF HUNDREDS OF MEN TRAPPED IN COMPARTMENTS BELOW DECKS WHEN THE JAP BOMB TOUCHED OFF AMMUNITION STORES ON THE CARRIER.

"WE SAT THERE PRAYING," MOZDZIAK RECALLED. "TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE SHIP AND MY EARS RANG. IT WAS LIVING HELL."

AN OFFICER LED SOME OF THE MEN TO SAFETY THROUGH AN AIR VENT, AND MOZDZIAK WAS ASSIGNED TO AN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN. HE DID NOT LEAVE HIS STATION EXCEPT AT SHORT INTERVALS FOR MEALS FOR THREE DAYS.

CORRIGALL FOUGHT HIS WAY TO HIS ENGINE ROOM POST AFTER THE BOMB STRUCK. THE MEN WORE GAS MASKS AS PROTECTION AGAINST POISONOUS FUMES AS THEY WORKED ON THE SHIP'S ENGINES.

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"AFTER A WHILE WE GOT USED TO ALL THOSE BOMBS GOING OFF ON THE HANGAR OR FLIGHT DECK," HE SAID, "AND TRIED TO GET OUR ENGINES WORKING AGAIN."

CORRIGALL IS A SON OF MR. AND MRS.JAMES CORRIGALL, 15 POOLEY PL., BUFFALO. HIS WIFE RESIDES WITH HIS PARENTS.

A CRUISER, ATTEMPTING TO COME ALONGSIDE THE FRANKLIN TO REMOVE SOME OF THE INJURED, SEVERED A HOSE LINE WHICH WAS BEING USED TO PUMP WATER ON THE BURNING FLIGHT DECK.

SMITH, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 41 PARK ST., OSWEGO, VOLUNTEERED TO REMOVE THE FOULED HOSE. HELD BY THE FEET OVER THE SIDE OF THE SHIP, HE UNFASTENED THE DAMAGED HOSE WHILE THE CRUISER BANGED AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE CARRIER.

"SOMEONE HAD TO DO IT," HE SAID. "AND I JUST HAPPENED TO BE THE FIRST TO SPEAK UP."

30.34-25871

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, EWT, MAY 18)

BS1235AEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND'S LOWER HOUSE OF CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY YESTERDAY APPROVED PROPOSALS TO EASE RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGES OF CERTAIN IN-LAW RELATIVES.

THE UPPER HOUSE WAS INFORMED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY OF THE PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR A MAN TO WED HIS SISTER-IN-LAW OR A NIECE-IN-LAW, AND FOR A WOMAN TO MARRY A NEPHEW-IN-LAW.

THE PROPOSALS, ENTAILING A REVISION OF THE TABLE OF KINDRED AND AFFINITY IN THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, WERE OPPOSED BY CANON C.E.M. FRY OF OXFORD, WHO SAID HE THOUGHT IT "VERY WRONG TO WITHDRAW THE PROHIBITION ABOUT A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER."

"A GREAT MANY OF US," HE SAID, "KNOW OF CASES WHERE THE WIFE GROWS OLD RATHER FASTER THAN HER HUSBAND. SHE BECOMES RATHER FADED.

"HER HUSBAND IS NOT A BAD SORT OF MAN, BUT HE IS AMOROUS. HIS WIFE HAS A YOUNGER ATTRACTIVE SISTER. HE LIKES TO GO FOR LONG WALKS WITH HER AND HIS WIFE BECOMES UNEASY ABOUT THE FRIENDSHIP. IS IT WORTHWHILE TO BRING DISCORD INTO THE FAMILY?"

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JP728AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THAT WILLY MESSERSCHMITT, GERMAN PLANE DESIGNER, HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE MAIDA VALE BLOCK OF FLATS WHERE HE HAD BEEN HELD INCUSTODY WITH A NUMBER OF OTHER GERMANS AND HAD BEEN TAKEN TO NEW QUARTERS OUTSIDE LONDON.

THE PAPER SAID THE REMOVAL HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH RECENT PUBLICITY ABOUT MESSERSCHMITT'S LIVING CONDITIONS, WHICH THE DAILY MIRROR HAD CHARACTERIZED AS LUXURIOUS.

SN1139PEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-WAVING A SILK TOP HAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ACTED AS CHEER LEADER FROM THE MAJESTIC ROYAL GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY WHEN THE KING HAD FINISHED HIS ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT.

SOON AS THE MONARCH HAD FINISHED THE PRIME MINISTER JUMPED TO HIS FEET AND SHOUTED "THREE CHEERS FOR THEIR MAJESTIES."

AN AUDIENCE OF NEARLY 1,000 PEERS AND MEMBERS OF COMMONS, DECOROUSLY SILENT DURING THE CEREMONIES, RESPONDED AT THE TOP OF THEIR LUNGS.

RW304PEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAS CEASED IN YUGOSLAVIA, WHERE THE LAST BATTLES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE WERE FOUGHT BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND MARSHAL TITO'S FORCES, A YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, BROADCAST BY TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, SAID: "THE DESTRUCTION AND CAPTURE OF SMALL ENEMY GROUPS CONTINUES."

JP648AEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON ~~SAID~~ TODAY THAT LONDON SUFFERED 80,387 CIVILIAN CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR. OF THESE 29,890 WERE KILLED AND 50,497 WERE INJURED SERIOUSLY ENOUGH TO REQUIRE HOSPITAL DETENTION.

DN1212PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH REPORTED TODAY THAT A JAPANESE PEACE OFFER TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT SAN FRANCISCO THROUGH A SOVIET DIPLOMATIC CHANNEL.

WD1010PEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT NEARLY A HALF MILLION WOUNDED AMERICANS WERE EVACUATED FROM CONTINENTAL BATTLEFIELDS TO ENGLAND FROM D-DAY UNTIL VICTORY.

MORE THAN HALF FLEW IN ARMY HOSPITAL PLANES WHICH STARTED SHUTTLE SERVICE THREE DAYS AFTER THE NORMANDY LANDINGS. THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OPERATED 99 LARGE HOSPITALS AND FIVE LARGE CONVALESCENT CENTERS IN ENGLAND, STAFFED BY 59,000 PERSONS.

DN1210PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 17-(AP)-A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT A CLASH BETWEEN BRITISH AND JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS HAD TAKEN PLACE IN MALACCA STRAIT, THE NARROW STRETCH OF WATER SEPARATING SUMATRA FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA.

NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

MAY 19 1945

M159AEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-ALLIED SEA AND AIR ATTACKS REDUCED THE GERMAN NAVY TO A FEEBLE STATE BEFORE GERMANY'S CAPITULATION, AN ADMIRALTY REPORT DISCLOSES. IT REVEALED THIS DISPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL REMAINING GERMAN FLEET UNITS NOW IN ALLIED HANDS IN VARIOUS PORTS:

KIEL--THE EIGHT-INCH CRUISER ADMIRAL HIPPER AND THE SIX-INCH CRUISER EMDEN, BOTH STRANDED; ELEVEN DESTROYERS.

COPENHAGEN--THE EIGHT-INCH CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN AND THE SIX-INCH CRUISER NUERNBERG, BOTH EFFECTIVE; THREE DESTROYERS, TWO TORPEDO BOATS

WILHELMSHAVEN--THE SIX-INCH CRUISER KOELN, LYING ON THE BOTTOM; ONE TORPEDO BOAT.

AABENRA--THE SIX-INCH CRUISER LEIPZIG, DAMAGED.

SWINEMUENDE--THE 12,000-TON POCKET BATTLESHIP LUETZOW, LYING ON THE BOTTOM; THE OLD 13,000-TON BATTLESHIP SCHLESIEN, SUNK.

STETTIN--THE 25,000-TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER GRAF ZEPPELIN, INCOMPLETE, DAMAGED.

GDYNIA--THE 26,000-TON BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU, SUNK AS A BLOCKSHIP; THE OLD 13,000-TON BATTLESHIP SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, SCUTTLED OR USED AS A BLOCKSHIP.

KOENIGSBERG--EIGHT-INCH CRUISER SEYDLITZ, BLOWN UP.

TEN MORE DESTROYERS AND NINE TORPEDO BOATS AND APPROXIMATELY 1,200 SMALL CRAFT ARE IN VARIOUS PORTS.

DC161AEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL CLOSE TO THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION SAID TODAY THE COMMISSION HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED--EXCEPT THROUGH NEWSPAPERS--OF THE IDENTITIES OF PROMINENT NAZIS NOW IN ALLIED HANDS.

HE SAID THAT WAS ONE REASON THE COMMISSION HAS NOT OFFICIALLY MADE PUBLIC THE NAMES OF ANY OF THOSE ON ITS LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, "AN OBVIOUS CASE."

THE COMMISSION HAD PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED A POLICY OF KEEPING THE LIST SECRET ON THE THEORY THAT PUBLICATION WOULD MAKE APPREHENSION MORE DIFFICULT. THIS SOURCE SAID THAT SOME OF THOSE IN ALLIED HANDS WERE "APPARENTLY OBLIVIOUS" TO THE FACT THAT THEY WERE ON THE LIST, JUDGING FROM THEIR QUOTED STATEMENTS IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

MEANWHILE, THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID THE TRIAL OF CHIEF CRIMINALS LIKE GOERING AND NAZI GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER WOULD RAISE NUMEROUS PROBLEMS, AND IT ASKED: "WHY TRY THEM AT ALL?"

THE NEWSPAPER SUGGESTED THAT THEY BE DEALT WITH BY A POLITICAL DECISION OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND CITED AS AN EXAMPLE THE CASE OF NAPOLEON, WHO WAS PUNISHED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

JP722AEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE SHETLAND, BRITAIN'S NEW 65-TON FLYING BOAT IS NEARLY READY FOR TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE AND IS ABLE TO WHISK 70 PASSENGERS AT A TIME ACROSS THE SEA WITH SUCH TRIMMINGS AS A COCKTAIL BAR AND PROMENADE.

THE DOUBLE-DECK SHETLAND WAS DESIGNED FOR WORLD WIDE PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE WAR WORK AND IS SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE MARS, AERIAL BEHEMOTH PRODUCED BY MARTIN AT BALTIMORE. ITS DESIGNER SAYS THE SHETLAND IS FASTER.

ONE OF THE SHETLANDS IS COMPLETED AND ANOTHER IS BEING REDESIGNED INTO A PASSENGER PLANE AS THE INITIAL BRITISH BID IN PEACETIME AVIATION.

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION ALREADY HAS PLACED IN SERVICE THREE AMERICAN-MADE BOEING 314A FLYING BOATS, PURCHASED EARLY IN THE WAR BY THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY FROM PAN AMERICAN.

THE FACE." ADD LDN - KING HAAKON

THE KING, ABOUT TO RETURN TO NORWAY AFTER FIVE YEARS IN EXILE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS THEN CONFRONTED WITH A GREAT DECISION--WHETHER TO LEAVE NORWAY OR NOT. IT ADHERED TO THE CONSTITUTION AND, ACCEPTING THE INVITATION OF BRITAIN, CARRIED ON THE FIGHT FROM EXILE.

IN A BROADCAST TO HIS HOMELAND, THE KING PAID TRIBUTE TO HIS PEOPLE FOR THEIR DISCIPLINE AND SELF-CONTROL DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND PRAISED THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE, THE NORWEGIAN NAVY AND ARMED FORCES.

RW650PEW

EARLIER IN THE DAY KING GEORGE VI APPEARED BEFORE A FULL JOINT SESSION OF COMMONS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND PAID TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE FOR THEIR FORTITUDE AND COURAGE DURING THE WAR. ADD LDN EDEN (KING) xxx 2 leads

"THE GRAND ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH HAS BROUGHT US VICTORY CAN AND MUST CONTINUE TO ENSURE THAT THE PEACE OF THE WORLD IS NOT AGAIN OUTRAGED AND DESTROYED," HE SAID.

"THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE BEEN LINKED IN WAR DO NOT END IN VICTORY. MANKIND LOOKS FORWARD TO A TIME WHEN ALL NATIONS UNDER GOD'S GOOD PROVIDENCE WILL BE ABLE TO WORK TOGETHER IN MUTUAL CONFIDENCE FOR THESE EXALTED AIMS."

HE SAID THE BRITISH STILL FACED HEAVY TASKS IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, BUT EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IT WOULD BE BROUGHT TO A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION "IN TRUE COMRADESHIP WITH THE SUPERB FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER ALLIES."

AS FOR HIMSELF, THE KING SAID HE HAD DONE HIS BEST "TO DISCHARGE MY DUTY AS A CONSTITUTIONAL SOVEREIGN OF A FREE PEOPLE."

THE QUEEN WAS IN THE CHAMBER WITH THE TWO PRINCESSES, ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ROSE, WHO WERE MAKING THEIR FIRST FORMAL VISIT TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. ELIZABETH WORE HER A.T.S.UNIFORM.

THE KING APPEARED DEEPLY MOVED AND THERE WAS A BREAK IN HIS VOICE WHERE HE REFERRED TO THE DEATH DURING THE WAR OF HIS YOUNGEST BROTHER, THE DUKE OF KENT, WHO WAS KILLED WHEN HIS PLANE CRASHED ON A FLIGHT TO ICELAND IN AUG., 1942.

RW30PEW

-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY AIR FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AMID EXPECTATIONS THEY WOULD PLUNGE IMMEDIATELY INTO CONSULTATIONS WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ON THE POLISH DISPUTE.

W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, WAS EXPECTED SOON, AND DIPLOMATS SAID STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, POLISH PEASANT PARTY LEADER AND FORMER PREMIER IN EXILE, MIHHT BE DRAWN INTO THE DISCUSSIONS.

CHANCES OF AN ACCORD ON THE ISSUE BEFORE A NEW BIG THREE MEETING OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN WERE REGARDED AS SLIM, HOWEVER. MOSCOW DISPATCHES YESTERDAY SAID SUCH A MEETING WAS NOT LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE KERR AND HARRIMAN RETURNED TO MOSCOW.

(NO PICKUP)

MAY 19 1945

G949AEW

LONDON, ~~MAY~~ FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-WAR CORRESPONDENT HENRY STANDISH OF THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM ~~MAINZ~~ LUENEBERG THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER HAD BEEN TRACED BUT NOT YET ARRESTED.

"THE WHEREABOUTS OF HIMMLER AT PRESENT IS AN ARTIFICIAL SHAEF MYSTERY," STANDISH SAID. "(BRITISH) SECOND ARMY AUTHORITIES KNOW WHERE HE IS. PRESUMABLY THEY COULD TAKE HIM INTO CUSTODY AT ANY TIME."

JSS CP'S 1055P

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS PRINTED ON ITS EDITORIAL PAGE TODAY A REPRODUCTION OF A MEDAL IT RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITY IF MISSOURI FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM.

MAY 19 1945

GENEVA 00455 APL ~~AGE~~ 1117P

LONDON, MAY 17. --(AP) -- THE UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JEAN LEVY OF FRANCE HAD BEEN ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL FOR EUROPEAN INLAND TRANSPORT WITH E.R. HONDELINK OF THE NETHERLANDS NAMED DIRECTOR-GENERAL. THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. CHARLES D. YOUNG, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE ODT, AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED.

DOANES DR 520PEW

30.24-25873

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NEWPORT, ENGLAND, MAY 17, (AP)- LT.COMDR. R.M. BELL, CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE WAS ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY IN A SPECIAL BY-ELECTION. HE DEFEATED BOB EDWARDS INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY CANDIDATE BY 16,424 TO 13,722.

CMDR. BELL DECLARED " I WON THIS ELECTION BECAUSE THE PEOPLE OF NEWPORT STAND SOLIDLY BEHIND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND HIS GOVERNMENT ".

THE BY-ELECTION WAS CAUSED BY THE DEATH OF SIR REGINALD CLARKE, CONSERVATIVE, WHO HAD HELD THE SEAT FOR 21 YEARS.

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APL DENNEHY'S 00210 TPK 2115

LONDON, MAY 17, (AP)- DR. ERWIN PAULEY, VIENNESE ALLERGY SPECIALIST AND MEDICAL AUTHOR, PROPOSED THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PHYSICIANS PLEDGED TO " WITHHOLD THEIR COLLABORATION AND ASSISTANCE IN THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE " TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS.

" IF PHYSICIANS OF THE WORLD ARE TO BEAR THE BRUNT OF FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HYGENE OF PEOPLE IT IS ONLY FIT AND PROPER THAT THESE SAME MEN SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN HUMAN AFFAIRS, AND A POWERFUL VOICE TOO " HE SAID " AND THAT THEY SHOULD NEVER HESITATE TO RAISE THEIR VOICES WHENEVER THE MENTAL OR MORAL HEALTH OF NATIONS IS ENDANGERED ".

DR. PAULAY, WHO IS THE BROTHER ALICE EHLERS PROFESSOR OF OLD MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SUBMITTED HIS PLAN FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS BEFORE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN WELCOME CLUB SPONSORED BY THE WOMEN VOLUNTEER SERVICE FOR CIVIL DEFENSE.

ARGUING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUPREME COURT FOR INTERNATIONAL MEDICINE, DR. PAULAY SAID " SINCE WE PHYSICIANS ARE THE GUARDIANS OF THE WELFARE OF THE HUMAN RACE NOT ONLY ARE WE UNDER THE OBLIGATION OF EMPHATICALLY INSISTING THAT ANY FUTURE MISAPPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AIMING AT THE DESTRUCTION, SHALL BE MET WITH OUR WHOLE-HEARTED AND UNITED PROTESTS, BUT WE SHOULD AL O MAKE IT QUITE CLEAR TO THE WORLD THAT IF OUR PROTESTS GO UNHEEDED WE PHYSICIANS WILL BE COMPELLED TO CEASE

GIVING OUR FURTHER SERVICES TO THE WORLD ".

DR. PAULAY, WHO FLED TO ENGLAND IN 1939, SUGGES TED THAT EACH NATION NAME XXXXXX MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ATTACHES TO THE VARIOUS EMBASSIES, THE MEDICAL ATTACHE TO WATCH FOR NEW ADVANCES IN MEDICINE AND TO REPORT IF " ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE ARE BEING ADHERED TO " WHILE THE SCIENTIFIC ATTACHE SHOULD "REPORT ANY CASES OF MISAPPLICATION OF NEW SCIENTIFIC XXXXXXXXXXXXX DISCOVERIES TO DISTRUCTIVE PURPOSES ".

HE FURTHER PROPOSED THAT EACH NATION HAVE A MINISTER OF HEALTH, A NATIONAL COUNCIL WHICH WOULD NOMINATE A TEPRESENTATIVE TO AN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL ANS AS A " LAST APPEAL " A SUPREME COURT OF INTERNATIONAL MEDICINE.

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ASSERTING THAT THE COURT SHOULD " BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL MORAL HYGENE", THE AUTHOR OF "NUTRITION AND VICTORY" AND "ALLERGIC MAN " SAID " THUS, THE WORLD WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE SAFEGUARDED AGAINST THE XXXXXX REPETITION OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH PREVAILED IN THE MEDICAL WORLD CONTROLLED BY NATIMAL SOCIALISM WHICH CAN ONLY BE CONSIDERED AS A PROSTITUTR OF THE NOBLE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE ".

APL FONDA'S 12350-32350 TPK 1850

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WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, MAY 17-(AP)-AT LEAST 12 GERMANS IN THIS AREA HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DIE BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD FOR HARBORING FIREARMS OR RESISTING ALLIED ARMED FORCES, COL. D.H. GEORGE OF THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY.

THE BRITISH ARE SHOWING NO MERCY TO GERMANS FOUND CONCEALING WEAPONS, BUT THEIR CASES ARE AWAITING REVIEW BY FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, WHO MUST PASS ON ALL DEATH SENTENCES.

GEORGE SAID ONE 15-YEAR-OLD BOY WAS SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR CARRYING TWO STICKS OF DYNAMITE AND DETONATORS, WHICH HE SAID HE WAS TAKING HOME FOR AN EXPERIMENT.

EVIDENCE OF EXTREME MISTREATMENT OF GERMANS BY NAZIS FOR SUCH OFFENSES AS LISTENING TO BRITISH NEWS BROADCASTS AND FAILING TO PAY PARTY DUES IS BEING UNCOVERED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

PRISONERS FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS ARE MOSTLY IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

ONE MAN IN JAIL AT CELLE WAS STRAPPED TO A TABLE AND HORRIBLY MUTILATED WITHOUT ANESTHETIC BY THE NAZIS FOR TALKING AGAINST THE

30.24.25875

PARTY AND REFUSING TO PAY DUES, GEORGE SAID.

IN THIS JAIL, FILTHY AND RIDDEN WITH DISEASE, THE BRITISH FOUND 58 GERMANS AND 53 OF THEM WERE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY.

"OFFENSES WERE MOSTLY FOR LISTENING TO THE BBC," HE SAID. "THE GERMANS USUALLY WERE SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS FOR THIS, THE TERM TO START AFTER THE WAR. SOME PRISONERS HAD BEEN JAILED SINCE 1941 - WAITING FOR THE END OF THE WAR TO START THEIR REGULAR SENTENCE."

BA-CHAMBERLAINS 0182SAPR

london, may 17-(ap)-two british news agencies said tonight there probably will be NO general election in great britain until autumn.

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"unless churchill makes a general election announcement tomorrow--which seems hardly possible--it is assumed by many that the election is NOT likely to take place before autumn," british press association's parliamentary correspondent, e. p. stackpoole, said.

the british exchange telegraph, in a similar report, observed that the house of commons would recess tomorrow until may 29 and that an election announcement then would mean that polling would be impossible before mid-july, which is regarded as late in view of holidays and the approaching harvest. stac poole commented that summer electioneering is NOT popular.

at blackburn, emanuel shinwell, laborite MP, declared "there is little doubt that the election will be deferred until autumn."

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wheelers 02235 apl JSS 550P

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-PRESS CREDENTIALS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO SEYMOUR FREIDIN AND JOHN GROTH, TWO OF FOUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS DISACCREDITED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR GOING THROUGH RUSSIAN LINES TO BERLIN BEFORE THE GERMAN SURRENDER.

HOWEVER, FREIDEIN, WHO REPRESENTS THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, AND GROTH, WHO REPRESENTS THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE AND THE MAGAZINE PARADE, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO RESUME FILING STORIES UNTIL JUNE 6, SAID AN ANNOUNCEMENT. THE OTHER TWO CORRESPONDENTS, VIRGINIA IRWIN OF THE ST.LOUIS POST DISPATCH AND ANDREW F.TULLY OF THE BOSTON TRAVELER, WERE NOT MENTIONED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GROTH'S BERLIN STORY WAS CARRIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ERNIE LEISER OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES AND MACK MORRIS OF THE ARMY MAGAZINE YANK BOTH WERE SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY FOR THE SAME REASON.

JP746AEW

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-THE RHONE DEPARTMENT GENERAL STRIKE ENDED AFTER 24 HOURS WHEN THE RHONE FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS AT LYON ORDERED THE WORKERS BACK TO THEIR POSTS TODAY.

A UNION SPOKESMAN SAID WORK WAS RESUMED THIS AFTERNOON WITHOUT INCIDENT. THE STRIKE HAD BEEN CALLED TO ENFORCE DEMANDS FOR SOCIAL REFORMS.

KQ238PEW

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-DR.ROBERT LEY, ONE OF HITLER'S MOST POWERFUL LIEUTENANTS AND ERSTWHILE MASTER OF THE LABORING MASSES IN GERMANY, WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS TODAY, AND THE HUNT CONTINUED RELENTLESSLY FOR THE REMAINING MEMBRS OF THE FUEHRER'S INNER RING STILL AT LARGE.

LEY'S CAPTURE BY THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION CLIMAXED THESE DEVELOPMENTS:

1. LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, GEN.EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY, ANNOUNCED THAT GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ WAS CONSIDERED A PRISONER OF WAR. THE SO-CALLED GERMAN GOVERNMENT WAS DECLARED OFFICIALLY TO BE ONLY A TEMPORARY STOP-GAP FULLY CONTROLLED BY THE ALLIES WHILE IT FULFILLS A USEFUL PURPOSE.
2. A DISPATCH FROM THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY SAID AN ANTI-RUSSIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT MAY HAVE BEEN NIPPED IN THE BUD WITH THE ARREST IN AUSTRIA OF ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, RIGHT-HAND MAN TO GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER.
3. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION, WHICH

CAPTURED LEY, ALSO HAD TAKEN FRITZ SAUCKEL, LEY'S MANPOWER COORDINATOR AND GAULEITER FOR BERCHTESGADEN; AND CAPT. BERNARD STREDELE, KREISLEITER (AREA LEADER) FOR BERCHTESGADEN.

4. THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION ANNOUNCED THAT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GERMAN WAR CRIMES WOULD BEGIN IN LONDON MAY 31.

IF IT IS ACCEPTED THAT HITLER IS DEAD, AND WITH HIM HIS DEPUTY MARTIN BORMANN, AND PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, THE PRINCIPAL ARCH NAZIS STILL AT LARGE ARE HIMMLER, NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND THE NOTORIOUS ANTI-SEMITE, DR. JULIUS STREICHER. HOWEVER, THERE IS STILL A GREAT DEAL OF UNCERTAINTY CONCERNING THE FATE OF HITLER, BORMANN AND GOEBBELS.

AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS, ACTING ON A TIP FROM THE GERMAN UNDERGROUND CAPTURED LEY LAST NIGHT AT BERCHTESGADEN. NAZI LEADERS, ALSO AMERICAN PRISONERS, IDENTIFIED THE FORMER REICHSMINISTER OF LABOR BEYOND DOUBT ALTHOUGH HE TRIED TO DENY IT.

"THIS CAPTURE MAY BE EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE SURRENDER OF GOERING," A COUNTER INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAID, "BECAUSE WE HAVE PROVEN INDISPUTABLY THAT LEY IS THE MASTERMIND BEHIND THE WEREWOLF MOVEMENT.

SULLEN AND LEADEN-EYED, HIS FACE COVERED WITH A FOUR-DAY GROWTH OF BEARD, THE PAJAMA-CLAD LEY INSISTED HE WAS DR. ERNST DISTELMEYER. HE WAS BROUGHT TO HEADQUARTERS WHERE FRANK X. SCHWARTZ, NAZI PARTY TREASURER NOW IN AMERICAN CUSTODY, AND HIS SON, FRANZ, AS WELL AS AN AMERICAN OFFICER WHO HAD KNOWN THE LABOR MINISTER FOR 13 YEARS, ALL IDENTIFIED HIM.

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A22

AS THE FANATICAL NAZI LEADER OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT, HE HAD CONTROLLED 95 PER CENT OF ALL GAINFULLY EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE REICH.

SO FAR AS DOENITZ IS CONCERNED, BOTH HE AND REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WILL BE TREATED AS WAR PRISONERS, LIKE ANY OTHER GERMAN MILITARY LEADER WHO SURRENDERED.

THE ALLIES MEANWHILE ARE WORKING OUT A PROGRAM OF SWEAT AND DISCIPLINE UNDER WHICH GERMANY MUST EARN HER WAY BACK INTO THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS UNDER STRICT MILITARY CONTROL. THERE HAS BEEN NO THOUGHT, A HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT SAID, OF RECOGNIZING DOENITZ AND HIS "FLENSBURG GROUP" AS A GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

"THE ALLIED GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS GOING TO BE MILITARY, AND THE GERMANS ARE GOING TO KNOW IT IS MILITARY," GEN. CLAY ASSERTED.

CLAY DECLARED THAT ALL VESTIGES OF NAZISM WOULD BE DESTROYED AND THAT ALL WAR CRIMINALS WOULD BE CAUGHT AND PUNISHED.

HIMMLER'S AIDE, KALTENBRUNNER, WAS CAPTURED MAY 12 AT ALT AUSSEE IN SOUTHERN GERMANY, AND A DISPATCH FROM THE THIRD ARMY SAID HE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE ADMITTED HE PLANNED "SOME SORT" OF ACTION AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

KALTENBRUNNER, WHO HELD THE RANK OF GENERAL AND SV

TO HAVE ADMITTED HE PLANNED "SOME SORT" OF ACTION AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

KALTENBRUNNER, WHO HELD THE RANK OF GENERAL AND SS OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER, HAD BEEN CHIEF OF THE NAZI SECRET SERVICE SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF "THE HANGMAN," REINHARD HEYDRICH, IN 1942.

JP4FW358AEW

BY F.B.MACCARRY

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

ST.DANNES, ALDERNEY, MAY 17-(AP)-AN INVESTIGATION WAS OPENED TODAY INTO REPORTS OF MASS KILLING AND BURIAL OF RUSSIANS AND JEWS ON THIS CHANNEL ISLAND DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION.

BEFORE THE LIBERATION OF THE ISLAND, BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD RECEIVED ADVICES THAT RUSSIANS AND JEWS IN SOME QUANTITY WERE SHIPPED HERE FROM GUERNSEY AND JERSEY FOR PUNISHMENT.

GERMANS ALMOST CERTAINLY WILL BE EMPLOYED IN EXCAVATING WHAT WITNESSES IN THE INVESTIGATION POINT OUT AS MASS GRAVES, AND ALSO IN THE EXCAVATION OF OTHER SUSPICIOUS LOOKING SPOTS ON THE ISLAND

JP748AEW

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ADD Madrid-Denial xxx Story

TO BACK HIS STORY.

THE PARTICULAR DISPATCH WHICH DREW THE SPANISH DENIAL WAS CIRCULATED ONLY IN THE LATIN AMERICAN SERVICE OF THE AP. HOWEVER, ANOTHER MADRID DISPATCH OF MAY 13, ALSO DEALING WITH THE NANCLARES DE LA OCA CAMP, WAS ISSUED BY THE AP BOTH IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

IT QUOTED A REPRESENTATIVE OF FOREIGN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS WHO HAD VISITED THE CAMP AS SAYING INMATES HAD APPEALED TO HIM TO FIND MEANS OF HALTING FLOGGINGS AND THE SHAVING OF HEADS AS DISCIPLINE. HE SAID PRISONERS HAD TOLD HIM SOME INMATES HAD BEEN FLOGGED TO DEATH.

IN THE CAMP, THIS SOURCE SAID, WERE AT LEAST 50 MEN OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES WHO HAD LOST THEIR CITIZENSHIP AND BECOME MEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY AND WHO DECLARED THEY WERE TREATED "LIKE COMMON CRIMINALS AND BEASTS."

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MO726PEW

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER JAMES PRINGLE AND I WERE THE ONLY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS PRESENT WHEN HE WAS BROUGHT IN. ADD Berchest.

GERHARDT HERRGESELL, CHIEF OF ADOLF HITLER'S SECRETARIAL STAFF, IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY GAVE SEVERAL SIDELIGHTS ON THE PROBABLE WHEREABOUTS OF SOME OF THE FUEHRER'S CHIEF AIDES. Gadern- xxx blades (Goldberg) SKOR- ENSKY

PICTURING HITLER AS MOANING THAT "I HAVE LOST ALL FAITH IN THE WEHRMACHT AND I HAVE LOST ALL FAITH IN THE WAFFEN SS," HERRGESELL SAID: "HIMMLER WANTED TO SEE THE FUEHRER. THE FUEHRER SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO SEE HIM, DECLARING 'HE CAN'T INFLUENCE ME.'"

IT SEEMED UNLIKELY THAT HIMMLER, AFTER THAT, WOULD HAVE BEEN WELCOME IN THE AREAS OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN THE NORTH.

HERRGESELL SAID MARTIN BORMANN, SUCCESSOR OF RUDOLF HESS AS DEPUTY PARTY LEADER, HAD SWORN TO DIE IN BERLIN WITH HITLER.

SKORZENY WAS CAPTURED BY THE 15TH REGIMENT OF THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION.

ADD Berchestaden xxx the Sad. (Bomb)

RED CROSS, THEY SAID.

THE SQUAD WAS LED BY LT.EDWARD GUROSKY OF TAMAQUA, PA. SGT.BERT TRADEWELL OF RACINE, WIS., DISCOVERED THE FILLED TRENCH IN WHICH THE CACHE WAS HIDDEN.

G1046AEW

THE HOUSE. WE THOUGHT THEY WERE GERMANS."

ADD De Luce-Ehrenbreitstein

SGT. HUBERT HEIZER OF (2106 QUANTMAN ST.) NORWOOD, OHIO, SAID HIS MOTOR PATROL TRANSPORTED NINE DISPLACED RUSSIANS TO THE SPECIAL CAMP AFTER DISARMING THEM OF 18 GERMAN HAND GRENADES AND NINE KNIVES.

"OUR INVESTIGATION SHOWED THE FARM IN QUESTION WAS SUBJECTED TO SEVERAL ROBBERIES OF LIVESTOCK AND WINE BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE ENGEL BROTHERS CAUSED US TO PUT GUARDS THERE," HEIZER SAID.

M124AEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MAY 17-(AP)-LT.COL.OTTO SKORZENY, WHO LED THE GERMAN RAIDING PARTY THAT RESCUED BENITO MUSSOLINI IN SEPTEMBER, 1943, AFTER ITALY'S SURRENDER, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE 15TH REGIMENT OF THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION.

THE GIANT NAZI WAS CAUGHT IN AN ARL VALLEY VILLAGE AFTER HAVING BEEN INVOLVED IN ONE SURRENDER DEAL AND THEN TURNED LOOSE BY A SOLDIER WHO FAILED TO RECOGNIZE HIS IMPORTANCE.

PICKED UP AGAIN AND PUT IN AN OFFICERS' CAGE, HE WAS RECOGNIZED BY AN AMERICAN MAJOR BECAUSE OF HIS GREAT SIZE -- HE STANDS SIX FEET FOUR INCHES -- AND A LIVID SCAR ACROSS HIS LEFT CHEEK.

MK634AEW

WITH U.S.SEVENTH ARMY--FIRST ADD SKORZENY (A54) X X X LEFT CHEEK.

ONE OF THE THIRD ARMY'S BIGGEST MANHUNTS HAD BEEN STAGED FOR SKORZENY, WHO WAS RATED AS A PRIZE SECOND ONLY TO HEINRICH HIMMLER OR HIMMLER'S CAPTURED FIRST ASSISTANT, ERNST KALTENBRUNNER.

SKORZENY IS SUSPECTED OF DIRECTING THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING GERMANS DISGUISED AS AMERICAN TROOPS WHO OPERATED BEHIND AMERICAN LINES DURING THE BATTLE OF THE ARDENNES BULGE LAST WINTER.

ONE OF HIS BANDS PARACHUTED AT NIGHT NEAR GEN.PATTON'S HEADQUARTERS

30-24-25877

DURING THAT BATTLE BUT THE MEN WERE ROUNDED UP.

JUST BEFORE ITALY'S CAPITULATION HIMMLER DIRECTED SKORZENY TO ORGANIZE SMALL, SELECT BANDS OF SABOTEURS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES. ONE OF THEIR FIRST ASSIGNMENTS WAS THE RESCUE OF MUSSOLINI FROM IMPRISONMENT IN ITALY. THE DOUGHBOYS FOUND SKORZENY'S DIARY TELLING OF THE EXPLOIT.

JP824AEW

UTRECHT, HOLLAND, MAY 17-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 98,000 GERMANS NOW ARE UNDER GUARD IN 15 CAMPS THROUGHOUT WEST HOLLAND, AWAITING EVACUATION TO GERMANY, SCHEDULED FOR MAY 25.

FEWER THAN 1,000 STILL WALK ARMED THROUGH DUTCH STREETS. THEY ARE HEADQUARTERS AND GERMAN SECURITY PERSONNEL.

GERMAN DISCIPLINE HAS REMAINED STRICT. MAJ.GEN.CHARLES FOULKES, 1ST CANADIAN CORPS COMMANDER, IS GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH THE CO-OPERATION HE IS RECEIVING FROM FIELD MARSHAL BLASKOWITZ.

TUESDAY BLASKOWITZ HAD 10 OF HIS TROOPS SHOT FOR DESERTION. THEY WERE APPREHENDED TRYING TO MAKE A GETAWAY AS CIVILIANS.

THE GERMANS TURN IN COMPLETE ACCOUNTS OF ALL SUCH INCIDENTS.

A GERMAN SOLDIER IN A CONCENTRATION AREA LIT A CIGARETTE AND THEN THREW THE MATCH AWAY. IT LANDED IN A GASOLINE-SOAKED AREA WHICH CAUGHT FIRE, EVENTUALLY EXPLODING A FOUR-GALLON CAN OF GASOLINE. ONE OF HIS OFFICERS STANDING NEARBY DREW A REVOLVER AND SHOT THE SOLDIER DEAD.

THE CANADIANS ARE STRIPPING THE GERMANS OF EVERYTHING THAT IS NOT MARKED "WEHRMACHT." THE ENEMY IS EVEN LOSING HIS HORSES. BRITISH VETERINARY TEAMS ARE VISITING AN ANIMAL CONCENTRATION AND HORSES WHICH OBVIOUSLY ARE NOT OF GERMAN TYPES ARE BEING RETAINED THERE.

BICYCLES, SOME VEHICLES AND EVEN HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN CARRYING ARE BEING GIVEN TO DUTCH AUTHORITIES FOR DISTRIBUTION.

MAY 19 1945

SW840AEW

BAD WILDUNGEN, GERMANY, MAY 17-(AP)-MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV VISITED GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY TODAY AND GAVE GREATER APPLAUSE TO AMERICAN JITTERBUG DANCERS THAN TO JASCHA HEIFITZ OR MICKEY ROONEY--TOP STARS ON THE LAVISH RECEPTION.

THREE ENLISTED MEN AND THREE WACS WENT THROUGH THE JITTERBUG ROUTINES NATURALLY AND WITHOUT INHIBITION, THOUGH THEIR AUDIENCE INCLUDED THE 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER AND THE GLITTERING ARRAY OF RUSSIAN AND OTHER AMERICAN GENERALS. AN ORCHESTRA TRAINED BY GLENN MILLER SPARKED THE HEPCATS.

G1251PEW

KUTZBUHEL,AUSTRIA, MAY 17-(AP)-EVIDENCE INDICATING THE BEATEN GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO UPSET THE ENTIRE ALLIED ECONOMY WITH A FLOOD OF COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY WAS UNCOVERED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS BY PATROLS OF THE 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION.

ONE OFFICER PUT THE AMOUNT OF SPURIOUS GERMAN CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION IN SOUTHERN GERMANY AT THREE MILLION MARKS. HE SAID THE JUGEND (HITLER YOUTH) WAS ACCUSED OF PASSING MUCH OF IT OUT. THE BILLS, FRESH OFF THE PRINTING PRESSES, WERE DISTRIBUTED FREELY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND MATCHED, HE SAID, THE PRODUCTION OF COUNTERFEIT ENGLISH CURRENCY, ESPECIALLY FIVE POUND NOTES, WHICH WERE CIRCULATED IN ENGLAND LATE LAST FEBRUARY. THERE WAS SO MUCH IN CIRCULATION AT THAT TIME, THE OFFICER SAID, THAT THE SHOPS REFUSED TO CHANGE LARGE BILLS AND THE BANKS DOUBLE-CHECKED NUMBERS AND IDENTITY OF THEIR OWNERS BEFORE CHANGING THEM FOR POUND NOTES.

WD1028PEW

MAY 19 1945

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, MAY 17-(AP)-WESTERN AUSTRIA, WHICH AMERICAN FORCES OCCUPY, HAS ONLY A 12-DAY FOOD SPPLY AND WILL FACE SERIOUS EMERGENCIES IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, ARMY OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

THE AUSTRIANS, ELATED BY PEACE, ARE LIVING IN A "FOOL'S PARADISE" AND EATING FASTER THAN THEIR SKIMPY LARDERS WILL STAND, SAID ONE OFFICER WHO WOULD NOT ALLOW THE USE OF HIS NAME. AMERICANS ARE BUSY IMPRESSING THE AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS THAT THEY CAN EXPECT NO MATERIAL HELP FROM THE ALLIES, BUT MUST WORK OUT THEIR OWN SALVATION.

THIS BEAUTIFUL REGION PRODUCES BARELY HALF ITS RYE AND WHEAT NECESSITIES. THE STRAIN OF DEMOBILIZING THE GERMAN ARMY AND THE RECKLESS SMASHING OF BRIDGES AND TRANSPORTATION--THE LAST GERMAN CONTRIBUTION TO AUSTRIA'S UNHAPPY FATE--HAVE COMPLICATED THE SITUATION.

COL.KENNETH E.WORTHING, 15TH CORPS MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER FOR THE SALZBURG REGION, RATES FOOD AS THE MAIN PROBLEM, WITH SUCH CONSIDERATIONS AS POLITICAL REFORMS, EDUCATION AND GENERAL ECONOMY PRESENTLY INSIGNIFICANT IN COMPARISON. IN CIVILIAN LIFE, WORTHING WAS AN ATTORNEY AT FOND DU LAC, WIS.

MAY 19 1945

JP810AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

A RHINELAND RESORT, MAY 17-(AP)-THE BOSS OF "MCARDLE'S FLOP HOUSE" KICKED OUT A MERE GERMAN COLONEL TODAY AND ADOPTED A RULE MAKING HIS ESTABLISHMENT ONE OF THE TONIEST IN GERMANY.

"HENCEFORTH I'M TAKING IN NOTHING BUT GENERALS," SAID LT. HARRY E.MCARDLE, OF 748 ASHTON AVE., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. "I'VE GOT 77 GENERALS ALREADY AND MAY GET A FIELD MARSHAL EVENTUALLY."

WHEN MCARDLE STARTED HIS CAREER AS A MILITARY POLICEMAN EVACUATING JAPANESE FROM CALIFORNIA IN 1942 HE ADMITTEDLY NEVER THOUGHT HE WOULD WIND UP IN 1945 AS HOST TO ENOUGH HIGH OFFICER PRISONERS TO RUN A NEW WEHRMACHT.

NEVERTHELESS, HERE IS ON A GREEN-BANKED TRIBUTARY OF THE RHINE IN CHARGE OF A HOTEL WHICH IRONICALLY WAS ONCE KNOWN AS "RUSSISCHES HOF." (RUSSIAN INN).

"TAKE A LOOK AROUND," HE SAID, "AND THEN YOU WON'T THINK WE ARE PAMPERING THEM."

DINNER HAD JUST BEEN CLEARED AWAY BY THE GENERALS' ORDERLIES AND THE LUCKIER GENERALS WERE PLAYING BRIDGE WITH THE THREE FULL PACKS OF CARDS. THE UNLUCKIER ONES WERE SITTING GLUMLY AT THEIR TABLES TALKING OR STARING INTO NOTHINGNESS AND SMOKING CIGARETTES DOWN TO THE LAST HALF-INCH.

"THEY ARE GETTING OFFICIAL RATIONS OF NONWORKING PRISONERS OF WAR--NO MORE, NO LESS THAN THEIR ORDERLIES," MCARDLE SAID. "I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET THE OFFICIAL RATIONS OF SEVEN CIGARETTES A DAY FOR THEM FROM THE QUARTERMASTER YET SO THEY ARE VERY ECONOMICAL IN THEIR SMOKING."

THE GENERALS HAD POLISHED THEIR PLATES WITH THEIR BREAD. THERE WAS NO FOOD LEFT OVER. A SAMPLE MENU, THE DINNER HAD CONSISTED OF SOUP, STEW, BREAD AND COFFEE.

UPSTAIRS IN THIS MODEST, YELLOW-PLASTERED FORMER TOURIST HOSTELRY MCARDLE HAD DISTRIBUTED HIS CHARGES, ONE TO FOUR TO A BEDROOM, DEPENDING ON RANK.

HE SAID HE WAS SHIPPING OFF 27 OF THE 67 ORDERLIES BECAUSE "SOME OF THEM ARE SIMPLY HANGING AROUND WITH NOT MUCH TO DO AND IT SHOULD REQUIRE ONLY ONE ORDERLY PER ROOM FOR MILITARY VALETING."

THE HOTEL HAS ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND COLD RUNNING WATER, BUT SOME GENERALS ALREADY HAVE EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THERE IS NO LIBRARY, A RADIO IS LACKING AND THEIR PLAYING CARDS ARE WEARING OUT.

MCARDLE POINTED TO A RIGID-FACED GERMAN WHO LOOKED AS IF HE JUST

MARCHED OFF THE PARADE GROUND AND IDENTIFIED HIM AS "THE FLOP-HOUSE MOUTHPIECE."

"HE IS PANZER GENERAL MORTIMER VON KESSEL, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH PANZER CORPS," SAID MCARDLE. "OVER THERE IS LT. GEN. HEINZ KRAMPF, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE NAZI FOURTH ARMY. THE GUY LAYING DOWN HIS CARDS AS DUMMY IS MAJ. GEN. GERHARD REUSS."

HE POINTED OUT PROVOST MARSHAL MAJ. GEN. ANTON DIERMANN, PANZER GEN. FREIHERR HEINRICH VON LUTTWITZ, GEN. HERBERT LEMKE, COMMANDER OF AN ERSATZ DIVISION AND LT. GEN. WALTER LACKNER, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND PARATROOP DIVISION.

"THEY LOOK HARMLESS NOW, DON'T THEY?" MCARDLE ASKED.

IN ONE CORNER OF THE DINGY LOBBY WERE HUDDLED 22 OFFICERS IN MUSTARD COLORED UNIFORMS.

"THEY ARE HUNGARIAN GENERALS," SAID MCARDLE. "THEY DON'T SEEM TO MIX WELL WITH THE GERMAN GENERALS. THEY ARE ALWAYS TRYING TO TALK ABOUT HOW HUNGARY WAS NEVER AN ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES. THEY THINK THEY ARE BETTER THAN THE GERMANS AND THE GERMANS THINK THE OPPOSITE."

KA620PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 17-(AP)-THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS REPORTED TODAY THAT WITH PRESIDENT EDOUARD BENES BACK IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAPITAL OF PRAGUE, A NUMBER OF COLLABORATORS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

THE DISPATCH LISTED AS ARRESTED THE "PRESIDENT" OF THE SO-CALLED PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, EMIL HACHA; FORMER PRIME MINISTER AND JUSTICE MINISTER YAROSLAV KREJICI, FORMER PRIME MINISTER RICHARD BINERT, TRANSPORTATION MINISTER HEINDRICH KAMENICKY, FINANCE MINISTER JOSEF KADFUS, AGRICILTURE MINISTER ADOLF HRUBY, AND RUDOLF GAJDA, CZECH FASCIST PARTY LEADER.

JP732AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 17-(AP)-VIKTOR LINSETSKY, COMMENTATOR ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON WAS BEING BOMBARDED WITH REQUESTS FROM INDIVIDUAL AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISTS FOR PERMISSION TO GO TO GERMANY AND REESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH REICH FACTORIES.

THE WRITER ACCUSED CERTAIN "SO CALLED BUSINESS CIRCLES" IN THE UNITED STATES OF PLACING PERSONAL INTERESTS ABOVE THOSE OF THE STATE IN SEEKING TO REESTABLISH CARTELS WITH GERMAN MONOPOLIES.

G1044AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 17-(AP)-RUSSIAN ARMY UNITS AT THE FRONTS AND IN THE REAR HAVE STARTED AN INTENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM BASED ON RECENT COMBAT EXPERIENCE, THE MILITARY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID TODAY.

THE WINTER TRAINING PROGRAM IS CLOSING IN THE ODESSA, CAUCASUS AND LWOW AREAS AND TROOPS ARE STARTING THEIR SUMMER MANEUVERS. MOUNTAIN TROOPS ARE BEING TRAINED IN THE AUCASUS.

RED STAR TOLD OFFICERS EDITORIALLY THEY MUST CONTINUE TO STUDY MILITARY TACTICS DILIGENTLY.

THE RED ARMY PRESENTLY IS THE LARGEST LAND ARMY IN THE WORLD.

THE RED STAR EDITORIAL REVEALS NO BELLIGERENCY ON THE PART OF THE RED ARMY AND NO PARTICULAR THREATS, VEILED OR OTHERWISE.

THE NEWSPAPER THROUGHOUT THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC HAS FOLLOWED DEVELOPMENTS CAREFULLY, REPORTING IN DETAIL REGULARLY ON NEW PHASES OF WARFARE.

G1244PEW

MAY 19 1945

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 17-(AP)-AN ARTICLE IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR, CALLING FOR SWIFT TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS, SAID TODAY THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION IN LONDON HAD COMPILED SEVEN LISTS, INCLUDING ONE OF JAPANESE

THE FACT THAT THE WRITER, PROF. ANTON TRAININ, HAD REFERRED TO THE JAPANESE WHEN HE URGED THEIR SPEEDY TRIAL, WAS INTERESTING TO MANY OBSERVERS HERE. OF AXIS CAPTIVES

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NAMING GOERING, FRANZ VON PAPEN, FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT, NAZI PRESS CHIEF OTTO DIETRICH AND OTHERS, TRAININ WROTE:

"THESE ARE NOT WAR PRISONERS TAKEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD. THEY HAVE BEEN CAUGHT OR FELL INTO THE HANDS OF ALLIED TROOP ARE SEIZED CRIMINALS WHO [redacted] BECAUSE OF THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. THE TRIAL OF THESE AND OTHER CAUGHT CRIMINALS OF WAR IS JUSTIFIED AND URGENT."

TURNING TO THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, TO WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT SENT REPRESENTATIVES, TRAININ SAID:

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"THIS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN BOGGED SOMEWHERE ON THE DISTANT APPROACHES TO TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT. ALL THAT COMMITTEE HAS ACCOMPLISHED THUS FAR WAS THE COMPILATION OF SEVEN LISTS OF CRIMINALS OF WAR, FOUR LISTS OF GERMANS, ONE OF ITALIANS, ONE OF JAPANESE AND ONE MIXED LIST OF

300.24-25879

ALBANIANS, BULGARIANS, HUNGARIANS AND ~~REDDEN~~ ROMAINIANS.

"THE COMMITTEE TOO MANY MONTHS TO COMPILE THESE FIRST LISTS OF CRIMINALS OF WAR. HOW MUCH TIME WILL BE NEEDED THEN FOR THE CRIMINALS TO TRAVEL FROM THOSE LISTS INTO THE DOCK?"

TRAININ ARGUED THAT THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS WAS "A NECESSARY LINK BETWEEN THE FIGHT FOR LASTING PEACE AND SOUND DEMOCRACY."

"THE PEOPLES HAVE WON A GREAT BATTLE WITH HITLERITE GERMANY," HE CONTINUED. "THEY WILL WIN THE BATTLE FOR JUSTICE. THE HOUR OF RETRIBUTION HAS COME. LET JUSTICE BE ACHIEVED!"

THE WRITER REFERRED TO REPORTS OF THE DEATHS OF "A FEW RATHER PROMINENT WAR CRIMINALS" IN THE FOREIGN PRESS BUT SAID NOTHING ON HIS OWN THAT HITLER AND GOEBBELS WERE DEAD.

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THE OBSERVER IN IZVESTIA ACCUSED THE ALLIES OF TREATING GOERING "ALMOST AS A FAMOUS GUEST AND WITH EXCEPTIONAL COURTESY".

"SOMEWHERE IN FLENSBURG," HE CONTINUED, "THE 'GERMAN GOVERNMENT' OF ADMIRAL DOENITZ CONTINUES TO EXIST--~~ENDED~~ THIS FIVE-DAY FUEHRER WITH HIS CABINET OF FIVE HITLERITE MINISTERS."

THE LATEST COMMENTARY ON THIS SUBJECT BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS NOT YET BEEN CARRIED BY THE SOVIET PRESS.

THE WHOLE TONE OF THE SOVIET PRESS WAS CONCERN OVER THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIES TOWARD THE GERMANS IN OCCUPIED AREAS, AND FEAR THAT PRUSSIAN MILITARISM ~~MIGHT~~ WAS BEING AFFORDED OPPORTUNITIES TO LEAD THE WORLD INTO ANOTHER WAR.

MAY 19 1945

BESIDES CRITICIZING THE LACK OF SPEED IN BRINGING WAR CRIMINALS TO TRIAL, THE SOVIET PRESS WAS CRITICAL OF REPORTS OF FRIENDLY TREATMENT TO HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS AND THE "GOVERNMENT IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN" OF GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ.

IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT ANY TENDERNESS TOWARD THE NAZIS BY THE BRITISH OR AMERICANS MAY DO UNTOLD PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE AMONG THE RUSSIANS, ANXIOUS NOW MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE TO BUILD SECURITY.

REPORTS IN TODAY'S PRESS OF U.S. BUSINESS MEN SEEKING TO GO TO GERMANY IMPRESSED THE RUSSIANS AS SOMETHING WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO THE DOLLAR HELPING TO LAY THE WAY OPEN FOR ANOTHER CONFLICT.

RA-RWT-128PEM

STOCKHOLM, MAY 17-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN SAID TODAY RUSSIAN TROOPS IN BUDAPEST ~~HAD~~ BROKE INTO AND PLUNDERED THE SWEDISH LEGATION AFTER THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL WAS SEIZED BY THE RED ARMY.

THE NEWSPAPER, GIVING NO SOURCE FOR ITS STORY, SAID SWEDISH

REPRESENTATIONS WERE EXPECTED TO BE PRESENTED IN MOSCOW.

ITS STORY SAID THE RUSSIANS LOOTED THE SAFE, THREATENED PERSONNEL AND CARRIED AWAY PROPERTY DEPOSITED THERE FOR SAFEKEEPING BY HUNGARIAN JEWS. IT RECALLED THAT SWEDEN SERVED AS A PROTECTING POWER FOR SOVIET INTERESTS IN BUDAPEST DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

SA-STURDEVANTS 0173OAPR-515PEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 17-(AP)-THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MAINTAINING SWEDISH CULTURE ABROAD PLANS TO INVITE HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS STATION IN EUROPE ON SHORT TRIPS TO SWEDEN TO ACQUAINT THEM WITH THE COUNTRY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAY 19 1945

JHM/APR STURDEVANTS 01535/5P

STOCKHOLM, MAY 17,(AP)- SWEDISH AUTHORITIES DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 303 FOREIGN AIRPLANES - AMERICAN, BRITISH AND GERMAN- LANDED OR CRASHED INNSWEDEN DURING THE WAR. THE GREATEST NUMBER WERE CONTRIBUTED BY THE AMERICANS-140- OF WHICH ALL BUT TEN WERE FLYING FORTRESSES OR LIBERATORS. THE BALANCE WERE MUSTANGS. RAF PLANES FORCED DOWN IN SWEDEN NUMBERED 55-OF WHICH 25 WERE HEAVY BOMBERS. THE GERMAN AIRCRAFT FORCED DOWN TOTALED

OF WHICH 38 WERE SHOT DOWN DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR. THE REMAINING GERMAN AIRCRAFT ARRIVED IN, THE LAST FEW DAYS OF THE WAR CARRYING DESERTERS AND WOMEN FROM GERMANY.

MANY OF THE AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE SO BADLEY DAMAGED WHEN THEY LANDED THAT THEY WERE NOTHING BUT SCRAP. HOWEVER, REPAIRS WERE MADE BY AMERICAN TECHNICAL PERSONNEL WITH PERMISSION FROM THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE RESULT THAT 81 NOW STAND READY ON SWEDISH AIRFIELDS IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION.

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SWEDISH AIRLINES HAVE ALREADY PURCHASED FIVE FORTRESSES WHICH THEY ARE CONVERTING TO PASSENGER TRANSPORTS. ALL FLYING CREWS WHICH AT ONE TIME TOTALED MORE THAN 1000 MEN HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT CAMPS AND RETURNED TO THEIR OUTFITS.

APR STURDEVANT'S 11550-21550 YPK 1650

By Sid Feder

rovereto, italy, may 16-(delayed)-(ap)-disguised in civilian clothes, maj. gen. albert von ihne, one-time secretary of adolf hitler's chancellory, was captured today in the villa of an

italian count near this brenner road town.

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the former transport officer of the german army in italy protested because an american major and captain took him into custody rather than a general officer. that, he said, did NOT befit his rank.

the count in whose home he had hidden since april 27 turned up at a command post shortly after von ihne was taken to complain that the general had gotten away with one of his suits.

von ihne was taken by maj. williams clark of (112 North Byers St.,) Joplin, Mo., and capt. albert reinwart of (5452 geraldine ave.) st. louis, mo. 1t. edward toomey of (6358 second place) west forest hills, l. i., took him to fifth army headquarters where he was placed in a prisoners' cage.

xxxxxxxxxx

Feders 02240 aprs iss 715p

30-24-25881

HDD-xxx Chiang Kai-shek (breaKwaps)

COPENHAGEN, MAY 17-(AP)-THE DANISH CABINET MET TODAY TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION ARISING FROM RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE BALTIC ISLAND OF BORNHOLM AMID INDICATIONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT ISSUE A STATEMENT GIVING ITS VIEWS LATER IN THE DAY.

THE FIRST DANISH EDITORIAL ON THE BORNHOLM QUESTION PUBLISHED IN THE EXTRABLADET SAID THAT SINCE DENMARK WAS IN FACT ALLIED WITH BOTH RUSSIA AND THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES IT WAS HAPPY OVER "RUSSIAN ASSURANCES THEY DO NOT INTEND TO REMAIN ON THE ISLAND LONGER THAN NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THEIR MISSION."

MAY 19 1945

"DISCUSSIONS EVEN BETWEEN FRIENDS CAN ALWAYS BE STARTED WHEN SPHERES OF INTERESTS OF FRIENDS MEET," IT ADDED, "BUT IT DOES NOT SERVE ANY PURPOSE, LEAST OF ALL OUR OWN, TO EXAGGERATE THE PROBLEM."

(COPENHAGEN DISPATCHES TO THE SWEDISH PRESS SAID A BLACKOUT CONTINUED ON CONDITIONS IN BORNHOLM.

(THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN REPORTED THAT 19,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS--AN ENTIRE DIVISION--WERE EXPECTED ON THE ISLAND SHORTLY IN ADDITION TO THE 5,000 ALREADY THERE.

(THE BLACKOUT OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REST OF DENMARK WAS

ATTRIBUTED TO THE RUSSIANS' CONTINUING SEARCH FOR HIDDEN GERMANS.

A DISPATCH TO THE AFTONBLADET SAID THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER HAD GRANTED PERMISSION FOR A FLOTILLA OF SCHOONERS TO CARRY FOOD TO THE ISLAND FROM COPENHAGEN.)

SA-STRUDEVANTS 1-2ND1520APR-435PEW

COPENHAGEN--FIRST ADD BORNHOLM X X X FROM COPENHAGEN. (OPENING BRACKETS (RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED TO THE RESUMPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ISLAND AND THERX REST OF DENMARK AND AIR SERVICE WILL BE RESUMED TOMORROW, THE DANISH RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEBERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.)

SA-OWI 48-540PEW

copennagen, may 17-(ap)-a danish delegation headed by henrik kauffman, ambassador to washington, will leave here tomorrow by airplane to attend the san francisco conference. members include hartwig frisch and erik huseldt.

MAY 19 1945

sturdevants 01930 APL jas 745P

JERUSALEM, MAY 17-(AP)-SEVERAL BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN JAFFA AND THE TEL AVIV DISTRICT LAST NIGHT LED TO A POLICE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "ATTEMPTS TO SABOTAGE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS INDICATE THAT THERE IS A SECTION OF THE POPULATION WHICH STILL IS INTERESTED IN PROMOTING DISCORD IN THIS COUNTRY."

NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED. POLICE SEARCHED BUSES, TAXIS AND TRUCKS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTROL INTERURBAN TRAFFIC. SUNDAY NIGHT THREE MEN AND A WOMAN WERE ARRESTED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HAIFA WHEN POLICE FOUND A LARGE QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES AND MORTAR BOMBS IN A TRUCK IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING.

G1247PEW

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 17-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES ARE FIGHTING FRANTICALLY TO STEM THE DRIVE OF SIXTH AUSTRALIAN DIVISION INFANTRY AND COMMANDOES SOUTH OF WEWAK PENINSULA ON THE NORTH NEW GUINEA COAST THE ENEMY MADE THREE ATTACKS FROM A STRONG RIDGE POSITION, THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN FORCE, MOVING IN A WIDE CIRCLE, THREATENS TO CUT THE SLOW JAPANESE RETREAT INTO THE PRINCE ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTHEAST.

WIRUI MISSION ON A PLATEAU SOUTH OF WEWAK WAS CAPTURED WITH LARGE STORES OF EQUIPMENT.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL AND AIR UNITS SHELLED CAPES BORAM AND MOEM TO THE EAST.

IN SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE, TANK-SUPPORTED INFANTRY ARE ENCIRCLING AND REDUCING JAPANESE POSITIONS WEST OF THE HONGORAI RIVER AND SOUTH OF BUIN ROAD. GUERRILLAS INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY IN SURPRISE RAIDS.

JP1157PPW NM

CHUNGKING, MAY 17-(AP)-- CENSORSHIP TODAY PERMITTED THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE NEW CHINESE SIXTH ARMY, WHICH PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE BURMA CAMPAIGN TO OPEN THE INDIA-CHINA SUPPLY ROAD, HAS BEEN IN CHINA SINCE LAST JANUARY.

MAY 19 1945

IT LONG HAS BEEN AN OPEN SECRET THAT THE ARMY HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM BURMA, BUT CORRESPONDENTS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO MENTION THE FACT UNTIL THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE TODAY BY LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER'S HEADQUARTERS WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

THE SIXTH ARMY, AMERICAN-TRAINED AND EQUIPPED, IS EXPECT TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE WHEN THE CHINESE GENERAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE GETS UNDER WAY. PU MOOSAS 0160O--JA-- 627A

OKINAWA, MAY 17-(AP)-A STRONG RUMOR WAS CIRCULATED ON THIS ISLAND TODAY THAT THE MARINES HAD CAPTURED THREE GERMAN ARTILLERY OFFICERS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF NAHA.

A THOROUGH CHECK BY MARINE PRESS RELATIONS OFFICERS PROVED FAIRLY DEFINITELY THAT THE RUMOR WAS FALSE.

JR1023PPW NM

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, MAY 17-(AP)-1ST LT.FRED F.FOLINO, OF (1651 HOLMDEN AVE.) CLEVELAND, O., WHO IS WITH THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING, HAD ONE SOR THE AVIATION ZOOKS TODAY. HE BAGGED A JAPANESE ZERO WITH A ROCKET FROM HIS TORPEDO BOMBER WHILE ON WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN A STRICTLY HARASSING MISSION OF ENEMY GROUND FORCES ON OKINAWA.

FOLINO WAS OUT SPOTTING ENEMY ARTILLERY AND STRAFING THEIR LINES LAST NIGHT, "JUST KEEPING THE NIPS ON THEIR TOES," AS HE PUT IT, BUT WHEN HE SIGHTED A PLANE IN AN AREA WHERE HE WAS SURE THERE WERE NO OTHER AMERICAN FLIERS.

HE WENT IN ON IT WITH HIS GRUMMAN AVENGER AND CLIPPED OFF ITS WING WITH HIS THIRD ROCKET SHOT AFTER RUNNING OUT OF 50 CALIBER AMMUNITION.

JQ1045PCW

ON MINDANAO, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE PHILIPPINES, FIERCE FIGHTING RAGED BETWEEN YANKS OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND FANATICAL NIPPONESE TRAPPED NEAR CAPTURED DAVAO CITY. ADD Manila Hampson xx pass

THE ENEMY, REMNANTS OF THE DAVAO GARRISON, WAS CUT OFF FROM ESCAPE BY DEPLOYMENT OF OTHER AMERICAN DIVISIONS INLAND AND ALONG THE COAST. THE JAPANESE WERE TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE TALL GRASS WHICH CONCEALED THEIR MOVEMENTS.

JQ253PCW

X X X FEW DAYS. ADD Hq USAFFE Dopking - released Yanks

A MESSENGER FOUND 40-YEAR-OLD T/4 HARMON J.SHUTE OF MADRID, IOWA, IN HIS UNIT'S PERIMETER AT 10 P.M. SHUTE, WHO HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY 23 YEARS, TURNED HIS JOB OF MANNING A MACHINE GUN OVER TO A BUDDY AND HURRIED TO PACK.

OTHERS OF THE 30 INCLUDE: TECH.SGT.CHARLES A.STRBAOUGH (COPY) OF PAW PAW, W.VA.; STAFF SGTS.BERLY A.BEGOMER, SEDALIA, MO., CHARLES F.MCELFISH, CUMBERLAND, MD., AND LEONARD GOODSON, LITTLE ROCK, KY., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE); SGTS. JOSEPH B.LYNCH, NEWBURGH, N.Y., AND LYLE C.BLOW, BURLINGTON, VT.; T/4 JOHN MURTHA (551 EAST 146TH ST.) BRONX, N.Y.; CPLS.LIONEL R.FOURNIER, BIDDEFORD, MAINE, AND ROBERT L. TSCHAKERT (COPY), KENT, MINN.; PRIVATES FIRST CLASS JEROME BALLES, GUTTENBURG, N.Y., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE), HILLMAN D.BOWSHER, JR., RICHMOND, VA., GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH, CRANDALL, MISS., SIGMUND J.MINITZEWSKI, BUFFALO, N.Y., JAMES GARRETT, DES MOINES, IOWA, RAYMOND D.COWDERY, LONG PRAIRIE, MINN., AND JOHN T.GARRETT, EVANSVILLE, IND., AND PVT.JOHN F.SHEA (525 EAST 157TH ST.) BRONX, N.Y.

MAY 19 1945

JQ915PCW NM

POSITION. ADD Manila - Schedler - Am 31st Div.

MEDIUM ATTACK AND FIGHTER BOMBERS POUNDED ENEMY POSITIONS ON NORTH LUZON WITH 150 TONS OF BOMBS WHILE OTHER AIR UNITS RANGED OVER A WIDE AREA FROM FORMOSA TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AND NEW GUINEA.

A NAVY LIBERATOR SANK A 3,000-TON FREIGHTER TRANSPORT OFF THE CELEBES. PATROLS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES SANK FOUR FREIGHTERS AND TWO COASTAL VESSELS AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS.

LONG RANGE PATROL PLANES BOMBED AN AIRDROME AT CANTON AT NIGHT AND SANK TWO COASTAL VESSELS NEAR HONGKONG IN A DAYLIGHT RAID. RAIL AND HIGHWAY LINES WERE HIT IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

JP1146PPW

TOP GUNNER SGT.THOMAS DEAN, NORFOLK, VA., SAID THE LIGHTS FLOODED THE SKY UNTIL "IT WAS BRIGHT ENOUGH TO READ, BUT SO FAR AS I KNOW WE DIDN'T STOP A SINGLE BIT OF FLAK."

JQ248PCW

ADD Guam - Lindsey xxx war machines (No 60)

30.34.25883

HEAVY FIRES WERE LEFT ROARING ALONG THE WATERFRONT, REPORTED LT.GEORGE WALKER, SUPERFORT NAVIGATOR FROM (42 ELLINGTON ROAD) BOSTON, MASS.

"WE WERE OVER THE TARGET EARLY, BUT EVEN THEN LARGE FIRES WERE BURNING IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY," REPORTED LT. W.C. LOEHNER (2320 WEST CLARK ST.) MILWAUKEE, WIS, INSTRUMENT SPECIALIST. "WE STARTED A FEW DANDY BLAZES OURSELVES. BY THE TIME WE LEFT NAGOYA, SMOKE WAS BILLOWING THOUSANDS OF FEET INTO THE AIR."

THE TARGET AREA INCLUDED THE MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT WHICH HAS BEEN CALLED THE WORLD'S LARGEST.

ALSO ATTACKED TODAY WERE SMALL HOME FACTORIES AND SHOPS OPERATED BY MANY OF NAGOYA'S 1,500,000 RESIDENTS; THE AICHI AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S MIZUKO PLANT, ATSUTA ENGINE COMPANY, AND ALUMINUM, LOCOMOTIVE AND MUNITIONS FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE FACILITIES.

OTHER MAJOR PLANTS IN THE TARGET AREA INCLUDED STREAM AND ELECTRIC CAR MUNITIONS AND ORDNANCE PLANTS; A VEHICLE COMPANY, SECOND LARGEST IN THE EMPIRE; SUMITOMO ALUMINUM COMPANY WORKS; HOKUKU MACHINERY COMPANY'S ATSUTA PLANT, YAHACHI STEEL, OKAMOTO AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S SHOWA AND CASADERA PLANTS, OSAKA MACHINERY WORKS, TOKUSHU LIGHT METALS COMPANY'S ATSUTA PLANT AND NAGOYA STEAM POWER PLANT.

SEARCHLIGHTS BOTHERED THE NAGOYA RAIDERS MORE THAN ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE SAID SGT. THOMAS DEAN, TOP GUNNER FROM NORFOLK, VA, AFTER TODAY'S RAID. "THEY REALLY SPOTTED US AND IT WAS BRIGHT ENOUGH TO READ, BUT SO FAR AS I KNOW WE DIDN'T STOP A SINGLE BIT OF FLAK."

LT. CHARLES W. VYHANEK OF CHICAGO, A BOMBARDIER, SAID FLAMES WERE PLAINLY VISIBLE WHEN HIS PLANE WAS 17 MINUTES AWAY FROM THE TARGET.

"WE REALLY RAISED HELL WITH THAT CITY," HE SAID.

THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY LEARNED A GRIM LESSON FROM THE INITIAL FIRE RAID ON NAGOYA, AND PLANE COMMANDER CAPT. MAX MYERS (NO ADDRESS AVAILABLE) REPORTED THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE CITY WAS WELL BLACKED OUT.

BRILLIANT FLARES DROPPED BY PATHFINDER PLANES OFFSET THE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO CLOAK THE CITY IN DARKNESS AND BOMBING VISIBILITY WAS GOOD.

"WE SAW SEVERAL JAP FIGHTERS," SAID SGT. GEORGE HANCHER OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNA., A GUNNER, "BUT THEY JUST LOOKED US OVER AND SLID ON BY AND WE DIDN'T GET A CRACK AT THEM." HANCHER SAID ANOTHER B-29 WAS ABOUT 100 FEET ABOVE HIS CRAFT WHEN IT BEGAN ITS BOMBING RUN.

"FOR A MINUTE I THOUGHT HE WAS GOING TO DROP HIS BOMBS ON US," HANCHER CONTINUED, "BUT THEY PASSED BY A SAFE MARGIN.

SGT. RAY SCHUESSLER OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA., A BLISTER GUNNER, REPORTED FLAMES WERE JUST GETTING A GOOD START WHEN HIS PLANE FINISHED ITS RUN AND THAT A BRIGHT GLARE WAS VISIBLE FOR 7 MILES.

WW215APW NM

MAY 19 1945

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH 25TH DIVISION, LUZON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE JAPANESE COMMANDER AT BALETE PASS, WHERE BY-PASSED ENEMY GUNS STILL TROUBLE TROOPS OF THIS DIVISION, WAS NONE OTHER THAN BESPECTACLED LITTLE COL. HAYASHI, WHO WAS GIVEN SAFE ESCORT OUT OF MANILA THREE MONTHS AGO.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS THE AMERICANS ASSAULTED FORMIDABLE RIDGES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF BALETE IN THEIR PUSH TOWARD SANTA FE, FOUR MILES NORTHWARD. THE PASS WAS SEIZED EARLIER THIS WEEK AFTER 120 DAYS OF FIGHTING.

HAYASHI WAS ALLOWED TO LEAVE MANILA WITH HIS GUARD UNIT FROM THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP IN EXCHANGE FOR THE SAFETY OF AMERICAN AND OTHER INTERNEES HELD THERE.

HE TOLD MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE, WHOSE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPERS SMASHED THE GATES OF THE CAMP EARLY IN FEBRUARY, THAT SURRENDER "IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THE JAPANESE MILITARY DOCTINE."

HAYASHI, NOW WITHDRAWING HIS FORCE NORTHWARD TOWARD THE JAPANESE CAGAYAN VALLEY STRONGHOLD, WAS CREDITED BY 25TH DIVISION OFFICERS WITH SKILLFULLY DEFENDING THE PASS. BUT THEY HOPE TO CATCH UP WITH HIM AGAIN SOMETIME.

TORRENTIAL RAINS HAVE GREATLY HAMPERED THE AMERICANS, PARALYZING TRAFFIC ON STEEP ROADS BULLDOZED THROUGH CLAY HILLS. THREE INCHES OF RAIN FELL IN TWO HOURS ONE NIGHT, ADDING TO THE MISERY OF THE WEARY DOUGHBOYS.

DIVISION REPORTS SHOWED THAT 10,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN COUNTED DEAD IN THE BALETE SECTOR AND 120 HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONERS.

EW501PCW NM

WITH 25TH DIVISION, LUZON--FIRST ADD HAYASHI (TOP ON A)

X X X PRISONERS.

THE MORALE OF THE UNSHAVEN DOUGHBOYS APPEARS HIGH DESPITE THEIR LONG PERIOD IN THE FRONT LINES OF SOME OF LUZON'S MOST DIFFICULT TERRAIN. A DOZEN OF THEM WERE WISECRACKING ON A RIDGE ABOVE THE PASS WHILE JAPANESE ARTILLERY SHELLS JARRED THE RIDGE AND ONCE SPRAYED THEM WITH DIRT.

THE MUNCHED DOUGHNUTS AND SANDWICHES AND GULPED COFFEE AS THEY CRACKED ABOUT RATS IN THEIR FOXHOLES AT NIGHT.

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"NO SELF-RESPECTING RAT WOULD STAY ON THIS RIDGE," QUIPPED SGT.CALVIN HALL OF (ROUTE 2) JAY, FLA.

"I SURE WISH I HAD SOME LONG UNDERWEAR," GRINNED PVT.CLAVIO GALLERANI OF (11425 WEST OUTER DR.) DETROIT, MICH.

SGT.CHARLES CARTER OF (842 1/2 CLEVELAND AVE.) COLUMBUS, OHIO, WHO HAS BEEN 41 MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC, SAID: "THE BOYS HAVE TO KEEP A SENSE OF HUMOR OR GO NUTS IN THESE JAP-INFESTED MOUNTAINS. I USED TO THINK THE OLD GAG ABOUT 'NO ATHEISTS IN FOXHOLES' WAS BUNK BUT I BELIEVE IT NOW. WE DO LOTS OF PRAYING IN HOLES WHEN THAT ARTILLERY STARTS."

JQ446PCW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONLY FOUR MEN OF A 26-MAN AMERICAN PLATOON CAME BACK ALIVE TODAY FROM A PATROL THRUST NEAR BLOOD-SOAKED CONICAL HILL ON THE 96TH DIVISION'S SECTOR OF THE OKINAWA FRONT.

THE OTHER 22 WERE KILLED BY MURDEROUS JAPANESE GUNFIRE IN SIGHT OF THEIR BATTALION COMRADES.

SAID COL.EDWIN T.MAY OF PALO ALTO, CALIF., REGIMENTAL COMMANDER:

"WE SAW THE WHOLE THING. WE COULDN'T TELL WHERE THE FIRE WAS COMING FROM AND THERE WAS NOTHING WE COULD DO. THE JAPS WERE USING MORTARS AND ARTILLERY AGAINST THE PLATOON AS WELL AS MACHINEGUNS.

"HOW THE SERGEANT GOT HIMSELF AND THE THREE OTHERS BACK I'LL NEVER KNOW. IT WAS THE MOST COURAGEOUS ACT I'VE EVER SEEN."

JQ759PCW

MAY 19 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A JAPANESE OFFICER WEARING POLISHED BOOTS AND WHITE GLOVES LED A FANATICAL ATTACK ON A COMPANY OF THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION TODAY.

THE ASSAULT COST THE NIPPONESE 46 KILLED, INCLUDING THE OFFICER.

THE ACTION DEVELOPED AS A COMPANY COMMANDED BY 1ST LT.HAROLD WEINGARTNER, (1409 PARKER ST.) LITTLE ROCK, ARK., ATTACKED WESTWARD THROUGH RUGGED COUNTRY AROUND CONICAL HILL NEAR OKINAWA'S EAST COAST.

THEY ENCOUNTERED JAPANESE AT THE CREST OF A RISE AND TOSSED GRENADES BACK AND FORTH. THEN ABOUT 200 OF THE NIPPONESE ATTACKED UNDER LEADERSHIP OF THE BOOTED, GLOVED OFFICER.

RIFLEMEN SHOT DOWN JAPANESE AS FAST AS THEY CAME OVER THE TOP OF THE RISE AND AFTERWARD FOUND 46 BODIES, INCLUDING THAT OF THE OFFICER.

WEINGARTNER SAID EIGHT OF THE JAPANESE WERE KILLED AS THEY TRIED TO CARRY OFF THE OFFICER'S BODY.

PFC.ROBERT COY, (131 1/2 LAKE ST.) PETOSKEY, MICH., SHOT EIGHT JAPANESE AS THEY CAME TO THE REST OF THE HILL AND TRIED TO SET UP A LIGHT MACHINE GUN.

IN THE 382ND REGIMENT, 96TH DIVISION, SECTOR ON DICK HILL, A SMALL GROUP OF JAPANESE WAS SIGHTED MOVING UP A ROAD FROM SHURI. AS MACHINE GUNS WERE ABOUT READY TO OPEN FIRE, A LARGER GROUP WAS SEEN.

"IT WAS LIKE A BUNCH GOING TO A SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC," SAID LT.COL.CYRIL STERNER, LINCOLN, NEB. HE CALLED FOR ARTILLERY FIRE FROM HIS FORCES AND FROM THE NEARBY 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

A95KX

BOTH ENEMY GROUPS WERE DISPERSED; POSSIBLY WIPED OUT.

AN ESTIMATED 200 JAPANESE WERE KILLED BY ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION'S 7TH REGIMENT, WHICH SMASHED AN ENEMY COMMAND POST.

MARINES SAID JAPANESE OFFICERS WERE STRUTTING AROUND THE POST IN WHITE GLOVES IN SOME SORT OF CEREMONY, POSSIBLY CELEBRATING AN EARLIER ACTION IN WHICH THE JAPANESE CRIPPLED TWO TANKS AND SHREDDED TWO PLATOONS OF ONE COMPANY.

MARINE CAPT.HARRY WHEELER, (3609 ENIFER ST., NW), WASHINGTON, D.C. WHO LED THE FIRST COMPANY INTO THE JAPANESE COMMAND POST SAID "IT'S A PLEASANTLY NAUSEATING SIGHT" AFTER VIEWING THE 200 TORN BODIES. "WHAT A PLACE FOR A WHOLESALE FLORIST."

WHEELER, MANHATTAN COLLEGE FOOTBLL STAR IN 1935, WAS A WASHINGTON FLORIST BEFORE THE WAR.

IT WAS WHEELER WHO NAMED A NEARBY RIDGE CARBUNCLE HILL BECAUSE OF ITS SHAPE AND THE PAIN IT CAUSED HIS MARINES.

JQ901PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 16 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THRILLS COME BY THE FISTFUL IN THIS VIOLENT CAMPAIGN TO RID OKINAWA OF THE JAPANESE, BUT THE "GRASSHOPPER PILOTS" GET THEM BY THE BUNDLE.

THEIR JOB IS TO FLY LOW OVER ENEMY LINES, OBSERVE ARTILLERY, AND THEN HUSTLE HOME WITHOUT BEING BLASTED FROM THE AIR. IT'S A NEAT TRICK, FOR AT PRESENT THE GRASSHOPPERS ARE FLYING OVER MORE ARTILLERY THAN EVER HAS BEEN USED IN THE PACIFIC WAR--INCLUDING THE MOST FIRE POWER EVER USED BY THE INTENSE JAPANESE.

TAKE THE CASE OF 2ND LT.RICHARD HOFFMAN (NO HOME ADDRESS GIVEN). HE WAS CHUGGING ALONG 50 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND WHEN JAPANESE RIFLE FIRE SMASHED HIS CARBURETOR. HOFFMAN HEADED FOR THE MACHINATO AIRSTRIP, FAILED, AND WAS DUNKED IN A RICE PADDY. HE GOT BACK UNHURT.

MARINE FIRST LT.ROBERT JACKSON OF WEBSTER GROVE, MO.,

GRASSHOPPER PILOT, CONTENDS THE SPOTTER MEN "JUST FLY AROUND IN A PAPER BAG OVER ENEMY LINES." JACKSON IS IN A SQUADRON WHICH FLIES UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT.WALLACE SLAPPEY OF PERRY, GA.

"OURS IS THE FIRST SQUADRON TO OPERATE FROM OKINAWA," JACKSON SAID PROUDLY.

THE "HOPPERS FREQUENTLY ARE PICKED OFF, BUT GENERALLY THEIR PILOTS COME THROUGH ALL RIGHT. LT.JEREMIAH RIORDON OF BROCKTON, MASS., WAS ANOTHER WHO GOT IN TROUBLE FROM RIFLE FIRE BUT MANAGED TO BRING HIS PLANE BACK SAFELY.

THESE MEN HAVE TAKEN ALMOST LEISURELY JAUNTS OVER BATTLE-TORN OKINAWA. THEY REPORT THE WHOLE FACE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE HAS BEEN CHANGED WHERE THE AMERICANS ARE. DAYTIMES, THEY SAY, IT LOOKS LIKE A DEAD COUNTRY. NOTHING MOVES ALONG ITS NETWORK OF NARROW ROADS.

SPOTTER PLANES HERE ARE VETERANS OF THE PELELIU OPERATION AND TAKE A LOT OF REPAIRS. THERE ARE MEN LIKE CPL.WILLIAM LITTLE OF FAIRHAVEN, VT., WHO FLEW ACROSS THE ISLAND TO TRY TO WANGLE SOME PARTS. HIS PLANE CRASHED, KILLING THE PILOT, BUT LITTLE WAS NOT HURT.

OFTEN MECHANICS "TRADE" FOR PARTS WITH ARMY GROUND CREWS. THEY WERE IN ON THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN EARLY. TECH.SGT.LEONARD FLOWERS OF GASTONIA, N.C., IS REFERRED TO OFTEN AS THE "BOSS" OF YONTAN AIRSTRIP DURING THE FIRST 10 DAYS OF THE INVASION.

OTHER GROUND CREWMEN KEEPING THE LITTLE PLANES ALOFT INCLUDE: STAFF SGT.EVERETT BRIDGE OF SOMERSET, MASS.; TECH SGT.WILLIAM MEWLIN OF (6152 KINGSESSEING AVE.) PHILADELPHIA; STAFF SGT. FRANCIS W.GAVIN OF LAWRENCE, MASS.; PFC GEORGE DOWLING OF NORTH SCITUATE (CORRECT), AND PFC "OUGHT TO BE SERGEANT" EDWARD LOGEDON OF ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

GG814ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,MAY 17-(AP)-NAHA, SHELL AND BOMB BATTERED CAPITAL CITY OFB BLOODY OKINAWA, LOOKED LIKE "A TRASH DUMP" TO A MARINE PATROL WHICH ROAMED THE CITY FOR FIVE HOURS TODAY.

THEY DIDN'T SEE A LIVING CREATURE UNTIL THE MOMENT THEY WERE LEAVING. THEN A JAPANESE TOSSED A HAND GRENADE WHICH WOUNDED TWO OF THE FIVE-MAN GROUP.

PFC.JOHN T.SMITH,JR., OF (106 CHURCH ST.) CHARLESTON,S.C., COMBAT PHOTOGRAPHER WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL, SAID NAHA'S STREETS WERE A MASS OF SHELL-POCKED RUBBLE. SMITH, PVT. MELBOURNE PICARD OF INKSTER,MICH., AND PFC.ALVIN SCHMID OF MONTICELLO,WIS., ESCAPED INJURY WHEN THE GRENADE WAS THROWN.

"NEARLY EVERY BUILDING IN NAHA IS LEVELED," SMITH SAID. "IN THE DOORWAYS LAY CHARRED BODIES OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS. ONCE WE HAD TO CRAWL AROUND A MOUND OF DEBRIS AND STINKING CORPSES."

JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY WAS FEEBLE, ALT OUGH TWO BOMB HITS WERE MADE ON YONTAN AIRFIELD TODAY, CAUSING MINOR DAMAGE. NINE JAPANESE PLANES WERE DOWNED YESTERDAY, WITH 1ST LT.ALBERT WELLS OF GARDEN CITY,N.Y., CREDITED WITH TWO PLANES. 1ST LTS.R.C.BORNW OF MANCHESTER,N.H., AND ROGER T.WHILHIDE OF ANDREWS,N.C., GOT ONE EACH, AS DID 2ND LT.NORMAN MILLER OF WALNUT RIDGE,ARK. FIRST LT.GEORGE BRTWN OF MINNEAPOLIS AND 2ND LT.J.E.CROYLE OF CLEVELAND,OHIO, SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE PLANE.

FJ716ACW

MAY 19 1945

MAY 19 1945 30.24-25885

BY VERN HAUGLAND (150)

OKINAWA,MAY 15 (DELAYED)-(AP)-SEARCH PRIVATEERS OF FLEET AIR WING ONE SENT APPROXIMATELY 9,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE YELLOW SEA TODAY IN SWEEPS SOUTH AND WEST OF KOREA.

ONE FREIGHTER ESTIMATED AT 4,500 TONS, BROKE IN HALF FROM THE IMPACT OF A BOMB DROPPED AT MASTHEAD HEIGHT AND SANK IMMEDIATELY.

UNUSUALLY CLEAR AND DETAILED PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY PRIVATEERS PILOTED BY NAVY LTS.MARK V.MONTGOMERY, JR., OF TUNNELHILL, GA., AND MEMPHIS, TENN., AND NOLAN WOODROW WELLER OF (3151 SALINE ROAD) ANN ARBOR, MICH., SHOWED THE SHIP BUCKLED UPWARD IN THE CENTER WITH BOW AND STERN BELOW WATER.

THE RAID CAME TWO DAYS AFTER A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SWEEP OFF KOREA BY LTS.JULIAN SERRILL, JR., OF (120 PROSPECT AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND AUGUST LODATO OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THESE MEN SANK A SMALL OILER, A MEDIUM AND A SMALL FREIGHTER TRANSPORT, AND LEFT A MEDIUM FREIGHTER TRANSPORT BURNING AND DEAD IN THE WATER.

GG711ACW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 17 (AP)-TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT TEN AMERICAN PLANES SOWED MINES BEFORE DAWN TODAY IN BUNGO STRAIT BETWEEN KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU ISLANDS OF SOUTHERN JAPAN. SUPRFORTS HAVE PREVIOUSLY MINED EVERY IMPORTANT PORT AND MOST WATERWAYS IN NIPPON. TODAY'S BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

GG912ACW NM

SAN FRANCISCO ADD QUAKE X X X 8:08 A.M. TODAY.

AT BERKELEY, PROF.PERCY BYERLY SAID THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SEISMOGRAPH SHOWED A SLIGHT QUAKE CENTERING ABOUT SO MILES AWAY. THE TREMOR BEGAN AT 8:06 AND LASTED FOR THREE MINUTES, HE SAID.

NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED ANYWHERE, ALTHOUGH THE SHOCK WAS OBSERVED IN POINTS 75 MILES APART.

JQ1244PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 17 (AP)-THE RIGHT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS TO WORK AS WAREHOUSEMEN AT STOCKTON TODAY RECEIVED THE SUPPORT OF HARRY BRIDGES, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCKTON UNIT OF ILWU LOCAL 6 HAVE THREATENED TO STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF THREE JAPANESE-AMERICAN STEVEDORES.

"THE POSITION OF THE ILWU ON THE QUESTION OF EQUALITY FOR ALL, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, IS CLEAR AND UNEQUIVOCAL," SAID BRIDGES IN A STATEMENT. "WE CANNOT AND WILL NOT COMPROMISE ON IT FOR ONE MOMENT..."

LOCAL 6, THROUGH ITS PRESIDENT, RICHARD LYNDEN, SAID THE LOCAL "WILL NOT TOLERATE ANY DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LOYAL AMERICANS."

LYNDEN ADDED HE IS "CONVINCED THAT OUTSIDE INFLUENCES WITH LARGE PROPERTY HOLDINGS IN THE STOCKTON AREA HAVE SUCCEEDED IN FOISTING THEIR PREJUDICES UPON SOME OF OUR MEMBERS."

GG720ACW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 17-(AP)-THE FIRST MARINE WOUNDED TO BE RETURNED FROM OKINAWA, RECEIVING TREATMENT AT THE U.S. NAVAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL TODAY, AGREED THAT THE CALM WHICH GREETED THEM WHEN THEY LANDED ON THE ENEMY ISLAND WAS ONLY A PRELUDE TO THE STORM.

"WE JUST KNEW IT WAS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE AND THAT IT COULDN'T LAST," SAID MARINE GUNNERY SERGEANT MORRIS O.NOLAND, 23, OF FRANKLIN, TE N. HE WAS SHOT IN THE LEFT ARM BY A SNIPER ABOUT SIX HOURS AFTER LANDING WITH HIS UNIT OF THE VETERAN FIRST MARINE DIVISION

SERGEANT MILES PARKER GREEN, 27, 806 63RD ST., CHICAGO.

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SUFFERED MULTIPLE WOUNDS ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE INVASION WHEN A MORTAR SHELL OR HAND GRENADE EXPLODED.

AFTER BEING CHECKED OVER HERE, THE WOUNDED MARINES WILL BE ASSIGNED TO NAVAL HOSPITALS NEAREST THEIR HOMES FOR FURTHER TREATMENT.

RA444PCW

SAN FRANCISCO 2ND ADD POLISH XX SITUATION.

IN ITS STORY ON THE PURPORTED EXCHANGE OF LETTERS, THE HERALD-TRIBUNE SAID IN PART:

"THE CORE OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE SOVIET INTERPRETATIONS OF THE YALTA DOCUMENT WAS WHETHER OR NOT THE LUBLIN-WARSAW GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE SCRAPPED COMPLETELY OR USED AS THE BASIS FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT. X X X

"BESIDES REFUSING TO SUPPORT CHURCHILL'S VIEW THAT THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT IN POLAND SHOULD BE SCRAPPED, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALSO WROTE ALONG THE SAME LINE TO STALIN BUT RECEIVED A REPLY WHICH WAS FAR FROM CONCILIATORY IN TONE."

GG212PCW

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 17-(AP)-THE VICTORS CAN DIVIDE THE CONQUESTS OF WAR, AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST, IF THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIPS IS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

THIS PLAN, UNANIMOUSLY MADE THE BASIS FOR DISCUSSION BY CONFERENCE COMMITTEES, LEAVES TO INDIVIDUAL NATIONS THE CHOICE OF WHETHER THEY SHALL RETAIN TITLE TO ENEMY TERRITORY OR PLACE IT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

IN EVENT THE POSSESSOR NATION DECIDES TO SUBMIT THE TERRITORY TO TRUSTEESHIP, HERE IS A WAY THE PLAN MIGHT WORK:

SUPPOSE ISLAND X IN THE PACIFIC IS SURRENDERED BY DEFEATED JAPAN AT THE PEACE TABLE TO THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

ALL THREE VICTOR NATIONS THEN HAVE A CLAIM TO THAT ISLAND. THEY MEET AND DECIDE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE CONTROL OVER THE ISLAND, SUBJECT TO THE PROPOSED WORLD LEAGUE'S SUPERVISION.

THE THREE AGREE THAT ISLAND X HAS STRATEGIC MILITARY VALUE.

THEY DECIDE TO SUBMIT TO THE LEAGUE'S TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL A PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES BE DESIGNATED TO ADMINISTER THE TERRITORY. THEY PROPOSE THAT IT BE PERMITTED TO MAKE ANY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS DEEMED NECESSARY. THEY SPECIFY THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL REPORT TO THE LEAGUE ON MEASURES BEING TAKEN FOR THE WELFARE OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TELLS THE SECURITY COUNCIL ABOUT THIS PROPOSITION.

IF THE SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDES THE CONDITIONS ARE ALL RIGHT THEN IT CAN APPROVE THAT A TRUSTEESHIP WILL BE SET UP ON THAT BASIS. ITS APPROVAL WILL HAVE TO BE BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF SEVEN OF THE ELEVEN MEMBERS WITH ALL OF THE BIG FIVE VOTING FOR IT.

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THE UNITED STATES THEN WOULD BE ALLOWED TO ADMINISTER ISLAND X UNDER CERTAIN BROAD PRINCIPLES LOOKING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE, THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE NATIVES AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE AIM ALSO WOULD BE TO GIVE THE NATIVES SELF-GOVERNMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

IF THE SECURITY COUNCIL DOESN'T LIKE THE CONDITIONS, IT CAN NEGOTIATE WITH THE THREE POWERS FOR CHANGES.

AT ANY TIME, OF COURSE, ANY ONE OF THE BIG FIVE COULD PREVENT ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSAL IN ANY FORM.

IF THAT HAPPENED, THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA COULD DECIDE THEY WOULDN'T BOTHER ABOUT A TRUSTEESHIP. THEY COULD AGREE AMONG THEMSELVES TO GIVE TITLE TO THE AREA TO THE UNITED STATES.

THUS THE VICTORS IN THE WAR HOLD THE ACES IN THE GAME OF TERRITORIAL DIVISION AND ADMINISTRATION.

IF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DOESN'T WANT TO PLAY UNDER THEIR RULES, THEY CAN WITHDRAW FROM THE TRUSTEESHIP GAME AND SET UP ONE OF THEIR OWN. AMERICAN DELEGATES HOPE IT WILL NEVER COME TO THAT.

MM148APW NM

ottawa, may 17-(ap)-air force headquarters announced tonight that flight lieutenant arthur harold featherstone, brother of edward featherstone of 8 congress place, fitchburg, mass., has been liberated from an enemy prisoner of war camp.

jss cp's 923p

ottawa, may 17-(ap)-air force headquarters announced tonight that flight officer bernhard ernest bell, husband of mrs. b. e. bell of 161 west delavan ave., buffalo, n. y., has been liberated from an enemy prisoner of war camp.

MAY 19 1945

jss cp's 922p

ottawa, may 17-(ap)-air force headquarters announced tonight that flight lieutenant dwayne linton, brother of theron linton of 908 south 12th st., herrin, ill., has been liberated from an enemy prisoner of war camp.

jss cp's 924p

30.24-25887

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

VANCOUVER, B.C., MAY 17-(AP)-CANADA'S ROLE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN APPEARED LIKELY TODAY TO BECOME A MAJOR ISSUE IN THE JUNE 11 FEDERAL ELECTION, WITH PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING'S GOVERNMENT TANGLED IN A NEW TYPE OF CONSCRIPTION CONTROVERSY.

OPENING HIS CAMPAIGN FOR REELECTION HERE LAST NIGHT, THE PRIME MINISTER, SPEAKING IN A PACIFIC PORT MORE INTERESTED IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN THAN ANY OTHER LARGE CITY IN THE DOMINION, DECLARED "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT WILL BE DIRECTED WITH UNREMITTING ENERGY" UNTIL JAPAN IS DEFEATED, BUT HE CAUTIONED AGAINST OVER-EMPHASIZING IT AS AN ISSUE.

THIS APPARENTLY WAS IN REPLY TO OPPOSITION ATTACKS AGAINST HIS ANNOUNCED POLICY OF SENDING ONLY VOLUNTEERS INTO THE JAPANESE WAR, AND OF MAKING THE FAR EASTERN WAR EFFORT MORE CIVILIAN THAN MILITARY.

THE PRIME MINISTER DECLARED THAT "NO GREATER MISTAKE COULD BE MADE THAN TO DECIDE THE ELECTION ON ANY SINGLE ISSUE."

"IT WILL BE WELL TO REMEMBER THAT THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN WILL BE ONLY ONE OF THE PRESSING PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE IMMEDIATELY TO BE FACED," HE SAID. "ANY ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN ISSUE OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, OR ANY OTHER SINGLE QUESTION, WOULD BUT SERVE TO BLIND THE COUNTRY TO THE REAL ISSUES WHICH HAVE TO BE FACED IN THE POSTWAR ERA."

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KING'S EARLIER ANNOUNCEMENT OF FIGHTING THE JAPANESE WAR ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS WAS RECEIVED FAVORABLY IN ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST QUEBEC N FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE HAVING NEARLY ONE THIRD OF THE DOMINION'S POPULATION AND TRADITIONALLY A BULWARK OF STRENGTH FOR KING'S LIBERAL PARTY. THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION, HOWEVER, WITH PARTICULAR SUPPORT IN ONTARIO AND SECTIONS OF THE PACIFIC COAST, CALLED FOR A MORE ENERGETIC PROGRAM AGAINST JAPAN, INCLUDING THE DRAFTING OF TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN CONSCRIPTED FOR HOME SERVICE BUT WHO HAVE DECLINED TO VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT ABROAD.

IN HIS OPENING CAMPAIGN ADDRESS KING INDICATED THAT HIS MAIN APPEAL WOULD BE BASED ON HIS EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE. HE REMINDED SOME 3,000 PERSONS WHO JAMMED AN HOTEL BALLROOM TO HEAR HIM THAT HE HAD BEEN LEADER OF HIS PARTY FOR 26 YEARS AND PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA FOR 18 YEARS.

MAY 19 1945

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HE SAID HE HAD COME TO KNOW "MORE INTIMATELY, I BELIEVE, THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN CANADA, THE INSIDE OF THE WHOLE WAR SITUATION, AND THE PROBLEMS TO WHICH THE WAR HAS GIVEN RISE." HE ASKED HIS AUDIENCE WHETHER THEY WANTED THEIR GOVERNMENT "TURNED OVER TO UNKNOWN AND UNTRIED HANDS."

ASKING FOR A CONTINUATION IN PEACE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES IN WAR, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT "THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DIRECTING THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS HAVE COME TO KNOW EACH OTHER, TO SHARE EACH OTHER'S CONFIDENCES AND TO TRUST ONE ANOTHER."

KK435AEW

OKINAWA: HARD-FIGHTING AMERICAN GROUND FORCES STORMED THREE GATEWAYS TO THE WALLED FORTRESS OF SHURI WHILE OTHERS ENTERED THE CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA.

PHILIPPINES: IN CENTRAL MINDANAO, CONVERGING YANK DIVISIONS NARROWED FROM 55 TO 45 MILES A TRAP ON A SIZABLE FORCE OF JAPANESE ON LUZON, A WELL-ARMED NIPPONESE REGIMENT DEFENDING THE IPO DAM, MANILA'S CHIEF WATER SOURCE, WAS ENVELOPED.

BORNEO: AUSTRALIANS ON TARAKAN DROVE WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF THE EAST COAST.

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U.S. DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA

SIXTH MARINE ELEMENTS CROSSED ASOTO RIVER, GAINED SMALL BRIDGEHEAD IN NAHA. OTHERS CAPTURED STRATEGIC HILL.

FIRST MARINE REACHED WANA TOWN.

77TH INFANTRY REACHED OUTSKIRTS OF ISHIMMI IN NIGHT ATTACK MADE WITHOUT ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

96TH INFANTRY MET HEAVY RESISTANCE ON HILLS EAST OF ISHIMMI.

PHILIPPINES

40TH AND 31ST NARROWED FROM 55 TO 45 MILES TRAP ENCLOSING SIZABLE JAPANESE FORCE ON BUKIDNON PROVINCE, MINDANAO.

FIRST CAVALRY ADVANCED TWO MILES NORTH ALONG EAST COAST OF LUZON TO SOUTH EDGE OF PORT LAMPON ANCHORAGE.

43RD INFANTRY DREW LINES TIGHTER ON ENEMY FORCE IN IPO POCKET EAST OF MANILA.

25TH AND 32ND INFANTRY DROVE ENEMY BACK ON SANTA FE, IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, NORTHEAST LUZON.

JR747PPW

OKINAWA: MARINES PATROLS CROSSED ASATO RIVER ESTUARY AND ENTERED NAHA, ISLAND CAPITAL. TENTH ARMY ELEMENTS ADVANCED SLOWLY TOWARD SHURI TOWN IN CENTRAL SECTOR OF LINE.

PHILIPPINES: U.S. EIGHTH ARMY CONTINUED TO GAIN AS TRAPPED JAPANESE FOUGHT BACK STUBBORNLY ON MINDANAO. ADVANCE WAS MADE NORTHWARD ON EAST COAST OF LUZON.

BORNEO: NEW LANDINGS WERE MADE IN SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF TARAKAN ISLAND BY AUSTRALIANS AND DUTCH.

--DASH--

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U.S. DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA:

6TH MARINE DIVISION PATROLS ENTER NAHA, OKINAWA CAPITAL AND MADE LOCAL GAINS ON WEST COAST.

77TH INFANTRY FOUGHT A MILE NORTH OF SHURI.

96TH INFANTRY ATTACKED WESTWARD TOWARD SHURI AS ITS 382ND REGIMENT MANEUVERED SLOWLY TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF THE TOWN.

PHILIPPINES:

1ST CAVALRY ADVANCED NORTH ON EAST COAST, LUZON.

24TH INFANTRY FOUGHT TRAPPED ENEMY NORTH OF DAVAO CITY, MINDANAO

31ST INFANTRY ADVANCED FIVE MILES IN CENTRAL MINDANAO.

35TH, 32ND AND 37TH INFANTRY SLOWED BY HEAVY RAINS IN ADVANCE OF SANTA FE ROAD JUNCTION, NORTHERN LUZON.

40TH INFANTRY MOVED AHEAD SLIGHTLY AGAINST SHARP RESISTANCE SOUTH OF CAPTURED DEL MONTE AIR CENTER, NORTH MINDANAO.

43RD INFANTRY TIGHTENED RING AROUND ENEMY NEAR IPO DAM, EAST OF MANILA.

WW542APW

A GERMAN RADIO IDENTIFYING ITSELF AS THE "TRANSMITTER OF THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND LINDEMANN" WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO BE BROADCASTING A SERIES OF NEWS ITEMS "APPARENTLY SELECTED TO POINT UP DIFFERENCES AMONG THE ALLIED POWERS."

COL.GEN.GEORG LINDEMANN WAS THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN DENMARK BEFORE THE CAPITULATION OF THE NAZIS THERE. HIS FORCES WERE INVOLVED IN THE SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS CAPTURE THUS FAR.

FCC MONITORS REPORTED THAT THE BROADCAST WAS MADE ON A WAVE LENGTH OF 556 METERS, WHICH HAD BEEN LISTED ON INTERNATIONAL RECORDS AS ASSIGNED TO A GERMAN NAVAL TRANSMITTER.

JP812AFW

A DOMEI BROADCAST FROM TOKYO SAID TODAY THE RECENTLY ADOPTED RUSSIAN NATIONAL BUDGET OF 307,714,754,000 RUBLES FOR 1945-46 INDICATED THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES, "CONTRARY TO ENEMY WISHFUL THINKING," WERE AIMING AT ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND NOT PREPARING FOR A WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED AN ARTICLE FROM THE JAPANESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI AS SAYING THE BUDGET WAS A TREMENDOUS INCREASE OVER ORIGINAL ESTIMATES, BUT ATTRIBUTING THE INCREASE TO POSTWAR PLANNING.

"IT IS NATURAL THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL HAVE TO SPEND MUCH FOR REHABILITATION OF TERRITORIES WHICH SHE RECAPTURED," THE ARTICLE SAID.

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G918AFW

THE SWISS RADIO BROADCAST YESTERDAY (THURS) AN INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS STATEMENT SAYING THE NAZI GESTAPO BARRED RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS, ALTHOUGH "NUMEROUS APPEALS WERE MADE AGAIN AND AGAIN."

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OWI, SAID THE STATEMENT HAD BEEN ISSUED IN REPLY TO CRITICISM OF THE RED CROSS VOICED BY "CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS" BECAUSE IT FAILED TO REPORT CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS.

"CONTRARY TO PRISONERS OF WAR, THESE INMATES (OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS) ARE NOT PROTECTED BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION," THE STATEMENT SAID. "THE (INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS) COMMITTEE HAD TO TAKE CARE NOT TO OVERSTEP ITS JURISDICTION, LEST IT SHOULD BE STOPPED FROM CARING FOR ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR." X X X

SN1105PEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-NEWLY LIBERATED DENMARK IS A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF FOOD FOR OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FREED FROM GERMAN DOMINATION, THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY

A STATEMENT BY FEA ADMINISTRATOR LEO T.CROWLEY REPORTED THAT THE DANES, TRADITIONALLY EXPORTERS OF FOOD, HAVE MAINTAINED HIGH PRODUCTION DURING THE WAR, ALTHOUGH THE NAZIS "TOOK FOR THEMSELVES A MAJOR SHARE OF DANISH FOOD."

HIGH OUTPUT WAS POSSIBLE BECAUSE THE GERMANS PROVIDED SUCH NECESSARY MATERIALS AS FERTILIZER AND OIL, CROWLEY SAID.

FEA ESTIMATED THAT THE CURRENT DANISH HARVEST SHOULD PRODUCE AN EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF ABOUT 17,000 TONS OF BEEF, 40,000 TONS OF BACON, 40,000 TONS OF BUTTER, 4,000 TONS OF CONDENSED MILK AND 1,500 TONS OF CHEESE. SUPPLIES OF SUGAR, POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES AND FISH ALSO SHOULD BE AVAILABLE, THE AGENCY SAID.

IT ADDED THAT IF DENMARK IS TO PRODUCE FOOD FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES OF OCCUPATION AND THE LIBERATED AREAS, "IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE COUNTRY WITH WHAT THEY MOST NEED TO KEEP UP THIS PRODUCTION--COAL, OIL, FERTILIZER, OIL SEEDS, RAILROAD EQUIPMENT,

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TIRES AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS."
FEA SAID IT HAS DEVELOPED PLANS FOR PROVISION OF SUCH SUPPLIES, WHICH WILL BE PAID FOR BY THE DANISH GOVERNMENT.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY MAY 18).

EG511PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE U.S. WILL ASK A FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE TO DRAW UP A PACT AGAINST CARTELS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILL L.CLAYTON DISCLOSED TODAY.
THE CONFERENCE OF UNITED NATIONS ON POSTWAR TRADE WILL BE HELD NEXT YEAR.
CLAYTON TOLD A JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY AND OIL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY THAT THIS COUNTRY IS SEEKING THROUGH ITS WAR-BORN TIES TO PROMOTE FREE TRADE, UNHAMPERED BY "RESTRICTIVE CARTELS."
HE TESTIFIED IN FAVOR OF THE O'MAHONEY BILL WHICH WOULD REQUIRE ALL AMERICAN FIRMS TO REGISTER THE TERMS OF THEIR FOREIGN CONTRACTS WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.
ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE ALSO TOLD THE COMMITTEES THAT THIS LEGISLATION WOULD STRIKE A BLOW AT THE CARTEL SYSTEM BY WHICH, HE SAID, INDUSTRY GETS TOGETHER, APPORTIONS AREAS AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE AND THEREBY FIXES PRICES, MARKETING CONDITIONS AND EVEN ACCESS TO TRADE SECRETS.
BIDDLE SAID SOME FIRMS ALREADY ARE TRYING TO RESUME CARTEL ARRANGEMENTS AND HIS DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE MORE TO SAY ABOUT THAT LATER. IN HIS OPINION, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAID, EVEN FOREIGN BUSINESS CONDUCTED LIKE THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS.
CLAYTON SAID THE CARTEL IDEA IS "LARGELY EUROPEAN" AND ISN'T A PART OF THE INHERENT INDUSTRIAL THINKING OF CANADA, SOUTH AMERICA AND OTHER LANDS. GERMANY WAS THE OBVIOUS LEADER, HE ADDED.
ON THIS SCORE, BIDDLE OBSERVED:
"WE MUST SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY WE HAVE WON TO DESTROY THESE GERMAN CARTELS, TO OPEN UP THEIR PATENTS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPED DURING THE WAR TO ALL THE WORLD. NEVER AGAIN SHOULD GERMAN INDUSTRY BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN A POSITION TO DOMINATE AND CONTROL THE INDUSTRY OF A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF EUROPE."
CLAYTON SAID THE INTERNATIONAL PACT BEING SOUGHT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD PROHIBIT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES FROM MAKING CONTRACTS OR JOINING IN COMBINATIONS TO "RESTRAIN TRADE, RESTRICT ACCESS TO MARKETS OR FOSTER MONOPOLISTIC CONTROL."
"THERE ARE SIGNS FROM ABROAD," HE SAID, "OF A GROWING POPULAR REALIZATION THAT SUCH INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PRACTICES AS PRICE FIXING, DIVISION OF MARKETS, LIMITATION OF PRODUCTION AND SUPPRESSION OF TECHNOLOGY HAVE NO PLACE IN AN INTERNATIONAL EFFORT TO EXPAND THE TRADE OF THE WORLD AND TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AND WELLBRING."
THE PROPOSED AGENCY, HE SAID, WOULD BE AN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR BUSINESS PRACTICES, TIED INTO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.
CLAYTON SAID:
"SUCH AN ORGANIZATION COULD ASSIST IN THE PREVENTION OF UNDESIRABLE CARTEL PRACTICES BY SERVING AS A CENTRAL DEPOSITORY OF INFORMATION AND REPORTS FROM PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES."
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U.S. Troops Held to Small Gains During Fierce Battle on Okinawa; 150 Big Superforts Hammer Tokuo

MAY 29 1945 MAY 20 1945

JAP TROOPS HALT YANKS BATTLING FOR NAHA, SHURI

MAY 19 1945

Troops Driven from Hill After Taking, Losing It Three Times.

EDITION

DUEL WITH GRENADES

Marines Kill Several Enemy Commanders Preparing for Death Ceremonies.

GUAM, Saturday, May 19—(AP) American troops penetrated sectors of the fiercely-contested southern Okinawa front, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported today, but failed to make appreciable progress toward either Naha or Shuri, their prime objectives.

Nimitz' communique surprisingly reported on ground action only through Thursday. Normally, his reports are only several hours behind the fighting. Illustrating intensity of battling which won small local gains, he cited these instances:

A regiment of the 77th Infantry division captured one hill position three times but was driven off each time, finally yielding to strong Japanese artillery and mortar fire.

Take Sugar Loaf Hill

Elements of the Sixth Marine division assaulted Sugar Loaf hill nine times in one week before securing it. The last three assaults carried them to the crest, but they were forced to yield the crest twice under fanatical counterattacks.

There is evidence that some Japanese commanders realize their eventual defeat is certain and that they characteristically are preparing for a ceremonious death.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First division Marines found Japanese officers dressed in ceremonial white in a command post they captured. Presumably the white uniforms were formal mourning dress, worn under Japanese military custom.

NIGHT

Del Valle's Leathernecks overran the command post, broke up the ceremony and meted out the death the white uniformed Japanese officers were expecting.

G Company, 383rd regiment of the 96th Division, engaged in an hour-long grenade duel with Japanese in another instance.

Nimitz in today's communique said the enemy's lines were "being defended with the greatest tenacity of the entire operation" as the 10th army smashed at the strongly fortified "little Siegfried line" stretching acorss Okinawa from Naha on the west coast to Yonabaru on the east.

Destroy Two Battalions

He estimated that Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr's Sixth Division lethernecks destroyed two battalions of fiercely defending and counterattacking Nipponese troops in their advance from the Asa to the Asato river guarding Naha. This advance represented about one mile and required nearly a week, so bitterly did the Japanese fight back. The leathernecks repulsed a number of small but savage counterattacks in this push.

A few enemy planes appeared over the Okinawa area late Thursday and in the early hours of Friday. Nimitz did not say whether they were able to reach their targets, or whether any were shot down.

He reported for the first time that Army fighters supported the ground action, along with escort carrier and Okinawa-based Marine planes and warships. The Army fighter group was identified as the 318th.

Yesterday presumably was a comparatively quiet day in the Ryukyus area outside of the battle torn southern front on Okinawa. Only other activity reported was the sinking of a small freighter south of Korea and damaging of two freighter-transports and an oiler by search planes of Fleet Airwing One.

Hour Grenade Duel

Probably the most spectacular action yesterday on the southern Okinawa front was the one-hour grenade duel in which G company finally drove fanatically counterattacking Japanese off the crest of Conical hill, near the east coast. The company then captured the peak.

The 307th Regiment of Maj Gen Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Infantry Division captured a small hill three times but still was unable to hold it. The Doughboys seized the hill, north of fortress Shuri, twice on Wednesday afternoon but each time were driven off.

Thursday morning they recaptured the ridge but once more were forced to retire under heavy artillery and enemy fire.

Units of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine Division captured a Japanese command post on the crest of a small hill between Dakeshi and Wana Town only after overcoming strong opposition from cave-hidden Japanese.

Three Divisions Are Closing On Shuri

EDITION

Guam, May 18 (AP)—The Okinawa campaign is slowly shaping into a decisive phase, with the 6th Marine Division battling to broaden a bridgehead in the capital city, Naha, and three divisions steadily closing on the fortress city of Shuri from three sides.

Now 48 days old, the Okinawa campaign already ranks as one of the Pacific war's toughest. There still is no evidence suggesting any collapse in the grim defense by an estimated 34,000 Japanese and Okinawan "home guards," survivors of an original garrison force of 80,000 or more troops.

Tenth Army pressure against the Japanese "Little Siegfried Line" has been sustained and hard-hitting since the Marine 3d Amphibious Corps took over the western half of the southern front and two freshened army divisions went into the line on the 24th Army Corps sector on the east.

To Maintain Strong Pace

It seems probable that field commanders have made a decision to maintain as strong an offensive pace as possible.

The longer the ground campaign lasts, the longer supply vessels and warships will be exposed to persistent Japanese aerial attacks, in which more than two dozen American vessels have been sunk and a material number damaged.

A second consideration is that Okinawa terrain providing the best base development potentialities is the southern sector below Naha and Shuri.

Okinawa's best airfield, Naha airdrome, lies about a mile southwest of Naha, across an inclosed harbor. It undoubtedly will be the primary airfield of many projected for Okinawa to mount growing air strikes against the Japanese homeland.

Bombers Ready For Fields

Bombers are ready and waiting for field room on Okinawa, only 325 miles from the southern Japanese home islands, to start the final air neutralization campaign against the enemy.

American forces already have captured Yontan and Katena airfields in central Okinawa and put them into use, and a few days ago seized Yonabaru airdrome on the east coast. They also acquired a four-strip field when they conquered Ie Island off Okinawa's west coast.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's 6th Marine Division progressed slowly in its costly drive for Naha and Naha airfield yesterday. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today reported elements penetrated to the heart of shell and bomb-torn Naha after forcing a small bridgehead across the Asato River estuary. The leathernecks said the city appeared deserted as far as they probed but tough fighting was expected from Japanese believed to be hiding in the ruins further along.

Sugar Loaf Hill Falls

Other 6th Division leathernecks, co-ordinating an assault with Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Marine Division, straightened out a sharp Japanese salient into American lines north of Shuri. The former captured Sugar Loaf Hill, 700 yards northeast of Takimotoji village. The latter, their way cleared by tanks, drove into Wana Town, about 500 yards east of Fortress Shuri's northern fringes.

Both army divisions currently in action, the 77th and 96th Infantry, approached Shuri from the north and east.

Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Division engineered one of the few American night attacks of the Central-Western Pacific war to reach the outskirts of Ishimmi Town, only 2,000 yards from the heart of Shuri. The assault was made without benefit of a preliminary artillery barrage.

Battle For Love Hill

Turned inland from the east coast, where it captured Yonabaru airfield and helped destroy Yonabaru town, Major James L. Bradley's 96th (Statue of Liberty) Division was engaged in bloody fighting for Love Hill, only 1,400 yards due east of Shuri.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported that one company of Bradley's division killed 46 Japanese of a counterattacking 200 who exposed themselves to rifle fire as they reached the crest of a ridge. Pfc. Robert Coy, of Petoskey, Mich., killed eight of these Nipponese as they attempted to set up a machine gun on the ridge.

Elements of the 1st Marine Division's 7th Regiment killed 200 enemy troops at a Japanese command post.

All ground troops were supported by aerial bombing and strafing and by continued heavy bombardment by the navy's warships. Nimitz said battleships, cruisers and destroyers had fired 25,000 tons of 5-inch and larger shells into the enemy's fortifications.

Germans Reported Found on Okinawa

Okinawa, May 18 (A. P.).—A strong rumor was circulated on this island today that the Marines had captured three German artillery officers on the outskirts of Naha. A thorough check by Marine press relations officers proved fairly definitely, however, that the rumor was false.

BOMBERS BLAST JAP CAPITAL IN DAYLIGHT RAID

Attack Aimed at Industrial Targets in Western Outskirts of City.

NAGOYA HARD HIT

11.3 Square Miles of City Destroyed or Damaged Photos Reveal.

WASHINGTON, May 18 — (AP) More than 150 Superfortresses struck at Tokyo today (May 19 Japanese time) in a daylight raid with demolition bombs.

The bombing attack today on the Japanese capital was in contrast to the incendiary strikes made during the past week on Nagoya, key industrial city of the enemy's aircraft industry.

NIGHT

The 20th Airforce headquarters said the attack was aimed at industrial targets in the western outskirts of Tokyo. The announcement said a very large task force took off just before dawn from bases of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's 21st Bomber command in the Marianas.

Headquarters said further details would be announced after reports are delivered by returning crews.

GUAM, Saturday, May 19—(AP) B-29s have destroyed or damaged 11.3 square miles—nearly one-fourth—of Nagoya, Japan's third largest city and key center of the empire's aircraft industry, Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay announced today.

New areas burned out or damaged in two 500-Superfortress fire bomb raids Monday and Thursday total 5.9 square miles, complete photo reconnaissance study disclosed.

Hit by 1,000 B-29s

In this week's raids by more than 1,000 B-29s dropping 2,000,000 six-pound incendiaries, three important Nagoya plants were virtually destroyed.

These were Mizuho branch of Aichi Aircraft works, Osaka Machinery works and Nagoya No. 3 plant of Tokai Electrode Co.

More than five square miles of Nagoya was damaged in Superfort raids March 12 and 19.

Study of photos shows the damaged area totals about 22 per cent of the entire city.

Nagoya's 11.3 square mile damage brings to 59.58 the total area destroyed or damaged in six Japanese cities by B-29 incendiary attacks.

In this week's raids, the ancient Nagoya castle fortress, in the heart of the city, was damaged and several buildings in the castle were destroyed or damaged.

33 Targets Damaged

Thirty-three specific military targets and two Mitsubishi aircraft factories, the Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Co., three Aichi aircraft works plants and the Atsuta factory of the Nagoya arsenal were heavily damaged in this week's attacks.

Other targets severely damaged included: Nippon Vehicle Manufacturing Co.; Minami plant of Daido Electric Steel Co.; a second plant of Osaka Machinery works; Hokuku Machinery Co.'s Ksadera plant, which had been damaged March 12; Daido Machinery Co.; Tokushu Light Metals Co.'s Otsuta plant; Nagoya No. 2 plant of Tokai Electrode Co.; Hattori Cotton mill; Okamotao Aircraft works, previously damaged March 12; Onade Cement plant; Okuma Iron Works' Hagino plant; Riken Alunite plant, and Hara Silk mill.

Targets classed as damaged were small buildings destroyed in the Mitsubishi Aircraft Engine works, which was called 94 per cent damaged in previous demolition raids; Mitsubishi Aircraft assembly plant on which new damage was inflicted in about 10 per cent of the plant area; Atsuta factory of Nagoya arsenal; Tsukija plant of Daido Electric Steel Co.; Nagoya repair shops; Eitoku plant of Aichi Aircraft works; Tsukiji plant of

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Aichi Aircraft works; Dai Nippon Cellophane plant about 33 per cent destroyed; Yahagi steel plant about 25 per cent destroyed; Sumitomo Light Metals Co., about 12 per cent destroyed; Nagoya harbor; Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Co.; an unidentified shipyard; Sumitomo Light Metals Co.; a second plant about 30 per cent destroyed and another unidentified target.

B-29S SMASHED JAP OIL AREA

Photos Show Storage Zone Knocked Out May 10.

Guam, May 18 (A. P.).—Superfortresses knocked out Japan's greatest oil storage area, including both the army's and navy's biggest concentrations of fuel storage, in just one full-scale raid.

Reconnaissance photographs today disclosed that 85 to 90 per cent devastation was wrought by more than 400 B-29s in their May 10 raid on southeastern Honshu.

Twelve storage tanks were destroyed and 85 per cent of the target area devastated by B-29s which attacked Tokuyama naval fuel station. The adjoining Tokuyama coal yards and synthetic fuel factory—the army's greatest fueling center—were so badly damaged the Twenty-first Bomber Command spokesman termed them "inoperative." Tokuyama is forty-eight miles southwest of Kure.

Sixty of sixty-five storage tanks at the Oshima naval oil storage center, the fleet's largest, were put out of operation. Oshima station is on an island of that name in Tsushima Strait outside the Shimonoseki entrance to the Inland Sea.

Otake oil refinery, one of the Empire's largest, was forced to cease operations. The B-29s covered the target area so effectively that only two small pockets in extreme corners of the plant area remained undamaged. Otake is on the western shore of the Inland Sea, twenty-seven miles northeast of Tokuyama. Not one of the B-29s was lost in those raids.

Crewmen reoprted the latest Superfort attack, on Nagoya yesterday, left the sixteen-square mile target area a huge, flaming smoke-pot. More than 500 B-29s dropped 3,500 tons of fire bombs. Reconnaissance photographs of that attack are not yet available.

RESENT DOENITZ RADIO SPEECHES

London, May 18 (A. P.).—The House of Commons heard warnings today that the Germans had started a campaign to convince their nation that its army was not defeated.

Col. Walter Elliott, Conservative, criticized the recent broadcast by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz over the Allied-controlled Flensburg radio, saying:

"I can imagine nothing which has done more harm to our cause than allowing Doenitz to have access to the radio and to broadcast to the German people the beginning of a build-up that the German Army was not defeated and that the noble German nation will rise again. I can imagine nothing that has done more harm to our relations with our great ally, the Soviet Union."

Elliott maintained that such things "added to the intense suspicion which existed in Russia."

Dr. Haden Guest, Laborite, demanded that the Allies take command of the radio in Germany and "use our radio here to send to Germany definite views directed to destroying the Nazi disease in Germany."

Ernest Thurtle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, replied for the Government that German radios were under jurisdiction of the Allied military command.

QUEEN MARY SANK BRITISH CRUISER

London, May 18 (A. P.).—The British cruiser H. M. S. Curacao, cut in half by the giant liner Queen Mary speeding to elude a German submarine, sank in the Atlantic on October 1, 1942, with a loss of 338 officers and men, the Admiralty announced today.

An eyewitness declared that the big troop transport simply trampled the 4,200-ton cruiser, which had a normal complement of about 400 men.

Survivors, among them the cruiser's captain, John W. Blackwood, were picked up and taken to a hospital near Glasgow.

The accident was considered one of the worst British naval disasters of the war. The Admiralty disclosed also for the first time the loss of ten destroyers, eight submarines and scores of smaller craft. At the time of the collision, the Queen Mary, 84,000-ton Cunard liner, was carrying 15,000 American troops from the United States toward Scotland. The two vessels crashed approximately twenty miles off the Irish coast at a point northwest of Foreland county, Donegal.

No Americans were reported hurt and the Queen Mary proceeded to the Scottish River Clyde, where a great rent in her bow was temporarily repaired.

JAP CRUISER SUNK IN MALACCA CLASH

London, May 18 (A. P.).—A force of British destroyers and an aircraft carrier, striking boldly into narrow Malacca Strait between Sumatra and Malaya on the approaches to Singapore, sank a 10,000-ton Japanese cruiser the Nati class on Wednesday, the Admiralty announced today.

The enemy cruiser, carrying eight-inch guns, was sighted by planes from the escort carrier Shah forty miles southwest of Penang, Malaya tin center at the mouth of the strait, the Admiralty said. The carrier had a destroyer in escort.

The carrier's planes succeeded in scoring a bomb hit, while a force of at least five destroyers steamed in pursuit. The enemy cruiser was polished off in a night torpedo attack. The Japanese previously had reported the clash without announcing their losses.

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Czechs Add Marshal Keitel To List of 500 War Criminals

LONDON, May 18—(AP) Czechoslovakia has added Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high command, to its list of more than 500 war criminals, a source close to the Czech government said today.

Others on the list, the informant said, included Walther Funk, Nazi minister of economics; SS Gen. Kurt Daluege, hangman Reinhard Heydrich's successor as "protector" of Bohemia; Karl Herman Frank, who held the same position in Moravia, and Prof. Albert Speer, Nazi minister of production.

A Czech commission will leave for Germany shortly to help collect evidence for trials but will return in time for the conference of 16 nations represented on the war crimes commission here May 31.

Gestapo Files Found

In the British zone of occupation, complete sets of Gestapo files have been found which can be presented as evidence against the Nazis, who now are being successfully rounded up, a staff officer of the British Military Government at Luneburg reported.

"Files were found listing the names of each person who was slain by the Gestapo and a complete account of the crime," said Maj. High Campbell. "The Gestapo had been required to make detailed reports and sign their names, so we know not only who was killed and burned but also who had a part in it."

Chairman Lord Wright of the commission told critics meanwhile that the commission's function was to indict persons accused of war crimes, not to apprehend and try them.

When the commission has decided that evidence exists against persons cited by the various governments, it forwards their names to the military authorities for apprehension and there "the commission's duties end," Wright declared.

Wright issued his statement in reply to "reports from abroad appearing in the British press" and aimed at the commission asserting that the Allies had failed to pursue war criminals vigorously.

Some of this criticism has come from Russia, and in Commons today one member asserted that the broadcasts of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz over the Allied-controlled Flensburg radio had added to Soviet suspicions.

Hit at Broadcasts

"I can imagine nothing which has done more harm to our cause than allowing Doenitz to have access to the radio and to broadcast to the German people the beginning of a buildup that the Germany army was not defeated and that the noble German nation will rise again," said Col. Walter Elliott, conservative.

"I can imagine nothing that has done more to harm our relations with our great ally, the Soviet Union."

Dr. Haden Guest, laborate, demanded that the Allies take command of the radio and "use our own radio here to send to Germany definite views directed to destroying the Nazi disease."

Ernest Thurtle, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of information, said in reply for the government that the German radios were under Allied military command.

Michael Mikhailov, Moscow radio commentator, said in an English-language broadcast today that Germany's "military fascist clique," headed by Doenitz, was "holding up the bugbear of chaos before the eyes of the Allies as a way of blackmailing them into allowing it to retain authority."

BOR SAYS REDS JAIL HIS MEN

Asserts Underground Poles Are Real Patriots.

London, May 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor), the recently liberated commander in chief of Polish forces under the London Polish government, said today that thousands of his former underground soldiers 'are now filling Soviet prisons and concentration camps.'

The bald, one-eyed soldier of two wars expressed the hope that an understanding eventually would be reached between Poland and Russia, denied that the Polish underground army had been hostile to Soviet forces and reviewed the uprising and tragic outcome of the battle of his men for Warsaw.

He declined a direct answer, however, to a press conference question whether he thought civil war would result between the forces under the Moscow-sponsored Warsaw government and those of the London exiled government in the event a solution of their dispute could not be found.

Speaking through an interpreter, he said that as he had been liberated only recently he was "unable to form an opinion whether civil war would result.

He said that he would vouch for the sixteen Polish underground leaders—whom the Russians have said they arrested—as "Polish patriots, good democrats and genuine contributors to the fight against Germany."

In response to questions Komorowski denied the Soviet accusation that he was not in Warsaw during the battle for the city.

He said that he had attempted to establish liaison between his forces and the Red Army, but charged that the officers he dispatched were arrested by the Russians. Komorowski repeated his Government's charges that local Polish underground commanders co-operated with the Russians in clearing the Germans out of their territory only to be arrested after the task was complete.

Shaw's Idea For Hitler: Dublin

London, May 18 (AP)—Playwright George Bernard Shaw said today in a letter to the London *Times* that, if the report of Hitler's death proved unfounded, there still was a possibility that the German Führer "would end up in the Dublin viceregal lodge like Louis Napoleon in Chislehurst and the Kaiser in Doorn."

The provocative octogenarian praised the "correctness" of Prime Minister de Valera's action in visiting the German minister in Dublin to extend condolences when Hitler's death was reported.

He said that as an Irishman he was proud of de Valera's statement that Eire reserved the right to give asylum to fugitives when justice, charity or the honor or interest of the nation required it—a reply made in 1943 to an Allied demand on neutrals not to admit Axis war criminals.

"Took It Lying Down"

"Portugal refused. The rest took it lying down except Mr. de Valera," Shaw continued. "The voice of the Irish gentleman and Spanish grandee was a welcome relief from the chorus of retaliatory rancor and self-righteousness then deafening us."

He hailed the Prime Minister as a man who had defied both Hitler and the Allies and had got away with it because the Allies had a base in northern Ireland and because the Germans struck to the east instead of toward Ireland.

Following is the text of Shaw's letter:

"The correctness of the Taoiseach's (Prime Minister's) action when the death of the head of the German state was reported has been vindicated.

Rancor And Self-Righteousness

"In 1943 the Allies called upon the neutrals to deny asylum to Axis refugees, described for the occasion as war criminals. Portugal refused. The rest took it lying down, except Mr. de Valera.

"He replied that Eire reserved the right to give asylum when justice, charity or the honor or interest of the nation required it. That is what all the neutrals ought to have said, and Miss Hinkson (not otherwise identified), as an Irishwoman, will, on second thoughts, be as proud of it as I am.

"The voice of the Irish gentleman and Spanish grandee was a welcome relief from the chorus of retaliatory rancor and self-righteousness then deafening us.

Moscow For Galway

"I have not always agreed with the Taoiseach's policy. Before the ink was dry on the treaty which established the Irish Free State, I said that if England went to war she would have to reoccupy Ireland militarily and fortify her ports.

"When this forecast came to the proof the Taoiseach nailed his colors to the top gallant, declaring that with his little army of 50,000 Irishmen he would fight any and every invader, even if England, Germany and the United States attacked him simultaneously from all quarters, which then seemed a possible result of his attitude.

"And he got away with it triumphantly, saved, as Mr. Churchill has just pointed out, by the abhored partition which gave the Allies a foothold in Ireland, and by the folly of the Führer in making for Moscow instead of for Galway.

A Noble Heart

"Later on I hazarded the conjecture that Adolf Hitler would end in the Dublin viceregal lodge, like Louis Napoleon in Chislehurst and the Kaiser in Doorn. If the report of the Führer's death proves unfounded, this is still a possibility.

"It all sounds like an act from Victor Hugo's "Hernani" rather than a page of modern World War history. But Eamon de Valera comes out of it as a champion of the Christian chivalry we are all pretending to admire. Let us recognize a noble heart even if we must sometimes question its worldly wisdom. Signed: G. Bernard Shaw."

MASKS FOR JAPAN

LONDON—(AP) Since the war began 45,000,000 gas masks have been issued as a civilian defence measure. They probably will soon be gathered in as scrap, with the metal and rubber in them used in the war against Japan.

STEWART NAMED WING COMMANDER

London, May 18 (A. P.).—Col. James Stewart, one-time film actor, has been named commander of a Liberator bomber wing, Eighth Air Force Headquarters announced today. An American bomber wing usually is made up of three or more bases having a personnel of approximately 3,000 men.

The Indiana, Pa., commander had been wing operations officer. He came to England nearly two years ago as a bomber pilot and squadron commander with the rank of a captain. Stewart flew several of the toughest missions over Germany, including the first daylight raid on Berlin. Later he was assigned to a desk job.

He replaces Col. Milton W. Arnold of Washington, D. C., who was appointed chief of staff to Brig.-Gen. Walter R. Peck of Seattle, commander of the United States Second Air Division.

Defines Commission's Purpose.

London, May 18 (A. P.).—Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, declared today that the principal function of the commission is to consider charges and decide whether prima facie cases exist against the accused. Aside from advisory functions, the commission's duties end there, he said in a statement issued in connection with "reports from abroad appearing in the British press."

Michael Mikhailov, a Moscow radio commentator, said in a broadcast today that Germany's military Fascist clique, headed by Grand Admiral Doenitz, is holding up a bugbear of chaos as a way of blackmailing the Allies into allow them to retain authority.

Speaking in English, Mikhailov said the German leaders were pursuing this policy to keep the German people under a Fascist yoke, and to carry on what Hitler began.

Londoners Enjoy Bank Holiday

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Londoners queued up at railroad terminals tonight for trips to the country and seaside for the first peacetime bank holiday in more than five years. No extra trains were available for the crowds that stood in line for seats in sticky, sultry weather, determined just the same to relax away from home over the Whitsun week-end, which extends Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Tories Advance 12-Point Program

London, May 18 (AP)—Britain's dominant Conservative party today advanced a twelve-point program pledging support for Prime Minister Churchill in waging war against Japan, urging co-operation with the United States and Russia to keep the peace after final victory, and calling for removal of wartime controls at home as soon as possible.

Lord Marchwood, treasurer of the party, in a statement accompanying the announcement, declared that, with the general election near, "peace has still to be won," and added "there was never a time when it was so necessary that British foreign policy should be expounded to the world by statesmen who are trusted at home and respected abroad."

In urging vigorous development of the empire for the benefit of all its peoples the Conservatives came out for "the fullest opportunity for individual initiative," a determined policy for full employment, and recovery and extension of Britian's essential export trade.

British M. P., 73, Lays 200 Bricks in an Hour

Sir Harry Selley Demonstrates in House of Commons Yard

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Sir Harry Selley, seventy-three-year-old M. P., laid 200 bricks in fifty-eight minutes today in the House of Commons yard, to support his contention that the government target for bricklayers of 200 to 300 a day was "absurdly small."

Sir Harry, who said he had not done any bricklaying in forty-seven years, exchanged jests with the watching crowd, which included the Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Works, George Hicks.

The lawmaker, his face flushed under his derby, stopped only once during the test. That was to gulp a stein of beer which Hicks thoughtfully had brought along.

Fortresses Evacuate 2,250 Prisoners In Day

London, May 18 (AP)—Flying Fortresses evacuated approximately 2,250 liberated Allied prisoners of war from a German prison camp near Linz, Austria, today, making a total of almost 30,000 brought back to England and France by the United States 8th Air Force in the past nine days.

The prisoners included Americans, Britons, French, Poles, Belgians, New Zealanders and Australians. Although a few were thin and hollow eyed most of the prisoners were described as in good condition and worried mainly about the whereabouts of their families, whom many had not seen in years.

Many prisoners, accustomed to the scarcities of camp life, "refused our cigarettes, fearing we didn't have enough for ourselves," said Capt. James Stewart, pilot from Cambridge, Ohio.

REICH SOCIALISTS FORMING A PARTY

London, May 18 (A. P.).—The Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio said today that German Socialist circles had centered their activity on the university city of Halle and formed a party there, apparently the first in the Reich under military government sanction.

"The activities of the party are at present restricted by the Allied Military Government, but there is no doubt that it has a future," the radio said in a German language broadcast, indicating possibly the beginning of the first political activity in conquered Germany.

The organization has taken in former communist, German front and Catholic party members and a trade union group and is headed by Fritz Mettich, former Communist party leader who was liberated from a concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, the radio said.

"A number of professors at the university had created an anti-Nazi group which assisted the Allies as they entered town" and later formed the nucleus of the new political alignment, it said.

Under close AMG surveillance, the party was reported to have furnished a list of war criminals and drawn up a program calling for "complete cleansing of the German administration from Nazi elements."

Haakon to Return To Norway Soon

London, May 18 (A. P.).—King Haakon of Norway, about to return to his homeland after five years in exile, said in a Norwegian independence day speech last night that if his Government had not gone to England in 1940 its members "would not have been able to look their children in the face."

Dispatches from Oslo said that the streets were jammed yesterday as the people staged the first celebration of independence day since 1939.

British Information Service

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—A government spokesman said today that Britain intends to maintain information services in various parts of the world after the war, but indicated they will not be so extensive as at present. Several members of Commons demanded that every effort be made to get across the British "point of view," especially in publicizing the British war effort.

Congressmen Reach London.

London, May 18 (A. P.).—A five-member Naval sub-committee of the United States House of Representatives arrived today to study the Navy's equipment. Representative Lyndon Johnson (D.-Tex.) heads the group.

More Cigarettes For British Forces

Bristol, England, May 18 (A. P.).—The Imperial Tobacco Company, in response to a British Government appeal, for the first time will put on a night shift in order to supply 250,000,000 extra cigarettes per month for the armed forces, it was announced today.

The Government will release 500 workers from war industries to aid the program. A similar system may be introduced in other tobacco companies.

Eire To Aide Europe

Dublin, May 18 (AP)—Prime Minister de Valera told the *Dail* today that Eire planned to send about $12,000,000 worth of food, clothes and live stock for relief of Europe before January 1. He said Irish rations might be reduced in some commodities as a result.

Plan To Murder 'Ike' Hushed Three Months

Paris, May 18 (AP)—One of supreme headquarters' top security secrets was made public today with official disclosure that a picked gang of assassins under the leadership of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's hatchetman, Lieut. Col. Otto Skorzeny, had plotted last winter to kill General Eisenhower.

Confirming capture of the giant, 35-year-old political kidnapper, headquarters revealed the plot had kept the entire western front in a state of alert for months during and after the Ardennes battle.

Meanwhile, history's biggest manhunt for notorious Nazis still at large was being pressed from Norway to the Bavarian Alps. A War Crimes Commission official said a decision on what to do with the German military hierarchy probably would be reached at the commission's conference May 31.

Himmler Reported Traced

Other developments reported:

1. War Correspondent Henry Standish, of the London *News Chronicle*, said in a dispatch from Lueneberg that Himmler had been traced, but not yet arrested, and that the British 2d Army could take him into custody at any time.

2. A dispatch from Kitzbuhel, Austria, said the 42d Division of the United States 7th Army had captured Arthur Greiser, former Nazi overlord of Posnan in Poland, and SS Lieut. Gen. Heinz Reinefarth, Nazi defender of Kuestrin, in a mountain retreat northwest of Krimml.

General Von Ihne Taken

3. Maj. Gen. Albert von Ihne, one-time secretary of Adolf Hitler's Chancellery, was captured in the villa of an Italian count near Revoreto, Italy.

4. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed in London yesterday that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Hitler's successor branded by Moscow as a war criminal, was "under investigation" and, "according to newspaper reports," had been arrested. He told Commons he hoped swift justice would be meted out to Reichmarshal Hermann Goering.

Held Up Since February

Most of the story about the Skorzeny plot was submitted to censorship last February and was held up by authorities until released last night.

Months before the Ardennes attack was scheduled, the Nazis set up a special school near Berlin and enrolled German soldiers who spoke English either with American or British accents. After weeks of training by the SS, the men were weeded down to a battalion headed by Skorzeny.

Special small groups in American uniforms were sent deep into rear areas with missions to commit major sabotage and assassinate key American generals. Skorzeny himself was believed to have been elected to kill Eisenhower.

U.S. Comics Foiled Plot to Kill Gen. Eisenhower

Nazis Assassins Got as Far as Liege but They Didn't Know About Jiggs and Maggie.

Paris, May 18 (A. P.).—Who is the Voice? Who is Pruneface? Who sleeps with Jiggs? It was questions such as these that broke up the plot of Lieut.-Col. Otto Skorzeny, the captured German leader of a band of kidnapers and assassins, to kill Gen. Eisenhower last winter.

Today for the first time the story can be told.

The 6-foot-4-inch giant Skorzeny led a special battalion of English - speaking desperadoes in American uniform who had been especially trained at a school near Berlin.

When Field Marshal Von Rundstedt began his Ardennes offensive last December, small bands from this battalion infiltrated the American lines, some to report back on troop positions, others to attack the Americans with American tanks, and yet others to roam deep in the rear for the purpose of committing major sabotage and assassinating key American generals. One such party of four penetrated as far as Liege.

Jiggs? The Answer's Maggie.

Since ordinary passwords were useless under the conditions, the Americans resorted to a few unorthodox tricks of their own. Roadblock guards would thrust their tommyguns into automobiles and pop questions that required an up-to-the-minute knowledge of American comic papers, swing music and other Americana. Some of the Germans failed to pass the examination and were captured.

In this way it was learned that Skorezeny had reserved for himself a mission to kill Eisenhower. There was little chance of his disguising himself, however, since he was not only 6 foot 4 inches tall, but had a long dueling scar across his face and spoke no English. Also his description was in the possession of the Americans.

His plan was to go into a mixed party of Germans dressed in American and German uniforms. When stopped those in American uniform would say they were taking high German officers to Supreme Headquarters for questioning. In this way they hoped to get close enough to Eisenhower to kill him.

The party never showed up, however. It is assumed that Skorezeny learned his plan was not working and abandoned it.

LAVAL BELIEVED TO BE IN FRANCE

Paris, May 18 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval was believed to be in France today, but no one was quite sure of the exact whereabouts of the former chief of the Vichy Government or in whose custody he was held.

Official spokesmen were unable to say whether Laval was in Spanish, British or French hands, but they said they believed he was in France.

[The London Daily Mail's Paris correspondent reported that Laval returned to France in a British warship at an unspecified port believed to be on the Atlantic coast, and was waiting transportation to Fresnes prison.]

Laval's return to France from Spain, where he had unsuccessfully sought asylum, stirred up a queer security situation. Spanish authorities presumably placed him aboard a British warship last night, but since unsurrendered German submarines are still believed to be in the channel, the British commander declined to notify the French Government

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which port he intended to enter.

Fearing lynching attempts, the French wanted to station a heavy police guard at the point where Laval was to come ashore. They finally solved the problem by placing extra guards at every major Atlantic port and a number of minor ones.

300 EX-SLAVES CRY FOR FOOD IN PARIS

Paris, May 18 (A. P.).—Three hundred Frenchmen liberated from slave labor in Germany paraded along the Champs Elysees today shouting "down with the black market." The demonstration highlighted conditions here under which virtually all city dwellers are forced to patronize the wide open black market to live, though rationing with controlled prices theoretically is in effect.

Prices run up to $25 for a decent restaurant meal, $2.50 for a pack of cigarettes, $1.60 for a bar of American chocolate, $4 or more for a pound of butter.

WOMAN-MAN RATIO IN GERMANY 5 TO 2

Spiritual Smashup Of Women From Loveless Life Feared

Wiesbaden, Germany, May 18 (AP)—American officers coming to grips with the task of governing Germany are somewhat startled today by the realization they have on their hands a nation which is largely feminine.

Preliminary surveys show that at the moment there are five women for every two German men in the adult productive years and this was expected to weigh heavily in the postwar behavior of the country, involving psychological considerations with which veteran officers admit they are unfamiliar.

Prisoners Won't Even It Up

Even the return of German prisoners in the undetermined future will not balance the situation until today's children grow up. As a consequence hundreds of thousands of maturing German women face the prospect of a husbandless life if the nation is going to stick to monogamy.

The Nazi slave-labor system released an extraordinarily high proportion of German men for the fronts, where they became casualties or prisoners.

Now the burdens of reconstruction and reparations sacrifices are sure to fall most heavily on women and if, in addition, it is to be a loveless life it may lead, in the opinion of some officers, to a spiritual smashup which could have repercussions far beyond the German frontiers.

Outside Calculation

Lieut. U. C. Biel, of New York city, military government officer making a study of this factor, said

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if even one frustrated woman was unpredictable the mass of feminine frustration which seems in store for Germany was completely outside the bounds of calculation, and could bring strange unprecedented slants to the postwar mentality.

By and large, German women were charmed by the personality of Hitler and had considerable influence in bringing him to power.

Now, grubbing around in ruined cities and doing double duty on farms, the women generally admit their flyer into politics was a disaster and are turning their thoughts from public affairs. Their deepest yearning is for security and a home, and millions cannot have either of these.

The officers are taking up gingerly the spiritual aspects of defeated Germany, and how to cope with them. For instance, organizations like the Hitler Youth Movement have been abolished, but Germans remain romantic, want to hike and dream in forests and to have organized gymnastics and athletics. Many observers are recommending there be supervised organizations.

HITLER'S LAST VICTORY BID

Eleventh-Hour Attempt To Split Allies Described

Hamburg, Germany, May 18 (AP)—A British security police official said today Heinrich Himmler's whereabouts had been established in the Hamburg area two days ago, but that a patrol which was sent to get him had been unsuccessful.

Southern Germany, May 18 (AP). Adolf Hitler's principal secretary said today the fallen Führer made one last desperate effort to split the Allies by ordering Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels to plant a story that the Russians were arming 200,000 Germans to fight England.

But when the plot fizzled when front communications were broken, Hitler decided on the afternoon of April 22 that all was lost and declared he knew he would die in Berlin, said the secretary, Gerhardt Herrgesell, who believes the Führer has dead somewhere in the capital.

The Inside Story

The secretary said he left Berlin that same April 22 for Berchtesgaden with thousands of pages of notes on the inside story of Germany at war in the last two years.

With a staff of eight, he now is in a southern German city transcribing his shorthand.

After his arrival, Herrgesell claimed that an attempt was made to burn his records—by whom he did not say—but a tremendous amount was recovered to provide the world with an intimate picture of Hitler, his staff, their most secret deliberations and pictures of hangers-on and women friends.

Herrgesell said he wanted to be helpful in translating the notes for their historical value. I saw some of the notes, charred about the edges.

The Delusion

The secretary asserted that even after Hitler abandoned hope in mid-April of splitting the Allies, only a few days before the end, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Goebbels still clung to the delusion that Britain would turn on Russia.

In ordering Goebbels and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering to put out the story of Russians arming Germans, Hitler was paraphrased by Herrgesell, as follows:

"Let's get this story planted among the British. I am sure they don't realize as we do what the Russian plans are. Maybe we can get the British to thinking the Russians are going beyond the boundaries they promised to keep behind earlier in the war.

Begins To Doubt

"Really, we have something to go on. The English ought to see that the German national movement (of captured generals in Moscow) really is a danger to them, because if the Russians can organize the generals there will be an important fighting body of Germans the Russians can turn against England."

But by mid-April, the secretary said, Hitler himself began to doubt whether the plan would work.

This idea long had run through Hitler's thinking, the secretary continued, recalling the time that Hitler gathered a dozen division commanders and their aides at Berchtesgaden December 12, 1944, just before the ill-fated Ardennes offensive in the west.

Herrgesell said that by this blow Hitler hoped to pin down the British and American forces on the west, then turn on the Russians and perhaps by that time the English would come into the fight against the Soviet.

Remarkable Memory

In those conferences, Herrgesell said, Hitler showed a remarkable memory for unco-ordinated details.

Once he abruptly asked why the eight guns of a ship sunk in the bombardment of Danzig were not being used. Told that the ship was sunk he began ranting because it had not been raised.

While such a memory amazed even Hitler's military staff, Herrgesell said, his failures were due to an inability to co-ordinate his facts.

Still, the secretary insisted, Hitler held all the reins and made most of the decisions up until that April 22 when he decided that the war was lost.

Hurried Conference

After the Ardennes offensive failed and United States armies began chewing up German units all along the front, Hitler called a hurried conference with Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl—his military adviser.

The secretary said Hitler would ask about a certain division and would be told "we think it is at this place, but the American radio announced it is surrounded here."

Whereupon the Führer would fall into a deep reflection, then break it off with a query about some other division.

Herrgesell said it became apparent from mid-February onward that Hitler, trying to direct the battle from Berlin or Berchtesgaden, was without important communications either east or west and often was unaware of where his own or the Allied lines were.

Herrgesell and other men closest to Hitler insist that the Führer never had a double. An American officer who before the war was in Berlin and was close to a number of the Germans said most men he knew never took stock in the double theory.

Aide Denies Hitler Had Double

Southern Germany, May 18 (AP)—The much-discussed theory that Adolf Hitler had a double was discredited today by his principal secretary of the last two years of the war.

"Those were just stories—he never had a double and never used one," said Gerhardt Herrgesell, who was perhaps as close to the Führer as any man during that period.

Herrgesell said also that Hitler hoped desperately almost to the very end that there would be a split in the Allies over Russia.

Others Clung To Hope

Even after Hitler abandoned that hope only a few days before German capitulation, Herrgesell said, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Joseph Paul Goebbels clung to the delusion.

He said Hitler, Goebbels and Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, among others, spent long hours in the Eagle's Nest hideout above Berchtesgaden discussing means of terminating the struggle with Britain and then joining the battle against Russia.

One of Hitler's last orders to Merman Goering and Goebbels was to plant a story with British intelligence agents that the Russians had outfitted 200,000 Germans to use in a war against England, Herrgesell said.

Substance Of Order

The substance of Hitler's order went something like this:

"Let's get this story planted among the British. I am sure they don't realize as we do what the Russian plans are. Maybe we can get the British thinking the Russians are going beyond the boundaries they promised to keep earlier in the war.

"The English ought to see that the German national movement is really a danger to them, because if the Russians can organize the generals there will be an important fighting body of Germans the Russians can turn against England."

Ardennes Thrust Explained

Hitler apparently believed he could convince the English of a Bolshevist danger—one of his prime tub-thumping themes—up until mid-April. Then he began to doubt it, his former secretary said.

Herrgesell reported Hitler exhorted a dozen division commanders and their aids who gathered at Berchtesgaden on December 12, 1944, just before the Ardennes counteroffensive which he intended as an all-out blow to end in victory.

Hitler went into a long harangue on generalities—that Germany had a God-given mission. Hitler emphasized this would be the blow to pin down British and American forces and then Germany could turn full-strength against Russia. Perhaps by then the English would come into the fight against Russia, he quoted Hitler as saying.

SCHMELING RELEASED AFTER QUESTIONING

HAMBURG, May 18.—(AP) Max Schmeling, former heavyweight boxing champion who was taken into custody by two British soldiers, was released after several hours of questioning by security police with instructions not to try to leave Hamburg, it was learned today.

He now is living with friends at a roadside inn and daily goes to the sports center to swim or shadow box.

Sgt. Edward Wade and Cpl. Harry Atherton, who picked up Schmeling, said an English bulldog near a tavern led them to the former champion.

They were posting road signs and were trying to quiet the dog when Schmeling came out of the tavern and asked if he could be of service. They were boxing fans and they recognized him.

They said he told them he injured his knee and back in a parachute jump during the conquest of Crete, was discharged from the army, that he did not plan to reenter the ring but would like to visit America again.

A Miss Is as Good As a Mile—Or Better

WITH THE RCAF OVERSEAS—(AP) Martin Pederson of Hawarden, Saskatchewan, Canada, attacked a German railway freight yard with his rocket-firing Typhoon, seeking eight locomotives, and got a lucky break.

"I flew low to attack eight locomotives and shoot up the main line," he said. "I let loose two rockets. They overshot a bit and hit a 100-foot chimney.

"It toppled over, crushing the locomotives and blocking the railroad."

Allies and Italy Ask French to Quit Aosta Area

Would Set Up A.M.G. There; Rome Press Criticizes Reported Aims of Paris

ROME, May 18 (AP).—An Allied informant said today that the Allies and Italy are seeking to induce the French to withdraw from a valley region around Aosta in northwest Italy so that an Allied military government can be established there.

The informant, who declined to be named, said General Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters has been asked to persuade the French to retire, and that Allied officers in northern Italy are also negotiating for the withdrawal of French civil ad-

Yanks Find War Art Caches In Alpine Roundup in Italy

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AUSTRIAN BORDER—(AP) In a fantastic "liberation" roundup through the Italian Tyrol Yank soldiers have uncovered an assortment of articles—the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy, a two-year supply of German ammunition and fabulous art treasures the Nazis had cached away in Alpine hideouts.

(A Rome dispatch said the gold was valued between $5,000,000 and $15,000,000, and the art objects "in the millions.")

Then there have been other things. A large amount of machinery, believed to have been snatched from factories in Milan and Turin and, very important to the GI's, 25 cases of Old Peiper Heidsick champagne. The GI's who discovered the champagne are keeping pretty quiet about it, however.

Lt. Louie Miller, Jr., Charleston, W. Va., and Maj. Marion Sigovich, Portland, Ore., discovered the gold on a tip from Italian patroits. It was in an Alpine vault near Fortezza on the Brenner Pass road. There were 153 kegs of gold bars and 55 boxes of coin.

A 349th regiment company of the 88th Division discovered a great hoard of manufacturing equipment. Nearby was a building completely filled with small arms. Another contained chemical warfare equipment. A third was completely equipped for manufacturing airplane parts.

The ammunition warehouse was built inside a chain of mountains. The whole layout stretched for ten miles and a German artillery officer said it was the Wehrmacht's ammunition reserve in Italy and there was enough on hand for two years, but the Germans' inability to get their guns north of the Po nullified the cache.

A task force of infantry out looking for SS troopers said to be hiding in the mountains came upon the art treasures from the museums of Florence.

Among the treasures were works by Raphael and Rembrandt and the sculptor Donatello.

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ministrations from towns and villages of the region. A reported statement by a French Foreign Office spokesman that France will seek frontier adjustments from Italy at the peace table was received with hostility by newspapers here.

"If this is the spirit destined to triumph in Europe, the San Francisco Conference might as well adjourn and the hundreds of good men gathered there spare themselves further work," the independent newspaper "Il Tempo" commented.

"Il Risorgimento Liberale," organ of the conservatively inclined Liberal party, said "the Italians, who fought Fascism besides the French, appeal to the new democratic governments not to resort to Hitler methods."

SAKHALIN PUT IN LIMELIGHT

Soviet Officers Hold Training Meeting In Siberia

Moscow, May 18 (AP)—Moscow newspapers today prominently displayed a letter to Premier Stalin asserting that the northern Soviet half of the Russian-Japanese Pacific island of Sakhalin was "immemorably Russian land."

The Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star*, meanwhile, reported a training meeting of Red Army commanders in Far Eastern Siberia facing Japanese-occupied Manchuria.

The letter from the people of northern Sakhalin took up a third of a page of every Moscow morning newspaper and was sent on the twentieth anniversary of "liberation from Japanese occupationists" which its signers said coincided with victory over Hitlerite Germany.

Long An Irritating Question

Sakhalin long has been an irritating question in Japanese-Russian relations. Oil-bearing Sakhalin lies just north of the Japanese home island of Hokkaido. The northern half of the 559-mile long, 124-mile-wide island is Russian, the southern part is Japanese.

The letter, from "the toiling masses of Sakhalin," said they had dedicated themselves to the principle of not for one minute lessening our efforts in the cause of further strengthening the defensive growth of the military might of our homeland and strengthening the defensive power of Sakhalin."

Officers Give Lectures

A dispatch from a correspondent of *Red Star* datelined "Trans-Baikal Front"—that part of Far Eastern Siberia between Lake Baikal and Manchuria—meanwhile reported a successful twenty-day meeting of company commanders of ("apparently censored") formation. The meeting was held to acquaint officers with new military techniques and methods of training.

The dispatch said that officers had given lectures on tactics, signals and engineering.

This was the second report in two days of Red Army training programs. Yesterday, *Red Star* reported new summer field maneuvers in the Lwow and Caucasus areas.

Jap Claims Friendly Terms

The Soviets won recognition to northern Sakhalin in a Soviet-Japanese agreement of January 20, 1925, which was ratified May 1, 1925. Soviet scientists estimate that the island's oil resources are about 100,000,000 tons. Last year, the Soviet half produced almost 100,000 tons more oil than in 1943 and the signers of the letter to Stalin promised to increase production another 100,000 tons in 1945. The island also has rich coal deposits.

The Japanese call the southern half of the island "Karafuto." As a result of an agreement of March 30, 1944, Japanese concessions in northern Sakhalin were liquidated.

[A commentator on the Tokyo radio, meanwhile, said in a broadcast heard by the FCC, that Japan had established "a clear-cut structure according to which she is on completely friendly terms with the Soviet Union and on an all-out fighting basis with the Anglo-Americans."]

U.S. and Soviet Generals Meet at Victory Dinner

Simpson Gives High Decoration to Tsvetaev

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP).—"Red Star" reported today a meeting of Lieutenant General William H. Simpson of the United States 9th Army and Soviet Army General V. D. Tsvetaev, while American planes swept low overhead forming the letters "U. S. S. R."

The generals command armies which met on the Elbe southwest of Berlin while Germany was collapsing. Simpson pinned a high decoration on Tsvetaev and embraced him, then gave awards to other Russian generals and officers.

Tass said the Americans gave a dinner for the Russians at which toasts were drunk to "the Soviet high command, hero generals and gallant Soviet soldiers." A concert and entertainment by visiting American actors followed and "lasted late into the night."

Simpson spent several hours talking with Tsvetaev and said the conversation was "very useful," Tass added. American troops on his command were drawn up as honor guards and paraded in honor of the Russians.

As they marched, a flight of planes came from behind a forest and formed the letters "U S S R" in English. Then other fighters came in from the west and formed the letters in Russian.

RUSSIA CLAIMS STRONGEST RADIO

Moscow, May 18 (A. P.).—The a ssistant peoples Commissar of Communications, A. D Fortushenko, said today that the Soviet Union had the world's most powerful radio station. He said construction was begun in 1941 and completed in 1943. Most of the parts were manufactured at Leningrad during 1941-42 when the city was blockaded. The location and power of the station were not disclosed.

Military Meeting in Orient

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP)—The Army newspaper Red Star reported today that a training meeting of Red Army commanders in Far Eastern Siberia, facing Japanese-occupied Manchuria, had been held.

A dispatch from a correspondent datelined "Trans-Baikal Front"—that part of Far Eastern Siberia between Lake Baikal and Manchuria—reported a successful twenty-day meeting of company commanders. The meeting was held to acquaint officers with new military techniques and methods of training. The dispatch said that officers had given lectures on tactics, signals and engineering.

This was the second report in two days of Red Army training programs. Yesterday Red Star reported new summer field maneuvers in the Lwow and Caucasus areas.

The Soviet Union's claim to northern Sakhalin was recognized in a Soviet-Japanese agreement of Jan. 20, 1925, which was ratified May 1, 1925. Soviet scientists estimate that the island's oil resources were about 100,000,000 tons.

Sweden Offers Regrets Article Offended Stalin

Stockholm, May 18 (AP)—Sweden has expressed regret to Soviet Russia that an article of Premier Stalin in the Swedish weekly *Obs* gave an unfavorable impression of the Russian leader, an authoritative source said today.

The article, published several weeks ago, prompted the Soviet Government to ask confiscation of the issue.

The Soviet note called the article an "insidious attack on a leading Russian personality and the Russian people," *Stockholmstidningen* said.

Tito Asks Swiss For Count

Bern, May 18 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraph Agency said today the Swiss Government had received a request from Yugoslavia for custody of Count Giuseppi Bastianini, former Italian Ambassador to London. Swiss courts will determine, the agency said, whether Bastianini, who is interned here, shall be delivered on Yugoslavia's contention that he is a war criminal.

Tito Replies on Trieste

BELGRADE, May 18 (AP).—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) replied today to the American and British notes on Trieste, but the content of the reply was not made available immediately.

It was considered likely, however, that the reply suggested a compromise similar to that proposed on the occupation of Austrian Carinthia, where Tito suggested that Yugoslav troops be allowed to continue their present occupation, but under the command of Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, British commander of allied forces in the Mediterranean area.

Quisling Art Trove Found; Hearing Up

Oslo, May 18 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, who ruled Norway for Adolf Hitler, will be called for a preliminary hearing within a week as a war criminal, Minister of Justice Terge Wold announced today as Norwegians uncovered a fabulous fortune of stolen paintings and art objects in his purloined mansion.

The former puppet Premier, now imprisoned, is expected to be tried on charges of treason.

Wold said everything possible is being done to speed the trial which will follow the hearing.

"We have to study five years of criminal activity, and it takes time," he said. "But we have no intention of coddling Quisling."

With the puppet leader under police supervision, workmen began today the work of removing stolen art treasures and furniture from his purloined residence, Gimle. Art critics and Government officials were amazed at the fabulous wealth and priceless objects Quisling acquired in five years of rule.

Denmark Breaks With Japan

COPENHAGEN, May 18 (AP)—The Danish Government severed relations with the Japanese Government yesterday and announced recognition of the Chinese Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

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Laval's Jail Fare: Boiled Lobster

Barcelona, May 18 (AP)—Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, spent his sixteenth day confined in a fortress here today, awaiting completion of negotiations on the means of transporting him to France.

[A Paris dispatch earlier quoted French official spokesmen as saying they believed he was already in France, being taken there by an Allied warship.]

Although there has been no official statement on the status of negotiations regarding Laval, the Spanish Government is reported ready to deliver Laval to British and American representatives jointly or separately, but not directly to the French, for transportation to France, possibly by warship.

Laval meanwhile was reported awaiting his fate philosophically. Those who prepare his food said he had a good appetite, showing a preference for cold boiled lobster.

U. S. TROOPS SEIZE IPO DAM ON LUZON

Close Jaws of Trap on Several Thousand Japs on Mindanao.

MANILA, Saturday, May 19—(AP) Forty-third Division Yanks and guerrillas captured the vital Ipo dam, source of one-third of Manila's water, and closed a trap on several thousand Japanese troops late yesterday.

In the southern Philippines, on Mindanao, the 31st Infantry division captured Valencia and its two adjacent airfields, which already were being put to American use.

Dam Taken Intact

Ipo dam strangely enough was taken intact although the Japanese had the opportunity and the demolitions sufficient to destroy it.

A guerrilla force under Col. Marcus Augustin closed the northern jaw of a pincers against light opposition but Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing's 43rd met harder fighting in slugging the southern jaw shut.

The action trapped a large Japanese force but the enemy still was fighting hard and appeared well supplied.

The final assault on the dam was preceded by one of the most intense aerial firebomb raids in this theater. More than 375 Thunderbolt and Lightnings of the Fifth Air force gave the area a severe two-day blasting.

Hold Part of Aqueduct

Capture of the dam does not bring Ipo water to Manila immediately. The Japanese still hold part of the aqueduct route.

Maj Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st division moved six miles in central Mindanao to capture Valencia and the two adjacent airdromes, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Two other Yank divisions, the 40th and the Americal, were moving down from the north and were only 40 miles from a juncture with the 31st. The two outfits scored a successful flanking maneuver around Japanese defenses at the Mangima river.

This was the first mention of Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's veteran Americal division on Mindanao. This division last was invading the central Philippine Visayan islands.

Substantial gains against decreasing resistance was reported in the Davao area of southeastern Mindanao, where Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th Division fought bitter hand-to-hand engagements after capturing Davao city.

The 24th thrust 4 miles northward to the edge of the Sasa airdrome.

Australian and Dutch troops reached the east coast of Tarakan Island, off Borneo, to bring the campaign there to a virtual end, although mopping up remains. The Aussies and Dutch have all the important points on the little island.

M'ARTHUR SETS TRAP FOR JAPS

Yanks Encircling Foe on Luzon and Mindanao.

Manila, May 18 (A. P.).—Two traps were closing today on sizable Japanese garrisons on Luzon and Mindanao in the Philippines. In central Luzon, the biggest enemy force yet enveloped in the archipelago was hemmed in by Major-Gen. Leonard F. Wing's Forty-third Division near Ipo Dam, chief water source for Manila.

The Nipponese are at least at regimental strength. They are well supplied with artillery, mortars and small arms. The Yanks have beaten off one enemy attempt to break out, killing fourteen Japanese.

In the central sector of Mindanao, southern island of the Philippines, Major-Gen. Rapp Brush's Fortieth Division and Major-Gen. Clarence Martin's Thirty-first Division, have another sizable enemy force squeezed between them along the Sayre highway.

Today's communique reported advances which narrowed the gap between the Fortieth and Thirty-first from fifty-five miles to forty-five miles. The Fortieth is driving south from the Del Monte air base center. The Thirty-first has pushed north to the edge of the air base of Valencia after putting the captured airstrip at Maramag into operation for transport planes.

A third trap, sprung on an enemy force of undisclosed size, was compressed by Major-Gen. R. B. Woodruff's Twenty-fourth Division near captured Davao on Mindanao. The enemy is caught between the Davao and Talomo Rivers.

The biggest operation announced today for the air force was a 185-ton Liberator bombing of Shinchiku, major Japanese base on northwestern Formosa.

CHINESE TROOPS NEAR PAOCHING

Japs Reported Preparing to Evacuate Several Cities on Coast.

CHUNGKING, May 18 — (AP) There were persistent reports here tonight that the Japanese are preparing to evacuate several pockets along the China coast between Hangchow bay and Hongkong, all of which might become death traps if any sizeable American forces landed nearby.

The points reported affected included Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and possibly Wenchow.

Chinese troops hotly pursued enemy forces over Hunan province's 1,500-foot hills today toward the key Japanese base of Paoching, guarding the communications city of Hengyang in Japan's vital supply corridor across China between Manchuria and Indo-China.

Chinese soldiers were within 18 miles northwest of Paoching and 73 miles northwest of Hengyang Thursday The Chinese high com-

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mand indicated that the entire right wing of the abortive Japanese drive on the American air base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, had folded up.

The Chinese pursued these fleeing Japanese forces southeast from Yankchi 40 miles northwest of Paoching, and battled 55 miles from the Hengyang-Kweilin railroad, the main Japanese supply line southwestward to Indo-China.

At the same time, the Chinese occupied two more strongpoints due west of Paoching in the area south of Shanmen, 4 6miles from the base from which the Japanese launched their offensive toward Chihkiang. They were 11 miles from the main Paoching-Chihkiang highway, which if cut would isolate Japanese forces to the west from their base.

Paoching appeared to be the Chinese objective, preparatory to a counter-offensive toward Hengyang, the greatest communication center in Hunan province, and junction of the north-south railroad from Manchuria to Canton on China's south coast and the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad to Indo-China.

Fighting meanwhile continued outside Foochow, Japanese-held former treaty port on China's east coast from which Chinese assault forces were forced to withdraw after a five-day street battle.

In Honan province, the Chinese made slight progress in fighting which continued on both sides of the highway leading westward toward Shensi province from the Japanese base at Hsihsiakow, north of Laohokow which is 350 miles northeast of Chungking.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today commended Chinese forces west of Hsihsiakow whose resistance was believed to have thwarted a Japanese attempt to invade Shensi for a strike against Siang or Chungking.

Claim Jap Division Destroyed

Chiang, in an order of the day, said the Chinese in southern Honan had destroyed the 110th Japanese Division and inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy.

United States 14th Air Force bombers and fighters, meanwhile, concentrated on supply lines of the "beaten Japanese armies" in Honan and Hunan, an American communiqué said. Supporting the advancing Chinese, American Mitchell bombers lashed enemy lines east of Paoching, between that base and Hengyang.

Strafing fighter-bombers also attacked river shipping on the Yangtze and the dock area at the great inland port of Hankow.

United States Army authorities issued a statement correcting some news reports implying that Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, was commanding Chinese forces which smashed the Japanese drive on the air base at Chihkiang. McClure's "combat command," it was stated, was merely a liaison and advisory body.

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Fighting Continues Outside Foochow

Chungking, May 18 (AP)—Fighting continued outside the east China coast city of Foochow today after Japanese reinforcements, rushed in from the near-by coastal towns of Lienkong and Mamoi, had forced the withdrawal of Chinese forces which entered the city a week ago.

The Chinese high command said more than 400 Japanese troops had been killed in street fighting in Foochow, former treaty port of 322,725, situated just across Formosa Strait from the northern tip of Formosa, in the area where the Japanese fear American landings.

Success In Hunan

In the Hunan province fighting, the Chinese said, organized enemy resistance northwest of Shanmen and southeast of Kaosha, a highway town 55 miles west of Paoching, has been crushed and Japanese units have suffered 1,000 casualties.

In the maritime province of Chekiang, Chinese troops captured the town of Wuyi, less than 20 miles southeast of the important Japanese bastion of Kinhwa on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Three hundred enemy troops were killed in the battle for Wuyi, the Chinese said.

The communiqué indicated that the right wing of the abortive Japanese drive on the American air base at Chihkiang, in Hunan, was folding up. It said the enemy southeast of Yangchi fled back to points from 25 to 18 miles northwest of Paoching, base of the enemy campaign, with the Chinese in pursuit.

CHUNGKING STIRRED BY PEACE REPORTS

CHUNGKING, May 18 — (AP) Chungking was stirred tonight by unconfirmed reports from London and San Francisco that Japan has handed a peace offer to the United States and Great Britain.

There was nothing official here to support the reports, and only Wednesday the Chinese Ministry of Information disclaimed any knowledge of Japanese peace feelers.

Although the tendency was to accept the reports with considerable caution, it was generally felt here that once Tokyo actually began bargaining in earnest the end would not be far off.

Chinese circles for some time have alleged the existence of an underground peace faction in Japan headed by former Premier Prince Konoye and secretly supported by big business interests anxious to avoid further destruction of Japanese industry.

VACATIONS URGED FOR CHINESE FARMERS

CHUNGKING, May 18—(AP) A minimum wage scale, a 48-hour working week and annual vacations with pay for Chinese farmers and laborers were among numerous measures advocated by the Sixth National Kuomintang congress today in outlining plans for postwar China.

The Kuomintang, or Government party, urged elimination of all kinds of exploitation of China's farmers, particularly loans at high interest rates, and advocated a fair distribution of land. It encouraged laborers and farmers to join a national labor union.

"Postwar social security, the Congress said, should come under two headings—vocational guidance insurance and relief, with priority for those who had contributed to the war effort.

The Congress also adopted a proposal to utilize $300,000,000 of Chinese deposits frozen in the U. S. for war and reconstruction purposes.

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...ended "eugenic principles with sound bodies and minds" and the suppression of births from parents with hereditary weaknesses.

The congress also adopted a proposal to utilize $300,000,000 (American dollars) of Chinese deposits frozen in the United States for war and reconstruction purposes. Deposits belonging to "traitors, corrupt Government officials, profiteering merchants or notorious landowners" would be confiscated. Deposits of a "proper nature" would be repaid in installments after the war.

Would Seek U.S. Aide

The resolution requested the Government to seek co-operation in Washington for implementing the plan.

Another measure called for "fostering of the ideal of the happy home" and for guidance in "proper birth control."

The congress called for a war against venereal disease and proposed premarital physical examinations. Emphasis was placed on sex education and the inauguration of matrimonial inquiry services.

Other proposals sought better nutrition, an elevation of the standard of living, the popularization of physical education, the promotion of medicine and sanitation and a reduction of the marked differences in the ratio between male and female populations in different regions.

"Rational Control Of Aliens"

Provision also was made for "rational control of aliens seeking entry into China in order to bring about reciprocity and equality in the international flow of population."

The congress adopted a resolution yesterday appealing to China's Communists to honor their September, 1937, pledge to support the National Government and obey its orders.

The resolution, indorsing the policy of the central committee to seek a "political solution" to the Communist problem, said the Communists had persisted in "armed insubordination and refusal to carry out military and administrative orders of the National Government."

The congress advocated measures to improve the conditions of laborers, including a minimum wage scale, an eight-hour day and six-day week, annual vacations with pay and a postwar social security system.

Intermarriage Urged As Aid To Solidarity In China

Chungking, May 18 (AP)—The Sixth National Kuomintang Congress adopted resolutions today calling for strict bans against prostitution, abortion and concubinage and proposing "encouragement of cohabitation and intermarriage between different racial groups in order to strength national solidarity."

The Kuomintang is the Government party.

Other resolutions urged strict enforcement of monogamy, the prevention of easy divorce and the prohibition of marriage of males under 20 years of age and women under 18.

Bans Infanticide

The congress urged a strict ban against infanticide, slave labor and kidnapping.

One measure provided for "the encouragement of procreation of

Deposits Here to Be Used.

Chungking, May 18 (A. P.).—The Sixth National Kuomintang Congress today adopted a proposal to utilize $300,000,000 (American dollars) of Chinese deposits frozen in the United States for war and reconstruction purposes. Deposits belonging to "traitors, corrupt Government officials, profiteering merchants or notorious landowners" would be confiscated. Deposits of a proper nature would be repaid in installments after the war.

The resolution requested the Government to seek co-operation in Washington for implementing the plan.

Japanese Troops Retreating Toward Moulmein in Burma

CALCUTTA, May 18—(AP) Thousands of bedraggled Japanese, large numbers in poor physical condition, fell back today toward Moulmein, which they seized early in 1942 in embarking on the conquest of Burma.

It was estimated that 44,000 Japanese soldiers, many of them rear echelon troops, were involved in the gerenal withdrawal all the way from near Thazi, 290 miles north of Rangoon, to Moulmein, which is 90 miles east of the Burmese capital across the gulf of Martaban.

A British task force caught and sank an eight-inch cruiser of the 10,000-ton Nati class Wednesday about 50 miles west of the Malay peninsula, the Admiralty reported in London).

Battle in Mountains

Near the center of this front the retreating Japanese put up stiff resistance east of Toungoo on the mountainous approaches to the Thailand border, but elsewhere no unified defense appeared.

(Tokyo radio, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said the beaten troops would fortify and man Thailand's western border).

West of this sector betwen Toungoo and Prome, in western Burma, 12,000 more Japanese milled in a giant trap, trying to break out eastward.

Japanese opposition evaporated in western Burma north and east of Taungup, which is 185 miles northwest of Rangoon, where an estimated 5,000 disease-ridden enemy troops were cut off.

West Africans have cleared most of the area, moving as far as 30 miles unopposed and occupying former Japanese headquarters at An, 66 miles north of Taungup.

Jap Casualties Heavy

In Central Burma, small parties of Japanese suffered heavy casualties in attempts to filter east past the British astride the Mandalay-Rangoon railway.

Heavy aircraft of the eastern air command winged out over the Bay of Bengal in a long-distance strike at Chatham island jetties and marine workships in the Andaman islands. Installations were hard hit.

Other formations continued their hammering of the railway that links the great base of Singapore to Thailand, damaging two bridges south of Chumphon, which is on the Malay peninsula about 700 miles north of Singapore.

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Rescued Flyer to See Fiancee

He'd Been Unreported Prisoner of Japs at Rangoon, but She Waited for Him.

Calcutta, May 18 (A. P.).—Miss Patty Norbury of Jacksonville, Ill., now on duty with an American war agency at Kandy, Ceylon, is awaiting leave to visit her fiance, Lieut. Roy Wentz, an Army hospital patient here recently rescued from the Japanese at Rangoon after eighteen months of unreported imprisonment.

The B-24 navigator, of Springfield, Ill., who was shot down near Bassein on December 1, 1943, is the envy of his wardmates. Wentz has not heard directly from Miss Norbury since his release, but he knows she has been looking for him and has believed him alive despite the fact he was reported missing.

On arrival at the hospital Wentz learned his fiancee had seen a newspaper article on the release of the first batch of prisoners from Rangoon and immediately had written liberated crewmen asking for news.

Under his pillow he has one of these second-hand letters asking about him. The Red Cross has advised him efforts were being made to obtain transportation and leave for Miss Norbury to visit him.

"Now, there's a girl to tie to for keeps," he said happily. "It was sure the biggest and best surprise a guy could have to come out of that hell hole and find his girl is only just around the corner instead of halfway around the world."

Wentz and Miss Norbury became engaged in October, 1942, just before he was ordered overseas.

23 NEW YORK MEN WIN HONOR FOR IRAN DUTY

TEHERAN, Iran, May 8 (Delayed) (AP)—Twenty-three New York officers and enlisted men were among members of Headquarters Company, 3342d Signal Service Battalion, honored by presentation of the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for duty during the period from Aug. 5 to Nov. 5, 1944.

"The service of each officer and man of this company," the citation read, "has contributed materially to the installation and maintenance of a communication system in the Persian Gulf Command which is second to none for its size and efficiency. The discipline, military courtesy, appearance and maintenance of equipment of the personnel has been outstanding."

The award was made by Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth, commanding general.

The New York men included:

Lieut. Richard O. Fox, Oneonta.
Lieut. Edward J. Kovacs, Poughkeepsie.
Staff Sgt. Alfred J. Osminkowski, Rochester.
T/4 Nicholas Mascitelli, the Bronx.
T/4 William Nagin, Brooklyn.
T/4 Stanley Sawicki, Binghamton.
T/5 Ralph Lamberti, New York City.
T/5 John E. D. Maguire, Brooklyn.
T/ Edward J. Ozanian, New York City.
T/5 Gerald Pollack, New York City.
T/5 Max E. Reindell, the Bronx.
T/5 Abraham Slomiak, Brooklyn.
Pvt. Leo Lapidus, the Bronx.
Master Sgt. Harold A. Christensen, New York City.
First Sgt. Stephen Tichansky, Whitestone, Flushing.
T/4 Joseph P. Diaz, New York City.
T/4 Leonard B. Carlson, New York City.
T/4 Robert C. Raynor, East Meri-

ches.
Pfc. David Honig, New York City.
T/5 Samuel Liebman, New York City.
T/5 Samuel Liss, New York City.
T/5 Henry J. McHale Jr., New York City.
T/5 Theodore Schachter, New York City.

'LARGE ENEMY FLEET' OFF JAPAN, TOKYO SAYS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18—(AP) A "powerful enemy fleet" is maneuvering in waters south of Japan, the Tokyo radio reported without confirmation today, warning the homeland that its activities required a "rigid watch."

The broadcast, heard by the FCC, said the enemy fleet steamed out of the Marianas islands early this week. It added:

"Although it is not definitely known whether it is directed toward the Okinawas, its activities require a rigid watch."

(Powerful American and British fleets have been operating around Okinawa and other islands in the Ryukyus for nearly two months in support of the American invasion of Okinawa, which is only 325 miles south of Japan).

BIG ALLIED FLEET REPORTED LEAVING BASE IN MARIANAS

Foe Hints Attack on Japan May Be Imminent—Orders Rigid Watch.

San Francisco, May 18 (A. P.).—Alerting the homeland about a powerful Allied fleet steaming out of the Marianas which requires rigid watch, radio Tokyo acknowledged today to the Japanese that American troops are fighting in the immediate outskirts of Shuri on Okinawa.

The broadcast, directed to home audiences and recorded by the FCC, said that the fleet had left the Marianas last Sunday or Monday.

Following exhortations by Japanese war ministers to produce more planes and to be prepared to defend the homeland against attacks, the broadcast emphasized the possibility of such an attack momentarily.

A dispatch by the Domei news agency claimed without confirmation that Japanese flyers sank an American aircraft carrier and heavily crippled two cruisers and an unidentified vessel around Okinawa Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

Domei declared that the United States fleet is making up its severe losses in carrier strength with "small auxiliary aircraft carriers brought to the scene of battle from rear bases."

Eleven of these auxiliary carriers were spotted around Okinawa Thursday, Radio Tokyo asserted. It said the number of land-based aircraft has been increased on Okinawa and surrounding American-held islands.

Recognizing the importance of Okinawa, one of Japan's leading journalists, Ichiro (Soho) Tokutomi, asserted that the Okinawa campaign was "not just a fight for the possession of one island alone but the fate of our country, and our existence depends upon its outcome."

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Broadcasters reported the Tokyo metropolitan police board has undergone an over-all streamlining to attain perfection in the defense of the capital.

A reorganization of Japan's Transportation and Communications Ministry to combat the empire's rising transportation crisis was reported by the Tokyo radio today.

Naoto Kohiyama, one of Japan's leading transportation experts, will head the new communications board which is set up under the general jurisdiction of the entire Cabinet.

The change was dictated by the prevailing war situation, said the FCC recorded broadcast.

JAPANESE REVAMP TRANSPORT SET-UP

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP)—The Japanese Government created a new communications board under general Cabinet supervision today, the Tokyo radio announced, to ease the empire's growing transportation crisis.

The agency, according to the Japanese Information Board announcement quoted in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, will "devote its entire effort to the accomplishment of transportation efficiency" which "greatly influences the war."

The change was made necessary, it was explained, by the "prevailing war situation"—probably an admission of the success of the air and sea blockade slowly tightening about Japan and of the efforts of American air attacks.

Naoto Kohiyama, Minister of Transportation and Communications in the Suzuki Cabinet, will head the new board. He is considered one of Japan's leading transportation experts.

Other broadcasts reported the streamlining of Tokyo's police force to perfect defense of the capital from invasion and acknowledged setbacks on Okinawa.

One of Japan's leading journalists, Ichiro Tokutomi, writing of Okinawa in the newspaper Mainichi, said: "The fate of our country, and our existence, depends upon its outcome."

U. S. Bombers Attack Four Formosa Cities

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18—About 80 Philippines based American bombers attacked four principal cities of Formosa and their airfields today, Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported tonight.

The broadcast, directed to the United States and recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said the bombers attacked Taichu and Shinchiku in northwestern Formosa, Takao in the southwest and Firan in the northeast. It said damage was extremely slight.

Domei also said six Allied carrier aircraft attacked Lhokseumawe on southeastern Sumatra Wednesday. It reported one passenger killed and three wounded as the planes strafed a passenger train.

Russia A Good Friend, Jap Says

San Francisco, May 18 (AP)—By severing all diplomatic ties with Germany, a Jap radio commentator said today, Japan is now on "completely friendly terms with the Soviet Union and on an all-out fighting basis with the Anglo-Americans." The commentator branded "propaganda" any talk of Japanese peace negotiations.

Damage Plane Factory.

Aboard Rear Admiral J. J. Clark's Carrier Flagship, off Japan, May 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The new Kumamoto aircraft assembly plant in north central Kyushu was damaged heavily in bombing strikes by Navy Avengers and Hell Divers today.

The Kumamoto plant never before had been bombed and the Japanese concentrated their fighter defense against Kyushu sweeps directed against the plane assembly works.

Hellcat and Corsair fighter pilots had a "turkey shoot," bagging about half of the sixty-two Japanese aircraft they shot down over Kyushu over the Kumamoto plant.

A power plant south of Kumamoto also was burned and carrier-launched bombers hit the Tachiarai machine works, previously damaged by Superfortress raids.

Eleventh Airforce Headquarters, Aleutians, May 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Army airmen sank a Japanese vessel tentatively identified as an escort destroyer or a small cargo ship Wednesday at Kataoka naval base on Shumushu Island in the Kuriles, where on May 11 they surprised an enemy convoy and accounted for six cargo and escort craft sunk or damaged.

Australia to Get Barley for Beer

Melbourne, May 18 (A. P.).—If shipping is available, Australia will receive hundreds of thousands of bushels of barley from America to relieve a possible beer drought in Australia, Minister of Customs R. V. Keane said today. A failure of the south Australia barley crops was responsible for the beer crisis.

Australians Gain.

Melbourne, Australia, May 18 (A. P.).—Australian troops of the Sixth Division are slowly and methodically reducing bitterly defended Japanese strong points south of Wirin Mission in the Wewak sector of northern New Guinea, an Australian Army communique announced today. Corsairs battered Japanese concentrations east of the Hongorai River on Bougainville in the Solomons.

CANADA WILL SEND FORCES TO FIGHT JAPS

EDMONTON, Alta., May 18.—(AP) Canada will send about 30,000 soldiers, a naval force of 13,500 and an unspecified number of air force personnel into the war against Japan, Prime Minister MacKenzie King announced tonight.

Apparently in reply to opposition criticism of his announced policy that only volunteers would be sent to the Pacific, and assertions that Canada was not making an all-out effort against Japan, the prime minister disclosed Canadian plans in a special statement.

"The broad lines of Canadian participation in the Japanese war were settled at the Quebec conference in September, 1944," he said.

The Prime Minister said the naval force would amount to about 13,500 men of all ranks, and the army would send a force composed of an infantry division supported "by the appropriate armored and ancillary troops to operate with the United States Army."

An air force also will be sent to the Pacific, although it precise character and strength have not yet been settled, King said, adding the scale of "the RCAF participation will not be disproportionate to that of the other two services."

Hazards Overcome In Rescue of York

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This is the second article by Alvin S. McCoy on the dramatic survival of the United States carrier Franklin. In the first he described the horror during and immediately after the first explosions and on through the beginning of the fight to save the mighty carrier.

By ALVIN S. McCOY
[*War Correspondent of the Kansas City Star*]
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

Aboard the U.S.S. Santa Fe in the Western Pacific, March 19 [*Delayed*]—"I've never been so scared in my life."

That remark was heard hundreds of times aboard the big carrier.

I said it and meant it. Many navy officers and men said it to me—and grinned. Stark fear isn't funny but it is easier when it is shared. Knowing that the dull, leaden weight in the pit of one's stomach, as you fight to control panic, is duplicated in everyone about makes it easier to bear.

As a survivor of the disaster, touched off by a Japanese bomb hit, and the only war correspondent aboard, I feel lucky, grateful to be alive and still too dazed to give a lucid account.

As Long As Three City Blocks

The flattop is about as long as three city blocks; as high as a four-story building. It has hundreds, perhaps thousands, of steel bulkheads enclosing water-tight compartments. One was killed, or is still living, depending on where he happened to be. Each person saw only what was happening in his own little confined area, unless he survived the hail of shrapnel on the hellish flight deck.

It was much like an artillery bombardment of a skyscraper building. Persons in one room, taking a direct hit, would be blown to bits, while those in an adjacent one might escape unscathed. No human power could have saved the men under direct bomb explosions or on the fire-swept-hangar deck.

Like Many Boiler Factories

I had gone to the "island" early in the morning to watch planes roar off to strike Japan. A chill wind swept the deck. Momentarily, everything was quiet. Air patrols reported no Jap planes in the vicinity. Feeling secure, ship's officers sent many men to breakfast from their battle stations. This correspondent — luckily — joined the group. A few minutes later the "island" was riddled.

Two decks below the hangar deck a Navy photographer was taking a picture of a seaman, so weary from two nights of alarms and loss of sleep, that he had fallen asleep sprawled on his back on a big pile of fuse cans, which resembled beer cans. Beside him on the deck were two 500-pound bombs, ready to go above.

I had just sat down to breakfast in the adjacent warrant officers' wardroom. I had taken one bite. About twenty other persons were at the two tables, covered with snow-white table cloths. Suddenly there was a dull clanging explosion like the bedlam of a thousand boiler factories. The carrier shuddered. No one moved.

Breakfast Is Untouched

"We've been hit!" someone cried.

The announcement was superfluous. Everyone knew it. More explosions followed, each jarring the ship. They appeared to come from the after area. Instinctively, I glanced at a clock on the wall which showed shortly before 7.10 o'clock. Men's faces around me turned pale. We were frightened, and admitted it. Everyone wondered whether the magazines were going up, and whether the ship was sinking. Smoke began seeping through the ventilator shaft in the ceiling.

"I've got rocks in my stomach," a warrant officer remarked with a grimace.

We grinned. We all felt the same way. Everyone was standing, saying little, waiting. Breakfast went untouched. No word came over the public-address system other than the first bugle notes of general quarters. It had been knocked out. Doors had been closed water-tight promptly after the hit. I recalled the bombs on the other side of the steel wall.

Minutes Seem Like Eternity

A door clanged open and men carried in two wounded, one with a gaping hole in his abdomen. Both were placed on the white table cloth, the breakfast dishes shoved aside. I was fascinated by the pool of blood than ran red on the table cloth. First-aid kits were found and the men were given hypodermics.

About fifteen minutes after the first series of explosions others slammed the ship. We grew more concerned. Still we waited. I knew then what claustrophobia—the fear of being confined—meant. Could we get out from our compartment below decks to fresh air? Were the passageways clear? Was the ship sinking? Those, and thoughts of home and family, raced through my mind.

Thirty or forty minutes after the bombing, minutes that seemed an eternity, a door opened and Chief Boatswain Chester Joseph Spiewak, New York city, a man with a profound knowledge of the ship, came in. He had been walking in an adjacent passageway when the blast picked him up, hurled him accurately through an open steel doorway and slammed him on his back on the deck [illegible] feet beyond.

[illegible]ly [illegible]ells Sweet

"You guys better get the hell out of here," he greeted us. "I think I can find a way."

It was the most welcome word we ever had heard. The group started single file, taking the wounded along. Spiewak went to a ladder (stairway), unscrewed a scuttle giving a small circular opening to the deck above and found the passageway clear. We went forward through numerous passageways, waded through some water and emerged on the forecastle deck at the bow of the ship, a region roofed over by the hangar deck. We were in fresh air. We could see the sea, jump over the sides if necessary. Never did air smell so sweet.

We went as we were, abandoning everything. In the biting cold air off Japan men began shivering from cold and tension. There were 400 or 500 men on this deck standing around, waiting. Everyone began putting on thick kapok life jackets and steel helmets from a pile on the deck. Wounded, on litters, were covered with blankets. Others began wrapping spare blankets around their shoulders. We were certain we would have to swim. Sailors began throwing lines and life rafts over the sides, while others tinkered with the anchor.

Hard To Maintain Footing

The hours dragged on. We could see cruisers and destroyers circling near by. The carrier listed so steeply it was difficult to keep one's footing. A destroyer came alongside to receive some wounded, and the glare of the blazing fire in the hangar deck reflected on its sides. On the other side of the carrier a pall of gray smoke was wafted miles to sea. Men huddled together at the highest side of the deck, waiting and waiting. Numbing fear showed on all faces.

Lieut. G. Weldon Gatlin, Fort Worth, Texas, a chaplain, turned physician to offer drinks of brandy to the coldest, or distributed packages of cigarettes from several cartons. Lieut. (jg) Stanley Graham, Winfield, Kan., a sandy-haired fire-control officer, appeared on the upper decks and shouted for volunteers to man fire hose. They

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went to work instantly.

"Who's in command here?" asked Lieut. Com. Joseph O'Callahan, senior chaplain, Boston, from a catwalk.

Chaplain Works Hard

Apparently no one was. There was no reply. The chaplain, who was all over the ship offering assistance, directed more men to the flight deck to help fight fire. A glimpse of the upper deck showed it so crowded that we returned to the forecastle deck. Lieut. Com. S. R. Sherman, San Francisco, flight surgeon, helped take the wounded off the flight deck, gave first aid to those on the forecastle deck, and then set up an emergency sick bay in the fore part of the ship.

The U.S.S. Santa Fe, came alongside, took some wounded over rope lines on stretchers, then cast off to the dismay of the huddled survivors. It returned quickly and stopped until the sides of the ships banged together in the swells. Men began to scramble frantically over a radio antenna to leap to the deck of the cruiser. Others swung over on ropes. Still I did not know whether the ship were being abandoned.

Maryland Man In Command

Sailors on the cruiser gave up their bunks and clothing to survivors from the Franklin. One sailor came aboard wearing an admiral's life jacket. Another was wearing a commander's coat. Completely fagged out, many lay down and quickly fell asleep. It had been five hours of constant fear before I boarded the cruiser, and shortly after the lines were cast off.

In the wardroom, virtually every officer from the Franklin continued wearing his life jacket and steel helmet as items too precious to abandon. They wore them even while eating. Everyone kept saying, "I'm glad to be aboard." What they really meant, and admitted, was, "I'm glad to be alive."

The rescue of the Franklin, and the saving of more than 800 of her crew provided one of the most amazing epics in American naval history.

Thirty minutes after the ship flamed from stem to stern in the first searing blast, Capt. H. C. Fitz, Severna Park, Md., commanding the Santa Fe, was ordered to take command of the rescue operations. Four destroyers were detailed to assist.

Explosion Shakes Stern

"When I saw those explosions, I wouldn't have given a plugged nickel for the Franklin's chances then," one officer commented.

Hazards of the rescue work were well known to Captain Fitz, who had been a witness to the explosion of the U. S. S. Princeton's magazines, when the U. S. S. Birmingham was alongside fighting fires and receiving crew personnel. If the magazines blew up, his own ship would be hurt. To tie up, dead in the water, gave a perfect target for land-based Japanese planes only minutes away. But several thousand lives were at stake in the event the Franklin went down. Captain Fitz did not hesitate.

Lines were shot to the Franklin, even as a terrific explosion shook the Franklin's stern. The cruiser, small by comparison, appeared to stand only half the length of the enormous carrier. The first wounded man was received on the cruiser at 10 o'clock, crossing the water gap on a stretcher swinging on the lines, three hours after the bomb hit.

Maneuvers Bring Praise

Fifteen minutes later the Santa Fe lost its position on the Franklin. Forward a radio antenna on the Franklin was raking the life line. The carrier had lost steering control, and there was doubt whether its magazines had been flooded. As the lines were cut, consternation showed on the faces of the men on the sloping carrier decks.

The Santa Fa circled the Franklin. Captain Fitz came in cutting across the carrier's bow at 25 knots, turned hard to starboard, and stopped his ship abruptly, its engines reversed, exactly alongside the carrier. He kept his engines going, forward and in reverse, to maneuver. Every sailor who saw the approach marveled at the seamanship, and it was long the talk of the rescue.

The two ships pounded together in the swells. Bringing his ship exactly alongside, despite the damage it would take, was necessary, Captain Fitz believed, because there was no time to evacuate more than a thousand persons by "travelers." The ships had to touch and did.

Another Cruiser Arrives

Men immediately began leaving from the main deck of the Franklin to the forward 6-inch gun turrets of the cruiser. Others dropped down lines to the cruiser's deck. Over a projecting radio antenna from the Franklin, men scrambled wildly, slipped, and jumped to the deck.

The cruiser's fire hoses pumped thousands of gallons into the flaming hangar deck, but could not reach the after section. An explosion of ammunition in the gun mounts, now afire, showered shrapnel which severed two of the cruiser's fire hoses but injured no one manning them.

Meanwhile, another cruiser, the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, picked up some survivors from the water then approached and cast a line to the Franklin. A towing cable was hauled to the Franklin, which had no workable equipment to lift it. The Santa Fe's winches were used to hoist the cable from the sea, and pass it to the Franklin. The line was made fast.

Just before 12.30 o'clock, five and one half hours after the bombing, the Santa Fe cast off, its rescue job finished. It had taken aboard all who were to go. In the two and a half hours it was tied up to the carrier, it had received 826 persons from the ship and the sea, including more than 90 wounded.

Jap Pilot Shot Down

One destroyer, the Hunt, with a normal complement of about 200, had taken 417 sailors from the sea. Another, the Marshall, had picked up 212. Scattered among seven ships were more than 1,000 more of the Franklin's officers and crew. Still other pilots had landed on various carriers of the task force.

The Japanese pilot who bombed the Franklin was shot down by the air group commander of the Franklin himself, in meager retaliation for the blow. The head of the air group is Commander E. B. Parker.

Commander Parker took off about eighteen minutes ahead of the bombing. He was orbiting for a rendezvous with his group, and was joined by a Navy wingman and two Marine pilots.

Jap Hit While Looping

They did not see the Japanese make his bomb run, but did see the carrier smoking and the Jap fleeing after his run.

"He climbed to 2,500 feet," Marine First Lieutenant Kenneth N. Linder, Arcadia, Cal., who accompanied the commander, related. "We closed fast. I was in the saddle and got in the first few shots, but they didn't appear to take effect.

"Then Commander Parker closed. He started firing—it was a single-engined bomber—and the Jap pulled up in a loop. Commander Parker followed in the loop, firing. He hit the Jap while he was looping. The Jap rolled over and went right down into the water. We circled our carrier, carried out our strike and then lighted on another carrier."

FRENCH OFFERED ZONE IN GERMANY

Willing to Turn Over Part of U. S. Occupation Area, Truman Says.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—(AP) President Truman, reaffirming America's historic friendship with France, today expressed a desire to meet Charles de Gaulle and offered the French a portion of the American occupation zone in Germany.

In a formal statement issued after he conferred on a number of problems of "primary interest" between the two countries with Georges Bidault, French foreign minister, ~~the Chief~~ Executive also:

1. Welcomed any assistance France "and our other Allies" might bring against the Japanese that could be synchronized with operations already planned or underway.

2. Asserted the United States government and its people will continue to take all possible steps to "facilitate the recovery of France and of her people."

3. Declared France had emerged with renewed strength from the European war and had demonstrated her determination and ability to resume her "rightful and eminent" place among the nations which will share the major responsibility for maintaining European and world peace.

The President's statement, couched in the third person, was interpreted generally as an effort on the part of the new administration to erase any ill feeling that might have resulted from past friction between this government and De Gaulle.

But his statement that he would like to meet General De Gaulle was taken to refer to a conference just between the two, not with the other members of the Big Three in attendance. Asked Tuesday at a news conference whether De Gaulle would sit in on the next Big Three meeting, the President said it would embrace only him, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. Place and date of the meeting have not been determined.

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FRANCE TO GET A PART OF U. S. ZONE IN REICH

Truman Reveals We Will Relinquish Territory for Occupation.

HAS TALK WITH BIDAULT

Voices Desire to Meet De Gaulle —Pledges U. S. Help for France's Recovery.

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—President Truman told the French Foreign Minister today that the United States is willing to relinquish to France a part of the American zone of occupation in Germany.

The President, after a conference with Minister Georges Bidault, issued a statement saying that details of the relinquishment "have already been conveyed informally to the French Government and are now in the process of being formalized."

Mr. Truman expressed a desire to meet Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French provisional government, and said that "there was a full appreciation by the United States Government of the part which France could and should play in the settlement of questions of world and European interests."

M. Bidault was asked whether he and Mr. Truman discussed suggestions that France participate in the coming Big Three meeting, he replied that the conversations were about political questions of the day, not especially about meetings.

Priorities for French Supplies.

President Truman added in his statement that the United States and its people "will continue to take such measures as will lie within their power to facilitate the recovery of France and of her people." He pointed out that this Government has taken extraordinary measures, despite American shortages, to arrange priorities for French procurement of supplies and to provide shipping for their movement to France.

What part or how much of the American occupation zone in Germany would be turned over to France was not specified. The exact zones to be controlled by Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States have not been officially announced.

Regarding the recent offer of Rene Pleven, French Finance Minister, to supply two or more French divisions to fight Japan, the President said he welcomed such assistance "as France and our other allies may bring to that struggle and which may be synchronized with operations already planned or under way."

The President said the American people and Government "realize that the French nation has emerged with renewed strength and vigor" from the European war and that it has demonstrated "its determination and its ability to resume its rightful and eminent place among the nations which will share the largest measure of responsibility in maintaining the future peace of Europe and the world."

Meeting Gratifies Frenchmen.

M. Bidault called at the White House on his arrival from San Francisco where he attended the world security discussions. He was accompanied by Henri Bonnet, the French Ambassador to Washington, who interpreted for him in talking to reporters. Their meeting with Mr. Truman, they said, was "on the most friendly and cordial plane and afforded the President a welcome opportunity to emphasize the bonds of friendship and mutual interest between the two countries."

It also marked another of Mr. Truman's diplomatic and military talks in praparation for a big three meeting. The President is overlooking no bet in regarding himself for his first session with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Where and when this meeting will take place remains for future negotiations. Now that the war in Europe is over some American officials believe Stalin might be persuaded to leave his home soil for the all-embracing peace talks.

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The Statement on France

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The White House statement on the President's desire to meet with Gen. Charles de Gaulle and discuss France's participation in the settlement of international questions follows:

Statement by the President.

The President had the pleasure today of conversing with the French Foreign Minister, M. Bidault, upon his arrival from San Francisco and of discussing with him a number of problems of primary interest to France and the United States.

The President took the occasion at the outset to express the gratification of the entire American delegation at San Francisco for M. Bidault's cooperation and helpfulness and for the important and continuing contribution of the French delegation to the work of the conference.

The President made it abundantly clear that the American people and the American Government realize that the French nation has emerged with renewed strength and vigor from the catastrophe which it suffered and that it has demonstrated its determination and its ability to resume its rightful and eminent place among the nations which will share the largest measure of responsibility in maintaining the future peace of Europe and the world.

He expressed his desire to meet General de Gaulle and indicated that there was a full appreciation by the United States Government of the part which France could and should play in the settlement of questions of world and European interest.

In this connection, the President indicated that the United States was moved by the strongest ties of friendship, dating back to the founding of this nation. A strong France represents a gain to the world. As a consequence, the people of the United States have accepted reductions in their requirements of certain essential food items in order to permit increased shipments to the liberated countries of Europe, including France, where they are so urgently needed.

Also the Government of the United States has taken extraordinary measures, despite American shortages of essential supplies and shipping, to arrange priorities for French procurement of such supplies and to provide shipping for their transportation to France. The people and Government of the United States will continue to take such measures as will lie within their power to facilitate the recovery of France

and of her people.

The President confirmed to M. Bidault this Government's complete willingness to relinquish to France a part of the American zone of occupation in Germany. Details have already been conveyed informally to the French Government and are now in the process of being formalized.

The President emphasized that we are faced with a still strong and deadly enemy in the Far East to whose defeat the total resources of this country, both in manpower and material, are pledged. He indicated that such assistance as France and our other allies might bring to that struggle and which might be synchronized with operations already planned or under way, would be welcomed.

The discussion was on the most friendly and cordial plane and afforded the President a welcome opportunity to emphasize the bonds of friendship and mutual interest between the two countries.

Pacific Airmen Take Heavier Toll

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—The victory ratio of Navy and Marine aviators against Japanese aircraft is still climbing.

During the three months ending March 31, Navy and Marine aviators destroyed at least 1,782 Japanese aircraft while losing only 188, the Navy said today. The three months record brought the tally for the entire war to 11,601 to 2,070, a favorable score of 5.6 to one. As of January 1 the ratio was 5.2 to one.

Maben Named to Greek UNRRA.

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—Appointment of Buell Maben of San Francisco as chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's mission in Greece was announced today. He has been acting chief of the mission since the resignation of Laird Archer last March.

War Department Lists Amputation Cases

Washington, May 18 (AP)—The War Department today reported that 11,000 amputation cases had been treated in army hospitals in the United States up to May 1.

Approximately five per cent of the soldier patients have lost more than one limb, but none has completely lost both arms and legs. Six have lost three limbs and one lost part of four limbs as a result of freezing after an airplane crash.

Of the 11,000, approximately 4,000 have been discharged. Some expressed a desire to stay in service and have been assigned to help in the training of others who have been operated on.

WARSHIP NAMED ISBELL

Destroyer Will Be Christened in Honor of Hero on Franklin

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The name Arnold J. Isbell has been assigned to a destroyer under construction at the Bethlehem Steel Company yards on Staten Island, N. Y. The Navy said today it is being named in honor of the late Captain Isbell, killed aboard the aircraft carrier Franklin.

Captain Isbell's widow of Washington, D. C., was designated by Secertary Forrestal to christen the vessel, which is tentatively scheduled to be launched Aug. 6.

Captain Isbell formerly was commanding officer of the escort carrier Card when she and her task groups received the Presidential citation for anti-submarine action in the Atlantic.

D. S. M. IS AWARDED TO COL. MARCUS

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Col. David Marcus, who helped negotiate the surrenders of Italy and Germany, the War Department announced today.

Col. Marcus, chief of the Government branch and chief planner in the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, formerly was Commissioner of Correction in charge of New York city prisons from 1935 to 1940.

The citation said that in addition to helping arrange the surrenders and drafting the surrender agreements he also had recommended and put into effect "important modifications of policies and procedures" concerning military government in the occupied areas.

"His efforts in every case contributed to the successes attained by the Civil Affairs Division," the citation added.

A graduate of West Point in 1924, Col. Marcus had been an Assistant United States Attorney prior to 1935. His wife lives at 1153 East 18th street, Brooklyn.

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BONUS TO SOLDIERS WHO STAY ASKED

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—Representative Starkey (D.-Minn.) today proposed a 50 per cent pay bonus for fighting men eligible for discharge but kept in the war.

The Army, recently announced a point system to ascertain those eligible for discharge but said that some would be retained even though they had the required 85 score.

Mr. Starkey's legislation would add 50 per cent to the base pay of such men, dating from the time they become eligible. It also would give the same pay hike to those who stay in uniform at their own request.

Although the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps did not adopt the point system, the Starkey measure would permit members of those services to "borrow" the point card and apply it to themselves for pay increase purposes only.

Army veterans abroad who are eligible for discharge are being told about the War Manpower Commission's apprentice training program before they embark for home.

The program provides for on-the-job training in skilled trades, together with four hours of schooling a week.

Anzac-Indian Food for Yanks

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—Australia, New Zealand and India have provided United States armed forces with 3,159,238,000 pounds of food as reverse lend-lease, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reported today. He said that this food had a value of $283,767,000.

Mr. Crowley's report covered the period from March, 1941, to December 31, 1944. He said that additional thousands of tons of food had been provided under reverse lend-lease so far this year.

He said that meat, from the standpoint of volume, was the most important food received under reverse lend-lease. Through December Australia had turned over 318,544,000 pounds of meat, New Zealand 317,460,000 pounds and India 31,231,000 pounds. Beef and veal received under reverse lend-lease equaled three-fourths of the beef and veal furnished to all countries under lend-lease, Mr. Crowley said.

Truman Waits for G. I. He Wishes to Eulogize

His Congress Speech Depends on Sergeant's Arrival

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—Whether President Truman will address a joint session of Congress Monday depends on an Army sergeant.

The address, when made, will honor the 100th G. I. to win the Congressional Medal of Honor: Sergeant Jake Lindsey, twenty-four years old, of Lucedale, Miss.

Last night the White House said the speech would be made Monday, but Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said today final arrangements are incomplete. He didn't know whether it would be broadcast.

Apparently, the uncertainty is due to Sergeant Lindsey's timetable: The Army is flying him home, and if he gets here in time for Monday's speech it will be made. If not President Truman, the Commander in Chief, will wait on the sergeant.

Sergeant Lindsey will receive the medal for holding a five-man platoon against a German infantry company in action near Hamich, Germany.

TERMS CARTELS TRADE BURDENS

Biddle Aid Asserts Foreign Policy Is Weakened.

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—Cartels have "seriously weakened" and "frustrated" America's foreign policy, Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge told Senators today. As chief of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, he urged passage of a bill requiring firms to file all foreign trade contracts for public scrutiny.

Cartels arrangements by which industry grants certain concessions in exchange for spheres of influence result in price fixing, market allocation and other "restrictive" practices, he said.

"Internationally, our foreign policy has in many respects been frustrated," Berge testified before a joint session of a Senate judiciary subcommittee and a special committee investigating oil industry practices.

"The Good Neighbor policy which is supposed to govern our relations with Latin America, the reciprocal trades treaties, our alien property policy, and other basic principles of America's conduct of foreign affairs have in many instances been seriously weakened by the interference of cartel activities.

"Indeed, it is difficult to see how our future policies, for example the Atlantic Charter, can be executed successfully, if the dispositions made by cartels continue into the post-war world.

"Of what effect will a peace treaty be which makes certain raw materials available on terms of equal access when secret cartel agreements make other disposition?" he said. "We must not permit cartels to undermine this very basic principle."

Berge asserted that Congress, when it passed the Sherman anti-trust laws fifty-four years ago, showed by its debate at that time it intended to include foreign commerce.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the foreign and domestic commerce of this country can be treated as though they existed in separate compartments. If our foreign commerce becomes cartelized, then we will have domestic monopolies."

BAN IS LIFTED FOR EUROPEAN MILITARY NEWS

Office of Censorship Eases Code for Press and Radio Operations.

PRICE CAN'T CONTROL SOURCE

Director Explains That Commander on Spot Has Responsibility for His Own Area.

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—The Office of Censorship, redeploying its efforts exclusively to the Pacific war, today lifted most of its bans on military news of Europe. It issued a new combined press-radio code defining the Pacific Asiatic theater of operations, removing Europe from such a theater and making a score of deletions from the present code.

Director Byron Price, explaining the relaxations in the new code, summed up his views in this way:

"There are those, I believe, who think the code should continue in full force in Europe in connection with the policing of the peace. I happen to be one of those who take the opposite view. Censorship was provided for by Congress and has been endured by the people for the sole purpose of winning the war—and the only war we are now engaged in is with Japan."

Political Censorship.

He was asked at a news conference about statements that there is political censorship of news in Europe. His reply to this was:

"I don't see how a civilian agency (the Office of Censorship) in this country can change the policies of a military agency in Europe. The commanding officer has got to control his area. Also, it would be wholly inoperable for us to try to determine something happening thousands of miles away."

What the new code does is to remove specifically about a score of restrictions concerning the publication of news about military movements of troops and high officials in Europe and lower other bars against domestic news relating to such items as production. Here are some changes in the new code.

The former separate codes for press and radio are consolidated and the previous restraints on foreign language broadcasts and quizz programs eliminated.

All weather information is publishable.

The ban on sabotage news is removed, as is the section covering air raids.

Troop Movements Reportable.

Troop movements, except those alerted for transfer to the Pacific, can be reported. This modification also applies to troops in Europe coming to the United States before going to the Pacific, but continues, of course, the restrictions regarding units headed immediately for the Far East.

Soldiers can be identified as members of particular military units, except those in or going directly to the Pacific.

The number or character of ships under construction can be reported and advance information on the dates of launching or commissioning of merchant ships—but not naval vessels—given. The safeguards against either naval or merchant ship movements or their sinking from war causes,h owever, is continued.

Movement of diplomatic exchange ships (for internees and war prisoners) can be reported.

The restrictions on movements of aircraft, except those in or bound for the Pacific-Asiatic theater, is lifted.

Production Statistics.

Also publishable is information regarding rate of production for war goods, information on exports and imports and on stockpiles of strategic materials. The new code, however, continues the restriction on news of new or secret weapons, or the identity of plants making them. (In this connection, Price urged that press and radio consult with his office when uncertain about the definition of secret weapons.)

Information on prisoners of war, except Japanese, and enemy aliens henceforth is usable, as is the location of hidden art treasures. News stores regarding the travels of the President reverts to the status of pre-war days, with the long-standing request that no specific information on exact time of arrival or departures or precise routes be given.

The movements of diplomatic officials can be reported. Movements of ranking Naval or Army officials outside the Pacific-Asiatic area may be reported, though Price explained that care should be taken in referring to certain men whose work is so specialized that reports of their travels could be valuable clews for the enemy.

The restrictions on publication of photographs and maps are lifted in accordance with the removal of sections covering news.

Definition of Theater.

The Pacific-Asiatic theater of operations is defined as follows:

The Far Eastern combat zone, including the southwestern Alaskan peninsula, the land and water areas of the entire Pacific Ocean, except the coastal waters of South America, and extending westward on land and sea to and including Aden, Cape Town and the east coast of Africa.

The new code will be sent to editors and broadcasters in printed form next week.

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SENATE APPROVES FEDERAL PAY RISE

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—The Senate approved by voice vote late yesterday legislation extending to a million and a half Federal workers pay increases estimated to cost nearly $500,000,000 annually.

The measure, which now goes to the House, provides for an average raise of about 16 per cent, with greater increases for lower-salaried workers. The War Labor Board has approved the increases as being within the stabilization policy.

The legislation would raise overtime compensation to some extent but to a rate still less than the time and a half general in industry. The proposed change in basic pay rates for classified employees is the first since 1930.

A night differential of 10 per cent also would be provided under the legislation.

Relaxing Of U.S. Bans Sought In House Probe

Washington, May 18 (AP)—An immediate canvass of all Government controls, to see where and when they can be removed, began today in the House Postwar Committee.

Involved are such emergency regulations as rationing, credit restrictions and manufacturing priorities.

"We want to get back to a free economy in this country just as soon as war conditions will permit," Committee Chairman Colmer (D., Miss.) said. He hinted that some home-front easing off may be possible without hampering the Pacific war.

Open Hearings Slated

Colmer said the committee, in a few days, will hold open hearings to question the heads of all Government agencies now administering wartime controls of raw materials, manufacturing and construction, wages and finance.

The committee is gathering background information on priorities, distribution allocations and other Government restrictions, he said.

Involved will be such emergency agencies as the War Production Board, OPA, War Food Administration, War Labor Board, Office of Economic Stabilization and a number of Government financial subsidiaries.

Inflation Controls Stressed

The first relaxation probably should come on manufacturing and construction, Colmer said, to help maintain steady employment through conversion from a two-front to a one-front war.

"Controls on inflation must be maintained," the chairman asserted, "until all dangers to our economy have been erased." Checks will have to remain on unrestricted spending until production reaches a standard of living to hold prices in normal restraint, he explained. Other committee members expressed belief that wage controls probably should be among the last to go.

"We are going into the whole field of Government controls, and we are going into it thoroughly," Colmer continued.

Won't Hinder Military

"Of course, we are keeping in mind that Japan must be whipped, and if controls are needed to beat the Japs, then they'll stay.

"We're not going to do anything to interfere with the military."

But, Colmer added, military needs will be taken into consideration to see to what extent they justify continued civilian restrictions.

REPORTER FACES CONTEMPT CHARGE

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House Group Starts Action After Newsman Refuses to Supply Names.

WASHINGTON, May 18—(AP) A Congressional committee instituted contempt proceedings today against Albert Deutsch, 39, New York newspaperman, for refusing to identify confidential sources of information.

The action, by the House Veterans committee, may put the House on record for the first time on the question whether a reporter may be punished for refusing to violate a confidence placed in him by a news source.

Refused to Give Nams

Deutsch refused to tell the committee, investigating the Veterans' Administration, the names of "about five" Veterans Administration officials he said had given him information used in a series of articles he wrote for the newspaper PM. The articles criticized the Veterans Administration's medical program.

He said he could not identify the five because they gave him information with the understanding he would not use their names.

"I shall not violate that confidence," he said when Chairman Rankin (D-Miss) asked him to identify the five.

Deutsch said he considered himself "bound by my own personal integrity and professional ethics."

Told by Rankin that the oath he took as a witness was superior to "journalistic ethics," Deutsch replied firmly:

"I stand on the freedom of the press."

"There is no freedom of the press that permits a man to go in and gather information that is destructive to the public welfare and spread it before the public," Rankin retorted.

Insists Stories Constructive

Deutsch insisted his news articles were constructive. Only a small part of the information on which they were based, he told the committee, came from administration employes, most of it having come from conferences with medical men and from a first-hand investigation of Veterans' facilities.

When Deutsch refused to budge, the committee went into executive session and voted, reportedly 11 to 9, not to cite him for contempt. It then reopened the session, recalled Deutsch and again Rankin asked him for the names.

Again Deutsch refused to reveal them and the committee went back into closed session and decided on the contempt proceedings by a vote of 13 to 5.

CHINA REPORTS 'GOLD SCANDAL'

MAY 19 1945

Several Facing Impeachment Action After Buying Wave

Washington, May 18 (AP)—At least two Chungking banking officials, and possibly eighteen more, face impeachment proceedings in connection with China's multi-million-dollar "gold scandal," Chinese press reports said today.

News of the speculative buying wave which hit the Chungking gold market March 28, involving some gold loaned by the United States, is just coming to light here through tight censorship which the Chinese applied on export of the story.

Just before he left Washington last night to return to the San Francisco conference, China's Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, authorized a statement that the guilty persons behind any dirty leak which caused the speculative wave will be punished drastically.

News Out Prematurely

An investigation which he ordered before he left Chungking is still in progress, it was learned, and he declined to comment further before he gets full details of what it discloses.

News leaked out prematurely that the official price of gold was to be raised from 20,000 Chinese dollars to 35,000 per ounce. Quick fortunes were made by those who got wind of the rise in time to buy gold at the old price.

Today it was learned here that a Chungking business daily, the *Shang Wu Jih Pao*, reported on April 25 that the control Yuan had instituted impeachment proceedings following an investigation.

Office Hours Extended

The paper said that the Central Bank of China, its subsidiary Central Trust, the Bank of Communications and the Bureau of Postal Savings and Remittance all extended their office hours on March 28 from 5 to 9 P.M. to facilitate gold transactions.

This extension could not have been ordered by underlings, said the paper, and must have involved the consent of several higher officers. It said some such officers "have been put under the category of impeachment."

It hinted that more than twenty persons were involved in the case and said the Chinese public "anxiously expected" that the court would question the important personages and those who presented transfer vouchers at the banks and bureaus on March 28.

Black-Market Deals Rise

Some of the gold involved was flown into China by American planes as part of a loan to enable the Chinese Government to stabilize its inflated currency by buying up surplus notes in circulation.

Speculation precipitated by the leak at least doubled a normal day's business, and black-market gold transactions leaped sympathetically in volume and price.

Although the news had not previously reached the outside world through Chinese censorship, it became widely known in China after T. V. Soong urged Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to order an investigation and a subsequent preliminary report disclosed the immense profits made in a few hours by insiders and speculators.

With apparent unanimity, the Chinese press, including papers usually sympathetic to the Government, took the disclosures as evidence of corruption among officials, and both Communist and Conservative papers labeled the affair as a disgrace to the nation.

Scandal In U.S.-Loaned Gold In China Revealed

Washington, May 18 (AP)—Details of a multi-million-dollar Chungking "gold scandal" involving yellow metal loaned by this country are coming to light here, despite a tight Chinese censorship.

The scandal stemmed from premature leak of a Chinese Government decision in March to raise the official price of gold, thus permitting Chungking speculators to make fantastic profits in a few hours.

Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, took note of the incident late yesterday by authorizing the statement that drastic punishment awaits those involved.

No Further Comment

Soong declined further comment, however, explaining he has not yet learned the results of an investigation he ordered just before leaving Chungking last month for Washington and the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

But from his office here it was learned that:

On March 28 the official price of gold in China was raised from 20,000 Chinese dollars an ounce to 35,000 dollars. (The American price is $35 an ounce.)

Because information of the impending increase leaked, speculators and "insiders" made a financial killing by acquiring gold at the old price. The buying wave was said to have at least doubled a normal day's transactions in the metal.

Some Flown From U.S.

Some of the gold involved had been flown to China as part of a $500,000,000 loan to help stabilize China's inflated currency. The Government regularly sold this gold to retire some of the surplus currency notes inflating the money market.

However, black-market gold also responded with a rise in price, and fortunes were made and lost in a few hours.

Soong urged Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to order an investigation, and it was a preliminary report of an inquiry by the Chinese Ministry of Finance that broke the story in China. It has been widely publicized there, but censorship on outgoing news kept the details from this country for weeks.

Senior Officers Blamed

One Chinese paper, the liberal *Hsin Min Wan Pao*, charged that "a few senior officers" of one Government organization made 45,000,000 Chinese dollars on 3,000 ounces of gold "in the twinkling of an eye."

The Communist paper, *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, demanded to know who learned of the price rise, and what their punishment would be.

"To wind up the case ambiguously," said the paper, "will not only give rise to a protest from the Chinese common people but also from the Allied friends whose sweat and blood have made possible the transportation of gold into China by flying it in over the hump."

Hours Extension Charged

The *Ta Kung Pao*, normally a strong supporter of the Chungking Government, took a similar line. It contended that various banks and Government bureaus extended their office hours on March 28 to facilitate the sale of gold deposit notes, adding:

"This loan of gold has been given by our friendly ally, with much good will, for the purpose of deflating our currency and stabilizing our commodity prices. But once it has arrived in Chungking it is sold by official quotation and the black market and speculation immediately follows."

KUHN IS ORDERED BACK TO GERMANY

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WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP) An order deporting Fritz Kuhn, former German-American bund leader, back to now-conquered Germany was announced today by the Justice department.

For the 49-year-old Kuhn the order opened no prospect for renewing his activities. He has been under detention in this country as a "trouble maker" and officials said that on his arrival in Germany he will be dealt with as the U. S. Army sees fit.

The ouster was ordered by the Board of Immigration Appeals who classified him as an undesirable alien. It was the result of a series of legal proceedings involving his conviction in 1939 of larceny of bund funds and a denaturalization action taken by the government in 1942.

Admitted to the United States for permanent residence in 1928, Kuhn became a naturalized citizen in 1934. Eight years later he was denaturalized because, the government said, he had obtained his citizenship fraudulently by taking the oath of allegiance with mental reservations.

Kuhn received a two and one-half to five year sentence on the larceny and forgery charges. Paroled from prison he was taken into custody as an enemy alien and on July 8, 1943, was sent to Crystal City, Texas. In February, 1944, he was transferred to Kenedy, Texas, and in August of the same year was moved to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, where he and a number of other aliens described "trouble-makers" occupy a special stockade.

S.S. Franklin Back Home, Crippled But Unbeaten

Washington, May 18 (AP)—The aircraft carrier Franklin, which miraculously survived one of the severest ordeals of this or any war, is home.

She came home, sadly crippled but under her own power, her charred and battered hull manned by a skeleton crew of survivors. Now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, she will resume her place in the war against Japan.

Until now, Japanese radio propagandists never knew how close they came to being right when they boasted that the 27,000-ton vessel of the Essex class had been sunk. Without the incredible stamina and strength built into her and without the superhuman courage of her personnel, their claim might easily have been true.

832 Killed, Missing

As it was, the carrier suffered 832 men killed and missing and 270 wounded—more than one third the total complement—in blazing, agonizing hours.

Chance played into the hands of the lone enemy dive bomber that streaked suddenly out of the clouds within 60 miles of the Japanese coast on the morning of March 19 and dropped two 500-pound armor piercing bombs.

Released from low altitude, both scored direct hits. One exploded beneath the flight deck, on which armed planes were ready for take-off. The other went off on the hangar deck, where other planes, fueled and armed, were waiting to

be taken to the flight deck.

Plane Shot Down

The attacking plane was shot down a moment later, but the bombs, exploding where they did, started a train of fires and explosions which for hours were to rend and torture the vessel.

The ship was operating as part of a fast carrier task force in the strike against remnants of the Japanese fleet in Japan's Inland Sea, Nippon's "private lake."

Explosion after explosion followed the initial blasts. Large bombs exploded and hurled men and planes the length of the ship. Smaller bombs, rockets and machine gun ammunition killed dozens who had survived the major explosions. Spreading fires fed by thousands of gallons of high test aviation gasoline added fury to the holocaust.

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A Mass Of Flames

The whole after end of the vessel's flight deck became a mass of flame and smoke. Airplanes disintegrated, and torrents of burning gasoline streaked across her decks. Bombs, rockets and bullets exploded all around, and splinters of wood and steel rained on survivors hugging the deck.

But, without panic, those who miraculously had escaped death or injury and the slightly injured moved in to fight the fires. Volunteers, including pilots, mechanics, officers and stewards, took over the job of regularly assigned damage control parties who had been killed or trapped by flames.

Among those especially cited by the Navy's account was the ship's chaplain, Lieut. Com. Joseph O'Callahan, of Boston, whose actions brought from one of the ship's senior officers: "He was the bravest man I ever saw."

The lean, scholarly Jesuit first moved around the burning, slanting and exposed flight deck administering last rites to the dying. Then he led officers and men into the flames, risking momentary death, to jettison hot bombs and shells. Then he recruited a damage control party and led it into one of the main ammunition magazines to wet it down and prevent its exploding.

Below decks, several hundred men were at breakfast when the explosions came, blocking all apparent exits with smoke, flame and smashed bulkheads. In the group was Lieut. Com. James L. Fuelling, the ship's flight surgeon, of Indianapolis.

"Everybody sit down," he ordered. "We're trapped here for the time being. Stay calm and be quiet. Use as little air as possible. Stay close to the deck and say a prayer."

Lieut. Donald A. Gary, Oakland, Cal., after promising to return, groped his way out of the compartment and found a circuitous escape route through ventilation tubing. He returned time after time, leading the survivors to safety. All but one of the trapped men were saved.

Men Fight As Others Die

While survivors were battling to keep the ship afloat, men still were dying in continuing explosions. Some were trapped, others leaped overboard to escape what seemed certain death. Others stayed at the undamaged guns to beat off repeated attacks by waves of enemy planes. No more hits were scored on the crippled ship.

A few hours after the first attack, the light cruiser Santa Fe came alongside to remove the wounded. These operations were interrupted, however, when one of the carrier's forward five-inch gun mounts caught fire and threatened to explode.

Later, after the cruiser's mercy mission had been completed, survivors of the carrier's air group were ordered to leave the ship. Early in the afternoon, after the fires were under control, the Franklin was taken in tow by the heavy cruiser Pittsburgh.

Patrol Overhead

Overhead, fighters flew a constant patrol. By the next morning one of the carrier's fire rooms had resumed operations and her severe list had been corrected. During the day, more power was recovered and the carrier worked up a speed of 23 knots under her own power. On the second day after the attack, 300 of her men were brought back aboard from other vessels which had picked them up, and she headed for home.

The Franklin, built by the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, was launched October 14, 1943, and commissioned January 31, 1944.

The Inland Sea action was the second in which the Franklin suffered damages requiring her return to the States. Last October 14, anniversary of her christening by Capt. Mildred McAfee, WAVE director, she was attacked by four Japanese torpedo planes while participating in a two-day strike at Formosa.

She escaped major damage then, but a few days later, at the battle for Leyte Gulf, she took a direct hit on the flight deck. That damage necessitated a return to the Puget Sound (Wash.) navy yard for repairs. She had just returned to action when the latest attack occurred.

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Officer Says Jeeps Aided On Franklin

New York, May 18 (AP)—Commander Henry H. Hale, of Gary, Ind., air officer of the damaged carrier Franklin, told today how four jeeps that miraculously escaped damage when Jap bombs struck the vessel aided in cleaning up wreckage and helping the ship limp 13,400 miles to New York.

"Through some freak these jeeps were undamaged although wreckage of planes and equipment were all over them," he said.

The jeeps were used to haul debris from the decks, carry supplies around the three-block-long ship and to furnish transportation for officers and men.

From Spam To Spam

Hale related that a plane was blown upside down by the blast. He said he learned later that its pilot had escaped unscathed.

"The only food locker we could open for a while held nothing but Spam," he continued. "We got awfully tired of Spam. Then we found one full of steaks. We ate so many steaks we got tired of them and wished we had more Spam."

Hale was up forward launching planes when the bombs struck the ship. After that he aided fire-fighting parties and helped remove wounded.

FRANKLIN CASUALTIES INCREASE TO 1,102

NEW YORK, May 18—(AP) The Navy announced today that 3[illegible] men died and 447 are missing—a total of 832 probable fatalities—in the bombing of the carrier Franklin by a Jap plane.

With 270 wounded—90 seriously—the total casualties stood at 1,102.

Previous Navy reports listed 341 dead, 431 missing and more than 300 wounded.

Letter From Sister Hero's Reward

New York, May 18 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Joseph Timothy O'Callahan, of Cambridge, Mass., the chaplain praised by his skipper as "the bravest man I've ever known," says he needs no reward for his role on the burning aircraft carrier Franklin.

The former Holy Cross mathematics teacher says he received all the reward he wanted during a brief stop at Pearl Harbor on the Franklin's long trip to the New York navy yard.

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"My sister, a nun in the Maryknol order, had been liberated from Santo Tomas prison camp in the Philippines, and I had a letter from her," he said.

The lieutenant commander, believed to be the first Jesuit to enlist in the Navy, directed rescue work aboard the stricken carrier as well as giving spiritual comfort to the wounded and dying. The Franklin's commander, Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, has recommended him for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

New Program Revealed To Ease Meat Shortage

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Government Gives Cattle Producers Guarantee Against Ceiling Price Cuts; Subsidies to Packers Boosted; Feeders to Receive Aid.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—(AP) The government gave cattle producers a guarantee tonight against ceiling price cuts, and at the same time set up a brand-new subsidy to feeders, in a general attack on the meat shortage.

Subsidies to packers of both beef and pork also were boosted.

The order, from Fred M. Vinson, War Mobilization director, provided for a bookkeeping record on cattle from the range to the butcher's block, to beat the black market.

Announcement of the program follows a clamor on Capitol Hill and elsewhere against existing regulations which critics contended were fostering maldistribution and illicit dealings in meats.

Truman Orders Action

President Truman was reported to have ordered Vinson to step in and straighten things out. Investigating committees of both Houses of Congress have complained of the current administrative policies, the Senate group has urged appointment of a food "czar" to take over the whole matter, after an extensive inquiry which centered on meat.

Principal emphasis in the new program was laid on the problems of the feeder—the man who takes range cattle and grain-feeds them to higher weight and grade. Cattlemen have complained that he is the "forgotten man" of the meat program, squeezed between the cost of range stock and what the packers can pay.

The price guarantee—assurance that there will be no cuts in ceilings or stabilization ranges without six months notice—and a special new subsidy of 50 cents a hundredweight directly to him, were Vinson's answers.

Plan Equitable Distribution

The program also covered plans for more equitable distribution of meat over the country, possibly extending to requirements that more or less meat, as the situation demands, be sent to certain areas and certain outlets.

The plan includes:

1. No downward revision in "overriding ceiling prices" or in the maximum of the stabilization ranges for beef cattle, except bulls, without at least 6 months advanced notice to producers.

2. Effective May 19, 1945, the Commodity Credit Corporation will pay a subsidy of 50 cents per hundred pounds to the seller of AA and A grade cattle marketed for slaughter (sold for $14.25 or more per hundred pounds, Chicago basis) weighing 800 pounds or more which have been owned by the seller 30 days or more.

Increase Pork Subsidy

3. The Defense Supplies Corporation will increase the pork subsidy payment 40 cents per live hundredweight, retroactive to April 1, 1945.

4. Subsidy payments on all grades of cattle will be increased by the defense supplies corporation 25 cents per live hundredweight, effective June 4, 1945.

The new subsidy rates will be as follows:

Grade AA $3 per hundred weight; grade A $2.95; grade B $1.90, and all other grades $1.25.

5. Set-aside orders for government purchases of meat will be adjusted by the War Food Administration so that a greater proportion of the government requirements will be drawn from those federally-inspected plants which are slaughtering more than their normal proportion of the total slaughter.

6. As a measure to combat black market operations, the OPA and WFA will "develop a plan by June 15 to show the movement of all livestock through public stockyards and public sales yards, so that information as to the destination of all such livestock will be available."

The feeder subsidy is expected to cost between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 a year. It will be paid through local AAA farmer committees on the basis of feeders' sales receipts.

The new meat distribution program may involve increased government control over sales by individual packers and slaughterers. In order to remedy undue shortages in specific cities or individual stores, the government may direct packers to ship supplies to such storage-affected outlets. At present, the government is exercising no control over sales of the civilian portion of a slaughterer's output.

Vinson said the program was based on recommendations of the OPA and developed in discussions with representatives of the Office of Economic Stabilization, OPA, WFA, the Army, and the Defense Supplies Corporation. Recommendations of Senate and House committees investigating the food situation also were carefully considered, he said.

"While the new program is expected to improve distribution and to make more meat available in areas of the country where relative shortages have been most pronounced," the Vinson announcement said, "it will take some time for the effects of the program to be felt.

it was estimated that the shells would have weighed 120 pounds, with a 40-pound explosive war-head. The shells were to be carried to the site on a standard gauge railway built into the hills through a solid concrete tunnel 700 yards long, 30 feet high and 25 feet wide.

The whole installation, covering several acres, was protected by 18-feet concrete armor which, if it had been completed, would have been invulnerable to any known bomb.

Parts had been assembled for the construction of elevators. Outside the entrance was a 4,000 kilowatt electric generator, also enclosed in thick concrete.

The launching site, constructed by the Todt organization with slave labor, was only one of several large-scale sites under construction along the French coast. Others were at Wizernes, Watten, Lottinghem, Siracourt, Sottevaast, Martinvaast and on the Cherbourg peninsula.

Conditions To Prevent Travel In Europe Soon

New York, May 18 (AP)—A shortage of shipping and chaotic conditions in Europe will prevent tourist traffic for a long time to come, shipping representatives said today. Lack of food and housing will prohibit visits to the ruins of bombed out cities.

However, business men now are allowed to visit England, France and Switzerland. Freighters with a limited number of cabins—usually twelve—and planes already are transporting people the State Department considers business men.

The Maritime Commission recently turned over to the United States Lines three transports of the P-2 type, and these now are being converted into passenger liners.

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Long-Range Rocket Guns Nazis' V-3 Secret Weapon

NEW YORK, May 18.—(AP) Batteries of long-range guns, capable of hurling rocket shells 100 miles, to rain down on London at the rate of 600 an hour; that was Germany's third secret weapon.

Prime Minister Churchill in his May 13 address, referred briefly to the V-3, calling it "multiple long-range artillery." If the weapon had been used, he said, it would have left "London as shattered as Berlin." The Allies blasted "the viper in his nest."

The discovery of the weapon and details of both its construction and destruction were contained in a report made available here today by the British Information service.

The diabolical instrument, designed to pour unrelenting death on men, women and children, was called "vergeltungswaffe-drei."

The launching site of the V-3 was discovered "only just in time," at Mimoyecques, near Calais. The British Information service, said the guns were 50 smooth-bore barrels, each 400 feet long and sunk into the hills at an angle of 55 degrees.

The guns had been arranged in two batteries of 25 each, trained on London, 95 miles away.

No ammunition was found, but

Ultimatum Speculated On

New York, May 18—The Paris radio quoted British diplomatic circles today as saying that "Russia might join the war by first addressing an ultimatum to Japan, demanding acceptance of the terms of total surrender to the Allies and abandonment of all Japanese conquests on the continent." The broadcast was heard by CBS.

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General Motors Named In $200,000 Libel Suit

New York, May 18 (AP)—A libel suit for $200,000 was filed in United States District Court yesterday against General Motors Company by the Watts-Wagner Company, Inc., manufacturers of a chemical fluid it says is designed to prolong the life of storage batteries.

The complaint claimed that General Motors publicly discouraged the use of such fluid in order to sell more storage batteries.

ROSENWALD AWARDS

Chicago, May 17 (A. P.).—The award of forty-six fellowships for 1945, worth a total of $83,500, was announced today by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 for the well-being of mankind.

The fellows are twenty-nine Negroes, fifteen white Southerners and two persons in the field of race relations, a new category opened to northern candidates this year. A chief interest of the fund has been greater opportunities for Negroes and improving rural education in the South.

This year's fellows include Dean Dixon, young New York conductor, who will devote his fellowship to developing his American Youth Orchestra, organized a year ago, into a major symphonic institution.

Bucklin Moon of New York, and John Harrison Beckler Jr., of St. Louis, were awarded the two new fellowships for race relations work. Moon, an associate editor with Doubleday Doran, will write a novel on Negro-white relationships in the South during the war years.

Other fellowship winners include:

Alice Elizabeth Catlett, George Washington Carver School, New York; Frances Leo Chandler, 520 Quincy street, Brooklyn; Ralph Waldo Ellison, 306 West 141st street, New York; Elizabeth Bruce Hardwick, 57 West 45th street, New York; Robert Harris, 237 Bleecker street, New York; Winifred Mason, 131 West Third street, New York; Mynor Preston Payne, Belleville, N. J.; Lawrence D. Reddick, College of the City of New York; Charles Everett Sebree, 235 Sullivan street, Brooklyn, and Kenneth Lee Spencer, 409 Edgecombe avenue, New York.

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CUBAN'S CHARGES OF DICTATORSHIP STIR CONFERENCE

Violent Dispute Flares Between Delegates of Big, Small Nations.

VANDENBERG IN CLASH

Says Contribution of Big Powers to Victory Was More Than Just Words.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18—(AP) Delegates reported tonight that a fiery Cuban, speaking in a United Nations conference committee, had accused big nations of wanting to set up a "collective dictatorship" over the world.

In the most violent dispute yet witnessed by the conference, delegates said Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) called for other nations to entrust the great powers with "the same confidence and faith" in peace that they have in war.

It was another flare-up of controversies that have been sputtering between big and small nations at this conference called to build an organization to insure peace.

Touches Off Fireworks

Delegates said Francisco Aguirre of Cuba touched off the fireworks in a committee considering powers of a proposed all-nation general assembly. It was discussing specifically whether the assembly should have the right to "make recommendations in respect of any matters affecting international relations." The vote was 42 to 0 for that authority.

This is how the scrap developed, as reported by delegates who attend the closed door meeting:

Aguirre asserted that the big four countries sponsoring the conference—China, Britain, the United States and Russia—want "collective dictatorship, that the same totalitarian doctrine most of the world has been fighting seems to be the inspiration behind a new world league." Then he added:

"They want to put free countries under a new system of tutelage."

"We have won the war and should build the peace along the same ideals," delegates quoted Aguirre as saying.

Vandenberg Steps In

Then, according to other delegates present, Vandenberg stepped in. The Michigan Senator said he agreed "entirely with my able friend—that we have won the war—and that means the United Nations."

But, Vandenberg continued, "the contribution by big powers was more than just words. It was substantial and cannot be forgotten.

He remarked that the large nations had the faith and confidence of the rest of the world when they were winning battles.

"Why is it now that we are trying to win the peace that they don't have the same confidence and faith?"

Vandenberg said he thought the assembly had sufficient powers to discuss anything except questions under study by the Security council. He considered this limitation necessary to the council's ability to maintain peace.

At this point, Committee Chairman Victor Andrade of Bolivia broke in to say the discussion was getting off the point.

Andrade added, however, that while he represented a small country he felt that in comparison with the way the covenant of the League of Nations was written, democracy and liberty have advanced. Now, he said, the representatives of smaller nations are allowed to make suggestions and argue about the charter.

The conference's policy-making executive committee talked over ways of accelerating the drafting of a world charter and received, but three countries.

Mexico asked for representation of men and women under equal conditions as delegates of their nations in the general assembly. A conference committee already had recommended this.

Ask Health Organization

China called for quick establishment of an international health organization, to be supplanted by a permanent agency responsible to a social and economic council.

Ukrainia asked for inclusion of "the right to work" in a statement of the purposes of the economic and social council. Russia previously had requested this, and the committee studying the matter toned it down to "full employment."

The scrap broke out in the committee shortly before American delegates decided to give Russia three more days to decide whether to support the fusing of an inter-American and a world plan for maintaining peace.

Some Latin American nations were teaming up to prevent conference action on some big issues until they know what the Soviets are going to do.

But the American delegation decided it was better to play a waiting game than to risk another row with Russia.

The delegation drafted last week a formula which would let the Pan-American republics band together to resist attack on any of their number and at the same time would not jeopardize the over-all peace-keeping authority of a new world organization. The formula was relayed to Moscow last Saturday. No answer has come back yet.

Some American delegates were all for shoving the regional security issue into the conference without waiting for Soviet reaction. Others favored the more conciliatory process of holding off until Monday, and that view prevailed.

On another conference problem involving Russia, the United States, through Secretary of State Stettinius, formally declared today that independence of dependent peoples is an American objective.

U. S. Supports Self-Rule for Trustee Areas

Balks at Specific Pledge of Independence, but Says It Is America's Objective

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP).—The United States formally championed at the United Nations Conference today the right of dependent peoples to attain independence.

But its action fell short of supporting specific inclusion of the word "independence" in the charter of a new world organization. Russia is the big power backing that.

For areas to be protected by mandates and trusteeships, United States delegates are backing a proposal for "progressive development toward self-government in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory."

But Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said in a statement: "It is our understanding that this policy clearly includes the attainment of independence of the people of a trusteeship area when they so desire and are prepared and able to assume the responsibility of independence."

Seeking to answer criticism from various sources and to clarify the United States stand, Mr. Stettinius asserted that "attainment of independence is one of the United States' objectives in any government of dependent peoples."

The "self-government" clause is part of a paper submitted to a conference trusteeship committee so it could have something to work on. It was offered on behalf of the Big Five—China, France, Britain, Russia and the United States.

Russia has proposed that independence be named an objective.

The British, perhaps concerned over the possible reaction in their colonial empire, have argued against writing in "independence." And Mr. Stettinius said the unanimous position of the United States delegation was to support the Big Five working paper without change.

Efforts to resolve United States and Russian differences over the trusteeships issue appeared to have made little progress.

Late today a conference committee on trusteeships was reported to have tentatively approved language saying that states administering dependent areas should try "to develop self-government in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory." The committee skipped over the question whether the word "independence" should be substituted or added, postponing action to a later meeting.

BIG POWER RULE BY VETO TO GET TEST AT PARLEY

It Appears Possible Some Modification of Plan Will Be Accepted.

SOVIET RIFT MAY BE RISKED

Americans Are Ready to Go Ahead With Formula for Defense by Regional Groups.

San Francisco, May 18 (A. P.).—The outspoken opposition of many small nations to the big-Power plan for a veto control of future peace-keeping machinery today nears a United Nations Conference test vote.

It appears possible that the big Powers—the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France—may accept some modification of the veto where peaceful settlement of disputes is concerned, although Russia could block this. But they all stand firmly on the proposal that no force should be used against any nation except when all five agree.

The prospects are that on a showdown the Powers can put over the voting formula as they want it with the argument that unless they stick together on great international issues of the future no peace-keeping league can hope to prevent war.

Meanwhile, the American delegation and probably others are about ready to risk a rift with Russia, if necessary, by going ahead with a United States formula for giving regional groups of nations the right to organize for their mutual defense in the event that the world league fails to protect them from armed attack. A Big Five meeting on this subject "was canceled yesterday when Ambassador Andrei Gromyko advised Secretary of State Stettinius he was still waiting for instructions from Moscow.

May Not Wait on Soviet.

If the Russians do not answer today, the Americans and British may go ahead without waiting for the customary Big Five agreement on all major issues. If the Russians accept their proposal, which would permit regional associations of nations to come to any member's defense in case of an armed attack, there will be revived Anglo-American hopes for harmony among the big Powers on their top problems.

Among these is a Russian demand for representation on a projected Trusteeship Council, which will have much to say about how dependent peoples shall be governed after the war. Russia is not now a colony-holding State, but the Russians have based their claim for a permanent seat on the Trusteeship Council on the argument that they must have equal representation with other major Powers on every important organ of the proposed new world league. The British have opposed bluntly the Soviet proposition.

In another phase of the trusteeship question, the Russians are demanding that one of the objectives of all mandates shall be the eventual "independence" of the peoples concerned. The British contend that many peoples prefer self-government to independence. The United States delegates still appear to lean toward the British view. Some of them feel that the Russians are sparring for political advantage in the Far East.

Chinese Offer Compromise.

China has brought forth a compromise that the promise be for either independence or self-government. Britain and the United States are against the compromise also.

Considerable support, apparently enough to put it over, is forming behind an Australian proposal to pledge the United Nations to respect each other's territorial integrity and political independence. Strong opposition is growing against a proposal to allow nations to limit the areas in which their forces might be used to enforce peace.

Efforts to speed up the work of the conference appear to have hit a peak in the committee on United Nations Principles headed by Mitry Z. Manuilsky, chief of the Ukrainian delegation and an old-time Bolshevik. Colleagues say Manuilsky handles the committee with great skill and good humor.

Yesterday he laid down the rule that each member limit his first speech on a subject to ten minutes and his second to five minutes.

The committee planning a World Court voted yesterday in favor of establishing an entirely new tribunal instead of continuing the present "Permanent Court of International Justice" at The Hague. This move to break with the past may prove to be symbolic of the temper of the conference in trying to make a clean start on peace-keeping machinery.

MAY 19 1945

U.S. Delegates Give Russia '3 Days'

San Francisco, May 18 (AP)—American delegates decided tonight to give Russia three more days to decide whether to support the fusing of an inter-American and a world security plan in the United Nations conference.

Some Latin-American nations were teaming up to prevent conference action on some big issues until they know what the Soviets are going to do.

But the American delegation de-

cided it was better to play a waiting game than to risk another row with Russia.

The delegation drafted last week a formula which would let the Pan-American republics band together to resist attack on any of their number and at the same time would not jeopardize the over-all peace-keeping authority of a new world organization. The formula was relayed to Moscow last Saturday.

Smith Is Ousted From Hotel Lobby

San Francisco, May 18 (A. P.). —Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the America First party, was quietly ejected from the Mark Hopkins Hotel lobby last night. He had planned to give a speech there.

Manager George Smith told the would-be speaker that "under Chapter 8 of the police code of San Francisco, Section 912-913, I order you from the premises."

Gerald Smith left without protest, but with critical remarks about the Russians and the British, which he has sounded previously in his nationalist political arguments.

LONDON, MAY 18. --(AP) JOSEPH DAVIES, FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSALOR TO RUSSIA, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

THE CITATION WAS GIVEN "FOR SUCCESSFUL ACTIVITY FACILITATING THE STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDLY SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND THE FURTHER GROWTH OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND CONFIDENCE BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES," MOSCOW SAID.

DAVIES IS THE AUTHOR OF THE BOOK "MISSION TO MOSCOW."

MAY 19 1945

APL WHEELERS 00027 DR 635PEW

LONDON, MAY 18. --(AP) -- SWEDISH RATES WERE INTRODUCED TODAY TO THE CURRENT SCHEDULE OF CARGO WAR RISKS TODAY BY THE INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS.

THE RATES SET WERE:

SWEDEN EAST OR MALMOE, TO OR FROM WEST AFRICA BY ANY ROUTE: THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT; TO OR FROM AUSTRALASIA BY ANY ROUTE: ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT.

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC PORTS)X/.

TO OR FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NORTHERN IRELAND REINSTATED AT ONE HALF PER CENT. THIS RATE WAS SPECIFICALLY LEFT OUT OF THE NEW SCHEDULE OF MAY 17.

MAY 19 1945

FONDAS 02330 DR 6PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL'S PARIS CORRESPONDENT REPORTED TODAY THAT PIERRE LAVAL RETURNED TO FRANCE TODAY FROM SPAIN IN A BRITISH WARSHIP WHICH LANDED HIM AT "AN UNSPECIFIED PORT BELIEVED TO BE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST."

THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT OF THE VICHY REGIME WAS SAID TO BE AWAITING A TRIP TO FRESNES PRISON TOMORROW.

M1252AFul

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19--THE BBC'S EUROPEAN SERVICE SAID TODAY THAT CIVIL AUTHORITY FOR TRIESTE HAD BEEN HANDED OVER TO AN ITALO-SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE BROADCAST WHICH WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION ELSEWHERE, SAID THE CEREMONY WAS ATTENDED BY BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSIONS. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAID DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS WOULD TAKE PLACE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

RW1018PEW

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE ESCORT CARRIER DASHER, WHOSE LOSS WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE ADMIRALTY YESTERDAY, SANK IN THE FIRTH OF CLYDE OFF THE SCOTTISH ISLES OF ARRAN AND AYRSHIRE LAST MARCH 27 AFTER A VIOLENT EXPLOSION THAT BROUGHT ISLAND RESIDENTS RUSHING TO THE SHORELINE.

THE STORY, PREVIOUSLY WITHHELD BY CENSORS, WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

FIRE SPREAD AFTER THE EXPLOSION AND THE SHIP WENT DOWN IN A MATTER OF MINUTES WHILE OTHER VESSELS NEARBY SPED TO THE AREA TO PICK UP SURVIVORS. THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

RW1004PEW

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-CLEMENT ATTLEE, BRITAIN'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TOLD THE BRITISH PEOPLE TONIGHT THEY MUST BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE ARMED FORCES FOR THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION'S PROPOSED POLICE FORCE.

"IT IS THE PRICE WHICH MUST BE PAID IN ORDER TO SAVE THE WORLD FROM ANOTHER WORLD WAR," HE SAID IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS ON HIS RETURN FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

"WE MAY HOPE THAT WHEN THE WORLD GROWS MORE CIVILIZED AND STABLE, THIS BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS MAY DECREASE," HE ADDED, "BUT UNTIL THAT TIME COMES WE AND OTHER NATIONS MUST BEAR OUR SHARE."

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SAID HE BELIEVED "THE PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF SETTING UP AN (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY) ORGANIZATION WILL LEAD TO ACQUIESCENCE" BY SMALL NATIONS STILL OBJECTING TO GREATER STRENGTH FOR BIG NATIONS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

DISCUSSING DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, ATTLEE SAID THE NATION HAS LOST "MUCH OF OUR OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS AND TO MAKE UP FOR THIS WE MUST INCREASE OUR EXPORTS OF GOODS."

NATIONAL PLANNING HE SAID, HAD BEEN VINDICATED IN WARTIME BY THE NATION'S TREMENDOUS WAR PRODUCTION AND IMMENSE TECHNICAL ADVANCES.

"BEFORE THE WAR THERE WAS ALWAYS UNEMPLOYMENT--SOMETIMES VERY HEAVY UNEMPLOYMENT--NOT BECAUSE THERE WERE NOT REQUIREMENTS TO BE FILLED, BUT BECAUSE THERE WAS NOT THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL EFFORT ON THE RIGHT OBJECTIVES," HE SAID.

"IT WILL BE FOR THE NATION BY ITS VOTES, WHENEVER A GENERAL ELECTION IS HELD, TO DECIDE THE NATURE OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM SUITABLE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIME," HE ADDED.

RW934PEW

ADDCDN XX AUTHORITY

"THEIR PURPOSE," HE CONTINUED, "IS TO CARRY ON WHAT HITLER STARTED EVEN NOW...AND THEY NEED THIS ALLIED MANDATE NOT ONLY TO SAVE THEIR OWN SKINS BUT TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF 'CO-OPERATION' WITH THE ALLIES."

THE RUSSIANS HAVE DECLARED DOENITZ IS A WAR CRIMINAL.

JACOB VIKTOROV WROTE IN PRAVDA THAT "THE FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD HAVE NOT MADE THEIR INNUMERABLE SACRIFICES TO LET HITLER'S POISONOUS FOLLOWERS LIE."

"PUBLIC OPINION," HE WROTE, "JUSTLY DEMANDS THE SPEEDIEST TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS."

B530PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD STEWART (A143) X X X AIR DIVISION.

OTHER AIR FORCE CHANGES ANNOUNCED TODAY:

BRIG.GEN.NORRIS B.HARBOLD, 264 GENESEO ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., COMMANDING GENERAL THIRD AIR DIVISION, REPLACING MAJ.GEN.EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, WHOSE NEW ASSIGNMENT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

COL.IRVINE A.RENDLE, RAWLINS, WYO., REPLACES PECK AS COMMANDER OF ANOTHER LIBERATOR WING.

COL.HARRIS HUNTER, 662 NILLEDGE CIRCLE, ATHENS, GA., CHIEF OF STAFF TO GEN.HARBOLD.

W1223PEW

MAY 19 1945

MAY 19 1945 30.24 25903

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY ITS LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS NOW NUMBERED MORE THAN 500 NAMES AND INCLUDED ALL THE RANKING OFFICIALS OF HITLER'S WARTIME GOVERNMENT.

A CZECHOSLOVAK COMMISSION WILL LEAVE FOR GERMANY SHORTLY TO HELP COLLECT EVIDENCE FOR TRIALS, BUT WILL RETURN IN TIME FOR THE MAY 31 CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 16 NATIONS WHICH HAVE MEMBERS ON THE GENERAL WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

KA1101AEW

ADDCDN XX EFFORT

ERNEST THURTLE, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, EXPLAINED THAT THERE WOULD NOT BE THE SAME UNANIMITY OF OUTLOOK IN PEACETIME AS IN WAR AND THAT THE "BRITISH POINT OF VIEW WOULD NOT BE ONE BUT A CONFLICTING NUMBER OF VIEWPOINTS."

"THE BEST WAY TO PUT THAT CONFLICT BEFORE FOREIGN PEOPLES," HE SAID, "WAS BY MEANS OF THE USUAL CHANNELS--NEWS AGENCIES; FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS; BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND BOOKS, AND BY FEATURE BROADCASTS BY THE INDEPENDENT BBC."

THURTLE SAID THAT THERE WAS DANGER THAT AN OFFICIAL SERVICE EXPRESSING AN OFFICIAL POINT OF VIEW "WOULD NOT NECESSARILY BE AS TRUE A REFLECTION OF THE STATE OF OPINION AS THE OPINION SET FORTH BY OTHER AGENCIES."

THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, HE SAID, HAD "NEVER BEEN CONCERNED WITH PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES BUT MERELY WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOUND INFORMATION."

THURTLE SAID THAT WHILE THE BBC HAD PROVED DURING THE WAR THAT TELLING THE TRUTH COULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CALCULATED LYING, IT STILL WAS TOO EARLY TO GIVE ANY DEFINITE STATEMENT ON THE FUTURE OF FOREIGN BROADCASTS.

IT WOULD SEEM UNREASONABLE TO KEEP UP FOREIGN BROADCASTS ON A WARTIME SCALE, HE SAID, AS THE BBC IS BY NO MEANS THE ONLY LINK NOW WITH EUROPE AND THERE ARE "SERIOUS TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES ABOUT WAVE LENGTHS."

"IT WOULD BE ILL-ADVISED TO GIVE PROGRAMS TO COUNTRIES WHICH WOULD BE RESENTFUL OF THE BROADCASTS," HE SAID.

THE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, WANTS TO "AVOID HAVING THE AIR PLUGGED WITH A MASS OF CONFLICTING PROPAGANDA."

FD943AEW

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-DR.ERWIN PAULAY, VIENNESE ALLERGY SPECIALIST AND AUTHOR OF MEDICAL WORKS, HAS PROPOSED FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PHYSICIANS PLEDGED TO "WITHHOLD COLLABORATION AND ASSISTANCE IN THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE" IN ORDER TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS.

HE SUBMITTED HIS PLAN BEFORE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN WELCOME CLUB.

MK813AEW

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE PRAGUE RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARREST OF TWO PROMINENT CZECHS WHO IT SAID WERE ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS. THE BROADCAST IDENTIFIED THEM AS RUDOLF BERAN, PRIME MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AFTER MUNICH AND FORMER HEAD OF THE CZECH AGRARIAN PARTY, AND DR.OPAKAR KRULIS-RANDA, INDUSTRIALIST WHO HEADED THE "CZECH LEAGUE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM."

RW1024PEW

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-A BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER STEAMED INTO THE ITALIAN HARBOR OF LEGHORN IN 1941, "RIGHT UNDER THE NOSES OF THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS," MINED THE HARBOR AND WITHDREW SAFELY, ITS FORMER COMMANDER DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT.

REAR ADM. R. K. DICKSON SAID THE BOLD OPERATION RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF "IMPORTANT ITALIAN SHIPS." IT WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE CRUISER MANXMAN, FASTEST SHIP IN THE BRITISH NAVY, AND WAS KNOWN AS "OPERATION MINCEMEAT."

MK815AEW

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-PUBLICATION OF A SOVIET-SPONSORED NEWSPAPER IN BERLIN WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.

THE PAPER FIRST APPEARED MAY 15, PUBLISHING CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS RECEIVED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND MARSHAL STALIN FROM LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT ALSO PUBLISHED REGULATIONS FOR THE GERMANS.

(THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED MUNICH RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC THAT THE FIRST POST-SURRENDER NEWSPAPER THERE WOULD BE PUBLISHED TODAY. THE PAPER WILL BE CALLED THE BAYRISCHE LANDESZEITUNG AND THE FIRST EDITION WILL BE SOLD FOR 20 PFENNIG -- ABOUT FIVE CENTS AT THE PRE-WAR EXCHANGE RATE.)

MK8AEW

(XXX) LONDON MAY 18-(AP)-BEFORE GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, NAZI OFFICERS WERE IRRITATED NO END ONE DAY WHEN IMPORTANT MILITARY DOCUMENTS TURNED UP MARKED "PASSED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL" AND "APPROVED BY BRITISH MILITARY CENSORS."

FLYING OFFICER DAVID ROSENTHAL OF CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOW AT A RELEASED WAR PRISONER CAMP IN BRITAIN, EXPLAINED HOW IT WAS DONE.

THE DOCUMENTS WERE LIFTED FROM A GERMAN OFFICER'S CAR WHEN HE VISITED THE CAMP FOR ALLIED PRISONERS WHERE ROSENTHAL WAS HELD.

"WE GAVE THE DOCUMENTS BACK IN A FEW DAYS," AFTER THEY WERE MARKED UP, ROSENTHAL SAID. "IT WAS FUN."

KK717AEW

MAY 19 1945

LONDON MAY 18-(AP)-SIX NEW CAMPAIGN RIBBONS DESIGNED BY KING GEORGE HIMSELF, INCLUDING ONE FOR CIVILIAN HOMEFRONT SERVICE, WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THE CIVILIAN RIBBON IS FOR THOSE PERSONS WHO SERVED AS HOME GUARDSMEN, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS AND SPOTTERS, FIREMEN, AIR RAID WARDENS, RESCUE WORKERS AND THE LIKE.

KK722AEW

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, MAY 18-(AP)-GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WORKING UNDER SUPERVISION OF U.S. SOLDIERS ARE CLEANING AND REPAIRING THE BUILDINGS OF THIS FAMOUS ENGLISH CHANNEL RESORT CITY WHICH WAS A TROOP MARSHALLING CENTER FOR D-DAY AND IS BEING TRANSFORMED INTO A GI RECREATION CENTER TO HANDLE 5,000 MEN DAILY.

IT IS ONE OF FOUR COASTAL TOWNS IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND DESIGNATED BY THE U.S. ARMY AS LEAVE CENTERS FOR TROOPS STATIONED ON THE CONTINENT AND IN BRITAIN THIS SUMMER. THE OTHERS ARE WEYMOUTH, FALMOUTH AND BARNSTABLE.

LT.GLEN V. BERG OF WASHOO, NEB., ARMY ENGINEER, SAID ALL EXCEPT 25 OF THE MORE THAN 600 BUILDINGS USED BY THE ARMY BEFORE THE INVASION ARE BEING RETURNED TO THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE AFTER A CLEANING JOB BY THE GERMANS.

W1131AEW

BY CHARLES F.KILEY
(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS)

RHEIMS, FRANCE, MAY 18-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM R.ARNOLD, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL AND FORMER CHIEF OF ARMY CHAPLAINS, BEGAN A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF CHAPLAINS' ACTIVITIES IN THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS TODAY BY VISITING GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AT THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER'S HEADQUARTERS.

GEN.ARNOLD WAS ACCOMPANIED BY CHAPLAINS LT.COL.HERMAN W.HEURR AND MAJ.ATYEH LEV. THE GROUP, TOGETHER WITH COL.A.S.GOODYEAR, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS IN WASHINGTON, WERE DISPATCHED ON THE TOUR BY GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL. THE PARTY ARRIVED TUESDAY IN PARIS BY PLANE.

THE DELEGATION WILL TOUR THE TUROPEAN THEATER FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS BEFORE GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

GEN.ARNOLD, WHO HAD BEEN CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS SINCE 1937, RECENTLY WAS APPOINTED A TITULAR BISHOP AND DELEGATE OF THE MILITARY ORDINARIATE BY POPE PIUS XII. HE WILL ASSUME HIS NEW ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES ON AUG.1, SUCCEEDING THE MOST REV.JOHN F.O'HARA, FORMER MILITARY DELEGATE WHO NOW IS BISHOP OF THE BUFFALO, N.Y., DIOCESE.

JP&KK452AEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-VICTORY SIDELIGHTS:

AN UNDERGROUND NAZI COUNTERFEITING PLANT WHICH TURNED OUT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF FAKE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CURRENCY AS WELL AS HUNDREDS OF PHONY IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIALS WAS UNCOVERED BY DOUGHBOYS OF THE 80TH DIVISION NEAR SCHLIER, GERMANY.

SOME OF THE 150 SKILLED SLAVE ENGRAVERS AND TECHNICIANS TOLD INVESTIGATORS THEY PRINTED MORE THAN 12,000,000 ENGLISH POUND NOTES AND AMERICAN $50 AND $100 BILLS AND FAKED CREDENTIALS FOR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND BRITISH AND FRENCH RED CROSS WORKERS.

--DASH--

ONE HUNDRED V-2 BOMBS FROM AN UNDERGROUND FACTORY AT NORDHAUSEN, GERMANY, WILL BE DISMANTLED AND SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR RESEARCH BY TECHNICAL ORDNANCE INTELLIGENCE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAJ. JAMES P.HAMILL.

THE BOMBS WILL BE CRATED IN SECTIONS BY AN ORDNANCE MOTOR VEHICLE ASSEMBLY COMPANY. ENGINEERS ARE ERECTING BRIDGES AND REHABILITATING RAIL LINES LEADING FROM INSIDE THE FACTORY TO MAIN MILITARY ROUTES. TRAINS WILL BE OPERATED BY GERMAN CIVILIAN TRAINMEN UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ORDNANCE PERSONNEL.

--DASH--

FIVE THOUSAND BATTLE-WORN TIRES ARE BEING RECAPPED AND RECONDITIONED WEEKLY BY MEMBERS OF THE 430TH ORDNANCE TIRE REPAIR COMPANY IN THE ARMY'S NEWEST AND LARGEST TIRE REPAIR PLANT, OPENED RECENTLY IN BELGIUM.

RW1038PEW

PARIS, MAY (AP)-A GIGANTIC STAGING AREA CAPABLE OF PROCESSING UP TO 15,0 PACIFIC-BOUND AMERICAN SOLDIERS DAILY FOR THE MARSEILLE PORT OF MBARKATION IS BEING PREPARED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

MARSEILLE HAS BEEN SELECTED AS A DEPARTURE POINT FOR TROOPS GOING DIRECTLY TO THE PACIFIC. THE STAGING AREA WILL RECEIVE THE TROOPS AS FAST AS THEY ARE DESIGNATED FOR PACIFIC DUTY IN AN ASSEMBLY AREA FARTHER BACK.

COL.J.TOTTEN MIESAGAE OF (22 LEXINGTON AVE.,) JERSEY CITY, N.J., STAGING AREA COMMANDER, SAID FACILITIES FOR PROCESSING AND EQUIPPING 90,000 SOLDIERS SIMULTANEOUSLY NOW ARE NEAR COMPLETION.

UNITS WILL REMAIN NO LONGER THAN ONE WEEK IN THE AREA.

THE CAMP WILL HAVE SEMI-PERMANENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 60,000 STAGED TROOPS AND 10,000 PERMANENT PERS

ONNEL AS WELL AS BIVOUAC ROOM FOR STAGING 30,000 TRANSIENT TROOPS.

WHEN THE UNITS ARRIVE AT THE AREA THEIR EQUIPMENT WILL BE CHECKED TO ELIMINATE UNSERVICEABLE ITEMS AND THEN WATERPROOFED. TROPICAL CLOTHING WILL BE ISSUED THERE.

RECREATIONAL AND ATHLETIC PROGRAMS WILL KEEP THE TROOPS OCCUPIED WHILE THEY ARE BEING PROCESSED AND AWAITING MOVEMENT TO MARSEILLE.

B256PEW

MAY 19 1945

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-MARY CHURCHILL, DAUGHTER OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, OPENED AN AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS BY PARIS ARTISTS TODAY FOR BENEFIT OF LONDON CHILDREN WHO ARE WAR CASUALTIES.

MISS CHURCHILL IS A JUNIOR COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF A COMPANY OF THE AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE IN BELGIUM. HER FATHER OBTAINED A 48 HOUR PASS FOR HERM TO PRESIDE IN HIS STEAD.

BIDS OF MORE THAN 400,000 FRANCS WERE MADE FOR THE FIRST THIRD OF THE 124 PAINTINGS, OFFERED FOR SALE UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF LADY DIANA COOPER. A LARGE WATER COLOR BY ANDRE DUNOYER DESEGONZAC BROUGHT 185,000 FRANCS; A PICASSO SKETCH WENT FOR 4,000.

"MY FATHER WAS MOVED BY THE THOUGHTINSPIRING THIS GENEROUS GESTURE OF PARIS TO OUR CAPITAL," MISS CHURCHILL SAID, "HE CHARGED ME TO EXPRESS HIS DEEP APPRECIATION. I KNOW THE AFFECTION WITH WHICH MY FATHER HOLDS YOUR COUNTRY."

LOWRY 11605 APW RW 1246P

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED LIBERATED FRENCH SLAVE LABORERS FROM GERMANY STAGED AN IMPROMPTU PROTEST PARADE TODAY DOWN PARIS' SWANK CHAMPS ELYSEES AVENUE SHOUTING "DOWN WITH THE BLACK MARKET."

THE DEMONSTRATION HIGHLIGHTED CONDITIONS HERE UNDER WHICH VIRTUALLY

MAY 19 1945

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ALL CITY DWELLERS ARE FORCED TO KEEP ALIVE BY PATRONIZING THE WIDE OPEN
BLACK MARKET ALTHOUGH RATIONING WITH CONTROLLED PRICES IS THEORETICALLY
PERFECT.
BLACK MARKET PRICES, AGAINST WHICH THE REPATRIATED SLAVE WORKERS
PROTESTED, RUN UP TO $25 FOR A DECENT RESTAURANT MEAL, $2.50 FOR A PACK OF
A CIGARETTES, $8.60 FOR A BAR OF AMERICAN CHOCOLATE, $4 AND MORE FOR A POUND
OF BUTTER. CLOTHING PRICES ARE SKYHIGH EVEN WHEN RATION COUPONS ARE
MANY FRENCHMEN ARE FORCED TO BECOME BLACK
PRESENTED. MARKET DEALERS
PAY THESE PRICES.
BECAUSE OTHERWISE THEY CANNOT EARN ENOUGH TO

APR LOWRY 1200 WITH ADD/WM 900A

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT, SO FAR AS WAS KNOWN, THERE HAD BEEN NO ATTEMPT SINCE THE GERMAN SURRENDER TO SINK OR DAMAGE ANY GERMAN SHIP IN CONTINENTAL PORTS. SO VESSELS WERE FOUND DAMAGED OR SCUTTLED BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT ANY OF THIS WAS DONE AFTER THE SURRENDER IN VIOLATION OF CAPITULATION TERMS. SHAEF SAID.

WD1137AEW

(100) PARIS MAY 18-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT MONEY WHICH GERMAN CIVILIANS HOARDED DURING THE WAR IS COMING OUT OF HIDING, NOW THAT CONFIDENCE IN THE CURRENCY IS RETURNING.

AT BAD GODESBERG, FOR INSTANCE, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THAT DEPOSITS IN LOCAL BANKS HAVE JUMPED FROM 3,000,000 TO 7,000,000 REICHSMARKS SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

LOCAL BANKERS TOLD THE AMERICAN OFFICERS THAT THE INCREASE REPRESENTED HOARDED CURRENCY AND THAT PEGGING THE MARK AT 10 TO A DOLLAR HAD RESTORED CONFIDENCE, DESPITE A WIDESPREAD FEELING THAT GERMAN MONEY HAD BECOME VALUELESS.

KK727AEW

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ALLIED ARMIES ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE FOUND 2,500,000 DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY.

IT ORIGINALLY WAS ESTIMATED THAT UP TO 4,500,000 DISPLACED PERSONS WOULD BE FOUND IN SHAEF TERRITORY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID IT WAS NOT YET POSSIBLE TO SAY WHETHER THE ESTIMATE WAS TOO HIGH OR WHETHER LARGE NUMBERS STILL WERE TO BE FOUND.

THE LARGEST NUMBER WERE RUSSIANS. OTHER NATIONALITIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER WERE FRENCH, POLES, ITALIANS, BELGIANS, DUTCH, YUGOSLAVS, CZECHS, GREEKS, LUXEMBOURGERS AND SMALLER EUROPEAN GROUPS.

MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS WERE IN TERRITORY OVERRUN BY GEN.OMAR BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP--THE AMERICAN FIRST, THIRD, NINTH AND 15TH ARMIES.

MAY 19 1945

B241PEW

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-GEORGES SCAPINI, BLIND POLITICIAN WHO HELD RANK OF AMBASSADOR UNDER THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AS DELEGATE GENERAL TO FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY, ARRIVED IN PARIS TODAY AND WAS FORMALLY PLACED UNDER ARREST WITH MEMBERS OF HIS ENTOURAGE.

SCAPINI'S DUTIES INCLUDED INSPECTION OF PRISON CAMPS WHERE FRENCHMEN WERE HELD AND DEALING WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES ON THEIR BEHALF.

ALTHOUGH SIGHTLESS, HE BECAME A DPUTY IN 1928 AND VISITED THE UNITED STATES THAT YEAR. IN 1935 HE LED A DELEGATION OF FRENCH WAR VETERANS WHICH VISITED HITLER.

WD1143AEW

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, MAY 18-(AP)-THE DISAPPEARANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 50,000 SLAVE LABORERS HAS POSED A MAJOR MYSTERY FOR THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THIS GERMAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION.

MAJOR HUGH CAMPBELL, A STAFF OFFICER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AT LUNEBURG, SAID THE SLAVE LABORERS HAD BEEN STATIONED IN A CAMP AT NUEN GAMMA, ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LUNEBURG.

THEY WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED AT SEVERAL BRICK FACTORIES, BUT WHEN THE CAMP WAS FOUND THEY WERE GONE.

HE SAID THE THEORY WAS THAT THE NAZIS HAD LOADED THEM ON THREE SHIPS, TOLD THEY WERE GOING TO NORWAY, AND THE SHIPS WERE SCUTTLED EN ROUTE.

RW1026PEW

HAMBURG, GERMANY, MAY 18-(AP)- BRITISH SECURITY POLICE OFFICIAL SAID TODAY HEINRICH HIMMLER'S WHEREABOUTS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE HAMBURG AREA TWO DAYS AGO, BUT THAT A PATROL WHICH WAS SENT TO GET HIM HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

THE OFFICER SAID THE LATEST RUMOR WAS THAT HIMMLER WAS CARRYING A LETTER WRITTEN BY GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ AND FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL ADDRESSED TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY. ACCORDING TO THIS REPORT HIMMLER HOPED TO DELIVER THE LETTER IN PERSON AND THUS BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY IN THIS SECTOR. THE CONTENTS OF THE SUPPOSED LETTER WERE UNKNOWN.

THE OFFICER DENIED REPORTS THAT HIMMLER COULD BE PICKED UP AT WILL. "IF WE KNEW WHERE THIS FELLOW WAS, YOU CAN BET WE WOULD DO EVERYTHING TO BRING HIM IN," HE SAID.

RW1029PEW

OSLO--FIRST ADD QUISLING X X X RULE.

"WE THOUGHT QUISLING WAS ONE OF HITLER'S FAVORITES AND IT MUST BE TRUE," ONE OFFICER SAID. "LOOK AT THESE OIL PAINTINGS--THAT'S A REUBENS. THESE OTHERS ARE REMBRANDTS AND ORIGINALS BY THE GREATEST MASTERS OF ITALY, FRANCE, THE LOWLANDS AND OUR OWN NORWAY."

THE FAMOUS PAINTING "SHIPWRECK," BY THE NORWEGIAN ARTIST GUDE, VALUED AT 70 THOUSAND KRONER (ABOUT $16,000 AT PRE-WAR EXCHANGE RATES) WAS IN QUISLING'S HOME.

WORKS BY THE NORWEGIAN ARTISTS MUSCH AND PEDEMAN, VALUED AT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, HUNG IN EVERY ROOM OF THE LARGE MANSION.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT IN ORIGINAL PAINTINGS ALONE QUISLING HAD BUILT UP A FORTUNE MEASURED IN THE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

QUISLING'S HUGE BANQUET ROOM, 100 FEET LONG AND 30 FEET WIDE, SEATING 100, WAS FURNISHED IN A MIDDLE-AGES STYLE. ALL THE FURNITURE FOR HIS LARGE BEDROOM AND STUDY CAME FROM KING HAAKON'S PALACE.

THE ESTATE WAS ENCIRCLED BY AN ELECTRICALLY CHARGED FENCE AND A FORCE OF 40 WAS EMPLOYED TO MAINTAIN A CONSTANT GUARD IN THE STONE BLOCKHOUSES ESTABLISHED AT THE GATEWAYS.

QUISLING'S LUXURIOUS LIMOUSINE, "A PRESENT TO MY FRIEND VIDKUN FROM THE FUEHRER," WEIGHED FOUR AND A HALF TONS AND WAS EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE GUNS.

RW912PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

TRIESTE, MAY 18-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAVS CALLED TOGETHER LAST NIGHT THE "GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF TRIESTE" ELECTED DURING THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS TO "RESTORE DEMOCRACY" TO THE DISPUTED PORT CITY. NO MENTION WAS MADE PUBLICLY OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NOTES REQUESTING WITHDRAWAL OF THE YUGOSLAV FORCES.

(AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE SAID MARSHAL TITO REPLIED TODAY TO THE IDENTICAL NOTES, DELIVERED TO HIM TUESDAY BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS. THE CONTENTS OF THE REPLY WERE NOT REVEALED BUT UNOFFICIALLY IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY TITO HAD SUGGESTED A COMPROMISE SIMILAR TO THE ONE HE PROPOSED ON AUSTRIA, LEAVING THE NEXT MOVES UP TO LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

(TITO, IT WAS LEARNED, HAD SUGGESTED THAT YUGOSLAV TROOPS REMAIN IN AUSTRIAN CARINTHIA BUT BE COMMANDED BY BRITISH MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER.)

THE TRIESTE ASSEMBLY MET IN A FLAG DECKED HALL AND WAS ADDRESSED BY MAJ.GEN.DUSAN KVEDER, YUGOSLAV COMMANDANT OF THE CITY, WHO CLOSED HIS SPEECH WITH THE WORDS, "LONG LIVE AUTONOMOUS TRIESTE WITHIN THE FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YUGOSLAVIA."

THE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSED THE FORMATION OF A PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL TO TAKE UP THE PURGE OF THE CITY AND DREW UP TELEGRAMS TO SEND TO TITO, MARSHAL STALIN, PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

MEANWHILE AT GORIZIA, ALSO IN DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA, THE YUGOSLAV LIBERATION FRONT MET AND ELECTED AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THAT CITY WHERE PARTISANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SUPPRESSED AN ATTEMPT BY SEVERAL HUNDRED ITALIANS TO FORM A BATTALION TO RESIST YUGOSLAV CONSCRIPTION. AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER WAS ARRESTED.

THE YUGOSLAV CONSCRIPTION ORDER, AFFECTING ALL MALES BETWEEN 17 AND 50 IN THE AREA EAST OF THE ISONZO RIVER, HAS NOT BEEN POSTED IN TRIESTE AS HAVE TEN OTHER YUGOSLAV PROCLAMATIONS REGULATING LIFE HERE. FOR THE PAST SEVERAL NIGHTS THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE BEEN SEEN MARCHING LARGE NUMBERS OF CIVILIANS OUT OF TRIESTE BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THESE ARE POLITICAL PRISONERS OR CONSCRIPTS.

THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 35,000 YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HERE AND IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE, EQUIPPED WITH A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF FORMER GERMAN ARMY MATERIEL.

RW753PEW

MAY 19 1945

...ODS." ADD PAGE 2 THIS

EDITORS CONTINUED TO HAMMER AT THE YUGOSLAV ACTIONS IN VENEZIA GIULIA, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE COMMUNISTS WHOSE NEWSPAPER, UNITA, SAID: "TO LISTEN TO SOME ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS VENEZIA GIULIA RESEMBLES THE REGION OF POLAND OR UKRAINE UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION. ACTUALLY THERE HAVE BEEN NO MASSACRES, NO DEPORTATIONS AND NO TERROR IN VENEZIA GIULIA. THERE MERELY HAS BEEN AN ENERGETIC PURGE A HUNDRED TIMES MORE RADICAL THAN IN ROME BUT MANY TIMES LESS DRASTIC THAN IN MILAN OR TURIN."

B315PEW

ROME, MAY 18-(AP)-THE ITALIAN PRESS GAVE A HOSTILE RECEPTION TODAY TO THE REPORTED STATEMENT BY A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN THAT FRANCE WOULD SEEK AN ADJUSTMENT OF HER FRONTIERS AT THE FUTURE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IL MOMENTO, ASSERTING THAT SUCH A GRANT WOULD SOW NEW "EXPLOSIVE HATRED," SAID:

"IF THIS IS THE SPIRIT DESTINED TO TRIUMPH IN EUROPE THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE MIGHT AS WELL ADJOURN AND THE HUNDREDS OF GOOD MEN GATHERED THERE SPARE THEMSELVES FURTHER WORK."

IL TEMPO, ANOTHER INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER, DECLARED IT USELESS FOR FRANCE TO PLACE EMPHASIS ON THE NEED FOR "STRATEGIC ADJUSTMENTS" BECAUSE "ANY SUCH ADJUSTMENT ALSO WOULD HAVE A TERRITORIAL CHARACTER SINCE THE FRONTIER CANNOT BE CHANGED WITHOUT TOUCHING TERRITORY."

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY ORGAN, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, SAID THAT, "SINCE EVERYONE IS MAKING DEMANDS ON US TODAY, WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IMMEDIATELY HOW MUCH OF OUR TERRITORY THE PEACE CONFERENCE WILL GRANT US."

THE ENTIRE PRESS, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED TO GIVE PROMINENT PLAY TO THE TRIESTE DISPUTE. COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS ADOPTED A CONCILIATORY TONE TOWARD THE YUGOSLAVS AND ACCUSED OTHER PARTIES OF SEEKING TO STIR UP NATIONALISTIC FEELINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOUDING AN INTERNAL SITUATION AND "SAVING THE REMAINS OF FASCISM."

FD918AEW

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, MAY 18-(AP)-LT. GEN. WADE HAISLIP, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 15TH CORPS, SAID LAST NIGHT KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM WAS IN GOOD HEALTH AND WAS FREE TO GO ANYWHERE HE PLEASED.

HE MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER REFUSING CORRESPONDENTS PERMISSION TO SPEAK TO THE KING, WHO IS UNDER AMERICAN GUARD, THE CORRESPONDENTS WANTED LEOPOLD TO COMMENT ON A PURPORTED LETTER, MADE PUBLIC IN BRUSSELS, IN WHICH HE WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD PRINCE REGENT CHARLES THAT HIS HEALTH WOULD NOT ALLOW HIM TO RESUME ROYAL DUTIES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

LEOPOLD WAS LIBERATED BY AMERICAN TROOPS ON MAY 8. HAISLIP SAID HE HAD NOT HEARD LEOPOLD MAKE ANY REFERENCE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF ABDICATION.

MK802AEW

'ISBON, MAY 18. --(AP) -- PREMIER DR. ANTONIO DE OL.V...RA SALAZAR TOLD THE PORTUGUESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT PORTUGAL'S ...ER POLICY HAD BEEN ONE OF "COLLABORATIVE NEUTRALITY" WITH ... HER ... EXTENDED TO THE ALLIES.

30.24 25907

MAY 19 1945

EMPHASIZING PORTUGAL'S HELP, SALAZAR SAID AMID CHEERS: "OUR PREPAREDNESS TO DEFEND OUR ATLANTIC POSITIONS, THE CONCESSON OF FACILITIES IN THE AZORES AND OUR PLACING THE MAJORITY AND BEST OF OUR ECONOMY AT THE SERVICEOF THE ALLIES MADE OUR NEUTRALITY A COLLABORATIVE NEUTRALITY."

SALAZAR SAID THAT HE WOULD DEAL AT SOME "MORE OPPORTUNE" OCCASION WITH PORTUGAL'S EASTERN PROBLEM. [redacted] JAPANESE-HELD PART OF THE ISLAND OF TIMOR IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, ON WHICH ... TROOPS HAVE LANDED.

MAY 19 1945

LUPIS 11645 APR DR 520PEW

TANGIER, MAY 18. --(AP) -- THIS FABULOUS INTERNATIONAL ZONE USED BY THE AXIS TO TRANSFER & THE LOOTED CAPITAL OF EUROPE INTO FOREIGN CURRENCIES -- IS FREE OF CONTROL AGAIN AFTER A THREE-DAY ATTEMPT TO APPLY THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT TO FREEZE AXIS FUNDS.

THE FREEZE ORDER WAS ISSUED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AT THE REQUEST OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN TANGIER WHO HOPED TO TRAP AXIS CAPITAL. BUT THE APPLICATION OF THE ORDER IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT

A PROTEST FROM LOCAL FRENCH, BELGIAN AND DUTCH MUNICIPAL COMMUNITIES WHICH PROCLAIMED THEIR RESENTMENT AT BEING PLACED ON THE SAME FOOTING AS GERMANY.

FRENCH BANKS DECLINED TO ACCEPT THE SPANISH DECREE, EXPLAINING THAT FRANCE DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE SPANISH MILITARY OCCUPATION OF TANGIER. [illegible] BANKS ALSO OBJECTED AND IN EFFECT THE FREEZE ORDER BECAME APPLICABLE ONLY SPANISH BANKS. TODAY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ORDER.

MAY 19 1945

MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF AXIS LOOT IS BELIEVED SECRETED IN THE TANGIER INTERNATIONAL ZONE, BROUGHT HERE BY AXIS AGENTS OR COLLABORATIONIST MILLIONAIRES.

ONE VICHY ADHERENT WHO DIED RECENTLY WAS FOUND BY AN INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT TO HAVE LEFT A TREASURE CAVE THE SIZE OF A SMALL GARAGE, CRAMMED WITH GOLD BULLION, DIAMONDS AND DOLLAR AND STERLING BANKNOTES.

THE EXACT AMOUNT OF AXIS HOLDINGS MAY NEVER BE KNOWN, BUT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SPANISH FREEZING ORDER AND THE FREEING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKET IS EXPECTED TO MAKE EASY ANY REMOVAL OF CAPITAL BY AXIS AGENTS OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.

TANGIERS 1600 THRU SECOND APR BR 438PM

MAY 19 1945

[illegible] ARRIVAL OF 1,200 FRENCH TROOPS IN [illegible]-(AP)-THE

LEBANON AT A TIME WHEN THE PROTECTORATE IS AGITATING FOR INDEPENDENCE

PRECIPITATED A STORY SESSION TODAY IN THE LEBANESE PARLIAMENT.

"THE FRENCH THINK THEY CAN WITH THEIR ARMIES SUPPRESS OUR

INDEPENDENCE WHICH WE OBTAINED ONLY AFTER SHEDDING OUR BLOOD,"

DECLARED PREMIER RIAD EL SOLH.

"THEY CAN CUT OFF OUR HEADS AND DESTROY US, BUT THEY CANNOT TOUCH

OUR INDEPENDENCE...WE REFUSE TO CONCLUDE A TREATY GIVING A PRIVILEGED

SITUATION TO ANY POWER DESIROUS OF IMPOSING BY FORCE THEIR AUTHORITY

ON US."

THE SITUATION IN THIS CAPITAL CITY WAS TENSE. SOME OF THE

STORES CLOSED--A NORMAL PRECAUTION WHEN RIOTING IS FEARED.

THE LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER WAS DISCLOSED TO BE EN ROUTE TO

DAMASCUS TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE JOINT ACTION WITH THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT.

OTHER SPEAKERS IN PARLIAMENT BITTERLY ATTACKED THE FRENCH ACTION, APPEALED TO THE ALLIES AND THE ARAB NATIONS FOR AID, AND URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO FORM AN ARMY.

SA-ASSOCIATEDS 02200APL-555PEW

Y 18-(AP)-SIR ARTHUR ROBI"SO", WHOSE DEATH WAS A"'OU'C.D

THE ROBI"SO" WHO TOURED BRITAI" A"D AMERICA WITH

'AL AFFAIRS MI"ISTER H.V.EVATT TO ARRA"GE SUPPLIES FOR

GE".MACARTHUR'S COMMA"D, AS [redacted] REPORTED

YESTERDAY. THE TOUR WAS MADE BY W.S.ROBI"SO".

MAY 19 1945

(EDITORS: THE STORY, WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATIO" I" YESTIRDAY'S "IC[illegible] REPORT, MAY "OW BE PUBLISHED AFTER DELETI"G THE SE"TE"CE BEGI""I"G "HE RECE"TLY X X X" A"D E"DI"G "X X X THE PACIFIC."- THE AP.)

QUERIES & MSJS/MM 1100A

GUAM,FRIDAY,MAY 18-(AP)-MUSTANG FIGHTER PILOTS WHO SWEPT ATSUGI AIRBASE NEAR TOKYO YESTERDAY REPORT THEY FOUND FIELDS PACKED WITH PARKED PLANES.

THE MUSTANG PILOTS, WHO FLEW A 1,500 MILE ROUND TRIP FROM THEIR SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND BASE ON IWO JIMA, DESTROYED SEVEN JAPANESE AIRCRAFT, PROBABLY DESTROYED TWO MORE AND DAMAGED 33.

LT.WALTER WEISS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ETHEL WEISS LIVES AT (66 THIRD PLACE) BOGOTON,N.J., REPORTED ATSUGI WAS "PACKED WITH PLANES."

WEISS WAS ONE OF THE PILOTS ATTACKING A TRAIN.

"I SAW A LOT OF HITS GOING INTO THE LOCOMOTIVE," HE SAID.

WEISS SPOTTED A TWIN-ENGINED PLANE HIDDEN IN A FRAME BUILDING.

30.24 25909

HE FIRED INTO IT UNTIL HE HAD TO PULL UP TO AVOID HITTING THE BUILDING.

LT.MELVIN FLEMING (WIFE, PEGGY, OF OVID,MICH.) TOLD OF DIVING 5,000 FEET TO STRAFE THE PLANE.

"WE NEXT STRUCK THE NORTHWEST AREA OF THE FLYING FIELD WHERE ABOUT 40 JAP PLANES WERE PARKED," HE SAID.

"I SPOTTED A SINGLE ENGINE TOJO FIGHTER IN THE AIR AND LET HIM HAVE A TWO SECOND BURST. HE BEGAN SMOKING AND WENT DOWN.

"I SAW HIM HIT A HIGH TENSION TOWER AND THERE WAS A BIG FLASH."

FJ611ACW

OKINAWA,MAY 18-(AP)-MARINE PFC ODELL GRIFFITH, OF MILTON,FLA., FORMERLY OF THE PENSACOLA NEWS JOURNAL, RELAYS THIS STORY FROM THE FIGHTING SCENE NEAR NAHA.

AN ILLINOIS MARINE WAS KILLED IN STREET FIGHTING FOR THAT LARGEST CITY ON THE ISLAND. IN THE MARINE'S PACK WAS A PICTURE OF HIS WIFE AND CHILD AND A LETTER BEGUN ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE HIS DEATH.

THE LETTER OPENED:

"DARLING, NOW THAT GERMANY HAS BEEN CONQUERED, I'LL BE OUT OF THE WAR IN A FEW MORE MONTHS."

MAY 19 1945

FJ346ACW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH 31ST DIVISION, CENTRAL MINDANAO,MAY 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE JAPANESE OFFICER IN A BANZAI CHARGE FELL A FEW YARDS FROM THIS DIVISION'S DEFENSE PERIMETER AT CAPTURED MARAMAG AIRSTRIP TODAY SCREAMING WHAT DOUGHBOYS SAID SOUNDED LIKE A CRUDE RENDITION OF AN AMERICAN SONG.

THE CHARGE AT 5:30 A.M. BY A LARGE JAPANESE FORCE WAS COORDINATED FROM BOTH SIDES OF A ROAD.

YANK MACHINEGUNNERS WERE READY. THEY RAKED THE CONVERGING JAPANESE FORCE. AUTOMATIC RIFLE AND SMALL ARMS FIRE WAS ADDED. THEN GRENADES STARTED FLYING.

NIPPONESE DEAD PILED UP IN FRONT OF THE MACHINEGUN POSITIONS UNTIL THE BATTLE ENDED AT 7 A.M.

LT.COL.ROBERT FOWLER OF (312 ELEVENTH ST., SOUTHWEST)BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAID 72 JAPANESE BODIES WERE COUNTED. TWO OF FOWLER'S BATTALION WERE KILLED.

THE JAPANESE IN THIS AREA ARE HEALTHY, WELL DRESSED AND THOROUGHLY TRAINED. THEIR LEADERSHIP IS UNQUESTIONABLY BAD BUT THEY FIGHT WITH TENACITY AND FOOLHARDY BRAVERY.

THE JAPANESE FOXHOLES WERE CONCEALED IN THE TANGLED UNDERBRUSH. THEY WERE COVERED WITH WOODEN LIDS OR FOLIAGE. SOME YANKS WERE KILLED WHILE STANDING ALMOST ON TOP OF THESE HOLES, WITHOUT THEY OR THEIR BUDDIES KNOWING THE SOURCE OF THE FATAL SHOTS.

FOUR MEN, INCLUDING A CHAPLAIN, WERE KILLED BY A SINGLE JAPANESE IN SUCH A HOLE.

FJ645ACW

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION,LUZON,MAY 17 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A NEW TYPE GASTRONOMIC APPEAL IS USED BY THE 25TH DIVISION TO INDUCE ISOLATED JAPANESE TO SURRENDER.

LT.COL.JAY D.VANDERPOOL, WETUMKA, OKLA., REPORTED THAT TWO CASES OF ARMY RATIONS WERE DROPPED TO THE JAPANESE IN THE BALETE PASS AREA WRAPPED IN SURRENDER LEAFLETS.

THE EFFECTIVENESS IS UNKNOWN BUT MORE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN SURRENDERING RECENTLY IN THIS SECTOR WITH SOME CARRYING SURRENDER LEAFLETS. THREE CAME WITH WHITE FLAGS YESTERDAY ALL SUFFERING FROM DYSENTERY. MANY OTHERS ARE AFFLICTED WITH BERIBERI DUE TO AN ALL-RICE DIET.

LOUDSPEAKER APPEALS ALSO ARE UTILIZED.

AN EXPERIMENT WAS MADE IN BROADCASTING IN JAPANESE FROM A CUB PLANE TO CONVINCE JAPANESE THAT AMERICANS DO NOT TORTURE AND KILL PRISONERS.

GG651ACW

U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, MAY 18-(AP)-FLAME THROWING TANKS DESIGNED ON THE THEORY THAT "FIRE IS THE WEAPON THAT WILL MAKE THE JAPANESE RUN" ARE BEING USED ON OKINAWA ON THE LARGEST SCALE YET SEEN IN THE PACIFIC WAR, ACCORDING TO LT.GEN. ROBERT C.RICHARDSON.

THEY ARE OF "IMMEASUREABLE VALUE IN ENDING RESISTANCE OF WELL DUG-IN ENEMY POCKETS AND IN SAVING AMERICAN LIVES," THE GENERAL SAID.

THE FLAME THROWING TANK IS ONE OF SEVERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD NEWER AND MORE EFFECTIVE WEAPONS MADE BY THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE STAFF HEADED BY COL.GEORGE L.UNMACHT. IT IS A VAST IMPROVEMENT OVER PORTABLE FLAME THROWERS CARRIED BY TROOPS SINCE IT GIVES REASONABLE PROTECTION TO THE OPERATOR AND HAS SPACE FOR A LARGER FUEL SUPPLY.

FJM640ACW

ADD LIBERATOR

LIBERATOR BOMBERS SCORED THREE HITS ON THE SHIP AND IT SANK IMMEDIATELY.

A SECOND FLIGHT OF B-24S BOMBED A 6,000 TON CARGO SHIP OFF KASHAWABARA BUT RESULTS WERE UNDETERMINED DUE TO A SMOKE SCREEN.

FLEET AIR WING FOUR SEARCH PLANES TUESDAY DAMAGED TWO ARMED TRAWLERS AND TWO FISHING BOATS OFF KOKUTAN CAPE, NORTHERN SHUMUSHU WITH ROCKETS.

UM353APW NM

OKINAWA,MAY 18-(AP)-A NEW JAPANESE RUSE WAS REPORTED TODAY BY MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT KEITH TOPPING OF HANFORD, CALIF. HE SAID MARINES ON OKINAWA FOUND A BOX CONTAINING WIGS MADE OF WOMEN'S HAIR.

IT WAS BELIEVED JAPANESE SOLDIERS USED THE WIGS TO DISGUISE THEMSELVES AS WOMEN IN EMERGENCIES. A SOLDIER WEARING A WIG AND A KIMONO MIGHT ESCAPE DETECTION INDEFINITELY.

MAY 19 1945

JQ1004PCW

A124KX

HONOLULU, MAY 18-(AP)-RETURNING AMERICAN WAR VETERANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WILL BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT HERE, VICE ADM.D.W.BAGLEY, DISTRICT COMMANDANT, SAID TODAY.

THE VETERANS WILL BE THE FIRST AMERICANS OF JAPANESE EXTRACTION HIRED AT VITAL NAVAL INSTALLATIONS AT PEARL HARBOR SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

"THEY WILL BE GIVEN THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES OF EMPLOYMENT AS ANY OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS," BAGLEY SAID.

JQ1002PCW

(AP)-BASIL O'CONNOR, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, SAID TODAY PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO DOUBLE RED CROSS FACILITIES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS BY JUNE 1.

O'CONNOR IS MAKING AN INSPECTION TRIP THROUGH THE PACIFIC AS FAR AS THE PHILIPPINES.

HE SET THE NUMBER OF RED CROSS NURSES NEEDED IN THE AREA AT 60,000 PLUS 32,000 WORKERS.

DESCRIBING THE WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC AS COMPLEX, O'CONNOR SAID THAT IN THE EUROPEAN AREA "WE MORE OR LESS WERE WORKING ON TERRA FIRMA, BUT HERE WE MUST LEAP FORWARD FROM ISLAND TO ISLAND AND THE DISTANCES ARE TREMENDOUS."

JQ958PCW

GUAM, SATURDAY, MAY 19-(AP)-SEVENTH ARMY AIRFORCE PLANES SUPPORTED GROUND TROOPS TODAY IN THE FIERCE OKINAWA FIGHTING FROM AN AIRFIELD BUILT IN 12 DAYS UNDER FIRE.

IT IS A BRAND NEW STRIP, NOT A RECONDITIONED ARMY AIRFIELD.

WORK ON IT BY ARMY AVIATION ENGINEERS WENT ON THROUGH AS MANY AS FIVE JAPANESE BOMBING RAIDS A DAY. AN AVIATION ENGINEER BATTALION SPENT THE FIRST THREE DAYS UNLOADING EQUIPMENT AND DIGGING BOMB SHELTERS.

ON THE FOURTH DAY, A CORAL PIT WAS FOUND AND ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION STARTED. POWER SHOVELS FILLED ONE TRUCK EVERY 47 SECONDS. CORAL HAULING WENT ON AROUND THE CLOCK. THE MEN WORKED IN 12 HOUR SHIFTS, WITH A HALF HOUR OUT FOR CHOW AND 10-MINUTE REST PERIODS EVERY TWO HOURS.

AFTER 12 DAYS OF ACTUAL WORK, THE RUNWAYS WERE COMPLETED AND TAXIWAYS AND HARD STANDS WERE READY FOR PARKING PLANES.

THE AIRFIELD WAS BUILT BY A VETERAN GROUP WHICH SPENT 26 MONTHS CONSTRUCTING AIRDROMES IN ALASKA AND THE ALEUTIANS.

JQ955PCW

MAY 19 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND (360)

OKINAWA, MAY 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINES OF THE SIXTH DIVISION SENT PATROLS 500 YARDS INTO THE CENTER OF NAHA TODAY BUT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES IN THAT SNIPER-INFESTED MASS OF SHATTERED BUILDINGS.

DURING THE DIVION'S 2,000-YARD ADVANCE LAST WEEK FROM ASA RIVER TO THE ASATO ESTUARY WHICH SEPARATES THE NORTHERN RESIDENTIAL SECTOR FROM THE MAIN PART OF THE CITY, ABOUT 1,800 JAPANESE WERE KILLED.

NAVAL UNITS KEPT NAHA ILLUMINATED ALL NIGHT LONG FIRING STAR SHELLS OVER THE SIXTH.

BATTLESHIPS FIRED SEVERAL HUNDRED ROUNDS WITH MAIN AND SECONDARY BATTERIES -- SOME OF THE PRECISION VOLLEYS LANDING ONLY TWO HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD OF THE 29TH REGIMENT MARINES.

LANDING CRAFT, INFANTRY (LCI) AND GUNBOATS POURED SHELLS INTO NAHA, STARTING AT 8:15 A.M., EXPENDING 1,800 ROUNDS OF 40 MM AMMUNITION, 4,100 ROUNDS OF MORTARS, 4,400 ROUNDS OF ROCKETS BY NOON.

THE CORP'S ARTILLERY, DIRECTED BY AERIAL SPOTTERS, ALSO KEPT ENEMY TROOPS IN THE NAHA AREA WELL DISPERSED.

IN THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION SECTOR, JUST EAST OF THE SIXTH DIVISION, THE FIFTH REGIMENT GAINED ABOUT 500 YARDS AND THE SEVENTH ADVANCED 300 ALONG A FLUID FRONT.

THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ARTILLERY KNOCKED OUT MORE THAN 50 ENEMY GUNS -- 75S, 105S AND 150S BETWEEN MAY 11-16 -- AND DESTROYED PERHAPS 50 MORE.

IN THE 24TH CORPS SECTOR, THE 77TH DIVISION IN THE ISLAND'S INTERIOR MADE A SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ATTACK TO GAIN HIGH GROUND OVER-

LOOKING SHURI'S NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS.
DISPENSING WITH PRELIMINARY ARTILLERY, THE 305TH AND 307TH REGIMENT SLIPPED THROUGH DRAWS APPROACHING THE SHURI SUBURB OF ISHIMMI AND DROVE THE SURPRISED ENEMY FROM STRONG POINTS, GAINING AN AVERAGE OF 400 YARDS.

A40FX

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HILL 140, SOUTH OF "CHOCOLATE DROP" HILL, WAS TAKEN AND LOST TWICE TO THE ENEMY YESTERDAY. TROOPS REACHED ITS TOP AGAIN AT 10 THIS MORNING BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE A THIRD TIME.
IN TYPICAL ACTION, AN INFANTRY TANK PATROL, WEST OF CONICAL PEAK, KNOCKED OUT SIX PILLBOXES; SEALED TEN CAVES, AND KILLED 30 JAPANESE.
ON THE EAST COAST, TANKS PROBED TO YONABARU. THE 96TH DIVISION ALONG THE EAST COAST HAD A HARD FIGHT AND MADE ONLY SLIGHT ADVANCES.
MORE THAN 80 MARINE AND NAVY PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED JAPANESE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA DURING THE MORNING, EXPENDING ABOUT 35 TONS OF BOMB AND MORE THAN 260 ROCKETS.
YONABARU AIRSTRIP, NEGLECTED AND OVERGROWN WITH GRASS, IS REGARDED SECURED BUT IT IS NOT YET IN USE BECAUSE OF ENEMY SHELLING.
UM249APW

BY BOB GEIGER

GUAM, SATURDAY, MAY 19-(AP)-A JAPANESE "BAKA BOMB" STREAKED 450 MILES AN HOUR AT AN AMERICAN DESTROYER AND JUMPED ACROSS ITS BOW WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE SHIP.
THE STORY WAS RELATED TODAY BY LT.ANDREW CHANCELLOR, 25, OF CATHEDRAL MANSION, PITTSBURG, PA., SHIP'S COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.
"A JAP PLANE FLEW OVER AS WE WERE HEADING TO THE RESCUE OF ANOTHER DESTROYER THAT WAS SINKING," SAID CHANCELLOR. "WE TOOK SOME SHOTS AT HER AND WE THOUGHT WE BEAT HER OFF, AND EVERYBODY WAS HAPPY.
"SHE WAS DOING SOME FANCY FLYING. SHE MADE A SLICK TURN AND CLIMBED SO THAT HER BELLY WAS TOWARD US. WE SAW SOMETHING DROP BUT IT LOOKED LIKE A BELLY TANK SO NOBODY THOUGHT ANYTHING OF IT. A FEW SECONDS LATER THE RANGE FINDER REPORTED AN OBJECT WAS SPEEDING TOWARD US.
"IT WAS A STRANGE-LOOKING OBJECT, SILVER AND COMING LIKE LIGHTNING. THERE WAS A CANOPY ON IT PROTECTING THE PILOT WHO WAS OPERATING IT. IT WAS COMING SO FAST THE RANGE FINDER OPERATOR COULDN'T KEEP UP WITH IT. WE GUESSED 400 TO 450 MILES AN HOUR BUT THOUGHT THAT WAS FANTASTIC. LATER IT PROVED CORRECT.
"WE GOT OUR GUNS ON IT AND BEGAN FIRING, AND BULLETS STREAKED OFF IT. SUDDENLY IT EXPLODED BUT WHAT APPEARED TO BE A HUGE WARHEAD SUCH AS CARRIED BY TORPEDOES KEPT ON ITS COURSE.
"JUST BEFORE REACHING THE SHIP IT LEAPED OUT AND OVER THE DESTROYER AND STRUCK THE WATER ABOUT 200 YARDS ON THE OTHER SIDE.
"BEFORE IT EXPLODED WE COULD SEE THE PILOT PLAINLY. APPARENTLY AT SUCH A TERRIFIC SPEED HE COULDN'T REGULARE HIS DIRECTION SKILFULLY."
THE DESTROYER PROCEEDED TO THE RESCUE OF HER SISTER SHIP AND PICKED UP MORE THAN 250 SURVIVORS.
JR/PM937PPW

(120) CHUNGKING MAY 18-(AP)-THE SIXTH NATIONAL KUOMINTANG CONGRESS ADOPTED A RESOLUTION YESTERDAY APPEALING TO CHINA'S COMMUNISTS TO HONOR THEIR SEPTEMBER, 1937, PLEDGE TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND OBEY ITS ORDERS.
THE RESOLUTION, ENDORSING THE POLICY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO SEEK A "POLITICAL SOLUTION" TO THE COMMUNIST PROBLEM, SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD PERSISTED IN "ARMED INSUBORDINATION AND REFUSAL TO CARRY OUT MILITARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."
THE CONGRESS ADVOCATED MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF LABORERS, INCLUDING A MINIMUM WAGE SCALE, AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND SIX-DAY WEEK, ANNUAL VACATIONS WITH PAY AND A POST-WAR SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM.
KK724AEW

CALCUTTA, MAY 18-(AP)-WEST AFRICAN TROOPS TODAY WERE MOPPING UP MOST OF THE AREA OF BURMA EAST AND NORTH OF THE COASTAL TOWN OF TAUNGUP, 190 MILES NORTHWEST OF LIBERATED RANGOON, AS JAPANESE OPPOSITION IN THAT REGION LARGELY EVAPORATED.
A FORMER JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS 66 MILES NORTH OF TAUNGUP HAS BEEN OCCUPIED, AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE SAME FORCE HAVE PUSHED 30 MILES ALONG THE PROME ROAD.
FIFTH INDIAN DIVISION TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN CLEARING OUT POCKETS OF RESISTANCE WEST OF THE SITTANG RIVER. ENEMY REARGUARD OPPOSITION STILL WAS ENCOUNTERED ON THE ROADS AND TRIALS EAST OF THAZI AND TOUNGOO, AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE JAPANESE WERE IN A GENERAL WITHDRAWAL TOWARD MOULMEIN.
WD1248PEW

CALCUTTA, MAY 18--(AP)--A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL IN SOUTHERN BURMA IN THE DIRECTION OF MOULMEIN.

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THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY TROOPS POCKETED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE SITTANG RIVER, WERE IN POOR PHYSICAL CONDITION. TROOPS OF THE FIFTH INDIAN DIVISION WERE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS AGAINST THE POCKETS.

OWI G605A

ELEVENTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS,ALEUTIANS,MAY 11-(AP)-DELAYED
THE CREW OF A MITCHELL BOMBER WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION TODAY AFTER MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS SANK TWO JAPANESE SHIPS AND DAMAGED FOUR MORE IN KATAOKA HARBOR ON SHUMUSHU JIMA. THE PLANES EXPLODED OVER THE TARGET WHEN HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.
CREW MEMBERS LISTED BY ELEVENTH AIR FORCE OFFICIALS INCLUDE FIRST LT. LEONARD G. LARSEN, PILOT, DALLAS, TEX., WHO FORMERLY FLEW WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE; CPL. THOMAS C. BARNES, GUNNER, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND CPL. WILLIAM A. BIGGS, RADIO OPERATOR, OHIO (ONLY ADDRESS).
B556PCW NM

OTTAWA, MAY 18-(AP)-THE RCAF ISSUED TODAY A LIST OF 116 CANADIAN AIRMEN FREED FROM GERMAN PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMPS WHICH INCLUDED:
RENKIEWICZ, FRANK, WO., R84125, JOSEPH RENKIEWICZ (FATHER) 12512 SAWYER AVE., W. CHICAGO, ILL.
SWEENEY, JOHN DANIEL, FO., J35843, J.A.SWEENEY (FATHER) 501 WALKER ST., STURGIS, MICH.
WEILER, NORMAN HERMAN, FO., J18604, HERMAN WEILER (FATHER) SEWARD, NEB.
WD408PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 18--(AP)---FLT. LT. DONALD SMITH NELSON J26257,

SON OF P.E. NELSON OF 87 MORGAN ST., TONAWANDA, N.Y., WAS LISTED BY THE

RCAF TODAY AMONG 116 CANADIAN AIRMEN RECENTLY FREED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

CP 156PEW JRT 203PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 18-(AP)-DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS HAS RELEASED

NAMES OF SOLDIERS REPORTED LIBERATED FROM ENEMY PRISON

CAMPS, AMONG THEM PETER JOHN BRIGG, PTE., SON OF MRS. GRACE

BRIGG WIGMALIVIE, EDGEWATER PARK, N. J.

MAY 19 1945

WR CP 0155

THE WAR FRONTS LAST (FRI.) NIGHT:

RYUKYUS: ON OKINAWA, ELEMENTS OF THE 10TH ARMY ENGAGED IN BITTER SEESAW FIGHTING DURING WHICH HILL POSITIONS WERE LOST AND RE-WON TWO AND THREE TIMES. NO EXTENSIVE GAINS WERE REPORTED.

PHILIPPINES: ON LUZON, THE SIXTH ARMY CAPTURED INTACT THE IPO DAM, CHIEF WATER SOURCE FOR DISTRESSED MANILA, BUT THE ENEMY STILL HELD PART OF THE AQUEDUCT ROUTE. ON MINDANAO, VALENCIA AND TWO NEARBY AIRDROMES FELL TO ELEMENTS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY.

BORNEO: ON TARAKAN ISLAND, AUSTRALIANS AND DUTCH INDIES SOLDIERS VIRTUALLY CONCLUDED THAT INVASION BY REACHING THE EAST COAST.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA:

96TH INFANTRY FOUGHT HOUR-LONG GRENADE BATTLE BEFORE DRIVING JAPANESE OFF CONICAL HILL.

77TH INFANTRY CAPTURED A PEAK THREE TIMES AND EACH TIME WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW.

FIRST MARINE WON ENEMY COMMAND POST BETWEEN DAKESHI AND WANA.

SIXTH MARINE LOST SUGAR LOAF HILL TWICE BUT REGAINED IT.

PHILIPPINES:

43RD INFANTRY ON LUZON CAPTURED INTACT THE IPO DAM.

31ST INFANTRY ON MINDANAO WON VALENCIA AND TWO AIRFIELDS.

40TH AND AMERICAL DIVISIONS MOVING SOUTH TOWARD THE 31ST, GAINED FIVE MILES TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF A JUNCTURE.

24TH INFANTRY NEAR DAVAO THRUST TOWARD THE SASA AIRDROME.

JQ828PCW

NEW YORK, MAY 18--THE PARIS RADIO QUOTED BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES TODAY AS SAYING THAT "RUSSIA MIGHT JOIN THE WAR BY FIRST ADDRESSING AN ULTIMATUM TO JAPAN, DEMANDING ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS OF TOTAL SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES AND ABANDONMENT OF ALL JAPANESE CONQUESTS ON THE CONTINENT." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

FD850AEW

MAY 19 1945

THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED LAST (FRI) NIGHT THAT "BERLIN SELF-ADMINISTRATION HAS STARTED."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE CONQUERED CAPITAL HAD APPROVED A "COUNCIL OF SELF-ADMINISTRATION" WITH SEVERAL FORMER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG AMONG ITS MEMBERS.

A LIST OF POSSIBLE MEMBERS WAS SUBMITTED TO THE RUSSIANS ON MONDAY, THE REPORT SAID.

MONITORS SAID RECEPTION DIFFICULTIES MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RECORD ALL THE NAMES BUT THAT ONE COUNCILLOR WAS IDENTIFIED AS "PROF.SAUERBRUCH WORLD RENOWNED SURGEON."

DR.FERDINAND SAUERBRUCH, NOTED GERMAN SURGEON, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ATTENDED ADOLF HITLER ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

RW941PEW

NEW YORK MAY 18-(AP)-THE LUBLIN RADIO SAID TODAY, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY FCC MONITORS, THAT THE MUNICIPAL NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WARSAW HAD ASSUMED "PROTECTION" OVER THE EAST PRUSSIAN TOWNS OF ELBING AND ALLENSTEIN.

THE BROADCAST SAID WARSAW "WAS THE FIRST CITY TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN ASSUMING THE PROTECTION OF TOWNS THAT ARE RETURNING TO POLAND," AND ADDED THAT THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ALSO HAD TAKEN A NUMBER OF DECISIONS "TO ASSIST RESETTLEMENT IN THE WEST AND TO HELP IN PROBLEMS OF TRANSFER AND COLONIZING THE WESTERN PROVINCES."

KK726AEW

NEW YORK MAY 18-(AP)-A MOSCOW BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FCC, SAID TODAY THAT MARTHA ARENDSEE, A FORMER SOCIALIST MEMBER OF THE REICHSTAG, HAD URGED GERMAN WOMEN TO AID THE ALLIES IN PURGING THE REICH OF GERMAN MILITARISM AND "NAZI BANDITS."

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT "A LARGE PART OF HITLER'S HENCHMEN ARE STILL IN HIDING," AND ADDED: "GERMAN WOMEN, IT IS NOT ONLY IN THE INTEREST OF YOUR OWN SAFETY TO WIPE OUT THESE INDIVIDUALS. THE GERMAN NAME MUST BE CLEANSED OF THIS FILTH."

KK729AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 17-(AP)-GERMANY SUCCUMBED TO A TWO-FRONT WAR AND A COMBINATION OF UNFAVORABLE POLITICAL FACTORS, JAPAN'S DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH DIRECTED TO OCCUPIED ASIA AND RECORDED BY THE FCC.

"GERMANY, FIGHTING A TWO-FRONT WAR AGAINST AMERICA, ENGLAND AND SOVIET RUSSIA, WAS CRUSHED UNDER AN AVALANCHE OF OVER-WHELMING MATERIAL SUPERIORITY," DOMEI SAID, ADDING:

"POLITICALLY, THERE ARE TWO FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO MAKING GERMANY WHAT SHE IS TODAY--THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY-ARMY IMPASSE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE FAILURE OF THE OCCUPIED AREAS."

THE AGENCY SAID THAT STRESSING THE PRINCIPLE OF "GERMANY FIRST" IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS, EXCEPT FRANCE, CAUSED THE PEOPLE TO REVOLT.

JQ1157PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 18-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES FROM JAPANESE PUPPET GOVERNMENTS IN NORTHERN ASIA WILL MEET TOMORROW UNDER SUPERVISION OF PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI OF JAPAN, THE HSINKING RADIO SAID TODAY, "TO PUT SPUR ESABLISHMENT OF A COORDINATED WARTIME SELF-SUFFICIENCY STRUCTURE THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT."

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID REPRESENTATIVES FROM OCCUPIED MANCHURIA, KOREA, NORTH CHINA AND INNER MONGOLIA WOULD ATTEND THE TWO DAY MEETING.

JQ1006PCW

NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY ANNOUNCED TODAY RESUMPTION OF GENERAL INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND NORWAY AND DENMARK, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

ONLY MESSAGES IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH MAY BE SENT, AND NO COMMERCIAL CODES WILL BE PERMITTED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL MESSAGES WILL BE LIMITED TO THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION OR THE ASCERTAINMENT OF FACTS.

RW1023PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 18-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE VOTED FORMALLY TODAY TO LET MEN AND WOMEN REPRESENT THEIR COUNTRIES ON AN EQUAL BASIS IN THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF A WORLD ORGANIZATION.

THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS, ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT PLAN, WILL BE A GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECURITY COUNCIL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL COURT AND SECRETARIAT.

MAY 19 1945

JQ959PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 18-(AP)-ADDRESSING 10,000 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES, AND CZECHOSLOVKIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JAN MASARYK, STRESSED THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE CREATION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE.

"THE WAR WE ARE FIGHTING IS THE WAR OF TOMORROW," GENERAL ROMULO TOLD THE YOUTHFUL MEETING. "THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION IS FOR YOU--YOUR WORLD, NOT OURS."

"THE SAYING," THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL CONTINUED, "'EAST IS EAST, WEST IS WEET, AND NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET' HAS BEEN DISPROVED. XXX AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE FRIENDSHIP HAS BEEN FOREVER SEALED IN THE LOSS OF INTERMINGLING BLOOD."

MASARYK SUMMED UP THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE BY SAYING "IT IS GOING WELL. XXX WE ARE TRYING TO LAY A DECENT FOUNDATION FOR THE DECENT PEACE TO BE BUILT XXX.

"WE MUST CONCENTRATE ON WHAT WE HAVE IN COMMON AND DISREGARD DESCREPANCIES. XXX WE MUST REPLACE HATRED BY LOVE IN ORDER TO REGAIN CIVILIZATION," MASARYK EMPHASIZED.

HG1050PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 18-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER MANUEL C.GALLAGHER OF PERU SAID TODAY IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO DECIDE BY A MAJORITY VOTE WHETHER A NEW WORLD COURT SHOULD HAVE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OVER ISSUES BETWEEN NATIONS.

PERU AND MANY OTHER SMALL NATIONS FAVOR GIVING THE COURT SUCH AUTHORITY, BUT GALLAGHER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE:

"IF THE GREAT POWERS CONSIDER IT CONTRARY TO THEIR INTERNATIONAL POLICY, IT WILL OT BE POSSIBLE TO CONVINCE THEM BY VOTE. THE ONLY CONVINCING VOTES WOULD BE THOSE BACKED BY A FLEET AND AN ARMY."

GALLAGHER IS CHAIRMAN OF ACONFERENCE COMMITTEE STUDYING PLANS FOR A WORLD COURT.

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSION IS STILL UNDECIDED. SO IS THE METHOD OF ELECTING JUDGES. THE BIG NATIONS FAVOR ELECTING THEM JOINTLY BY THE WORLD ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE SMALL NATIONS FAVOR ELECTION BY THE ASSEMBLY ALONE.

CANADA PROPOSED A COMPROMISE BY WHICH THE BIG POWERS WOULD RELINQUISH THEIR RIGHT OF VETO WHEN THE COUNCIL VOTED ON JUDGES. THE PROPOSITION WAS TURNED OVER TO A SUBCOMMITTEE.

FR1215ACW NM

MAY 19 1945 30.24 25913

BY POPE HALEY

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FRANKLIN, WHICH MIRACULOUSLY SURVIVED ONE OF THE SEVEREST ORDEALS OF THIS OR ANY WAR IS HOME.

SHE CAME HOME, SAIDLY CRIPPLED BUT UNDER HER OWN POWER, HER CHARRED AND BATTERED HULL MANNED BYA SKELETON CREW OF SURVIVORS NOW UNDERGOING REPAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, SHE WILL RESUME HER PLACE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

UNTIL NOW JAPANESE RADIO PROPAGANDISTS NEVER KNEW HOW CLOSE THEY CAME TO BEING RIGHT WHEN THEY BOASTED THAT THE 27,000-TON VESSEL OF THE ESSEX CLASS HAD BEEN SUNK. WITHOUTTHE INCREDIBLE STAMINA AND STRENGTH BUILT INTO HER AND WITHOUT THE SUPERHUMAN COURAGE OF HER PERSONNEL, THEIR CLAIM MIGHT EASILY HAVE BEEN TRUE.

AS IT WAS THE CARRIER SUFFERED 341 DEAD, 431 MISSING AND MORE THAN 300 WOUNDED--MORE THAN ONE-THIRD HER TOTAL COMPLEMENT--IN BLAZING, AGONIZING HOURS.

CHANCE PLAYED INTO THE HANDS OF THE LONE ENEMY DIVE BOMBER THAT STREAKED SUDDENLY OUT OF THE CLOUDS WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE JAPANESE COAST ON THE MORNING OF MARCH 19 AND DROPPED TWO 500-POUND ARMOR PIERCING BOMBS.

RELEASED FROM LOW ALTITUDE, BOTH SCORED DIRECT HITS, ONE EXPLODED BENEATH THE FLIGHT DECK, ON WHICH ARMED PLANES WERE READY FOR TAKEOFF. THE OTHER WENT OFF ON THE HANGAR DECK, WHERE OTHER PLANES, FUELED AND ARMED, WERE WAITING TO BE TAKEN TO THE FLIGHT DECK.

THE ATTACKING PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN A MOMENT LATER, BUT THE BOMBS EXPLODING WHERE THEY DID, STARTED A TRAIN OF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WHICH FOR HOURS WERE TO REND AND TORTURE THE VESSEL.

THE SHIP WAS OPERATING AS PART OF A FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE IN THE STRIKE AGAINST REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET IN JAPAN'S INLAND SEA, NIPPON'S "PRIVATE LAKE."

EXPLOSION AFTER EXPLOSION FOLLOWED THE INITIAL BLASTS. LARGE BOMBS EXPLODED AND HURLED MEN AND PLANES THE LENGTH OF THE SHIP. SMALLER BOMBS, ROCKETS AND MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION KILLED DOZENS WHO HAD SURVIVED THE MAJOR EXPLOSIONS. SPREADING FIRES FED BY THOUSANDS OF GALLONS OF HIGH TEST AVIATION GASOLINE ADDED FURY
TO THE HOLOCAUST.

THE WHOLE AFTER END OF THE VESSEL'S FLIGHT DECK BECAME A MASS OF FLAME AND SMOKE. AIRPLANES DISINTEGRATED, AND TORRENTS OF BURNING GASOLINE STREAKED ACROSS HER DECKS. BOMBS, ROCKETS AND BULLETS EXPLODED ALL AROUND, AND SPLINTERS OF WOOD AND STEEL RAINED ON SURVIVORS HUGGING THE DECK.

BUT, WITHOUT PANIC, THOSE WHO MIRACULOUSLY HAD ESCAPED DEATH OR INJURY AND THE SLIGHTLY INJURED MOVED IN TO FIGHT THE FIRS. VOLUNTEERS, INCLUDING PILOTS, MECHANICS, OFFICERS AND STEWARDS, TOOK OVER THE JOB OF REGULARLY ASSIGNED DAMAGE CONTROL PARTIES WHO HAD BEEN KILLED OR TRAPPED BY FLAMES.

A50WX

AMONG THOSE ESPECIALLY CITED BY THE NAVY'S ACCOUNT WAS THE SHIP'S CHAPLAIN, LT. COMDR. JOSEPH O'CALLAHAN, 300 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON, WHOSE ACTIONS BROUGHT FROM ONE OF THE SHIP'S SENIOR OFFICERS: "HE WAS THE BRAVEST MAN I EVER SAW."

THE LEAN, SCHOLARLY JESUIT FIRST MOVED AROUND THE BURNING, SLANTING AND EXPOSED FLIGHT DECK ADMINISTERING LAST RITES TO THE DYING. THEN HE LED OFFICERS AND MEN INTO THE FLAMES, RISKING MOMENTARY DEATH, TO JETTISON HOT BOMBS AND SHELLS. THEN HE RECRUITED A DAMAGE CONTROL PARTY AND LED IT INTO ONE OF THE MAIN AMMUNITION MAGAZINES TO WET IT DOWN AND PREVENT ITS EXPLODING.

BELOW DECKS, SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN WERE AT BREAKFAST WHEN THE

EXPLOSIONS CAME, BLOCKING ALL APPARENT EXITS WITH SMOKE, FLAME AND SMASHED BULKHEADS. IN THE GROUP WAS LT. COMDR. JAMES L. FUELLING, THE SHIP'S FLIGHT SURGEON OF INDIANAPOLIS.

"EVERYBODY SIT DOWN," HE ORDERED. "WE'RE TRAPPED HERE FOR THE TIME BEING. STAY CALM AND BE QUIET. USE AS LITTLE AIR AS POSSIBLE. STAY CLOSE TO THE DECK AND SAY A PRAYER."

LT. DONALD A. GARY, 320 MILLESBARE AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF., AFTER PROMISING TO RETURN, GROPED HIS WAY OUT OF THE COMPARTMENT AND FOUND A CIRCUITOUS ESCAPE ROUTE THROUGH VENTILATION TUBING. HE RETURNED TIME AFTER TIME, LEADING THE SURVIVORS TO SAFETY. ALL BUT ONE OF THE TRAPPED MEN WERE SAVED.

WHILE SURVIVORS WERE BATTLING TO KEEP THE SHIP AFLOAT, MEN STILL WERE DYING IN CONTINUING EXPLOSIONS. SOME WERE TRAPPED, OTHERS LEAPED OVERBOARD TO ESCAPE WHAT SEEMED CERTAIN DEATH. OTHERS STAYED AT THE UNDAMAGED GUNS TO BEAT OFF REPEATED ATTACKS BY WAVES OF ENEMY PLANES. NO MORE HITS WERE SCORED ON THE CRIPPLED SHIP.

A FEW HOURS AFTER THE FIRST ATTACK, THE LIGHT CRUISER SANTA FE CAME ALONGSIDE TO REMOVE THE WOUNDED. THESE OPERATIONS WERE INTERRUPTED, HOWEVER, WHEN ONE OF THE CARRIER'S FORWARD FIVE INCH GUN MOUNTS CAUGHT FIRE AND THREATENED TO EXPLODE.

LATER, AFTER THE CRUISER'S MERCY MISSION HAD BEEN COMPLETED, SURVIVORS OF THE CARRIER'S AIR GROUP WERE ORDERED TO LEAVE THE SHIP. EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON, AFTER THE FIRES WERE UNDER CONTROL, THE FRANKLIN WAS TAKEN IN TOW BY THE HEAVY CRUISER PITTSBURGH.

OVERHEAD, FIGHTERS FLEW A CONSTANT PATROL. BY THE NEXT MORNING ONE OF THE CARRIER'S FIRE ROOMS HAD RESUMED OPERATIONS AND HER SEVERE LIST HAD BEEN CORRECTED. DURING THE DAY, MORE POWER WAS RECOVERED AND THE CARRIER WORKED UP A SPEED OF 23 KNOTS UNDER HER OWN POWER. ON THE SECOND DAY AFTER THE ATTACK, 300 OF HER MEN WERE BROUGHT BACK ABOARD FROM OTHER VESSELS WHICH HAD PICKED THEM UP, AND SHE HEADED FOR HOME.

THE FRANKLIN, BUILT BY THE NEWPORT NEWS, VA., SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK CO., WAS LAUNCHED OCT. 14, 1943, AND COMMISSIONED JAN. 31, 1944.

THE INLAND SEA ACTION WAS THE SECOND IN WHICH THE FRANKLIN SUFFERED DAMAGES REQUIRING HER RETURN TO THE STATES. LAST OCTOBER 14, ANNIVERSARY OF HER CHRISTENING BY CAPT. MILDRED MCAFEE, WAVEE DIRECTOR, SHE WAS ATTACKED BY FOUR JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANES WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A TWO-DAY STRIKE AT FORMOSA.

SHE ESCAPED MAJOR DAMAGE THEN, BUT A FEW DAYS LATER, AT THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF, SHE TOOK A DIRECT HIT ON THE FLIGHT DECK. THAT DAMAGE NECESSITATED A RETURN TO THE PUGET SOUND, WASH., NAVY YARD FOR REPAIRS. SHE HAD JUST RETURNED TO ACTION WHEN THE LATEST ATTACK OCCURRED.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS FRIDAY, MAY 18)

SU622AEW NM

MAY 19 1945

BLANK

MAY 19 1945

30.24 25915

MARINES SMASH JAP ATTACK ON OKINAWA; TITO SEEN READY TO BATTLE FOR TRIESTE

MAY 21 1945

SUGAR LOAF HILL SCENE OF BITTER SEE-SAW BATTLE

ERICKSON

Leathernecks Thrown Off Vital Hill Thursday, Regain Objective.

JAPS LOST 48,103

Nimitz Also Announces That U.S. Casualties Have Reached 30,526.

GUAM, Sunday, May 20.—(AP) Marines of the Sixth Division beat back a strong Japanese counterattack yesterday east of Takamotoji village in the battle for vital Sugar Loaf Hill, fiercest single action in the Okinawa campaign in which 48,103 Japanese have been killed through Thursday.

Casualties Announced

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced American casualties for the Okinawa campaign, including fleet losses since it began carrier attacks on the enemy's inland sea March 18, total 30,526. Of these, 8,310 were killed or missing and 22,216 were wounded. Many wounded have returned to combat.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr's Sixth Division leathernecks were thrown off Sugar Loaf Hill a fourth time Thursday night but occupied it again Friday morning. This strategic promontory guards Naha, which cannot be occupied safely by American troops until it is totally occupied and all Japanese artillery entrenched in its southern slopes silenced.

Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr's 10th Army troops maintained firm pressure all along the southern Okinawa front yesterday, with the Japanese desperately throwing reserve reinforcements into the hand to hand struggle.

On the east flank of the Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line, Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry Division troops, pushing southwest from Conical Hill, engaged in a three-hour close quarter hand grenade battle with the stubborn Japanese. Elements of this division, which seized much of the Yonabaru area, are moving westward to join the 77th Infantry and First Marine divisions in a three-division assault on Shuri, fortress city in the center of the enemy's defense line.

In the center of the Okinawa front, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division and Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Infantry division were attacking abreast on direct approaches to Shuri fortress from the north.

Fighting Bitter

Fighting was bitterly tough through heavily fortified ridges and hills around Wana town, northeast of Shuri.

Nimitz's casualty report listed 4,332 Tenth Army troops killed or missing on Okinawa through Friday. Of these, 3,093 were Army and 1,239 were Marines. The other 3,978 were Navy killed or missing through Wednesday.

Most of the fleet casualties were suffered in sustained Japanese air attacks on shipping off Okinawa, including Kamikaze crash dives by suicide pilots.

Tenth Army wounded on Okinawa for the 48 days included in Nimitz's report were 18,258, of whom 12,078 were soldiers and 6,180 Marines.

The fleet's wounded total was 3,958.

Nimitz said 139,858 Okinawa civilians had been taken under jurisdiction of U.S. Military government authorities.

Okinawa's most savage fighting still was being waged around Sugar Loaf Hill, where Nimitz reported "the Japanese have sacrificed large numbers of troops in defense of this key position before Naha."

Jap Reinforcements

The Japanese have been pouring reinforcements into the battle for this small, tunneled fortress, which strategically covers not only rubble-littered Naha but walled and moated Shuri as well.

Many of these Nipponese were killed by American artillery fire, making Japanese reinforcement efforts a costly sacrifice.

In its rough, difficult sector the 77th Division infantry called for very close support of airplanes and employed flame throwing tanks in a push against Japanese caves and ridge strong points. The 77th division made some gains on its right flank near Ishimmi town, a defense bastion immediately north of Shuri.

The Japanese, whose Banzai tactics and the appearance of officers in white uniforms indicates acceptance of eventual defeat as their fate on Okinawa, employed substantial artillery fire all along the line Friday in attempts to halt Yank attacks. Heavy American counter battery fire silenced several guns in the Sugar Loaf Hill area.

Few Jap Air Attacks

The Japanese, many of their staging airfields neutralized by B-29 and carrier plane raids in force have given American forces on and near Okinawa a virtual respite from aerial assaults the past week. A few enemy aircraft appeared over the Okinawa area Thursday evening. Two were shot down. Another small group appeared Friday evening. Fourteen were downed. There was no report of damage to American forces.

A fast carrier force made a sweep through the northern Ryukyus Thursday and Friday, blasting fuel dumps and buildings at Yaku, Tokara, Tokuno, Kikai, Gaja and Anami islands. Yank pilots destroyed five enemy aircraft; probably destroyed eight more.

Navy search Liberators and Privateers wrecked a train on Southern Honshu and attacked coastal installations. They sank a small cargo ship and a trawler and damaged much small shipping, including six coastal vessels. Another Navy search plane heavily damaged a medium oiler south of Korea.

Army Mustangs attacked Chichi Jima in the Bonins and Marine Corsairs and Hellcats struck the Palaus, Yap and the Marshalls in other land-based aerial activity.

Sugar Loaf Hill The Scene Of Fierce Fight

LINDSLEY

Guam, May 19 (AP)—One of the most crucial battles of the Okinawa campaign is being fought for tunneled Sugar Loaf fortress, a 150-foot hill covering the eastern approaches to the island capital of Naha and to moated Shuri, central hinge of the fortified line defended by an estimated 30,000 Japanese.

Japanese commanders are desperately throwing reserve troops into the struggle to hold the hill, even trying to move columns up in broad daylight, with little chance to escape observation.

The 29th Regiment of the United States 6th Marine Division is bearing the brunt of the battle for Sugar Loaf. The Marines clung to the northern slope of the hill, which they finally seized in the ninth attack in seven days.

Still Hold South Slope

Japanese still hold the southern slope and until it is cleared it apparently would be futile for the Marines to try to sweep through the empty ruins of Naha, through which increasing numbers of Yank patrols are prowling.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., 6th Marine Division commander, expressed the opinion that Japanese resistance may be broken on the present Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru fighting line because the Nipponese are sacrificing so many men and so much ammunition to hold Sogar Loaf and other key hills.

Communique Detail Lags

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique today gave no reports on operations yesterday. He issued a unique official account of bloody feats of such small units as G Company of the 383d Regiment of the 96th Division beating off counter-attacking Japanese in an hour-long close-quarter grenade battle on Conical Hill.

These Japanese were led by an officer dressed formally, even to white gloves and polished dress boots. This gave evidence that some Japanese commanders realize their eventual death is certain and, characteristically, are preparing for a ceremonious exit.

Ceremonial Mourning Dress

Marines of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Division have killed several Japanese officers dressed in ceremonial white uniforms, presumably formal mourning dress.

Dead and wounded Yanks were gathered up under artillery and mortar fire sprayed from hills and fortifications to the east toward Shuri Castle, in the center of Okinawa's tough, 4-mile defensive wall.

Many of the casualties were suffered when Japanese rolled grenades down the gray slopes into American positions.

Field commanders said the enemy was throwing his full weight into the defense of Sugar Loaf Hill to guard the flank of the vital Shuri defense line.

Tito Held Set To Use Force

Rome, May 19 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander declared today that Marshal Tito apparently intended to resort to force in backing Yugoslavia's claims to northeastern Italy and southern Austria—a course of action "all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan."

Belgrade radio broadcast Tito's reply that the Yugoslav army, the same as other Allied armies, had the right to remain in territory it liberated and the presence of his troops in the disputed zone would not "prejudice decisions of the peace conference as to whom these territories belong."

Friendly Efforts Fail

Asserting that "we cannot throw away the vital principles for which we fought," Alexander told his land, sea and air forces in the Mediterranean theater that all his efforts to "come to a friendly agreement" with the Yugoslav leader had failed.

The question had been checked back to the governments of the United States and Britain, he said, and they now had "taken up the matter directly" with Tito.

"We are now waiting to hear whether Marshal Tito is prepared to co-operate in accepting a peaceful settlement of his territorial claims or whether he will attempt to establish them by force.

The Issues At Stake

"I send you this message so that you may know the issues which are now at stake."

Alexander said the Soviet Government had been kept fully informed, but there was no official indication whether Russia actively participated or what her stand might be.

A headquarters statement accompanying Alexander's message said Tito agreed in July, 1944, and again in February of this year that for military purposes the Allied forces of Alexander would occupy Venezia Giulia province, which embraces the disputed port of Trieste.

Yugoslavia agreed to occupy territory to the east. This embraced the port of Fiume and an area east of a line running roughly north of that city.

[This apparently would approximate the 1939 border between Yugoslavia and Italy.]

Plan Rejected

When Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan, chief of staff at Allied headquarters, went to Belgrade May 8 carrying a written agreement embodying those terms—including the use of "any Yugoslav civil administration already set up and working satisfactorily"—Tito rejected it.

The plan called for the withdrawal of all Yugoslav troops from Trieste and all other areas that Tito previously had agreed the Allies would occupy.

The statement reported that Tito told Morgan "an understanding cannot now be reached" and because of recent events the problem was "now a political one and not a military one."

Needs "Safeguard"

Tito offered Alexander facilities in the port of Trieste and on road and rail lines of communications into Austria but insisted that the area must remain under Yugoslav control.

Tito told Morgan that at the peace conference he would lay claim to territory west of the Isonzo River, which empties into the Adriatic west of Trieste.

New Zealand troops had made a juncture with the Yugoslavs in Trieste on May 2, and at the time Alexander announced he intended to use the port as a base for large Allied forces which would occupy Austria.

In today's Belgrade broadcast, Tito said "the needs of our Allies concerning ports and lines of communications have been completely safeguarded" in the spirit of the conversations in Belgrade in February.

Request Not Complied With

Alexander also informed Tito on May 11 that he had been ordered to occupy and administer the Austrian provinces of Styria and Carinthia and "requested Tito to forbid his troops to move over the Austrian frontier and to withdraw those already across," the statement said.

"This request, so far, has not been complied with."

Alexander's message to his troops asserted that the military was not attempting to settle territorial claims.

"We have no objections to the claims being put forward by Marshal Tito to the territory," he said. "His claims will be examined and finally settled with fairness and impartiality at the peace conference in exactly the same manner as other disputed areas throughout Europe."

Alexander declared "it is our duty to hold these disputed territories as trustees until their ultimate disposal is settled."

Tito's Reply Received

[It was learned in London that Tito's reply to the British note on Trieste had been received. Reliable sources said it failed to solve the difficulties and a further exchange of views wa snecessary. Whether the note was the same as the Belgrade broadcast was not learned.]

"We have stressed repeatedly," Belgrade radio said, "that we intend to submit our claims to the peace conference but we are not prepared to let Yugoslav territory be administered by (Italian Premier) Bonomi. We ask to be treated as equals, as Ilies."

The broadcast added that "it should never be forgotten that when Britain stood alone the Yugoslavs engaged 25 German divisions, which could have made all the difference at El Alamein," where the Germans were turned back in the battle that saved Egypt.

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Tito Using Force To Back Claims, Briton Says

Rome, May 19 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander charged today that Marshal Tito apparently sought to establish claims to areas in northeast Italy and southern Austria by force "all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan."

Six hours later a Belgrade broadcast quoting the Yugoslav leader declared "the honor of our army and the honor of our country demand the presence of the Yugoslav Army in Istria, Trieste, and the Slovene coastline."

The presence of Yugoslav troops in these areas does not "prejudice the decisions of the peace conference as to whom these territories belong," the broadcast added, quoting what it said was Tito's reply to notes sent him by the United States and Britain.

Message To Troops

Alexander, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, asserted in a message to his troops that "it is our duty to hold these disputed territories as trustees until their ultimate disposal is settled at the peace conference," and said he had been unable to "come to a friendly agreement" on the occupation with Tito.

His statement emphasized that "we have no objection to claims being put forward by Marshal Tito to the territory," but that such claims should be settled at the peace conference and not by "force of arms and military occupation" by the Yugoslavs.

Alexander said Tito previously had agreed to Allied occupation of the disputed areas, including Trieste, but that on May 8 Tito said the situation now had changed and the problem now was a poltiical and not a military one.

Slavs Claim "Legal Rights"

The Belgrade broadcast declared: "The Yugoslav Army, as one of the Allied armies, has equal rights with other Allied armies to remain in the territory she has liberated in the bitter struggle against the common enemy.

"The needs of our Allies concerning ports and lines of communications have been completely safeguarded in the spirit of talks between Marshal Tito and Field Marshal Alexander during visits by Field Marshal Alexander to Belgrade this winter."

In London, it was learned that Tito's reply to the British note had been received, but whether its text was the same as the Belgrade broadcast was not disclosed. Reliable sources there said Tito's reply did not resolve the difficulties, and that a further exchange of views was necessary.

At the same time, Allied headquarters disclosed that Tito agreed in July, 1944, and February, 1945, that for military purposes Allied forces should occupy the Venezia and Giulia region, including Trieste, while the Yugoslavs should occupy Fiume and an area to the east of a line running roughly north of Fiume.

Stresses "Our Duty"

Alexander, charging that Tito sought "by force of arms and military occupation to establish his claims," added that "it was to prevent such actions that we have been fighting this war."

The Allied commander declared: "It is our duty to hold these disputed territories as trustees until their untimate disposal is settled at the peace conference.

"I tried my best to come to a friendly agreement with Marshal Tito, but did not succeed."

When informed by his chief of staff that further military conversations with Tito appeared useless, Alexander sent a message to the Yugoslav leader bluntly telling him that the Allied command intended to continue using the port of Trieste and to maintain forces in northeastern Italy and Austria.

He warned Tito that Allied headquarters expected him "to take steps to assure that no regrettable incidents took place." Tito, he added, was asked "to forbid his troops to move over the Austrian border and to withdraw those already across."

"This request," he said, "so far has not been complied with."

Soviet Is Kept Informed

Alexander said "the United States and British governments have taken the matter up directly with Tito. The Soviet Government has been kept fully informed. We are now waiting to hear whether Tito is prepared to co-operate in accepting peaceful settlement of his territorial claims, or whether he will attempt to establish them by force."

[American correspondents in Belgrade were informed that while Tito's note had caused surprise and disappointment, there still was a feeling the situation could be finally resolved satisfactorily.

[A Trieste dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Lynn Heinzerling said Tito's Partisans had withdrawn completely from the area west of the Isonzo River, but there was no indication of any movement from Trieste or the remainder of the disputed area east of the river, and there was no confirmation of reports that Tito had agreed to such a move.]

Referring to the agreement by Tito in July, 1944, and February, 1945, Allied field headquarters said Tito rejected its terms when that agreement was taken to Belgrade on May 8.

Tito said at Belgrade that "an understanding could not now be reached on the basis suggested and that recent events had changed the situation."

The statement declared that Tito likewise informed the Allied command that his civil administration in the disputed areas should remain in control and told Field Marshal Alexander's chief of staff, Lieut.-Gen. W. D. Morgan, who carried the written proposal to Belgrade, that "at the peace conference he would also claim territory west of the Isonzo."

YUGOSLAV LEADER RESENTS CHARGES MADE BY MARSHAL

Cannot Throw Away Principles for Which We Fought,—Alexander.

WARSHIPS IN BAY

Tito Again Rejects Request That He Withdraw Troops from City.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Yugoslav troops remained in disputed Trieste last night as Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander declared that Marshal Tito apparently intended to back his territorial claims with force—a course which he said was "all to reminscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan."

Tito, expressing resentment at Alexander's statement, again rejected an American-British request that his forces withdraw from the port city and all of northeastern Italy and southern Austria, saying Yugoslavs had the right to occupy territory they had liberated.

Developments included:

1. Alexander, as Allied commander in the Mediterranean, told his troops he had been unable to come to an agreement with Tito and that "we cannot throw away the principles for which we have fought."

Replies to Charge

2. Tito, replying in an interview with the Yugoslav telegraph agency, said he felt "resentment and surprise" and asserted that "an accusation" such as Alexander's "can only be thrown into the face of an enemy." He reiterated that Yugoslav was prepared to cooperate but "cannot allow herself to be humiliated or x x x tricked out of her rights."

3. The Belgrade radio broadcast that the Yugoslav leader in a formal reply to American and British notes on Trieste said the presence of his troops in the disputed zone would not "prejudice decisions of the peace conference as to whom these territories belong."

4. Acting Secretary of State Grew said in Washington that a Yugoslav note had been received and could not be reconciled with the American position. It reiterated Yugoslav territorial claims, Grew added, and proposed a method for solution. The acting secretary said the United States was consulting with other governments concerned, presumably Britain and Russia.

Yugoslavs Issue Decrees

5. In Trieste Yugoslav authorities issued decrees banning Fascist societies, confiscating property owned by Germans, and dividing the area into three districts for government purposes. There was no evidence of a Yugoslav withdrawal. Yugoslav and Allied troops in the city remained on friendly terms. Two British destroyers with guns pointing to the hills behind the city, were in the harbor with a number of other vessels.

6. An Associated Press dispatch from Belgrade said Tito's note caused disappointment at the U. S. embassy there but a feeling persisted that a settlement could be reached. Reliable sources in London said the note necessitated a further exchange of views.

Alexander's statement to his troops was made public with a statement saying Tito had agreed in July, 1944, and again in February of this year that Alexander's forces, for military purposes, might occupy Venezia Giulia province, which embraces Trieste. Yugoslavia agreed to occupy territory to the east to a line running north of Fiume. This line approximates the 1939 Yugoslav-Italian border.

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Text of Allied Statements on Trieste Dispute

ROME, May 19 (AP)—Text of the official Allied military announcement on the occupation dispute with Marshal Tito:

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theatre, issued today the following special message to Allied armed forces in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations:

(1) The territory around Trieste and Gorizia and east of the Isonzo River is part of Italy known as Venezia Giulia. The territory around Aillach and Klagenfurt is part of Austria.

(2) The above Italian and Austrian territory is now claimed by Marshal Tito, who wishes to incorporate it into Yugoslavia. We have no objection to claims being put forward by Marshal Tito to the territory. His claims will be examined and finally settled with fairness and impartiality at the peace conference in exactly the same manner as other disputed areas throughout Europe. Our policy publicly proclaimed is that territorial changes should be made only after thorough study and after full consultation and deliberation between the various Governments concerned.

(3) It is, however, Marshal Tito's apparent intention to establish his claims by force of arms and military occupation. Action of this kind would be all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan. It is to prevent such actions that we have been fighting this war.

We have agreed to work together to seek an orderly and just solution of territorial problems. This is one of the cardinal principles for which the peoples of the United Nations made their tremendous sacrifices in the endeavor to obtain a just and lasting peace. It is one of the cornerstones on which our representatives, with the approbation of world public opinion, are now at work at San Francisco to build a system of world security.

We cannot now throw away vital principles for which we have all fought. Under these principles it is our duty to hold these disputed territories as trustees until their ultimate disposal is settled at the peace conference.

(4) Within these territories our duty and responsibility is to keep lawful order by our military forces and ensure peaceful and secure life for their peoples through our Allied Military Government. We may be relied upon to act impartially, as we do not covet these territories ourselves.

(5) In this situation I tried my best to come to a friendly agreement with Marshal Tito, but did not succeed. The United States and British Governments have therefore taken up the matter directly with Marshal Tito. The Soviet Government has been kept fully informed.

We are now waiting to hear whether Marshal Tito is prepared to cooperate in accepting peaceful settlement of his territorial claims or whether he will attempt to establish them by force.

(6) It always has been my policy to keep you all, whatever your rank, fully informed about the general situation and objects for which you have fought. I send you this message so that you may know the issues which are now at stake."

Army's Statement

The Army also released the following "background" statement on the Alexander-Tito talks:

Marshal Alexander pointed out to Marshal Tito [in conversations at Lake Bolsena in July, 1944] that their two forces would probably meet at a point somewhere along the coast at the head of the Adriatic Sea and that the line dividing the occupation zones should be established.

In the discussions that followed it was mutually agreed for military reasons that this line should run roughly due north of Fiume, with Marshal Tito's forces controlling the port of Fiume and the territory to the east of the line and Marshal Alexander's troops controlling Venezia Giulia.

More detailed discussions of the zones of occupation for the two forces after the defeat of Germany were held at meetings between Marshals Alexander and Tito in February, 1945, in Belgrade. The same general principles outlined in the talks at Lake Bolsena were again agreed to by Marshal Tito. He also agreed to the Allied Military Government for the Trieste area, and Allied planning for occupation of northeast Italy and Austria was based on Yugoslavia's adhering to commitments made by Marshal Tito at both of these meetings.

At the Belgrade meeting Marshal Alexander informed Marshal Tito that when forces under the Supreme Allied Commander occupied Austria it would be necessary for him to control lines of communication to and from Trieste as well as Trieste itself. The field marshal further pointed out this might readily involve control of all territory west of the 1939 frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia, and certainly would involve the establishment of an Allied Military Government in the areas in question.

He emphasized to Marshal Tito that this would be done without prejudice to the final peace settlement.

Marshal Tito's Reply

Marshal Tito replied he agreed and accepted the idea of an Allied Military Government, provided such civil administration as was established would remain. At the same time he agreed his civil authorities should be responsible to the Allied Military Government.

Marshal Alexander reported the results of the conference to the Allied Governments through the combined Chiefs of Staff.

Approximately two months later the predicted junction of the two forces had taken place, and Marshal Alexander congratulated Marshal Tito on his successes against the common enemy and informed him:

(1) That New Zealand troops under Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg entered Trieste on the afternoon of May 2, capturing some 7,000 Germans who were part of the enemy garrison.

(2) That due to recent successes of both forces an overlap of operational areas had resulted, but that this overlap should not cause any serious difficulties in view of the agreements reached at the Lake Bolsena and Belgrade meetings.

(3) That Allied military interests in the Department of Venezia Giulia remained exactly the same as had been outlined at the Belgrade meeting—namely, to use Trieste as a base for the large forces with which the Allies intended to proceed to Austria; that it was agreed the Allies must have effective control of Trieste through the AMG and road and rail communications leading from and into Austria.

To avoid any possibility of misunderstanding over the commitments agreed upon at Belgrade and Lake Bolsena, Marshal Alexander sent Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan, Chief of Staff at Allied headquarters, to Belgrade May 8, 1945, to meet Marshal Tito. General Morgan carried with him a written document outlining all points previously agreed upon by Marshals Tito and Alexander.

All of Marshal Tito's previous requests were incorporated, and the purpose of the written document was merely to verify once more, briefly and concisely, all the terms of the two previous meetings.

Points of Agreement

The agreement provided:

(1) That the Allies under Marshal Alexander were to control the port of Trieste and railways and roads from there to Austria via Gorizia and Tarvision to maintain Allied forces in northeast Italy and Austria and were to control a portion of the De-

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partment of Venezia Giulia required to safeguard this line of communications.

(2) That all naval, military, and air force units in the area were to be placed under Marshal Alexander's command.

(3) That Marshal Alexander should govern this area, using an Allied military government. Use would be made of any Yugoslav civil administration already set up and working satisfactorily.

(4) That to facilitate and simplify the workings of the agreements in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Marshal Tito would withdraw Yugoslav regular forces now in this area.

(5) That any irregular forces in these areas would either hand in their arms to AMG authorities and disband, or would withdraw from the area.

(6) That in order to establish safe shipping lanes in the north Adriatic and particularly the approaches to Trieste, the port of Pola and anchorages on the west coast of Istria between Pola and Trieste would be open to unrestricted use by Allied naval forces.

(7) That this agreement was limited purely to military matter and in no way would prejudice or affect the long-term policy regarding the ultimate disposal of Venezia Giulia.

On reading the document, Marshal Tito said that an understanding could not now be reached on the basis suggested and that recent events had changed the position.

Marshal Tito said that, owing to the changed situation, the problem was now a political one and not a military one. He considered that Yugoslavia had a right as one of the Allies to occupy those territories which it had conquered. He therefore did not intend to withdraw his forces from the area east of the Isonzo River which they now occupy and insisted his civil administration should remain in control there. He added that at the peace conference he would also claim territory west of the Isonzo.

Essence of Counter-Offer

Although he offered to Marshal Alexander facilities in the port of Trieste and on road and rail lines of communication leading from there into Austria, Marshal Tito insisted that this area must remain under Yugoslav control. The essence of his counterproposal was that the territory should be occupied by Yugoslav troops and that Yugoslav administration would be established.

General Morgan replied that he would submit a report of the meeting to Marshal Alexander, who in turn would have to consult with the Allied Governments because of the political aspects raised by Marshal Tito. He also told Marshal Tito that Marshal Alexander would be disappointed in the outcome of the meeting because he had expected, in view of the previous agreements, that matters would proceed differently.

When General Morgan returned to Allied Force Headquarters he reported to Marshal Alexander that, because of Marshal Tito's attitude, further military conversations would avail nothing.

On receiving General Morgan's report, Marshal Alexander sent a message to Marshal Tito stating that since the latter's counter-proposal raised a political issue, the matter would have to be referred to the British and United States Governments. Meanwhile he informed Marshal Tito that he would continue to use the port of Trieste and maintain Allied forces in northeast Italy and Austria. Further, he told Marshal Tito that he trusted he would take steps to assure that no regrettable incidents took place.

On May 11, 1945, Marshal Alexander informed Marshal Tito that he had been ordered by the British and American Governments to occupy and administer the provinces of Styria and Carinthia. He further stated that Allied troops had occupied Klagenfurt and Villach in Austria, where an Allied military government had been established, and had made a junction with Russians at Voitsberg, west of Graz.

In the same message Marshal Alexander requested Marshal Tito to forbid his troops to move over the Austrian border and to withdraw those already across.

This request has so far not been complied with.

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Tito said that owing to the changed situation the problem was now a political one and not a military one. He considered that Yugoslavia had a right as one of the Allies to occupy those territories which it had conquered. He therefor did not intend to withdraw his forces from the area east of the Isonzo River which they now occupy and insisted his civil administration should remain in control there. He added that at the peace conference he would also claim territory west of the Isonzo.

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Alexander Sends Message

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In the same message Alexander requested Tito to forbid his troops to move over the Austrian border and to withdraw those already across.

This request has so far not been complied with.

Background of the Tito Rift: Allies Issue Their Explanation

Allied military authorities at Rome issued a statement yesterday giving the background of the controversy centering in Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) insistence on Yugoslav occupation of Italian and Austrian territory despite Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander's representations, as Allied commander in the Mediterranean.

The statement, as reported by The Associated Press, said:

Alexander pointed out to Marshal Tito that their two forces would probably meet at a point somewhere along the coast at the head of the Adriatic Sea and that the line dividing the occupation zones should be established.

In the discussions that followed it was mutually agreed for military reasons that this line should run roughly due north of Fiume, with Marshal Tito's forces controlling the port of Fiume and the territory to the east of the line and Alexander's troops controlling Venezia Giulia.

Meetings in Belgrade

More detailed discussions in the zones of occupation for the two forces after the defeat of Germany were held at meetings between Alexander and Tito in February, 1945, in Belgrade. The same general principles outlined in the talks at Lake Bolsena were again agreed to by Tito. He also agreed to the Allied Military Government for the Trieste area, and Allied planning for occupation of northeast Italy and Austria was based on Yugoslavia adhering to commitments made by Marshal Tito at both of these meetings.

At the Belgrade meeting Alexander informed Tito that when forces under the Supreme Allied Commander occupied Austria it would be necessary for him to control lines of communication to and from Trieste as well as Trieste, itself. The Field Marshal further pointed out this might readily involve control of all territory west of the 1939 frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia, and certainly would involve the establishment of an Allied military government in the areas in question.

He emphasized to Tito that this would be done without prejudice to the final peace settlement.

Tito replied he agreed and accepted the idea of an Allied military government, provided such civil administration as was established would remain. At the same time he agreed his civil authorities should be responsible to the Allied military government.

Alexander reported the results of the conference to the Allied governments through the combined chiefs of staff.

Junction Takes Place

Approximately two months later the predicted junction of the two forces had taken place, and Alexander congratulated Tito on his successes against the common enemy and informed him:

One: That New Zealand troops under Lieutenant General Sir Bernard C. Freyberg entered Trieste on the afternoon of May 2, capturing some 7,000 Germans who were part of the enemy garrison.

Two: That due to recent successes of both forces an overlap of operational areas had resulted, but that this overlap should not cause any serious difficulties in view of the agreements reached at the Lake Bolsena and Belgrade meetings.

Three: That Allied military interests in the compartment of Venezia Giulia remained exactly the same as had been outlined at the Belgrade meeting, namely, to use Trieste as a base for the large forces with which the Allies intended to proceed to Austria; that it was agreed the Allies must have effective control of Trieste through the A. M. G. and road and rail communications leading from and into Austria.

To avoid any possibility of misunderstanding over the commitments agreed upon at Belgrade and Lake Bolsena, Alexander sent Lieutenant General W. D. Morgan, chief of staff at Allied headquarters, to Belgrade May 8, 1945, to meet Tito. Morgan carried with him a written document outlining all points previously agreed upon by Tito and Alexander.

Seek to Verify Terms

All of Tito's previous requests were incorporated, and the purpose of the written document was merely to verify once more, briefly and concisely, all the terms of the two previous meetings.

The agreement provided:

One: That the Allies under Alexander were to control the port of Trieste and railways and roads from there to Austria via Gorizia and Tarvision to maintain Allied forces in northeast Italy and Austria and were to control a portion of the department of Venezia Giulia required to safeguard this line of communications.

Two: That all naval, military and air force units in the area were to be placed under Alexander's command.

Three: That Alexander should govern this area, using an Allied military government. Use would be made of any Yugoslav civil administration already set up and working satisfactorily.

Four: That to facilitate and simplify the workings of the agreements in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Tito would withdraw Yugoslav regular forces now in this area.

Military In Character

Five: That any irregular forces in these areas would either hand in their arms to A. M. G. authorities and disband, or would withdraw from the area.

Six: That in order to establish safe shipping lanes in the north Adriatic and particularly the approaches to Trieste, the port of Pola and anchorages on the west coast of Istria between Pola and Trieste would be open to unrestricted use by Allied naval forces.

Seven: That this agreement was limited purely to military matters and in no way would prejudice or affect the long-term policy regarding the ultimate disposal of Venezia Giulia.

On reading the document, Tito said that an understanding could not now be reached on the basis

U.S., Tito Views Irreconcilable, Grew Discloses

No Allied unity of purpose in Europe exists, Lord Winster declares.....*Page 10*

Washington, May 19 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said today that a Yugoslav Government note on the Trieste question had been received and that it could not be reconciled with the American position.

He said the Yugoslav note reiterated territorial claims to the Trieste area and proposed a method for solution.

The Yugoslav plan, however, he said, could not be reconciled with the American position which Grew outlined last Saturday.

Grew then declared against settlement of territorial disputes by unilateral action taken in the wake of armies on the march.

Orderly Adjustment Only

Today's statement was made in reply to a question as to whether the Yugoslav note had been received.

The Acting Secretary said that the American position is that it cannot acquiesce in the settlement of territorial disputes by forcible seizure, but must insist upon orderly adjustment of territorial controversies.

He said this Government is consulting on this problem with the other Government concerned.

It was understood that the other governments with which the United States is consulting on this problem are Britain and Russia.

Allies Hindered

Grew said that the situation in Venezia Giula, the region where Triste is located, is being complicated further by the continued infiltration of Yugoslav Partisan troops and their assumption of authority.

The moves, he said, directly affect the ability of the Allied commander to perform duties assigned to him in the occupation of Austria.

The Yugoslav note itself was not made public.

Tito Termed Surprised, Resentful To Alexander

London, Sunday, May 20 (AP)—The Yugoslav telegraph agency today quoted Marshal Tito as expressing "resentment and surprise" at Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's statement that Tito's policies were "all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan."

"Such an accusation can only be thrown into the face of an enemy but not to a tortured and bled-white ally who until now was recognized by all freedom-loving people as an example of heroism and self sacrifice in this great war of liberation," the agency quoted Tito as saying in an interview.

"Ready To Co-Operate"

"I declare once again that our Yugoslav Army in Yugoslavia is prepared to co-operate with the Allied forces, with the Allied countries, but at the same time I declare that Yugoslavia cannot allow herself to be humiliated or that she should be tricked out of her rights."

"I declare that Yugoslavia is prepared for collaboration and agreement on such a basis which shall not be insulting nor humiliating for herself as an ally."

WAR CRIMINALS IN BIG-3 LAP

Problem Of Trials May Speed Meeting Of Leaders

London, May 19 (AP)—The involved problem of just who is going to try big-shot German war criminals may speed a meeting of the "Big Three" leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia, diplomatic quarters said tonight.

Russia's long-standing refusal to join the sixteen-nation War Crimes Commission has posed problems of pressing importance since most of the German war criminals are falling into Anglo-American hands.

To Meet May 31

President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, diplomatic quarters said, may take up the problems of the ultmate disposition of German war criminals.

On May 31 the War Crimes Commission will meet officially to discuss the best methods of bringing about close contact between the member governments and the commission itself.

But sources close to the commission reported that the conference would face the involved demands of member nations for custody and trial of individual prisoners on the

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various war criminals' lists. In many cases these overlap and conflict.

The conference also may attempt to reach an agreement on the procedure for trials and perhaps fix standards of punishment for the different degrees of war crimes.

Russia's Interest

Russia, however, is interested in these problems since she already has listed as war criminals some of those in Allied hands and a Moscow agreement provided for the return of war criminals for trial in the countries where the crimes were committed.

Under the still general plan, however, the four major powers would appoint prosecutors to handle the trial of top-ranking Germans whose crimes blanket Europe.

Still Undecided

Still up in the air are these questions:

1. What will be the procedure for dealing with Germans against whom just two countries have filed claim?

2. In case of mass punishment through forced labor for those convicted of lesser crimes, how will the allocations be made?

3. If Russia and other powers take different views on the guilt of members of the military outside of the Gestapo and the SS, how will the issue be resolved?

The commission itself has refused to express its views on these issues, and the Russian press has criticized the Allies for the delay in starting procedures and for the treatment of some of the ranking German prisoners.

Meanwhile, Allied authorities rounded up new batches of suspected criminals.

Ex-Czech Premier Taken

Rudolf Beran, Premier of Czechoslovakia in 1938-39, and a Czechoslovak banker naemd Kulis-Randa have been arrested as collaborationists, the French Press Agency said.

A Florence dispatch reported the arrest of Peter Koch—an Italian wanted in Rome as a major war criminal responsible for the torture of Italian patriots—and his mistress.

[The British radio said four French admirals of the Vichy regime were to be tried for "high treason" in connection with the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon in November, 1942. The broadcast, heard by the FCC, identified the four as Admiral Jean Joseph Jules Noel de Laborde, commandant of the base at the time; Admiral Andre Amedee Abel Marquis, maritime prefect of Toulon; Admiral Jean Marie Charles Abrial, former commander in chief of the Vichy naval forces, and Admiral Gabriel Adrien Joseph Paul Auphan, former Vichy Secretary of State for Marine.]

STALIN STANDS PAT ON POLES

He Says Arrests Have No Link With Government Change

Moscow, May 19 (AP)—Marshal Stalin in his first public statement on the difficult Polish question said today that the recent arrest of sixteen Polish leaders had "no connection with the question of the reconstruction of the Polish Provisional Government"—a regime which he declared must be the "basic core" for any expanded unity group.

The Soviet leader contended his view on the Polish Provisional Government was in accordance with agreements reached between himself, Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt at the Crimean conference and added that any agreement on the Polish problem would be reached on the "basic core" basis and only on that basis.

Stalin's statement was in written answer to a letter to him from Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent of the London *Times*.

Nothing New In Position

There was nothing new in the Soviet position as stated in Stalin's letter since from the beginning of discussions on the reorganization of the Polish Government the Russians have maintained that the present Warsaw regime headed by President Boleslaw Bierut and Eduard Osubka-Morawski should be the basis for any expanded government.

Stalin also denied that the sixteen Poles arrested for alleged Fifth Column activities had been invited by the Soviets to attend any negotiations on the question of reorganizing the Polish Government. He branded their leader, General Okulicki, as a notorious diversionist and called the others lawbreakers.

"These gentlemen," the Russian Premier said, "were arrested in accordance with a law similar to the British defense of the realm act. The arrest was carried out by Soviet military authorities in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Polish Provisional Government and the Soviet Military Command.

Stalin Sees Problem Solved

"It is untrue that the arrested Poles were invited for negotiations with Soviet authorities. Soviet authorities do not and will not conduct negotiations with those who break the law on the protection of the Red Army rear."

While defining officially the terms on which the Soviet Union will agree to reorganizing the present Polish regime until time for a general election, Stalin, however, expressed belief that the problem could be solved.

At present negotiations are at a complete standstill with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov in Russia and the other two negotiators, United States Ambassador Harriman and British Ambassador Clark Kerr, not yet returned to Moscow from the San Francisco world security conference.

Points To Yugoslavia

Stalin in demanding that the present Polish regime, which is friendly to Russia, be used as the nucleus of any new government pointed to the "case of Yugoslavia where the National Liberation Committee was recognized as the main core of the United Yugoslav Government."

He also said the problem could be solved "if the question of the reconstruction of the Polish Government is resolved together with the Poles who at present have ties with the Polish people, and not without them."

Stalin also declared that any future Polish government must "pursue a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and not a policy of 'cordon sanitaire.'"

reports were heard here that arrangements were being pressed for a meeting of the Big Three. His statements were in a reply, broadcast by the Moscow radio, to a letter written by Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent for the London *Times*.

Poles Must Be Friendly

The second condition, Stalin declared, was that any future Polish government must pursue a friendly policy with Russia, and not a policy of the "*cordon sanitaire*" against the Soviet Union.

The third essential for solution of the problem he said, was the resolving of the question of reconstruction "together with the Poles who at present have ties with the Polish people, and not without them."

Explains Arrests

Concerning the arrest of the sixteen Poles, Stalin said: "These gentlemen were arrested in accordance with the law protecting the Red Army rear from diversionists, a law similar to the British Defense of the Realm Act. The arrest was carried out by Soviet military authorities in accordance with the agreement between the Polish Provisional Government and the Soviet military command."

Stalin branded as "untrue" state-

Stalin Reveals Soviet Stand On Arrest Of 16 Poles

London, May 19 (AP)—Premier Stalin let the world know today that he will not consider the disputed arrest of sixteen Poles in negotiations for the reorganization of the Warsaw Government ordered at Yalta.

"The arrest of the Poles," Stalin said, "has no connection with the question of reconstruction of the Polish provisional government." These arrests have raised protests in the British House of Commons and in the United States.

Lists Rules For Agreement

Stalin laid down three "elementary" conditions for solution of the Polish question, the first of them recognition of the present Warsaw government as the basic core of a national unity government. At Yalta, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill pledged recognition of the Warsaw regime as soon as [illegible] organized on a broade[illegible]

ments by the Polish exile government group in London that the arrested men were invited to Russia at the invitation of a Soviet office to discuss the Polish question.

"The Soviet authorities do not and will not conduct negotiations with those who break the law on the protection of the Red Army rear," Stalin asserted.

Russ Asked For Evidence

Both Great Britain and the United States had been reported by United Nations conference officials to have asked Russia for evidence against the sixteen Polish leaders.

The text of Stalin's letter:

"I have somewhat delayed my answer but this is understandable if one keeps in mind how busy I am.

"1. The arrest of the sixteen Poles in Poland with the well-known diversionist General Okulicki at their head has no connection with the question of reconstruction of the Polish provisional government. These gentlemen were arrested in accordance with a law similar to the British Defense of the Realm Act. The arrest was carried out by Soviet military authorities in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Polish provisional government and the Soviet military command.

Not Asked To Negotiate

"2. It is untrue that the arrested Poles were invited for negotiations with the Soviet authorities. The Soviet authorities do not and will not conduct negotiations with those who break the law on the protection of the Red Army rear.

"3. As far as the question of the reorganization of the Polish provisional government itself is concerned, it can only be solved on the basis of the Crimea decisions because no deviations from these decisions can be permitted.

"Elementary Conditions"

"4. I think the Polish question can be solved by agreement between the Allies only if the following elementary conditions are observed:

"(a) If in the reconstruction of the Polish provisional government the latter is recognized as the basic core of the future Polish government of national unity, similar to the case of Yugoslavia, where the National Liberation Committee was recognized as the main core of the united Yugoslav Government.

"(b) If as a result of the reconstruction a government is created in Poland which will pursue a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and not the policy of the *cordon sanitaire* against the Soviet Union.

"(c) If the question of the reconstruction of the Polish Government is resolved together with the Poles who at present have ties with the Polish people, and not without them.

"Yours respectfully,

"STALIN."

U.S. Destroyers Given to Britain Still in Service

9 of 50 Over-Age Warships in '40 Trade Were Sunk; Some Used by Russians

LONDON, May 19 (AP).—The fifty over-age destroyers the United States took out of retirement to trade to Britain for leased bases in 1940 proved they still could take and give punishment in nearly five years of war duty. They remain in active British, Canadian and Russian service today, except for nine lost in action.

Two went down after sending U-boats to the bottom ahead of them. These were the former U. S. S. Mason, sunk on Oct. 18, 1941, and the old U. S. S. Branch, on April 11, 1943. Both were on Atlantic convoy duty.

One was sacrificed in the British commando raid on St. Nazaire in 1942 when the U. S. S. Buchanan, renamed the H. M. S. Campbelton, rammed her specially reinforced bow, filled with five tons of delayed-action high explosive, into the submarine locks and blew up much of the harbor works after the crew scampered to safety.

The first to go down was the U. S. S. Welles, renamed the H. M. S. Camerón, torpedoed in 1940. The last was the U. S. S. Swasey, which sank in the Atlantic last Sept. 17. Others officially listed as lost are the former U. S. S. Satterlee, McCall Hopewell and McCook.

Of the forty-one surviving craft nine have been loaned to Russia, seven were last reported in the service of Canada, four are in the Norwegian Navy and the remainder are on Royal Navy duty in the Atlantic and the waters around the British Isles.

Nearly a dozen submarine sinkings or assists are credited to the group of over-age warships, whose presentation as a stop-gap to Britain at a time when things looked blackest touched off a storm of controvery in the United States and set the pattern for future lend-lease grants.

Besides convoy duty on the Atlantic they escorted shipping on the perilous run to Murmansk, escorted troop transports and landing boats to Normandy on D Day and took part in commando raids.

Most of them were originally built for the first world war and had to be repaired in Britain, where all were renamed for British cities.

41 OF 50 TRADED DESTROYERS IN USE

London May 19 (A. P.).—Nine of the fifty overage destroyers traded by the United States to England in 1940 have been lost in action, but the remaining forty-one still are in active service after establishing themselves as outstanding fighting ships through nearly five years of war.

They have been in commando raids, guarded convoys against divebombers on the perilous Nurmansk run, escorted troops across the Channel on D-day and assisted in the hunting down and the sinking of nearly a dozen submarines in the North Atlantic.

Nine of them have been loaned to Russia, seven were last reported in use by the Royal Canadian Navy and the rest are prowling around somewhere in the Atlantic or in British home waters or on convoy in coastal patrol jobs.

The crew of H. M. S. Broadway, formerly the U. S. S. Hunt, was decorated in 1941 for action on convoy duty in the Atlantic. She was nearest to a submarine that was caught sneaking up on a freight convoy. She wheeled and was preparing to ram the submarine when the Nazi crew came tumbling out of the conning tower with their hands up in surrender.

As a sort of parting shot against the Nazis in behalf of all of its sister ships, one of the bartered and battered old destroyers recently had the honor of helping to bring a surrendered German U-boat into a Scottish port.

125,000 Evacuated

London, May 19 (AP)—Approximately 125,000 American and British Empire troops have been flown out of German prisoner-of-war camps since the European war ended, an official tabulation showed today as 100 Flying Fortresses evacuated 3,000 more men from a southern captured airport.

The RAF has brought nearly 85,000 liberated prisoners bask to England, while American bombers have returned about 30,000 men, many of them United States soldiers. The Americans are delivered to French ports, from whic hthey leave for home.

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London, May 19 (AP)—The Swiss radio said today that Captain von Kampz, commander of the German garrison on the Danish island of Bornholm, had been shot by Russian occupation forces for ordering resistance after Germany's unconditional surrender.

Italian Sub Sank British Battleship

London, May 19 (A. P.).—The British battleship Queen Elizabeth was torpedoed and sunk in January, 1942, by an Italian midget submarine which slipped into the harbor at Alexandria, Egypt, the Office of Naval Affairs said today.

The dreadnaught was refloated and taken to the United States for repairs, the announcement stated. It said no additional information was available.

Briton Coming Here For Share in Films

London, May 19 (A. P.).—J. Arthur Rank, British film producer, en route today to the United States and Canada, said that the trip was intended to insure that Britain has a fair share in the motion picture industry.

Czech Premier in 1939 Seized as a Collaborator

Rudolf Beran Is Arrested Along With Banker

LONDON, May 19 (AP).—Rudolf Beran, Premier of Czechoslovakia in 1938-'39, and a Czechoslovak banker named Kulis-Randa have been arrested as collaborationists, the French Press Agency said.

A Florence dispatch reported the arrest of Peter Koch, an Italian wanted in Rome as a major war criminal responsible for the torture of Italian patriots, and his mistress.

[The British radio said four French admirals of the Vichy regime were to be tried for "high treason" in connection with the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon in November, 1942. The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, identified the four as Admiral Jean Joseph Jules Noel de Laborde, commandant of the base at the time; Admiral Andre Amedee Abel Marquis, maritime prefect of Toulon; Admiral Jean Marie Charles Abrial, former comm[illegible]r in chief of the Vichy naval forces, and Admiral Gabriel Adrien Joseph Paul Auphan, former Vichy Secretary of State for Marine.]

George Bernard Shaw Doubts Europe Can Long Keep Peace

London, May 19 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw, who in his eighty-eighth year published a provocative political guide for the human race, expressed doubt today that Europe could keep the peace for long, declaring that discords would multiply because "there is no harmony among the big powers."

His views were communicated in characteristic fashion — set down neatly and thriftily in red ink between the paragraphs or on the margins of a questioning letter sent to him—for he dislikes telephone discussions and rarely consents to personal interviews.

His replies are always trenchant, sometimes composed in a key which many persons would consider rude, generally leaving a great deal unsaid, partly because he never wants to go too far out on the limb of prophecy and partly because, as he has often put it, writing is his living, too.

To questions as to whether he considered the prospects good for a lasting peace in Europe based upon the continued co-operation of Britain, Russia, France and the United States, Shaw responded:

"No. How can anyone hope that men who have made such an unholy mess of Europe will now make a paradise of the world?

"The only hope is that circumstances will be too strong for them to do their worst all over again.

How Far Co-Operate?

"How far will they co-operate when the German bayonet is no longer at their throats? Eden and Molotov, for instance?"

It is his habit thus to counter question with question, suggesting difficulties in a given situation without pretending to supply the correctives, indeed implying at times that the chance of applying proper correctives may be remote.

"There is no harmony among the big powers," Shaw replied to a question about the Polish issue and the likelihood of its being settled amicably around the conference table. "Already Poland and Trieste are out of tune; and there will be dozens more discords. But Poland has to be set on its legs again somehow, harmony or no harmony."

No Intention Of Predicting

Then Shaw, whose recent "Everybody's Political What's What" astounded many who thought the famed octogenarian had lost his fire, parried the question: If you were to make a prediction about the Europe of ten years hence—its geography, the color of its politics, the degree of its recovery from the effects of war—what would the prediction be?

"I don't know until I make the prediction, which I have not the smallest intention of doing," he said. "All I can do is to assure you that all the predictions will prove wrong, as only damned fools will be conceited enough to make them."

paintings alone, including work of Rubens and Rembrandt, were worth millions of dollars. Great stores of food were found and dozens of gold-braid uniforms. A delicate table, once owned by Napoleon, was in one of the many lounge rooms.

The search for Heinrich Himmler continued, according to a dispatch from Hamburg quoting a British security police official. The Gestapo chieftain's whereabouts had been established in the Hamburg area two days ago, but a patrol sent to get him failed

Russ To Send Ultimatum To Tokyo, Turk Says

London, May 19 (AP)—A political commentator on the Turkish home radio said today the Russians were going to send an ultimatum to Japan warning that the Soviet Union was ready to enter the Pacific war unless Tokyo accepted "the conditions set up by the Allies."

Quoting "generally well-informed diplomatic circles," the Turkish commentator said Moscow had demanded that Japan give up all areas she has occupied to "eliminate the danger of Japanese assault bases against the Soviet Union."

QUISLING TRIAL TO BE SPEEDED

Norwegian Puppet's Home Yields Art Treasures.

London, May 19 (A. P.).—Norwegian authorities catalogued as evidence today an immense fortune in stolen art treasures found in the mansion formerly occupied by Vidkun Quisling, who, they said, would be summoned for a preliminary hearing, probably on treason charges, within a week. Minister of Justice Terge Wold said every attempt was being made to speed the trial of Hitler's luxury-loving puppet Premier.

"We have to study five years of criminal activity and it takes time," Wold said. "But we have no intention of coddling Quisling."

Officials said that of the treasures uncovered, the original

Double Wedding Of GIs', WACs Held In England

London, May 19 (AP)—A double wedding of WACs and GIs' took place recently in a Thirteenth-century parish church near the headquarters of the United States 8th Air Force Service Command.

WAC Sergeant Mary B. Cechomski, of Bound Brook, N.J., was married to Sergt. Clayton C. Evans of Monte Vista, Col., and WAC Corporal Doris E. Davis, of Alexander City, Ala., was married to Sergt. Charles W. Burrington, of Baraboo, Wis.

in its mission, the officer related.

Czecho-Slovakia added Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command, to its list of more than 500 war criminals, according to a source close to the Czech Government. The Prague radio said two prominent Czechs were arrested on collaboration charges. The broadcast identified them as Rudolf Beran, Prime Minister of Czecho-Slovakia after Munich and former head of the Czech Agrarian party, and Dr. Opakar Krulis-Randa, industrialist who headed the "Czech League Against Bolshevism."

Two German Ports In Hands Of Navy For U.S. Troops' Use

London, May 19 (AP)—The German ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven have taken over by the United States Navy to maintain the American army of occupation in Germany and to embark troops returning to the United States.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in Europe, announced tonight that Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, recalled from Pearl Harbor, would command American naval forces in Germany. Admiral Arthur Granville Robinson, commander of ports and bases, will direct the activities at Bremen and Bremerhaven.

Bremen is Germany's largest port next to Hamburg, through which supplies for the British army of occupation will move. Bremen and Bremerhaven have 27 miles of docks. They are on the Weser River 30 miles apart.

About 4,000 navy personnel are getting the two bomb-battered ports ready for business. A navy spokesman said it should not be long before each port could handle at least 10,000 tons of shipping daily.

Predicts Ultimatum by Russia.

London, May 19 (A. P.).—A political commentator on the Turkish home radio said today that the Russians were going to send an ultimatum to Japan warning that the Soviet Union was ready to enter the Pacific war unless Tokyo accepted "the conditions set up by the Allies." Quoting "generally well informed diplomatic circles," the Turkish commentator said Moscow had demanded that Japan give up all areas she has occupied to "eliminate the danger of Japanese assault bases against the Soviet Union."

Sunk in Last Minute of War

LONDON, May 19 (AP).—A minesweeper operating off the English coast disappeared May 8 after a heavy underwater explosion at 11:59 p. m.—just one minute before the war in Europe ended.

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FREED RETURN BEING PUSHED

Estimated 40,000 Americans Involved In Negotiations

Paris, May 19 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters disclosed officially today that negotiations are "progressing satisfactorily" for the return of Allied prisoners liberated in Russian zones, including a nestimated 40,000 Americans.

Li eut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Civil Affairs Administrator in occupied Germany, recently gave that figure for the American involved, in addition to some 9,000 Allied prisoners, mostly American airmen, who were flown out of the Russian zone a short time ago through special arrangements.

No Details On Negotiations

"As soon as a working agreement has been reached, it will be made effective immediately," today's announcement said. No details were given concerning the nature of the negotiations fo rthe number of persons involved, except that the discussions were between representatives of SHAEF, American and British army groups, and the Soviet Union.

The Allies were wrestling with the still bigger problem of the disposition of German prisoners, numbering something in the neighborhood of 3,000,000. Reports in recent days suggested there has been a tightening of the method of dealing with them, although SHAEF had no comment to make.

Ban Goering Interview

The French are known to have asked for 1,000,000 prisoners to help rehabilitate France. 50,000 of them for the dangerous job of removing mines. The French also have an agreement with American military authorities whereby German prisoners will be placed in the Saar coal mines after a screening process.

SHAEF has placed a ban on further press interviews with Hermann Goering, Kurt Dittmar, Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, and other high-ranking German prisoners, presumably in a move to keep their comments from the German people.

Petain Denies Charge

Says Statement He Headed Fascist Cagoulards Is "Garbage"

Paris, May 19 (AP).—Marshal Henri Petain issued a statement today from Fort Montrouge, after he was questioned by officials, denying he ever headed the Fascist and anti-Communist Cagoulards (Hooded Ones) organization.

Petain, during the hearing, was told that at the collaborationist trial of Lieutenant General Mario Roatta at Rome witnesses testified that Petain headed the organization, the French Press Agency said.

Petain's statement said: "This is garbage fetched from special baskets to throw in my face."

French Seen as Firm on Italy

PARIS, May 19 (AP).—As responsible sources said the United States and Britain were exerting pressure on France to withdraw troops from forward positions across the Italian border following the western Allies' demand that the Yugoslavs retire from the disputed Italian region around Trieste, Government circles said the mixed French-Italian populations of the area "have given voluntary manifestations" of a desire for French citizenship.

They indicated the French Government would strongly resist any efforts to force the troops to withdraw, saying French control over the area was dictated by military necessity after Italian operations there in 1940 demonstrated "all too clearly" that it was a danger zone to French security.

Herriot Arrives In South France.

Paris, May 19 (A. P.).—Sources close to the Government said today that Edouard Herriot, former French Premier liberated by the Russians from a prison camp in Germany, had arrived in southern France. M. Herriot traveled from Russia by way of Persia and Tunisia.

New Post For Quesada

Paris, May 19 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Ralph F. Stearley, 46, Brazil, Ind., has been appointed commander of the 9th Tactical Air Command of the 9th Army Air Force, succeeding Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, supreme headquarters announced today. Quesada's assignment was not disclosed.

15TH ARMY'S AREA KNOWN

BEACHEAD

Zone Held By Gerow 8 Times That Occupied In '18

SHAEF, Paris, May 19 (AP)—Supreme headquarters disclosed for the first time today that the United States 15th Army's zone of occupation includes everything between the Rhine and the German border, from Wesel in the north to Karlsruhe in the south, and a small triangle east of the Rhine from Coblenz north to Dortmund.

In the final occupation, however, much of the present zone is expected to be taken over by the French and British.

The 15th thus is governing approximately 14,000 square miles including the rich Saar basin, the Rhine valley and the western half of the industrial Ruhr. Aachen, Bonn, Cologne, Trier, Saarbrueckken and Duesseldorf are under its jurisdiction.

NIGHT

Eight Times Size Of Last Area

Under the command of Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, the 15th Army controls an area about eight times as large as the district supervised by the Americans after the first World War. According to best available estimates, 300,000 to 400,000 United States troops will make up the final American occupying force.

While military governors have no definite information on the present civilian population of the area assigned to the 15th, in prewar years approximately 11,000,000 persons lived in the region.

Already some 5,000 square miles of the area have been turned over by the 15th to non-Nazi German administrators. The area known as "Saar-Pfalz-Rhein-Hessen region" embraces the pre-war province of the Westmark Palatinate and that part of Hessen lying west and south of the Rhine. American military authorities will exercise a "supervisory" role over the German administrators.

Final Zone Not Revealed

Today's announcement, while stripping the secrecy from the role of the 15th, failed to outline the final American occupation zone in Germany.

At present attached to Gerow's Army are the 22d Corps under Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, former commander of the 2d Armored Division, and the 23d Corps under Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, former commander of the 4th Armored Division.

Divisions presently identified are the 94th Infantry, commanded by Maj. Gen. H. J. Maloney; the 28th Infantry under Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota; the 66th Infantry, which it was revealed has been operating against German garrisons in the St Nazaire and Lorient areas on the French west coast, under Maj. Gen. H. F. Kramer, and the 17th Airborne Division under Maj. Gen. William M. Miley. In addition, there are numerous non-division units of all branches of the service.

15th To Be Augmented

However, the 15th will be augmented by additional units. This will not affect redeployment of troops now attached to the 15th or of units to be attached.

Redeployment is conducted now for the most part on an individual bases rather than by units and the troops under Gerow found eligible for discharge or transfer to the Pacific will be replaced by others.

Gerow, a veteran of the Normandy invasion when he led the 5th Corps onto the beaches as part of the 1st Army, assumed command of the 15th on January 16. The bulk of the 15th's headquarters personnel arrived in France last December, but the army actually operated only as a holding force in its few assignments, and finished the European war without having any real combat.

1ST BIG REICH REGIME SET UP

200 Non-Nazis Start Administration Under U.S. Order

POLICE

Neustadt, Germany, May 19 (AP)—Under the watchful eye of American occupation officials, the first provincial government of postwar Germany, carefully picked from over 200 non-Nazis, has begun administration of Westmark province, an area of more than 5,000 square miles in the United States zone of occupation.

Three American generals attended the inaugural ceremony yesterday of the new government and received a pledge from Dr. Hermann Heimerich, head of the German administration and former Mannheim mayor, who said:

"We are extremely grateful to you . . . we want to try to lead the German people out of catastrophe and work for reconstruction. Naturally, we will show loyalty in all of our work. We will discuss all of our problems openly. We who have been entrusted with this work do not entertain any mental reservations."

Rhine Area Next

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, commander of the 23d Corps, is military governor of the area under Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, of the 15th Army, which is also occupying German territory as far north as the Ruhr.

Until yesterday, German administrations had been reconstructed only on the level of municipalities and counties.

In addition to getting Westmark province revived a special detail of ocers from the 15th Army is seeking suitable German administrators for the Rhine province.

Various informal statements of these officers have indicated they are selecting Germans identified with the Social Democratic and Catholic Centrist parties before 1933.

Communists Do Not Figure

Known Communists have not figured importantly in this selection, although they were among the first anti-Nazis to make their identity plain to American authorities.

Catholic clergymen claim that a large majority of the population in Westmark and the Rhine is Catholic by faith.

The new oberpraesident heading the enlarged Westmark province, Dr. Heimerich, was mayor of Mannheim until ousted in 1933 by the Nazis as "undesirable." He was a member of the Social Democratic party since 1911 and a civil administrator since 1916.

Five Assistants Named

American officers named these five assistants to work under Heimerich:

Deputyoberpraesident Dr. Wilhelm Zutt, 54 ,a nattorney who resigned from the first World War veterans' organization when it was incorporated into the Nazi SA.

Legal and public safety chief, Dr. Hans Anschutz, 44, an attorney;

Labor and public relations chief, Adolf Rausch, 45, a German labor leader prior to his imprisonment in 1933 who was liberated from the Dachau concentration camp earlier this year;

Education and religious affairs chief, Emil Henk, 51, who claims to have been a leader in the Socialist underground and connected with the bomb plot against Hilter last July;

Public health and personnel chief, Dr. Alexander Mitscherlich, 36, a neurologist of the University of Heidelberg who was imprisoned by the Nazis for underground activities.

No Sympathy

Except for Heimerich the political affiliations of the members of the government were not made public by American authorities.

With Major General Gaffey, Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota of the 28th Division, and the latter's artillery commander, Brig. Gen. Basil Perry, in attendance, the cautionary guidance to the provincial administrators was delivered by Lieut. Col. James R. Newman of Floral Park, Long Island, N.Y., military government officer.

Newman said the installation of the provincial government was "no dictated by any feeling of misplaced sympathy for our enemies."

DR. ROSENBERG IS CAPTURED IN FLENSBURG

CHAMBERLAIN

Heinrich Himmler Also Believed Hiding In 'Doenitz's Compound'

Hitler believed killed by SS colonel ..... Page 2

With British 2d Army, May 19 (AP)—A ranking British officer said today that Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi philosopher who through the years advocated the attack on Russia, had been picked up by a British patrol in a Flensburg hospital.

The officer, who had just returned from Flensburg, where he said he saw Rosenberg in the custody of British garrison troops, said that there were rumors that Heinrich Himmler was in the city—"Doenitz's compound"—and that an intensive search was being made for the Gestapo chief.

It was during this search for Himmler that the British found Rosenberg in a hospital suffering from a sprained ankle, the officer said.

Matter Of Days

"There is every reason to believe that Himmler sought protection from Doenitz and was granted it and that he is in his headquarters zone," the officer said.

"Personally I think it only a matter of days before he is rooted out. Rosenberg's presence in the compound without the knowledge of supreme Allied headquarters or the British troops clearly shows there is need for an investigation and the housecleaning now is being carried out."

The officer said Rosenberg's wife and his daughter, about 20 years old, also were taken into custody by an infantry brigade of the 11th Armored Division apparently dispatched by supreme headquarters officials who have headquarters in the German luxury liner, Patria, a mile or so off Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's compound area.

"Sour Stomach"

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, 52-year-old Nazi "philosopher with the sour stomach," was the leading exponent of the Nazi party's anti-clerical, anti-Semitic and anti-Bolshevik crusades.

He is the man who is believed at one time to have had the greatest influence in the direction of Hitler's foreign policy. It was he who convinced the German Führer that Germany should Nazify Russia and should invade the Soviet Union—an attempt which led to Nazi Germany's undoing.

It was Rosenberg who dreamed up the idea of the German "superman," only to see the "master race" fall back from Moscow to Berlin under the blows of the "inferior" Russians.

Reign Of Terror

As Reichminster for occupied eastern territories, Rosenberg was responsible for the reign of terror which subjugated the Baltic lands, his own White Russia and Poland, which he regarded as a "mongrel nation" and biologically impure.

Rosenberg had been Hitler's expert on Baltic and Russian affairs since 1919. During Hitler's writing of "*Mein Kamp*," Rosenberg visited the Führer-to-be every day in his prison, and their exchange of ideas reportedly accounts for the racial diatribes and dogma set forth in the Nazi "bible."

Rosenberg himself was a profuse pamphleteer. He wrote hundreds of books against the Catholic Church, the Protestant Church, freemasonry, the Jews, social democracy, the Bolsheviks and the Versaille treaty.

He is a fanatic exponent of Aryanism and was Hitler's deputy commissioner for the Nazi education of German children, but he was one of the most unpopular men in Hitler Germany. Hitler was said to be his only friend, the remainder of the Nazi big-shots his enemies. One of his jobs was head of the Nazi party's "foreign political office"—which had the task of indoctrinating Naziism into foreign diplomats and correspondens in Berlin.

Rosenberg5s name recently was linked with the desecration of museums and the exaermnation of thousands of Jews in eastern Europe.

COLONEL HELD HITLER KILLER

Secretary Says Guenche, SS Man, Was Assigned Job

COLONEL

Berchtesgaden, Germany, May 19 (AP)—The $5,000-a-year shorthand expert who shadowed Adolf Hitler with a notebook from 1942 until a few days before the Führer was reported dead, said today it was likely the German leader was killed by an SS colonel specifically assigned to the task—with Hitler's knowledge.

The statemen twas made by Gerhard Herrgessel, 36-year-old law-trained secretary who said he left Hitler in the caverns under the Berlin Reichschancellery shortly before midnight April 22. It was supported by six colleagues who recorded the most intimate meetings between Hitler and his henchmen since 1939.

Guensche The Man

The triggerman was identified as a Colonel Guensche, SS adjutant in charge of the underground chancellery in its last hours. His assignment, Herrgesell said, was to kill Hitler, make certain his body was disposed of in such a manner the Russians did not find it—then turn his gun on himself.

"Hitler was never out of Guensche's sight those last few days," Herrgesell said. "He acted as his peronal aide, taking telephone messages and remaining at his elbow. Hitler wanted to make certain he died instantly. He said he did not want to be wounded. He did not want to be captured by the Russians, nor did he want his corpse to fall into their hands."

Common Knowledge

Ludwig Krieger, Heinz Buchholl, Karl Thoet, Dr. Kurt Peschel, Dr. Ewald Reynitz and Hans Helling—they were present at Hitler's last birthday conference, supported Herrgesell, report.

They said they heard the plans discussed and it was common knowledge among Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Martin Bormann, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels and others with the Führer a tthe end.

In a long conversation with the schorlarly corps of historians—hired by Hitler to record his every utterance—additional bits of information were picked up to fit into the jigsak puzzle of the Führer's last days.

Goering Got It First

They all fit into two trends which run through the events from April 20 on—first, the desperate efforts by Hitler's closest advisers to persuade him to leave Berlin; second, Hitler's growing stubbornness, gradually changing to bitterness, which saw him telling them off one by one, leaders of the *Luftwaffe*, the *Wehrmacht*, even the SS.

Geoering got it first.

"Hitler told him that for the last year and a half the *Luftwaffe* was responsible for Germany's reversals," Helling said. "Goering did not answer—just shrugged his shoulders and looked down."

This outburst came at an April 20meeting in Berlin, and before it broke up, Helling added, Goering, with the attitude of a whipped pup, announced: "I don't see much reason for me staying here. I'm going south."

As he shook hands with Hitler, Bormann—who had developed a mutual feud with the Reichsmarshal—asked sarcastically: "How are you going to get out?"

The Russians at the time were in the suburbs of the Nazi capital.

"I can," Goering replied. "I'll make it by car, all right."

There was a strained silence when Goering left the room. It was broken by Hitler—staring at a map showing the advance of the Red Army—who said grimly: "Well, if we do go down, one thing is certain—it is not the wish of the English."

All Women Leave

The fact that it was Hitler's birthday did not ease the tension at a meeting attended by Keitel, Bormann, Jodl, General Krebs, a Nazi named Burgodorff, and General Winter. These decisions were made: Jodl was to take command in the north, Winter in the south and the headquarters staff in Berlin was to be stripped to essential personnel.

"All women were ordered to leave," Krieger said. "And only two recorders were to remain—Herrgesell and one other."

Events of the next two days were supplied by Herrgesell—a cold, sharp-eyed man who told of what he described as the dramatic hours in the headquarters hundreds of feet below the bomb and shell-pocked pavement of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Doenitz Goes April 21

"Even the explosions of the 10-ton RAF bombs could not be heard," he said.

Doenitz and his staff left on April 21 but night came without any clear-cut announcement from Hitler on his plan—whether he intended to remain in Berlin.

"Goebbels came in at noon," Herrgesell related, "and said he had just received a phone call. The Russians were in Prez Lauer Allee—just a 20-minute walk from the Reichschancellery. He told Hitler they had the city surrounded."

Hitler went on studying the map as if he did not notice. Goebbels hesitated and left the room.

At 12.30 o'clock, Hitler met with Keitel, Jodl, Bormann, Krebs and Goebbels for an hour. Detailed reports on the battle positions were discussed, but the answer to the big question still did not come.

The group was summoned again at 3 P.M., and Htiler told them, Hergesell said, not once but ten times, "I am going to stay in Berlin. I won't desert now. I will fall here before the chancellery."

The words were repeated over and over again as if the Führer relished the dismay and anxiety which was written over his colleagues' faces.

Then came a long series of pleadings by Hitler's followers trying to dissuade him from his fateful de-

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cision.

"We Must Hold On"

These were climaxed by one from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop—disclosed today for the first time—and the only one which tempted Hitler to change his mind.

"The others whispered that Goebbels got him to do it," Herrgesell said. "Von Ribbentrop telephoned Hitler an dtold him: "Mein Führer, you must hold on. From one of my agents in Switzerland who has contact with high British military circles, I have just learned that British and Americans are going to fight against Russia. We must hold on.'

"Hitler's face lighted up for a moment, then he wilted and slowly, contemptuously said: 'That's what you say!' and hung up on him."

Keitel and Bormann remined Hitler of "what you told us months ago—we must fight as long as any of Germany is left. You said you wanted to fight until the piece of ground was gone and you had been thrice killed."

No Confidence

"I no longer have any confidence in the *Wehrmacht*," Herrgesell said Hitler began. "I have no confidence in the *Luftwaffe* for two years now—losing four planes to the enemy's one—and now I have lost confidence in the SS."

The words had the effect of a bolt of lightning, Herrgesell said. It was the first time Hitler had spoken so frankly to his military and political leaders.

"The Waffen SS in the 6th Army," Hitler went on, "was fighting the Hungarians in Russia—I was told I had 75,000 men when really there were only four divisions, more nearly 40,000 men. The attack collapsed in a few days. Dietrich (Gen. Sepp Dietrich) lied to me.

"Fegelein (SS adjutant to Hitler) told me there were 5,000 or 6,000 SS to defend Berlin. They are not SS at all. Just stragglers. Where are they? There are no more than 400 men in the barracks."

SS Gen. Wisch Captured.

Hamburg, May 19 (A. P.).—SS Gen. Wisch, commander of an elite armored unit, was caught today by British security officers in Hamburg and questioned regarding reports that he had helped to hide Heinrich Himmler in his home during a recent search of the area for the Gestapo leader. Gen. Wisch, suffering from a bullet wound he said he received in battle just before Germany's surrender, now is in a hospital.

Rosenberg Jailed.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, who directed the education of Germany in Nazi precepts, has been arrested by the Allies and placed in jail, the BBC said today in a broadcast heard by NBC. He was reported found yesterday in a hospital at Flensburg.

A member of Hitler's "old guard," Rosenberg became the ideological leader of the Reich in 1934. He also had headed the Nazi party's foreign political office and had served as Minister of Civil Administration in what formerly constituted eastern occupied German regions.

Cosmetics Plant In Hamburg Open

Hamburg, May 19 (AP)—One of the first factories to reopen in Hamburg is producing cosmetics.

A British major said German workers being employed in it were turning out lipstick and powder for former women slave laborers who had been employed in the factory making cosmetics for German women.

GERMAN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED SOON

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, May 19—(AP) German prisoners of war soon may be streaming back home by the thousands following a careful interrogation and intelligence scrutiny by American Army investigators.

Although no confirmation was forthcoming tonight from any headquarters, one Army officer said orders had been received to screen all prisoners immediately and release those found not to be security hazards, war criminals or ardent Nazis.

How rapidly such an investigation can take place appeared to be largely a matter of manpower. Except for routine cases, screening can be handled only by trained and experienced Army investigators. However the officer said sufficient preliminary screening has been done so that sizeable numbers of cases could be handled swiftly.

The prisoners released will not be out from under military surveillance since some Allied units will be occupying their home town areas, thus providing a local check on their activities.

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Russians Help Germans Fight Food Shortage

Establish Free Trade and Profit System to Get Peasants to Sell Produce

MOSCOW, May 19 (AP).—The Red Army command in Russian-occupied Germany today re-established free trade and the profit system and encouraged peasants to sell or barter their surplus produce on the open market in a move to combat the serious threat of famine in the cities.

The new decrees, together with the establishment of a food ration in Berlin and Dresden greater than that the Germans had under Hitler in the last days of the war, was reported to have made a deep impression on the German people.

The new measures were announced by the Russian Commissar of Foreign Trade, Anastas I. Mikoyan, who told a "Pravda" correspondent that the Russians went into action after reports of near-famine in Berlin and Dresden.

The decrees were ordered as a means of getting devestated territory quickly working again. They follow pretty much the regulations in the Soviet Union, where peasants are allowed to sell their surpluses for private profit and where, in some liberated areas, the Russians have allowed free trade for profit.

Mikoyan said there were shocking scenes of starvation in and around Berlin with thousands of men, women and children constantly begging for bread scraps from Russian officers and soldiers.

He quoted letters from Red Army soldiers saying that Berliners were devouring grass from the parks and bark from the trees in their great hunger.

"All these conditions," he said, "forced our command to take measures to improve the German food situation."

"But that is not the only reason," Mikoyan said after returning from a visit to Berlin and Dresden. "The morals and traditions of the Soviet people prescribe that we treat humanely the peaceful inhabitants of conquered lands."

Mikoyan pointed out, however, that the measures were only for peaceful inhabitants and not for Nazis or ardent supporters of National Socialism.

Moscow Gardeners Get Trains

MOSCOW, May 19 (AP)—One hundred and ninety special trains will take Moscow residents to their gardens outside the city tomorrow in the largest mass gardening operation in the history of the Soviet Union. Dozens of special ticket offices will open early to accommodate the traffic.

Reds Demonstrate 'Flying Automobile'

Moscow, May 19 (A. P.).—Russia made public today several new Soviet passenger planes, including a single-engined "flying automobile" designed for a pilot and three passengers. The models were demonstrated at the Moscow airport. They were designed by Alexander Sergevich Yakovlev, designer of the Yak fighter, one of the mainstays of the Red Air Force.

The "flying automobile" has a seat for the pilot and one for a passenger beside him. Behind them are two more seats. All of the new planes are single-winged and air-cooled.

Russia Honors Joseph E. Davies

MOSCOW, May 19 (AP).—Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Russia and author of the book "Mission to Moscow," has received the Order of Lenin from the Soviet government.

Russ Warned Against 'Corruption' By Enemy

Moscow, May 19 (AP)—The army newspaper *Red Star*, in an editorial today, told Russians in foreign countries to be constantly on the alert "even against wine and women sent to corrupt them and win away secrets with song and grape."

"The guns are silent, but the combat is going on," the editorial stated. "The enemy will use the most cunning and villainous methods."

The editorial said "the advantage of the Soviet regime over the capitalistic system should be ingrained in the army as never before."

Reds Publish Slav Claims

Moscow, May 19 (AP)—*Izvestia*, official government newspaper, printed today an interview with Edward Kerdel, assistant president of the Yugoslav Council of Ministers, upholding Yugoslav claims to Trieste.

Kerdel stated that not only Trieste but Istria and the Slovenian maritime district were "liberated exclusively by the Yugoslav Army's own forces."

"From a formal standpoint," he said, "it is fully natural that the Yugoslav Army has the same rights on territory it occupied as have the rest of the Allied armies which occupied alien territory during the war.

"This territory is not alien, but our own national land," he added, "forcibly taken from Yugoslavia in the past."

World 'Tower Of Babel,' Vatican Paper Asserts

Vatican City, May 19 (AP)—The newspaper *Osservatore Romano*, deploring the use of force for the settlement of international differences, declared today that the present world political situation was a "Tower of Babel."

The newspaper said the words liberty, democracy and liberation were being deformed. What is "liberty" for some is "oppression" for others and for many "liberation" means "occupation," while others interpret "democracy" as meaning "absolutism," it said.

"The world was asked to participate in the immense catastrophe (of war) in order that it might be the last one," the newspaper said. "Yet too many already say another war is necessary in order to put an end finally to all wars."

Pope To Address Sport Clubs

Vatican City, May 19 (AP)—Pope Pius XII will speak over the Vatican radio at 10.30 A.M. tomorrow (4.30 A.M., Eastern War Time) during a special audience for members of Rome's sport and gymnastic clubs.

Bishop Oxnam Expected in Athens

Athens, May 19 (A. P.).—Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of New York was scheduled to arrive in Athens today. He will be the guest of Archbishop Damaskinos, the Greek Regent, during his stay in the capital.

Russians Fume, Swedes Shrug At Tale Of Stalin 'Peccadillos'

Stalin opposes link of 16 arrests to Poland's rebuilding..*Page 11 continued.*

Stockholm, May 19 (AP)—The Swedish Government has informed Russia it regrets that the Soviets considered offensive a Swedish magazine story citing "rumors" that Premier Stalin gave attention to "one on another girl" and that "after a night of heavy drinking he drove back to the Kremlin happily shooting his revolver."

The Foreign Office made it clear, however, that the magazine would not be confiscated as Russia had requested.

The Soviet Government protested teh article in a note saying that it was "incompatible with normal relations between Russia and Sweden."

"Steel Man"

Sweden's reply said the magazine's editor, Arvid Fredborg, had assured the Foreign Office that the publication, "*Obs*," had no intention of abusing or injuring the Soviet Union or its leaders.

The article was printed in the *Obs* April 20 issue under the title "Steel Man," which is the Russian meaning of the name "Stalin" and which in Sweden is the title of a comic strip.

The article began with a description of what it termed prerevolutionary Russia's love of saints. It said Stalin gave the Russian masses what they wanted by becoming "a new little father and the object for a religiou cult." The Russians, the sketch added, always wanted holy men to be "strong eaters, drinkers and lovers."

Of Great Energy

"Thus Stalin was never injured by rumors that after a night of heavy feasting and drinking he drove back to the Kremlin happily shooting his revolver," the article said.

"Or (was he injured by rumors) that he hopped up on a table and danced among the glasses, or that he let his happy feelings be increased by one or another girl."

The article also said that during his early years Stalin became "the leader of a group of Georgian professional revolutionists which engaged in robbing the mail and bank transports."

The Premier was described as a man of great energy, which the sketch said was "exceptional among the Russians." He worked himself into the Bolshevik party machinery by sheer effort, the magazine

First In Work, Power

Unlike Lenin and Trotsky, it said, Stalin never emigrated, "was unaffected by the west's effiminate influence," and never became an international socialist.

"His strength has been that he has never been an ideologist, the article said. "He kept belief in the Communist paradise only because it was useful for the country.

"His foremost idea always has been one and the same: to be first in work and power.

"One should not believe that the Russian masses interpret yesterday's pact with Berlin and today's alliance with London and Washington as any treachery. The Russian saint shall always exceed in cunning when it is a matter of handling foreigners."

"Provocative," But

The article said that Stalin has always been an outstanding organizer, particularly in army supply, and "it is in this respect that his contribution on the current war should be judged."

"He shaped Russian administrative apparatus," the sketch added. "He brought order out of the chaos caused by the civil war."

Stockholm's Social Democratic newspaper *Aftontidningen* described the article as "provocative" but said a person must be very "thin-skinned" to interpret it as an insult.

"The Russians themselves generally don't show such solicitude in presenting their views," the paper said.

The newspaper *Tidningen* declared that "it is in the country's interest that all such utterances be avoided."

Tidningen observed that the government has no pre-censoring power, but cited a section of Sweden's free press laws forbidding the publication of abusive articles directed at foreign powers."

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Hitler Plan To Kill U.S., British Prisoners Told

By Thomas F. Hawkins

Bern, Switzerland, May 19 (AP)—Hitler wanted to kill all American and British prisoners in the closing days of the war against Germany, a Nazi official told Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, president of the International Red Cross committee.

Burckhardt told me this after a press conference in which he discussed the difficulties of aiding prisoners and the impossibility of entering concentration camps in Germany.

He did not name the Nazi official, but perhaps it was Himmler's assistant, Ernst Kaltenbrunn, with whom Burckhardt conferred early in March.

Lacked Power To Enforce

Hitler even then lacked the power to enforce such wishes, Burckhardt said, and the Himmler group did not carry them out. Many political prisoners in concentration camps apparently were not so

fortunate.

Burckhardt, in a general statement designed to refute San Francisco criticisms said the committee had made every effort to aid victims in concentration camps but that the Red Cross delegates never were permitted to visit these camps, except for a few in the closing days of the war. No convention exists authorizing such visits, he said, but prisoner-of-war-camp inspections are covered under international law.

Criticism Resented

An assistant of Burckhardt's, who made trips into Germany to convoy out the few thousand civilian prisoners whom the Red Cross was able to rescue during the spring, expressed resentment of the criticisms. The Red Cross committee, with only moral force and lacking legal backing, did all it could, he said, and several hundred thousand parcels of food and medicine were sent into a few concentration camps.

Burckhardt himself made only one short trip across the border in March. He did not see Himmler, but met Kaltenbrunner and lesser officials from whom he sought the release of political prisoners.

Details Left To Commanders

Kaltenbrunner agreed in principle, but the details were left to individual camp commanders. They were warned by Burckhardt that they would be held personally responsible.

Events moved so rapidly that committee envoys were unable to accomplish mass action before the war's end, Burckhardt added.

Recently the committee lost virtually all contact with Germany. It announced today it no longer had facilities for forwarding letters of inquiry about civilians, although efforts to arrange channels continue.

YANKS MARRY IN PILSEN

Red Cross Worker and Major in First All-American Wedding

PILSEN, Czechoslovakia, May 19 (AP)—Major Charles A. McIntosh Jr. of Dade City, Fla., and Miss Virginia M. Lackman of Bradford, Ill., a Red Cross worker, were married today in the Pilsen Methodist Church. It was the first all-American wedding held in Czechoslovakia since the country's liberation.

Miss Lackman, whose wedding gown was her uniform, spent twelve hours in a truck on her journey from Belgium, where the couple first met.

Lieut. Col. Harry V. Hamblen of Healdton, Okla., a chaplain, performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner of Bushton, Kan., and 2006 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., the commander of the Fifth Corps in the United States Third Army.

Skoda Works May Aid War on Japs

Pilsen, Czecho-Slovakia, May 19 (A. P.).—An Allied commission of experts is studying the bomb-shattered Skoda munitions works to learn whether they can be restored sufficiently to aid in the war against Japan.

American heavy bombers on April 25 smashed about 40 per cent of the buildings of Skoda's 126 factories covering more than 1,000 acres here, but reduced production by 70 per cent. The plants turned out tanks, tank destroyers, airplane engine parts and all types of heavy munitions for the German army.

5000 Danish Children Called Illegitimate

Copenhagen, May 19 (A. P.).—Five thousand illegitimate children of German fathers were born in Denmark during the five-year occupation, officials said today. German fathers of 1,400 of the children have acknowledged paternity, but the care of the mothers of the children is borne by the National Bank of Denmark through a special office set up in the Justice Ministry.

Belgian Miners Return

Brussels, May 19 (AP)—Seventy five per cent of Belgium's striking mine workers were back at work today following Premier Achille van Acker's threat to put strike leaders under arrest. Railwaymen, general transport employés and postmen have threatened to walk out next Monday.

Dutch Tapped Nazi Teletype System

Amsterdam, May 19 (AP)—It can be told now that under the noses of the Germans the Netherlands underground established a country-wide secret telephone network linking up small villages with an underground headquarters.

Aneta, Dutch news service, says the system was automatic and every one of the larger towns had its own central exchange. Once underground workers rowed across the Issel River at night to replace telephone lines after a bridge was blown up by the Nazis.

Tapped German Lines

"We even tapped the Germans' telephone lines," said an Amsterdam engineer. "I heard the conversation between Hitler and the German chief of police in Holland, Walther Rauter, September 7, when Rauter informed the Führer that Brussels had been taken by the Allied forces."

German teletypes also were tapped, giving the Dutch valuable information which they passed over their telephone lines to the Allies.

French Troop Arrival Stirs Lebanese Storm

Beymouth, May 19 (AP)—Arrival of 1,200 French troops in this capital of Lebanon when the protectorate was agitating for independence precipitated a stormy session of the Lebanese Parliament yesterday and left the atmosphere tense today.

In Cairo, the newspaper *Al Balagn* said Lord Killearn, British Ambassador, after a meeting with Premier Nokrashy Pasha, termed the situation in Syria and Lebanon "very delicate." The secretary of the general Arab league, Ardel Rahmen Azam Bey, conferred today with Lebanese officials.

300 FORTS BLAST HAMAMATSU AREA

Balked by Weather on Tokyo Mission, Bombers Hit Industrial Target.

GUAM, Sunday, May 20.—(AP) More than 300 Superfortresses, balked by adverse weather from attacking Tokyo in force, unloaded 2,000 tons of demolition bombs yesterday on the Hamamatsu industrial area of Honshu, 60 miles southeast of war-battered Nagoya.

The 21st Bomber Command said Hamamatsu was a secondary target, hammered because of thick cloud formations over the Nipponese capital. Radio Tokyo reported that the B-29 crews nonetheless let a few bombs drop on Tokyo—as a calling card.

Japanese broadcasters reported, without confirmation, that 30 more Superforts visited Japan's strategic waters, sowing mines in Wakasada bay and Bungo strait.

The Tokyo and Hamamatsu raids plowed up more vital war areas, adding to the 59.58 square miles of devastation spread by Marianas-based B-29s since last November in half a dozen of Nippon's largest cities.

A report by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said the bombed-out districts included 17 square miles in Tokyo and 11.3 square miles of Nagoya, Nippon's third largest city.

Twenty-First Bomber Command headquarters in Guam reported that some 300 of the big planes unloaded 2,000 tons of demolition bombs in their heaviest strike yet against the Hamamatsu industrial area, about 60 miles southeast of war-battered Nagoya. Hamamatsu, on Honshu island's coast, was hammered around the noon hour. Fighter planes escorted the bombers.

At Washington, a 20th Air Force communique tonight (Saturday, Washington time) said "the mission was directed at factory areas in Tokyo and Hamamatsu but because of bad weather conditions at Hamamatsu." No planes were lost to enemy action.

Bombing was by instrument from a medium altitude through an undercast making observation impossible, the communique said. There was little fighter opposition and only moderate flak.

Demolition bombs were used in both raids in contrast to the two heavy incendiary strikes against Nagoya, great aircraft production center, earlier this week. In the Nagoya attacks, involving some 500 Superforts each time, the Yank bombardiers unloaded more than 2,200,000 six-pound fire bombs.

Tokyo acknowledged the raid but said it was carried out by only 80 planes. The Japanese agency Domei reported that about 30 B-29s dropped mines in Wakasa bay, western Honshu facing the sea of Japan, while others were "believed" to have mined Bungo strait, southern doorway to Nippon's strategic inland sea.

Before the war the city of Hamamatsu, with a population of approximately 166,000, was a textile manufacturing center. After hostilities opened, the city's industries were converted to war production, such as plane propellers. The city has four airfields, military bases and is a railroad center.

More Than 400 Attack Targets in Tokyo and at Hamamatsu.

MINES SOWN IN JAP WATERS

Biggest Force Batters Industrial City Southeast of Nagoya—2000 Tons Dropped.

Guam, May 19 (A. P.).—More than 400 Superforts were reported over Japan today, bombing Tokyo and Hamamatsu industrial targets and laying mines in two vital waterways.

Some 300 B-29s raided Hamamatsu about noon in the heaviest strike and the only one announced by the Twenty-first Bomber Command here. They dropped more than 2,000 tons of demolition bombs in the greatest raid ever made on the industrial center.

The Twentieth Air Force in Washington and Japanese broadcasts both reported the strike on Tokyo by perhaps 150 Superfortresses. Japanese propagandists, who have taken to belittling the size of bomber strikes, said eighty B-29s were in the formation.

The Japanese Domei News Agency also reported two mine-laying expeditions. The enemy dispatch said that about thirty Superforts mined Wakasa Bay, western Honshu port on the Japan Sea, during the morning and another formation was believed to have dropped mines in Bungo "Strait," southwestern entrance to the Inland Sea.

Hamamatsu, an important pre-war textile manufacturing center, had converted to diversified war production, including manufacture of airplane propellers. The city, sixty miles southeast of Nagoya, has about 166,000 population.

It is an important railroad center and site of military bases, including four airfields.

The Superfortresses bombed from medium altitude, through an undercast so were unable to observe results of their attack with high explosives. Fighters, presumably Iwo Jima-based Army Mustangs, escorted the B-29s.

About the time the B-29s were leaving for Hamamatsu, Major-Gen. Curtis LeMay, commander of the Twenty-first Bomber Command, said that four raids on Nagoya's industrial plants and small home factories had destroyed 11.3 square miles of that third largest Japanese city. That is 22 per cent of Nagoya's area.

Thirty-three specific military targets, including two important Mitsubishi aircraft factories, the Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company, three important Aichi aircraft works plants and Atsuta factory of the Nagoya Arsenal were virtually destroyed or heavily damaged in the series of four raids—March 12 and 19 with demolition bombs, Monday and Thursday with a total of more than 2,000,000 little fire bombs.

Gen. Lemay also said 59.58 square miles of six of Japan's largest cities, including some seventeen square miles of Tokyo, have been bombed out or damaged by B-29 attacks.

Today's raid was the first in force on Hamamatsu, whose urban industrial area was the chief target. Small raids, the last April 30, previously had been directed at the city.

The Monday and Thursday fire raids on Nagoa destroyed or damaged 5.9 square miles of war plants. Three—Mizuho branch of the Aichi Aircraft works, the Osaka machinery works and Nagoya plant No. 3 of the Tokai Electrode Company—were destroyed, reconnaissance photographs disclosed.

Ancient Nagoya Castle Fortress was damaged and several buildings in the castle were destroyed or damaged.

B-29 FLIERS DECORATED

Medals Are Awarded in India Among 'Billy Mitchell' Group

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH BOMBER COMMAND, India (By Mail) (AP)—Recipients of decorations in the "Billy Mitchell" Group of this B-29 Superfortress command included the following from the New York metropolitan area:

Distinguished Flying Cross—Capt. Leslie J. Sloan of Newburgh and T/Sgt. James F. Mulligan of 365 East 193d Street, New York.

Air Medal—First Lieut. William J. Stoops of 485 Gramatan Avenue, Mount Vernon, and First Lieut. Paul P. Tosches of 121 Williams Avenue, Jersey City.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal—Capt. Theodore J. Michaliszyn of 116-24 126th Street, South Ozone Park, Queens; First Lieut. Frank W. Maloney of 97 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn; S/Sgt. Bernard Cohen of 1905 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; S/Sgt. Paul Abouchar of 532 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn, and S/Sgt. Michael J. Herrighty of Irvington, N. J.

Bronze Star Medal—M/Sgt. William de Mayo of 288 West Seventh Street, New York; S/Sgt. Max Hodes of 6 Ludlow Street, New York, and S/Sgt. Joseph Costello of 292 Fairmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Okinawa Station Goes On Air Today

Okinawa, May 19 (AP)—Radio Okinawa, the newest addition to the United States armed forces' radio service in the Pacific, goes on the air tomorrow.

A dedicatory program will be held in an improvised studio of floor and sidewalks covered with canvas.

Broadcasting will be on a daily schedule, with programs built around the rebroadcast of United States radio show transcriptions. Shortwave news reports will be picked up from San Francisco and rebroadcast.

The Okinawa station will go into operation 49 days after the Easter Sunday invasion landing by troops of the 10th Army. It is a 50-watt, semi-protable outfit.

A staff of one officer and five enlisted men carried the equipment ashore early in the invasion and has been working since getting ready for "D" day on the air.

JAPS ON OKINAWA USED GIRLS' WIGS

Okinawa, May 19 (A. P.).—A new Japanese ruse was reported today by Marine Combat Correspondent Keith Topping of Hanford, Cal. He said Marines on Okinawa found a box containing wigs made of women's hair.

It was believed Japanese soldiers used the wigs to disguise themselves as women in emergencies. A soldier wearing a wig and a kimono might escape detection indefinitely.

Shared Foxhole with Pigs.

Okinawa, May 19 (A. P.).—Two Marines who dived into a foxhole in a night air raid had the company of a sow which would not budge. Master Sergt. Joe Tyson Jr. of Oregon, Mo., and Pfc. Walter Dahl of Puposky, Minn., the next morning found that she had six reasons for not moving—six little pigs. So they dug themselves another hole.

Wreck 196 Jap Planes.

Iwo Jima, May 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Mustang pilots of the Army's Seventh Fighter Command destroyed or damaged 196 Japanese planes in their first first month of operations from Iwo Jima against Nipponese mainland targets, headquarters said today. During the month the single-engine planes made the 1,500-mile round trip to Japan

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seven times.

The Mustangs' 50-caliber machine guns were credited with knocking seventy Japanese planes out of the air over Tokyo, Nagoya and Yokohama, with a dozen more probably shot down. They destroyed twenty-eight more on the ground, and damaged eighty-six in aerial combat or by strafing.

The Mustangs also sank four enemy ships in Ise Bay and damaged a fifth.

YANKS SLAUGHTER TRAPPED JAP UNIT

MANILA, Sunday, May 20—(AP) U. S. doughboys fought a sharp battle for SAS airdrome in the Davao sector of Mindanao island Friday while on Luzon, Yanks and guerrillas carried on a bloody annihilation campaign against a large Japanese force encircled east of Manila.

Twenty-fourth division Americans captured seven six inch enemy guns at the southern fringe of SAS airdrome, north of captured Davao city. Other units seized three five-inch naval guns on Samal island in Davao gulf.

Japanese infiltration was so widespread in the mainland jungle battlefield that an American burial detail found itself cut off from the cemetery and had to fight its way through enemy lines to bury the dead.

Infantrymen knocked out 30 pillboxes and gun positions to take one knob of Polomo-Libby hill, a long, natural defense line.

In central Mindanao the 31st Division advanced along the Sayre highway four miles north of Valencia, where two airdromes were captured Thursday. American planes are operating already off these fields.

Heavy, medium and fighter bombers raked Formosa from Atsuyama in the north to Takao in the south, severely pounding airfields and factories, including alcohol and cement plants, a copper works and the Shoka aircraft assembly center.

Considerable rolling stock was wrecked and bridges and buildings were demolished. Large fires and explosions left thick smoke over the target area.

Patrol bombers destroyed three freighters offshore.

One American plane was reported lost and another missing in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today.

Bombers sweeping the China sea and the mainland coast hit installations in the Yangtze river area in particular. A salvage craft, a freighter and two coastal ships were sunk. Rail facilities and motor traffic were harassed. Large fires were started in the Nanking area.

MacArthur reported that Yanks on Mindanao in the Philippines were forcing the Japanese from defensive positions and were driving the enemy into the hills.

Australian troops on northeastern New Guinea captured Cape Boram, flanking Wewak harbor and Boram bay.

Only minor clashes were reported on Tarakan island, off Borneo, where the campaign is virtually concluded.

Yanks Capture Dam Vital To Manila

Manila, May 19 (AP)—Attacking behind record front-line fire bombings, Filipino guerrillas and doughboys of the 43d Division recaptured Ipo Dam, source of a third of Manila's water supply, intact at the climax of a brightly lighted two-month mountain campaign.

Today the Yanks began the arduous task of cleaning out several thousand encircled Japanese who still hold part of the aqueduct to Manila, part of the same force that mysteriously failed to blow up the dam.

Capture of Ipo Dam was the biggest stride yet in the central Luzon campaign, during which the powerful Shimbu Line was shattered.

Broke Jap Spirit

The campaign marked the first important use in this theater of anti-aircraft searchlight as "artificial moonlight." Because of persistent nighttime Japanese infiltrations, sometimes in company strength and sometimes penetrating to the outskirts of Manila, Americans began playing lights on low clouds at night.

The reflected glow lighted the mountains, enabling United States artillery and mortar crews to continue firing through the night without endangering their own troops, and revealing infiltration attempts as soon as they came into the open.

On clear, moonless nights, searchlight crews risked Japanese artillery fire and played their beams directly on hillsides or into gulches.

"Artificial Moonlight"

These tactics, coupled with record fire bombings, broke the Nipponese spirit, whereupon the 43d Division and guerrillas closed a carefully prepared trap by seizing the dam.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall, of San Antonio, Texas, 11th Corps commander who directed the operation, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for his "aggressive leadership and thorough understanding of amphibious and jungle warfare."

Water Supply Not Secure

The guerrilla force, under Col. Marcus Augustin, usually called "Colonel Markings," reached the dam first. The 43d, approaching from the south, met harder going, killing more than 100 Japanese and capturing six 20-mm. guns. More than 375 Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the 5th Air Force paved the way for the final assault, dropping a ton of bombs for every ten Japanese along the battle lines.

In as much as the Japanese still hold part of the aqueduct route, capture of the dam does not assure Manila immediate use of the water.

To the south, the United States 38th Division moved toward the Wawa Dam, another source of Manila's water, by capturing high ground 3,500 yards northwest of Mount Batangan against heavy resistance, killing at least 200.

On Mindanao, the United States 31st Division captured Valencia and two all-weather grass air strips in the central part of the island.

The 40th Infantry Division, aided by units of the Americal Division, drove south along the highway toward a junction with the 31st. They bypassed a strong enemy position anchored to the Mangima river canyon and circled back on the highway at the village of Dalirig.

Sugar Acreage Off on Negros

MANILA, May 19 (AP).—Alfredo Montelibano, president of the Confederation of Sugar Planters Association, said today that less than 1 per cent of Negros Island's prewar sugar acreage is now in cultivation. He expressed doubt as to the wisdom of devoting five years to reviving the industry in view of the indefinite trade relations between the United States and the Philippines.

PAUL PATTERSON M'ARTHUR GUEST

Sunpapers' Publisher Arrives At Manila From China

Manila, May 19 (AP)—Paul Patterson, publisher of the Baltimore *Sun*, arrived here today on the invitation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to familiarize himself with the military, political and economic situation on the Western Pacific front.

Patterson spent the last three weeks in China, where he talked with military and Government leaders.

Manila was a sadly changed place for Patterson, who previously made two air Clipper trips through here—in 1936 and 1940.

"I am amazed at the almost unbelievable destruction Japanese demolition has caused to this once lovely city," he said. "Even after seeing the London ruins this is like being in the battleline of fire."

Patterson plans to visit Guam and Saipan en route to the United States.

CHINESE RETAKE PORT OF FOOCHOW

CHUNGKING, May 19 — (AP) Chinese forces beat back a Japanese offensive 400 miles northeast of Chungking in Honon province today as other assault forces reoccupied the great east coast city of Foochow, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

The Honon battle cost the enemy 1,500 casualties, the Chinese said.

Southeast of Chungking in Hunan province, the Chinese were attacking Japanese points 19 and 25 miles northwest of Paoching, base of the Japanese' disrupted drive on the American airbase at Chihkiang.

Foochow was the first of China's important treaty ports to be freed from Japanese rule.

It was the second time in four years that the Chinese had won back the strategic port, 125 miles northwest of the Japanese island of Formosa. The former capital of Fukien province had been held by the Japanese since Oct., 1944, and previously was enemy-occupied for five months in 1941.

There were indications that Foochow, lying in the coastal defense region where an American invasion of the Chinese coast has been envisaged, was abandoned by the Japanese. There also were signs that enemy forces were pulling out of the east coast ports of Wenchow, Amoy and Swatow.

Against independent reports which suggested that the Chinese occupied Foochow virtually without bloodshed, the Chinese high command said the city of 322,725 persons was taken in a Chinese assault that smashed enemy resistance.

The Chinese communique said Chinese forces, which were driven out of the city Tuesday night after a brief penetration of the central city area, received reinforcements Wednesday and launched an attack against the city Thursday morning. By evening, the Chinese had beaten back the Japanese garrison and broken into the town, completing its occupation by 5 A.M. Friday.

Chinese quarters estimated the Japanese had about 1,000 troops inside the city. These forces were pursued eastward 9 miles along the north bank of the Min River to the outskirts of the small Min estuary port of Mamoi.

Other Withdrawals Seen

Chinese informants here said the Japanese already had withdrawn or were in the process of giving up the entire coastal region around Foochow, once famous for its tea and lacquer trade. Indications were that the Japanese were taking off in small ships, slipping northward up the coast by night.

Foochow is located in the Japanese defense area thrown up along the China coast against a possible American invasion. Its capture by the Chinese bolstered reports that the Japanese were preparing to abandon several pockets along the China coast between Hangchow Bay and Hong Kong.

Reports indicated that Wenchow, a port in Chekiang province 225 miles south of Shanghai, also might be evacuated by the Japanese, while there were signs that the Japanese at Amoy, 135 miles southwest of Foochow, and at Swatow, 170 miles northeast of Hong Kong, also were preparing to retire to Hong Kong.

Foochow Fully Retaken By Chinese

Chungking, May 19 (AP)—Chinese troops have completely reoccupied the strategic east coast port city of Foochow in an area where the Japanese have feared American landings, the high command announced today. There were indications that the enemy already had withdrawn or was in the process of withdrawing from the coastal region around the port.

There were signs that the Japanese in the area were slipping up the coast by ships in the night toward Shanghai.

There also were indications that the Japanese at Wenchow, port in the province of Chekiang, some 220 miles south of Shanghai, might follow the example of those at Foochow, and that those at Amoy and Swatow were preparing to withdraw southward to Hong Kong. All these ports are exposed to bombing from Philippine bases and are virtually cut off from Japan and Formosa.

Jap Offensives Weak

Japanese garrisons, in each instance a few thousand at the most, have virtually no offensive capability against any American forces which might land on the China coast, and in defensive operations would face annihilation.

Some observers in Chungking foresaw a possibility of Japanese abandonment of Southeast Asia in favor of positions north of the Yellow River, with the enemy evacuation from Burma to Thailand as the first step.

The Chinese high command said Chinese troops had broken into Foochow on Thursday night and had completed recapture of the city by Friday morning.

Japs Reported Fleeing

A dispatch to the newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said enemy remnants were in flight to the northeast.

Meanwhile, there were persistent reports here that the Japanese were preparing to evacuate several pockets along the China coast between Hangchow Bay and Hong Kong, all of which might become death traps if any sizable forces landed near-by. The points reported affected included Swatow, Amoy and possibly Wenchow.

The Chinese had been driven from the former treaty port earlier this week after the Japanese threw in heavy reinforcements. Foochow is 125 miles northwest of Formosa.

Peace Offer Reports

The development was reported as Chungking was stirred by unconfirmed reports from London and San Francisco that Japan had handed a peace offer to the United States and Great Britain. There was nothing official here to support these rumors, and the tendency was to treat them with extreme caution.

The Chinese for some time have claimed the existence of an underground peace faction in Japan, headed by former Premier Prince Konoye and supported secretly by big business interests anxious to avoid further destruction of Japanese industry.

Chasing Japs In Hills

In Hunan province Chinese troops have been reported in hot pursuit of the enemy through the hills and toward the key Japanese base of Paoching, guarding the communications city of Hengyang in Japan's vital supply corridor from Manchuria to Indo-China.

At last reports the Chinese were within 18 miles of Paoching on the northwest and 73 miles from Hengyang, a junction of the Canton-Hankow railroad. The high command indicated the entire right wing of the Japanese drive toward the American air base at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, had folded up.

G. I.s in China Discharged

CHUNGKING, May 19 (AP).—The Chinese combat command—American liaison and combat advisory organization under Major General Robert B. McClure—has sent its first shipment of personnel home under the War Department's point system. The shipment comprised of twenty-three enlisted men and one officer, averaging sixty-eight months' Army service. Thirteen men had more than thirty months' overseas

Normandy D-Day Force Reaches Pacific Zone

Honolulu, May 19 (AP)—An amphibious assault signal company, veterans of D-day at Normandy and the first complete military unit to be transferred from the European to the Pacific theater, has arrived in Hawaii.

The small outfit began training immediately for operations against the Japanese.

Australian Divisions Trap Bougainville Foe

San Francisco, May 19 (AP)—Two Australian army divisions—the 3d and the 11th— have scored important successes against the Japanese on by-passed Bougainville Island in the Solomons, the Australian War Department reported today.

The broadcast said that after bitter fighting Aussie troops almost completely cut off the Japanese on Bonis peninsula, northern front, while in the center of the island others captured Berry's Hill. In the south, tank-led infantry broke Japanese defenses at several points along the Horgoroi River.

Enrique Gil Reported Arrested In Argentina

Buenos Aires, May 19 (AP)—Friends of Enrique Gil, well known lawyer and prominent in cultural relations between Argentina and the United States, said today he had been arrested May 15, after publication of an article in the financial weekly, criticizing government policies.

It was known that the police had arrested Lucas Ayarragaray, Jr., editor of the weekly, *Renovacion*, published by the youth group of the Catholic institution, Accion Catolica. Meanwhile, Americo, Ghioldi, editor of the Socialist organ *La Vanguardia*, continued to be confined to the Villadevoto jail nearly a month after his arrest.

In Parana, capital of Entrerios province, authorities ordered the closing of *El Diario* and arrested its editor, Raul Uranga.

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Daring Rescue Made By Two U.S. Flyers

An Advance Aleutian Base, May 12 [*AP—Delayed*] — Ensign Thomas E. Greenwood, of Crown Point, N.Y., pilot of a Kingfisher observation plane, and Myron T. Soucop, aviation ordnanceman 2c., of Two Rivers, Wis., today made a daring rescue of an Army P-38 pilot after he had been in the icy waters of Bering Sea 25 minutes.

The rescued airman, Second Lieutenant Bernard J. Ranklin, of St. Louis, was uninjured. His plane sunk almost immediately after crashing 35 miles off shore, and he spent ten minutes in the water at near-freezing temperatures before he was able to inflate his life raft and haul himself aboard.

Greenwood, on a routine mission, spotted Ranklin and landed on the rough seas. Greenwood taxied near the life raft and cut his motor. He and Soucop climbed out of their cockpits, and the latter, holding by one hand, reached down from the float with the other and hauled the army flyer aboard. Greenwood put Ranklin in the observer's seat and Soucop had to fly prone on the Kingfisher's fuselage.

Jap Children Learn Grenade Tossing

San Francisco, May 19 (*AP*)—Japan was reported by Radio Tokyo today to be training children to throw hand grenades in defense of the empire.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki named a former army leader to the Privy Council and Vice Admiral Ryozo Fukuda took command of the imperial fleet in China waters.

Tokyo said the children were becoming adept in grenade throwing and declared that Okinawa children already had "died heroic deaths" charging into American positions.

[No such instances has been reported in Okinawa dispatches to the United States.]

Honjo Appointed

Suzuki appointed General Baron Shigeru Honjo, former army commander in Manchuria and one-time chief aide-de-camp to Emperor Hirohito, to fill one of two Privy Council vacancies, another radio report recorded here said.

Yukio Sakurauchi, parliamentarian and former member of various pre-Pearl Harbor cabinets, was named to fill the other vacancy.

Fukuda took over the fleet after Tokyo issued an unconfirmed report that a new United States Navy force was moving on Nippon.

"Heavy fighting in the Pacific and the changes in Europe will naturally have complicated effects on the China situation," he said.

"Difficulties will naturally occur," but victory is possible "if we fight persistently to the last."

Mythical Assignment?

[Fukuda's Imperial China Fleet assignment may be somewhat mythical. Admiral William F. Halsey's carrier forces, in a series of China coast raids, failed to locate any "fleet" as such and almost daily United States air patrols from Korea to Indo-China fail to make contact with it.]

Another Tokyo broadcast, recorded here, asserted that "widespread speculation in all quarters of the globe except Japan" over peace offers has become "a source of annoyance" to a "reliable" Japanese authority.

The authority added: "Japan is too much occupied with keeping the war going."

ALLIED REPORTS OF PEACE FEELERS RAPPED BY TOKYO

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19—(AP) Tokyo broadcasters today said Allied reports of unofficial Japanese peace feelers were a "source of great annoyance" in Japan and were branded as "enemy propaganda."

Nothing is more remote from the Japanese mind than peace with the enemy, said Isamu Inouye, an editor of the Nipponese Domei news agency, in one of the broadcasts heard by the FCC.

The talk about "an imaginary Japanese peace proposal" is merely evidence that the Americans and English are tired of the war and want to get out of it, said a Spanish-language broadcast from Tokyo, intended especially for delegates to the San Francisco United Nations conference.

Meanwhile, Radio Tokyo said that Japanese school children are being trained to throw hand grenades in preparation for the expected American invasion of Nippon.

The speaker in glorifying the training told how Okinawa school children "gripping hand grenades in their small hands" charged to their deaths in American positions —a story which had no confirmation from U. S. sources.

Vice Adm. Ryozo Fukuda, newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese fleet in China waters, predicted in a press interview that his countrymen will encounter "difficulties" in the prosecution of the war, now that the fighting in Europe is over.

Domei said that Premier Kantaro Suzuki has appointed Gen. Baron Shigeru Honjo, former Japanese army commander in Manchuria, and Yukio Sakurauchi, member of pre-Pearl Harbor cabinets, to fill vacancies in the privy council.

Honjo formerly was chief aide de camp to Emperor Hirohito and Sakarauchi has been one of the advisers to Suzuki's cabinet.

Tokyo radio also said that material salvaged from bomb-shattered Tokyo is being used in the construction of 5,000 semi-underground homes in the capital city, and that some bombed areas were being converted into war gardens.

Means of increasing the output of coal in Japanese-occupied north China will be considered in a conference of mine operators called by Nipponese embassy officials at Peiping.

PACT REACHED ON HARD-COAL MINERS' PAY

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Men To Get $1.37½ More A Day; Due To Resume Work Tomorrow

Washington, May 19 (*AP*)—John L. Lewis, agreeing with anthracite operators on a contract providing a $1.37½ over-all daily pay raise for miners, today called for resumption of work in hard-coal mines Monday.

Production in Pennsylvania's anthracite fields was halted May 1 when the old contract expired.

The 72,000 anthracite miners will vote on the new agreement in a referendum and it will be submitted next week to the War Labor Board and other Government agencies for approval. Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, said complete details of the contract probably will not be announced until it goes to the board.

Word Sent To End Strike

Lewis, meanwhile, sent the miners word to end the nineteen-day strike and said he hoped "all mine workers will return to work in full force Monday morning."

Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, who has been in charge of the anthracite mines since the Government took control of the strike-bound workings May 3, estimated that the strike resulted in the loss of 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons of anthracite.

It was Ickes who suggested the compromise increase of $1.37½ after the operators, during 46 days of negotiation, had boosted their original offer of $1.03 to $1.25 and Lewis had demanded increases totaling $1.79.

Glad They Will Be Back

In a statement, Ickes said he was "particularly glad to receive assurances that the anthracite miners will be back on the job digging coal Monday morning."

He asserted that supplies of anthracite will be critically short next winter, adding that both operators and miners "owe it to the nation and the future of the industry to produce every pound of fuel possible from now on."

Lewis and the operators agreed that the new contract is contingent upon a decision by Government officials whether it is acceptable under the wage-stabilization policy and on the awarding of price adjustments by OPA to cover the increases.

Provisions For Travel

The agreement contains provisions for underground travel time pay, overtime for work beyond seven hours a day and 35 hours a week, differentials for second and third shifts and increased vacation allowances. The travel-time pay is believed to be between $1.12½ and $1.20 a day.

Lewis, in a telegram to local unions, said "we consider the agreement an outstanding achievement and it is fully protective of the rights of our people."

The agreement is believed to be much the same as the bituminous contract signed April 11 which won speedy approval of the War Labor Board and of William H. Davis, Economic Stabilizer, with price increases averaging 16 cents a ton approved by the OPA.

Lewis and his scale committee said the agreement is within the terms of the Government stabilization program.

It is retroactive to May 1 and will run for one year, being terminable on notice after that time.

Ban On German 'Slave' Labor Is Anticipated

Washington, May 19 (*AP*)—The *Army and Navy Journal* said today it is expected some method will be devised which will prevent the use of German labor by France and Russia "from taking on the aspect of slavery."

The unofficial service publication made the observation in commenting on reparations demands to be made upon the defeated Nazi nation.

President Truman is determined, the *Journal* said, that the reparations "in kind will provide the maximum of rehabilitation and restoration of overrun territory," and that they shall insure the permanent disarmament of the country.

"Germany will be required to replace the industrial machinery she destroyed and arsenals, aviation plants and other war-making establishments will be transferred bodily to other lands. There may be dispute about the use of German labor which Russia and France particularly are demanding, but it is expected that some method will be devised which will prevent such use from taking on the aspect of slavery."

White House Tells World About Its Air-Raid Cellar

Washington, May 19 (*AP*)—Liberalization of censorship rules permitted printed reference today to the existence of an air-raid shelter 50 feet under the White House grounds.

The shelter was built immediately after this country entered the war and nearly everybody in town knew it existed. But until now stories about it could not be published.

The shelter was built in zig-zag fashion. It has a "bombproof" ceiling about nine feet thick, made of concrete and reinforced steel.

Off East Wing

It is reached by steps from the east wing of the White House and, as stated, it is 50 feet underground, which is pretty deep.

It connects with a big vault under the Treasury—across the street—which once was used for storing huge stacks of money. When Henry Morgenthau took over the Treasury Department, he distributed all this reserve money to Federal Reserve banks and let them worry about it.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt used to retire to the shelter during air-raid drills, or whether he ever ever saw it, the Secret Service men are not saying.

As an additional answer to the *Luftwaffe*, the White House installed machine guns on the roof. They were only a few of the neighborhood ack-acks which once prompted a visiting British officer to inquire if Washington was not "a bit stiff with guns."

Some of the guns, it's true, like those on the House Office Building, were only wooden models, manned by straw-stuffed dummies, but they looked pretty menacing from the air.

Staff Given Gas Masks

As a further precaution, the White House staff was provided with gas masks and for a time regular drills were held. Even the newspaper men regularly assigned to the White House press room were instructed in the art of adjusting the masks. They were excused from drills, however.

And at Hyde Park, President Roosevelt's private home, the Army set up an elaborate communications center, with magic-eye facilities and two-way radio telephone hookups. A company of MP's with full equipment was stationed at a neighboring estate owned by the late Archibald Rodgers, oil magnate, ready for any emergency.

Senators Vote Broad Study of Labor Relations

Small Business Committee Will Take Up Question of Unifying U. S. Agencies

WASHINGTON, May 19 (*AP*).—A broad study of labor-management relations, including the question of consolidating the government's present scattered labor agencies, was ordered today by the Senate Small Business Committee.

The chairman, Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, said the purpose would be to promote co-operation of labor and management and suggest "sound government policies and procedures to assure that maximum employment in the country's smaller producing units is achieved and maintained."

He appointed Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, head of a subcommittee to conduct the inquiry. Other members will be Senator Murray and Senator George A. Wilson, Republican, of Iowa.

The move came at a time when President Truman is reported to have under study a reorganization and consolidation of the Federal labor services and agencies. Congressional circles have heard that the President wants former Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Washington, to head a reorganized labor department.

Senator McMahon, announcing that hearings will begin early in June, said the subcommittee proposes to develop these three main points:

1. The role of labor organizations as related to small business.

2. Methods of achieving full co-operation between labor and small business.

3. Government organizations and policies affecting labor and small business "with a view to streamlining them for future operations."

"Various interested parties have declared that there is much overlapping and duplication in government functions, with the result that both business and labor have difficulty in making plans for the future," Senator McMahon said. "The subcommittee will consider this question in detail and, if the facts warrant, recommend legislation to remedy any shortcomings."

Pauley Has Plan for Germany

U. S. Reparations Commissioner to Back Industry to Ward Off Starvation.

Washington, May 19 (A. P.).—Edwin M. Pauley, American member of the Allied Reparations Commission, said today the Allies should leave Germany enough light industry to maintain civilian economy.

"Otherwise," he told a reporter, "they will be a burden on us unless we want them to starve."

Pauley will leave by plane tomorrow for Europe with a group of his staff members. They will spend two weeks in Germany looking into her economic position before going to Moscow for the first sessions of the commission on which Russia, Great Britain and France also will be represented.

Pauley said his ideas differed from those of Secretary Morgenthau who once favored complete destruction of German industry and requiring the Germans to go in for agriculture only. He expressed the opinion that the only "substantial reparations" that could be expected from Germany probably would be in the form of labor and natural resources "as everything else has been destroyed or seized, including gold and foreign securities, as well as

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her securities in other countries."

He asserted Germany should be forced to return to liberated peoples what is left of the food and other goods stolen by the Nazis since the war began. Only enough should be left in Germany to provide a bare level of subsistence in the lean period now facing Europe, he added.

Feed Subsidy Fixed.

Washington, May 19 (A. P.).—A subsidy for cattle feeders to insure heavier animals before slaughter spearheads the Government's new plan to increase the civilian meat supply.

Fred M. Vinson, war mobilization director, announced a subsidy of 50 cents a hundredweight directly to feeders, effective today. In additional attacks on the meat shortage, Vinson ordered subsidy boosts to packers of both beef and pork.

The Government's new program to augment meat supplies and spread them more equitably along the home front also includes these key points:

1. Producers are guaranteed against ceiling price cuts without at least six months' advance notice, an assurance the industry long has desired. Vinson said it should encourage the movement of cattle into feed lots.

2. As a broadside against the black market, records on cattle from the range to the butcher will be kept. This is designed to counter leaks to illegal trade channels.

3. More meat for Government requirements will be taken from packing plants with a heavy slaughter and less from those with a light slaughter to achieve, Vinson said, more uniform distribution of available supplies for civilian use.

As a further step the Government may decide for the first time to direct packers to ship supplies to specific cities or individual stores experiencing undue shortages.

MEAT SUPPLY GAIN FORESEEN

More Beef By August Likely; Pork By Christmas

Washington, May 19 (AP)—The Government's new meat subsidies should mean more and better beef for housewives by August, a spokesman for meat packers said today. But he added it will be Christmas before pork supplies increase much.

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers Association, gave this as the industry's estimate. In announcing the subsidies, Fred M. Vinson, War Mobilization Director, said "it will take some time for the effects of the program to be felt."

Generally, Congress members who have been critical of the OPA said the new subsidies will help but do not meet all their complaints against the meat price-control structure.

Disappointed As To Hogs

Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.), of the House Food Investigating Committee, called the order "a move in the right direction" which would be helpful on beef, but expressed disappointment that it did not establish a $13.50 support price on all weights of hogs. Hogs over 300 pounds are not now under support prices.

Other comments made it evident that the program had not headed off a fight to amend the Price Control Act as some Administration supporters had hoped it would.

"It has not changed the basic situation," Senator Taft (R., Ohio) remarked. He said he intended to press his amendment proposing a "substantial liberalization of the price policy" after the end of this year. This would allow businesses the same margin above cost after January 1 that they had on the average in the years 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Foresees No Change

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) also said he thought there was nothing in the order "that will change the attitude of a great many members of Congress that amendments ought to be made in the law."

Taft and Hickenlooper are members of a Senate Banking Subcommittee which now has legislation to extend the Price Control Act unchanged for a year beyond its present expiration date of June 30.

Representative Jenkins (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, said that while the Vinson plan was "a step in the right direction, it still falls short of giving the producers and processors of meat the assistance which they need in order to again enter actively in the field of production and distribution."

Need For Feed Cited

Cattle feed, Jenkins said, must be made available in sufficient quantity and its price stabilized.

La Roe said the independent meat packers would continue to press for adoption of the so-called McKellar amendment. Introduced by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), this would direct that OPA allow "a generally fair and equitable margin" on processing of each type of live stock.

An amendment of this nature was recommended by the Senate Agriculture Committee after its food investigations.

La Roe said the packers would press for it because the new subsidy scale still would not enable many of them to break even on cattle slaughter. He said the new subsidies would, however, "help materially."

SIMPLE, UNSAVORY DIET FACES U.S.

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Situation More Acute, National Survey Shows

WPB to permit manufacture of 530,000 household refrigerators this year.....Page 7

Washington, May 19 (AP)—The war finally drove home to Americans today that they are no longer the world's best eaters and that to save others from starving they must go on a simple, unsavory diet.

Meat stores all over the nation are empty. The steak lover is eating fish.

Where butter is available, the housewife cannot afford the ration points.

It isn't going to get any better for many months. There'll be enough to eat, but the diet will be limited.

That is the unvarnished picture for 1945, at least while this nation and its allies are still fighting Japan and helping to avert starvation in war-ravaged Europe.

Some other countries, in fact, will eat better than America—a new and paradoxical situation.

What Survey Shows

The Associated Press surveyed the situation through local officials in this country, the Federal Agricultural Department and sources abroad, and found:

1. Only a few sections—in the Far West—have anything like normal meat supplies. Poultry is disappearing. The strain on the egg supply is being felt. Many places don't even have bologna or lunch meats. Stores are closing.

2. Germany faces possible famine next winter; the French and Belgians are solving their problem pretty well; the Balkans are in dire straits; Holland, Norway, Finland and Italy must have help if they are to eat; Spain, Egypt, Denmark, Sweden and Canada are eating well and in many commodities do not even have to ration.

Plain Diet But Good

In this country, says the Agriculture Department, the outlook for the next six months is:

There will be enough essential foods to maintain good diet, but that diet will have to be plain. Reduced supplies of meats, fats and sugar will lower the energy value of that diet from five to ten per cent. Americans ate excessively in 1944—about 150 pounds of meat per capita. The supply this year has been at a 115-pound rate, but that may go up to 126 in the fall.

We are eating so many eggs as a substitute that a serious shortage of that protein may develop. The calories available daily will be 3,200, compared to 3,500 last year. Only very active men and boys need 3,000 or more. In many areas of Europe it is being held to 1,200 to 1,800.

Sugar, which has been plentiful, may be approaching a crisis. A House committee was reported drafting a report that the Government mishandled the rationing and demanding that shipments abroad be cut.

Fred M. Vinson, war mobilization director, announced a program for increased subsidies to boost the meat supply, but he couldn't promise any immediate effect. Meantime, the Government's food experts urged a shift to more of a grain diet.

Domestic Situation

Here was the domestic situation at week end:

New England—OPA officials notified the Massachusetts State Government that the meat situation could be expected to improve in another month. Boston was without meat or youltry, eggs were being limited to one dozen a customer. A serious shortage was hitting hospitals and schools in Connecticut, so stringent that police action to take over institutions for emergency operation was contemplated. Rhode Island hit its lowest meat-supply point and local slaughter fell 52 per cent in four weeks.

East—In New York hundr butcher shops closed. Poul ceipts of 6,000 pounds in o were an all-time low. Without the egg demand was terrific customers streamed into the markets, wit hsalt-water fish ple ful. The city confiscated 3, pounds of black-market poultry.

Government Control Urged

New Jersey's poultrymen urge a system of Government purcha and allocation of poultry.

Baltimore's restaurants served sea food almost exclusively; stores went on a five-day week. A thousand West Virginia miners refused to work because there was no meat in company stores. In Detroit 75 per cent of the meat dealers were closing two to four days a week for lack of merchandise.

Philadelphia's hospitals and warplant cafeterias were unable to buy enough meat for more than one meal a week. Plant officials told WPB that production is being retarded as a result.

"Shortest Since Civil War"

A meat-industry attorney said it was the shortest meat supply since the Civil War. Buffalo had no poultry; meat was 30 per cent off, with almost no pork, and eggs were feeling the pinch. In Albany, meat, fish and poultry were almost completely missing, but there was plenty of fruit and vegetables.

Rochester had the same story, adding that New York truckers were paying well over the ceiling prices and making inroads into what poultry would have been available.

Pittsburgh was becoming a sausage city.

Camden's mayor asked President Truman by telegram to hear a "solution."

Difficulties In South

South—Atlanta stores had very little meat, saw no immediate improvement. Poultry was almost no existent, with the supply frozen the Army. Birmingham pack called it the worst shortage si the war started, without much p pect of change for another yea

Two mines in Kentucky down, with 750 men idle at Pik ville. A union man said they couldn't work without meat. New Orleans blamed a drastic cut in meat-slaughtering quotas in May for its unprecedented shortage, though thousands of cattle are available.

Chattanooga reported a large black market in meat, but a great percentage of consumers can't get enough meat. The packers said the situation was "very serious." Nashville reported "nothing like it before," and even sausage was scarce, but eggs and cheese were plentiful. It was fish and weiners in Memphis, where bacon was looked on as a forgotten luxury.

Called "Very Critical"

Knoxville called it "very critical" and said Government purchase is leaving nothing for civilians. Packers in Little Rock urged OPA to raise the kill quota of non-federally inspected slaughterhouses, from which 99 per cent of Arkansans buy their meat.

Mid-West—Iowa, leading producer of chickens, said most of the output was going into black market and not even the Army was getting its proper share. A freeze order by the Army was expected in two weeks. The State may produce 10,000,000 fewer chickens than last year.

Chicago couldn't meet the demand for meats and fish, and a truck strike didn't help the situation. St. Louis had to depend on eggs and cheese. Kansas City had its principal troubles in sugar, though pepper, all meats and even lunch meats were growing scarce. Minneapolis had butter, little poultry; expected beef to pick up in two or three months.

Wisconsin Acts

Wisconsin took its own steps. The Legislature passed a bill to permit growers to slaughter and sell on their own premises, though OPA warned that it would encourage black markets. Hatcheries which gave away day-old roosters now were selling them. The biggest cheese producer, Wisconsin didn't have enough aged cheese to go around.

West—Dallas headquarters for a six-State area reported meat very scarce. In San Francisco dealers informally started to ration eggs. Montana had a good beef supply and apparently enough poultry and eggs, one of the few bright spots. Colorado likewise wasn't being too pressed but was worrying about a farm-labor shortage and asking for more war prisoners to help.

Utah appeared self-sustaining too. Omaha creameries said much butter is spoiling because the people don't have the red points to buy it. Oregon had some meat. New Mexico called it a "meat famine."

High Spot Abroad

From abroad came this picture:

Spain—The Spaniards think they are luckier than others in supply of food but don't like the prohibitive prices. Butter was $1.35 a pound and up; eggs a dollar a dozen, meat ranging up to $2.75 a pound. Restaurants had abundant supply, a meal running from 10 to 50 pesetas. The ordinary Spaniard was being paid only 10 to 15 pesetas a day.

England—Britain was striving to maintain a tight ration of two ounces of butter a week, eight ounces of margarine, 24 cents' worth of meat. Vegetables were scarce and there was just about a pound of oranges a month available per capita.

Pleas For Food Sent To D.C.

[By the Associated Press]

Americans hungry for meat and some other foods looked to Washington for help today and had assurance that the Federal Government would do its best.

The pleas came from many directions—from New York, meatless and poultryless, short of butter and eggs; from Chicago, where a truck-driver strike hampered food deliveries a third day; from Camden, N.J., whose Mayor, George E. Brunner, asked President Truman for action.

N.Y. Has Much Fish

New York city had plenty of fish—so much that it virtually disappeared from many up-State markets. Meat and poultry continued scarce throughout the State.

Buffalo's meat supply was reported 30 per cent of normal. Thousands of butcher shops closed in the State. Some poultry hatcheries closed near Rochester and others limited operations because of an egg shortage.

No Virginia Ham In Va.

Virginia—Almer F. Hoelzle, of Richmond, secretary of the Virginia State Restaurant Association, said that if sugar becomes much scarcer salads, pastries and desserts may "have to be lopped off menus." Virginians can't find any Virginia hams and breakfast bacon is a rarity, although some fatback is still available. There are no chickens, and beef brought into stores in limited quantities is soon sold. Even sausage is scarce. Danville reports meat shortage to be the worst in history. Quotas on killing blamed. Butter also scarce.

Montana reported plentiful supplies of beef and poultry and an improving egg supply, although housewives lack the points to buy the available beef. In Utah, the food supply was generally satisfactory.

Other Western Reports

The situation elsewhere in the West was:

Spokane, Wash.—Civilian supplies of beef 40 per cent of normal, although more cattle on farms than before. These cattle will not be ready for market before August. Civilian supplies of pork 15 to 20 per cent of normal.

Albuquerque, N.M.—Meat famine in eastern New Mexico and tight supplies elsewhere. Roswell plant which processes meat for half dozen towns closed down remainder of May and other packing-plant shutdowns predicted. Poultry, rabbits and similar meat supplies also short. Vegetables plentiful.

Seattle—Potatoes scarce. Oversupply of butter, with shoppers without points with which to buy it.

Kansas City Lacks Meat

Kansas City—Meat scarce; very little veal, lamb and beef; no pork. Butter becoming scarce. Most of meat from huge Kansas City packing plants going to armed forces. Fruits, vegetables, milk and eggs plentiful.

San Francisco—Meats, margarine and poultry scarce. Poultry available only few hours daily

Colorado—Meat, oleo, lard and evaporated milk major shortages, although meat more plentiful than in most areas because of local intrastate packing plants.

Dallas Situation

Dallas, Texas—Meat very scarce. Fats and oils short.

Wichita, Kan.—Diminishing meat supplies throughout Kansas. Bruce Behmeyer, secretary of the Wichita Livestock Exchange, expects normal supplies of killing stock to start to market about mid-July.

Cincinnati — Beef extremely scarce and pork almost vanished, with no signs of immediate relief; one large packer declared two-week "holiday." Virtually no poultry, but

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butter plentiful.

Boston—Meat supplies at rock bottom in Boston's Faneuil Hall Market district. Cold cuts were about the only thing available, and limited supplies of eggs were dwindling rapidly.

U.S. Lifts Some Censorship Curbs

Washington, May 19 (AP)—The Office of Censorship's new press-radio code removes most of the restrictions on European military news and lowers other bars against domestic news relating to the war.

Director Byron Price, releasing the liberalized code yesterday, said:

"There are those, I believe, who think censorship in this country should continue in full force in connection with the policing of the peace in Europe. I take the opposite view.

Some Changes Listed

"Censorship was provided for by Congress and has been endured by the people for the sole purpose of winning the war—and the only war we are now engaged in is with Japan."

Some of the changes in the new code:

Troop movements, except those alerted for transfer to the Pacific, can be reported. This modification also applies to troops in Europe who are coming to the United States before going to the Pacific, but continues the restrictions regarding units headed immediately for the Far East.

Sabotage News Ban Lifted

All weather information is publishable.

The ban on sabotage news is removed, as is the section covering air-raids.

Soldiers can be identified as members of particular military units, except those in or going directly to the Pacific.

Restrictions on movements of aircraft, except those in or bound for the Pacific-Asiatic theater, are lifted.

Information regarding rate of production for war goods, data on exports and imports and on stockpiles of strategic materials are publishable. The new code, however, continues restrictions on news of "new or secret weapons" or the identity of plants making them.

Theater Defined

Information on prisoners of war, except Japanese, and enemy aliens heneeforth is usable.

The code defines the Pacific-Asiatic theater of operations as:

The Far Eastern combat zone, including the southwestern Alaskan peninsula, the land and water areas of the entire Pacific ocean except the coastal waters of South America, and extending westward on land and sea to and including Aden, Capetown and the east coast of Africa.

Editors and broadcasters will receive printed copies of the new code next week.

Ratio Of Japs Killed To Yanks In Amphibious War, 14 To 1

Washington, May 19 (AP)—Pacific amphibious operations have resulted in the killing of fourteen Japanese for every American life lost.

The Office of War Information reported this today in a compilation of casualty figures for the Army and Navy, including the Marines.

Three Times Total Casualties

Even by including all American casualties—missing and wounded, in addition to dead—the ratio of Japanese dead still exceeds 3 to 1, OWI said.

Totals for the United States show 33,429 killed in action against the Japanese, 125,447 wounded and 4,175 missing, compared with 498,697 of the enemy killed or taken prisoner.

Only about 10,000 Japanese have been taken prisoner, leaving 488,697 listed as dead.

Army casualties for the Pacific amphibious campaigns total 17,681 dead, 64,697 wounded, 1,262 missing. Navy and Marine casualties: Killed 15,748; wounded, 60,750; missing, 2,913.

Exclude Losses On Ships

The figures on Japanese dead do not include "a great many thousands" drowned or killed in ships or barges sunk or damaged by air and naval action, killed by bombing behind Japanese lines, or fatally wounded or diseased in the garrisons which have been cut off and isolated.

Total army casualties as reported through March 31 in the Pacific, including the 1941-42 action in the Philippines, were given as 23,189 killed, 54,056 wounded and 18,549 missing, with 14,312 prisoners of war.

Army figures are for the United States only, and do not include losses suffered by the Australians who particiupated in various campaigns.

The tabulation of comparative losses for various campaigns follows:

	Americans Killed	Americans Wounded	Americans Missing	Japanese Killed or Taken Prisoners
Guadalcanal—				
United States Army	529	1,847	...	10,000*
United States Marines	1,053	2,620	58	15,000*
Attu—				
United States Army	342	1,135	58	2,525
New Georgia (Solomons)—				
United States Army	835	3,494	...	25,000*
Papua (New Guinea, inc. Buna-Gona)—				
United States Army	687	2,186	...	7,050
Arawe—				
United States Army	118	352	4	586
Bougainville—				
United States Army	446	2,368	12	12,503
Gilbert Islands—				
Makin—United States Army	66	187	...	...
Tarawa—United States Navy, Marines	988	2,087	3	6,000
Cape Gloucester—				
United States Army	326	844	2	4,652
New Guinea—				
Saidor—United States Army	40	111	10	1,235
Marshall Islands—				
United States Navy and Marines	399	1,240	15	12,386
Kwajalein—United States Army	177	1,037	...	5,000*
Admiralty Islands—				
United States Army	237	1,032	11	4,174
Aitape—				
United States Army	597	1,989	85	9,113
Hollandia—				
United States Army	88	459	17	5,179
Wakde—				
United States Army	630	1,742	41	5,054
Biak—				
United States Army	530	2,570	54	6,958
Marianas Islands—				
United States Navy and Marines	4,453	20,273	719	53,195
Saipan—United States Army	941	2,696	118	...
Guam—United States Army	294	2,818	297	...
Noemfoor—				
United States Army	76	521	19	2,866
Sansapor—				
United States Army	13	29	2	959
Palaus Islands (Peleliu and Anguar)—				
Peleliu—United States Navy, Marines	1,193	4,974	...	13,460
Anguar—United States Army	251	1,465	13	...
Morotai—				
United States Army	26	116	12	111
Philippine Islands—				
United States Army	10,432	35,699	507	237,256
Iwo Island—				
United States Navy and Marines	4,189	15,308	...	21,200
Okinawa—				
United States Navy and Marines, including assisting operations against Ryukyus and Japanese home islands	3,568	14,248	2,118	37,235
Totals	33,429	125,447	4,175	498,697

*Estimated.
†Includes those killed or captured by Army also.

LOWER-TARIFF BRIEFS FILED

GOP Committeemen Condemn, Democrats Laud Proposal

Washington, May 19 (AP)—In a scathing criticism of "world planners and globocrats," Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee assailed today the Administration's proposal to lower tariffs.

The ten minority members signed a dissenting report asserting that "if the present objective is ten billions of exports . . . we had better drop all talk of economic peace," for "any such quantity of exports will bring us head-on into conflict with Great Britain and with other nations whose markets we must invade if we are to attain that volume."

Democrats File Statement

But the fourteen Democrats, filing at the same time a formal statement of why they believe the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be extended for three years, with authority for further duty reductions, declared:

"Effective international co-operation in scaling down the barriers to world trade is essential if we are to . . . use our influence in favor of a more united and co-operating world."

The House will debate the issue next week. At stake is the Administration's proposal to extend the trade agreements act which expires on June 12 and to permit the President to reduce tariffs up to 50 per cent below the rates that prevailed on January 1

62 Pages Of Argument

"It is clear," the majority group said, "that, if after this war the nations are again persuaded by the urgings of minority interest, or are deceived by the false doctrines of economic nationalism, into following the shortsighted economic policies which divided them, economically and politically, after the last war, the economics of all nations will suffer and the political unity essential to work security will be endangered."

They used 62 printed pages to list their arguments in behalf of the program advocated by the late President Roosevelt and indorsed by President Truman.

Sugar-Handling Criticism Due

Washington, May 19 (AP)—A source close to the House Food Committee said today the group is drafting a sharply critical report charging the Government with mishandling sugar stocks to the point of extreme shortage.

The individual asked that his name be withheld. He said the document, which may be filed with the House next week, can be expected to blame the OPA, the War Food Administration and other Government agencies for an approaching sugar crisis that may be the worst of the war.

Expected Recommendations

The informant said the report, being prepared in secret, is expected to:

1. Demand a reduction in sugar allotments to foreign countries, particularly those which may use their supply to compete with American industry.

2. Blame "sloppy rationing" by OPA for a 400,000-ton overdraft of civilian sugar last year. The "overdraft" was the amount actually issued to civilians in excess of their allotments, with a consequent decrease in year-end stocks.

3. Demand a tougher rationing program to safeguard the sugar now in sight.

4. Recommend that the Government do everything possible to prevent further cuts in industrial sugar, now averaging 70 per cent of prewar supplies, by restricting quotas for army use, overseas shipment and home canning if necessary.

May Get Export Data

Some figures on sugar quotas for foreign countries—fixed by the combined food board which allocates an international sugar crop pool—may appear in the report, despite the fact the Government has labeled them "top secret." The committee has tried in vain to get the figures on the record—particularly quotas for France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland.

The report may accuse OPA of making a "paper cutback" in this year's home-canning allotment and putting it in effect too late to save any sugar. Home-canning quotas were fixed in mid-April. Committee members said much of the sugar already had been issued when OPA announced new limitations on local boards.

Farmers May Suffer

The result, committeemen said, is that city users—many "home canners" in name only—got their sugar before farmers could apply. Now local boards are faced with the problem of either refusing canning sugar to farmers who need it, or of overissuing sugar and risking an extreme national shortage late in the summer, they contended.

The report may declare Government food authorities have approved sugar allotments for foreign countries without getting sufficient information on supplies in this country.

It probably will concede that it is too late now to avert a shortage this year, but it will recommend price and manpower incentives to boost cane and sugar beet plantings both here and abroad. If the potential crop thus can be built up, the committee feels, the Government will be justified in dipping deeper into available stocks now which otherwise must be banked against the threat of further shortage.

Philippines Situation

Manila, May 19 (AP)—Alfredo Montelibano, president of the Confederation of Sugar Planters' Associations, said today that less than 1 per cent of Negros Island's prewar sugar acreage is now in cultivation.

He expressed doubt as to the wisdom of devoting five years to the reviving of the industry, in view of the indefinite trade relations between the United States and the Philippines.

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Parity in Freight Rates Is Ordered East of Rockies

WASHINGTON, May 19.—(AP) The South, and the Western states out to the Rocky Mountains, today won their long fight for parity with the East in basic freight rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered, in effect, that as soon as schedules can be prepared an article moving by railroad freight shall take the same rate classification regardless of where it starts and stops. This applied even to the far western states.

The commission also directed that uniform class rates be established for the whole territory east of the Rockies, effectually eliminating present territorial divisions. The Far West had not petitioned for that change.

Only class rates were affected. In general, articles moving under class rates are those of the same general character, which are placed in a class and where the shipment is not large enough to demand a higher than the present first class rate. This means an increase in class rates for the east and a lowering of class rates for the other territories.

Because considerable time will be required to make the classification and rate changes ordered (commission observers estimated it might take as long as two years) the commission directed the railroads to provide temporary relief by raising all class rates within eastern territories of a single or closely related commodities being moved at a specified price for a specified haul. Products usually moved on commodity rates are such things as coal, lumber, grain, cotton and sand.

For this revision the commission recommended that a class rate scale approximately 15 per cent higher than the present first class rates of eastern territory be established as a base. This means an increase in class rates for the east and a lowering of class rates for the other territories.

Because considerable time will be required to make the classification and rate changes ordered (commission observers estimated it might take as long as two years) the commission directed the railroads to provide temporary relief by raising

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tory by 10 per cent and lowering all class rates in and between southern, western and southwestern territories, and between these territories on one hand and eastern territory on the other by 10 per cent.

The commission's decision, generally conceded to be the most important in its history, is not to be confused with the United States supreme court suit against the railroads instituted by the State of Georgia. Of a similar nature, the suit nevertheless is completely aside from the commission's action.

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, who instituted the court action, has said it will be continued regardless of ICC action, "to complete the job of freeing the transportation system of America."

Agitating for a change in class rates and in rate classifications stems from a years-long demand of the south and west that uniform rates be established. Asserting that lower rates in the industrial east are discriminatory, spokesmen for the south and west have contended that the change would put other sections of the country in a position to compete with the east in the establishment and development of industry.

To the contentions of the south and west, spokesmen for the east have replied that although the south and west had higher class rates they enjoyed the advantage of lower commodity rates, especially on such commodities as cotton. The east argued that if class rates were to be revised, commodity rates should be looked into also.

The railroads, opposing the changes sought by the south and west, denied that present rates were discriminatory. They were, they said, in keeping with railroad costs for a territory of smaller population, of less industrial development, of smaller traffic volume.

Unusual Conflict

Referring at it did to the highly complicated freight rate structure of the nation—including literally millions of rates for thousands of items, points of origin and destination—the controversy was marked by an unusual conflict of opinions and interpretations of fact.

The railroads were allowed 90 days to state whether they will undertake to submit a uniform classification, and the temporary relief was ordered into effect by August 30. Discussing the temporary relief ordered, the commission said in a statement accompanying its 294-page decision:

"This will greatly reduce the differences in the levels of the class rates in the various class-rate territories, and will bring to a minimum the undue prejudice."

It added in its temporary relief order that the minimum charge per shipment on less-than-carload shipments moving at class rates is increased from 55 to 75 cents.

How long would be required to make the permanent adjustments ordered by the commission was anyone's guess, but persons close to the commission said it might take one, two or more years. A rate structure, they pointed out, that has grown up during the life of railroad transportation and which has become the most complicated subject in the transportation business cannot be changed easily or quickly.

Although the commission has suggested a basis for establishing the rates, the individual items will require study and in all probability an extensive revenue test will be necessary before revisions become permanent.

Rates Change Constantly

Freight rates change constantly through petitions of shippers, conferences between shippers and carriers, and as a result of ICC hearings. This right of shippers to request changes in particular rates for particular items between specified points is not removed by today's decision. Only the classifications will become uniform and the pattern of rates permanent.

Dissenting from the decision of the 11-man commission were Claude R. Porter and George M. Barnard.

Declaring that he favored "bringing together much more closely than they are now the respective class-rate structures of the country," Porter added:

"But I am forced to dissent from the majority report, first because of its one-sided and inadequate statement of a number of the important facts; second, because the class-rate uniformity called for by the findings of the majority, under which the same set of class rates is to be applied throughout the country from Portland, Maine, to El Paso, Tex., and from Bismarck, N. D., to Miami, Fla., and the manner in which it is to be accomplished, not only are without adequate support upon the record and ignore the standards of rate-making consistently followed by this commission throughout its 58-year history, but in my opinion ignore and are contrary to the best interests of the shipping public, as well as of the railroads, in each of the territories affected."

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Pacific Shipping Needs Run To Gigantic Totals

By Herman R. Allen

New York, May 19 (AP)—A ship making the round trip from New York to the British Isles to carry supplies for the European war required about 65 days. This included layovers, loading and unloading time.

But a ship requires 90 to 150 days to make the round trip from the West Coast to the Philippines, from which it is possible China or Japan may be invaded. Including layovers, loading and unloading, it might make four trips or it might make only two full trips and part of a third in a year.

Difference In Needs

Thus, to supply one shipload a month for the Pacific war from the West Coast, four to six ships must be kept in constant operation. Only two ships were needed to supply a shipload a month to Europe.

Over-all distances are almost exactly twice as great in the Pacific supply story, but that isn't the only complication.

In invading Europe, General Eisenhower's troops had only to cross the twenty-mile English Channel. There is no such handy jumping-off place close to Japan or the mainland of China. Okinawa (if that island should be turned into an invasion base) is 320 miles from the southern tip of Japan. Both Okinawa and the Philippines are on a line some 600 miles from the China coast. Formosa, which might possibly be seized as a base, is about half that far.

Supplies Needed

An Office of War Information report says that from five to ten tons of cargo must be landed in an invasion for every soldier who hits the beach. OWI furnishes this table of supplies needed for an invasion force of 250,000 men in their first landing and then to maintain them for 30 days:

	Measurement in Tons	
	First Landing	30 Days' Maintenance
Weapons and ammunition	200,000	33,000
Combat vehicles (tanks, etc.)	325,000	8,000
General purpose vehicles	525,000	5,000
Signal apparatus	50,000	1,000
Rations	12,000	36,000
Petroleum products	20,000	100,000
Other quartermaster supplies	...	13,000
Transportation	100,000	1,000
Engineering equipment	100,000	80,000
Chemical warfare equipment	25,000	2,000
Medical equipment and supplies	100,000	3,000
Air Corps equipment and supplies	...	20,000
Totals	1,557,000	332,000

(These supplies include everything from buttons to locomotives.)

Hypothetical Figures

To land 250,000 men and all their gear would require 5,000 separate beachings by all kinds of landing craft.

To maintain the men for 30 days would require the unloading of 30 to 35 Liberty ships and 15 tankers. And remember that to continue landing material at that rate for succeeding 30-day periods would require four to six times that many ships in constant operation.

Remember, too, that any full-scale invasion of Japan or China would involve many times 250,000 men.

For 100,000 Men

Here is a table supplied by the Army dealing with a force of 100,000 men with a breakdown on some of the materials needed to set up a base for them.

It involves a base camp for 10,000 men (the remainder presumably would be in forward areas, with another 10,000 returning to the base from time to time), hospital facilities for 10,000, nine airfields, 75 miles of railway to be built, plus roads, bridges, warehouses, etc.

These are just a few of the things that would be needed. Figures are in tons:

Lumber	61,547
Pipe and fittings	32,238
Laundry equipment	4,880
Railroad ties	17,275
Well-drilling equipment	110
Steel landing mats	11,100
Paving	1,600
Prefabricated buildings	3,280
Tools	75

And all that stuff has to be moved by ship, too.

Eisenhower Lauds Negro Service Men

New York, May 19 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said in a letter made public today, "the American Negro has played an important part in many tests of battle and of service in this theater of war."

The letter, expressing hope for the success of the United Negro college fund for 1945, was addressed to the fund's chairman, Thomas A. Morgan. It continued:

"The best possible training will be needed by the American nation as a whole, including its Negro citizens, to conquer the many tests of peace. No one questions the right of American Negroes to adequate college facilities to provide postwar leadership for their race."

U-Boat Captain Suicide; Ship Docks At Portsmouth

Boston, May 19 (AP)—A German submarine commander committed suicide in a Boston prison today shortly before a *Luftwaffe* general and crewmen of another surrendered submersible,, the huge U-234, walked ashore at Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard.

Captain-Lieutenant Fritz Steinhoff, commander of the U-783, which was brought to Portsmouth four days ago, punctured a wrist artery with part of an eyeglass he smashed in his Charles street jail cell, the 1st Service Command said.

Steinhoff and other members of his crew were lodged in the civilian jail temporarily pending transfer to a prisoner-of-war camp.

Three In Civilian Clothes

The 1,600-ton U-234, much the largest of the U-boats brought to United States ports and a prize catch in the roundup of the German undersea fleet in the North Atlantic, tied up at Portsmouth to disgorge *Luftwaffe* General Lieutenant Ulrich Kessler, several *Luftwaffe* lesser lights, three unidentified men in civilian clothes, eight submarine officers and a crew of 49 men.

The bodies of two Japanese, which were reported by the Navy aboard the undersea boat when it radioed its surrender from a point 500 miles off Greenland while en route to Japan, were not aboard. Navy officers said they apparently had been buried at sea after committing hari-kari.

"Treated Me Like A Gangster"

Kessler said nothing as he reached the dock, but the U-234's skpiper, Johans Henrich Fehler, declared to a Coast Guard officer: "Your men treated me like a gangster."

"That's just what you are," the Coast Guardsman — Lieut. Charles Winslow, of Portland, Maine—replied, "Get off!"

Three other German subs have been brought to Portsmouth this week.

The Army disclosed few details of Steinhoff's death. A German doctor, a member of Steinhoff's crew, gave first-aid treatment immediately after the commander was discovered by a military guard dying in his blood-spattered cell. A United States Army physician quickly ordered his transfer to Massachusetts General Hospital. He died soon after his arrival there.

Aviation Plans Found

The Navy listed Steinhoff's home as Kullstedt, Germany. When the burly six-foot skipper arrived at Portsmouth, he brusquely declared he did not have to submit to interviews by newsmen and went directly from the dock for examination by naval officers.

The U-234 also carried German aviation plans. The contents of the bales of records were not disclosed by United States naval intelligence officers.

The Nazis were whisked away in waiting busses, the first batch of captured U-boat crews to come into the base this week who haven't had a stopover at the Portsmouth naval prison.

Marines Glared Back

Many of the Germans were in the "schoolboy" category. One or two grinned halfheartedly as they walked slowly in the busses. Most of them eyed the Marine guards, who glared back.

A huge suitcase of one of the civilian passengers was toted by a sailor.

General Kessler was clad in the most immaculate uniform of the group. He saluted a Coast Guard officer and reported his name as he walked slowly down the gangway.

Seven of the submersible's crew were left aboard the craft.

Fehler wore a shabby blue uniform and a dirty white-topped hat.

German Couple Saved U. S. Flyer From Nazis

Pilot's Mother Gets Letter From Army Chaplain

CRANSTON, R. I., May 19 (AP)—How her fighter pilot son, Captain John T. Godfrey, of Providence, R. I., was sheltered for two days from enemy patrols by an elderly German couple was disclosed here today by Mrs. Reginald Godfrey.

The information, contained in a letter from Chaplain J. W. Bang, of the 45th Division, said that Godfrey was hidden in a woodshed, fed and clothed after having been shot down in Germany last August.

Bang said he had the story from Lieutenant Ralph Plumb, who was billeted at the German couple's home last month.

"Lieutenant Plumb told me he and seventy-five men reached the village on the night of April 23, and he k cked on the door of the cottage," the letter said.

"He said that night the old man drew a sheet of paper from a hiding place and displayed it proudly to him. It read: 'If you are an American, please be good to these old people. They were very good to me; in fact, they saved my life. Captain John T. Godfrey, U. S. A. A. F.'"

Godfrey, credited with thirty-six Nazi planes, tried unsuccessfully to escape to Switzerland, the letter stated, and was imprisoned. He and other American flyers were liberated fro Langwasser prison camp near Neurnberg b American forces last month.

Huge U-234 Arrives.

Portsmouth, N. H., May 19 (A. P.).—The huge Nazi submarine U-234, bearing a German general glided into this surrender port today and was anchored to a mooring buoy under the heavy guns of escorting vessels. The high ranking enemy officer was identified yesterday by the Navy as Major Gen. Ulrich Kessler of the Luftwaffe. The vessel also carried German air plans.

The undersea craft radioed its surrender a week ago while en route to Japan from a point 500 miles east of Greenland in the North Atlantic.

When the Coast Guard vessel, transferring the crew from the undersea boat to the dock, arrived at the Navy Yard the Luftwaffe general was among the first ashore. Kessler saluted as he stalked slowly out the gangway of the Coast Guard craft.

The submarine was commanded by Capt. Johans Heinrich Fehler. He was the last man to leave the Coast Guard craft. He turned to a Coast Guard officer as he reached the head of the

way and said: "Your men
ed me like a gangster."
king him directly in the
the Coast Guard officer,
Charles Winslow of Port-
Me., exclaimed:
hat's what you are. Get off."
er stiffened slightly and fol-
d his men.
he bodies of two Japanese,
ported aboard the submarine,
were buried at sea. The Navy had
said that they committed hara-
kiri. Three unidentified men
wearing civilian clothing also
were taken from the vessel.

Censorship shrouded further de-

tails concerning passengers and crew of the U-234, fourth Nazi U-boat to seek a berth off Portsmouth in the past five days.

Arrival of the huge 1,600-ton craft was awaited by the largest group of newsmen and photographers to assemble at the navy yard since the submarine Squalus sank near the Isle of Shoals in 1939.

Interviews Forbidden

Naval public-relations officers said members of the press must remain at least eight feet away from the Germans when they come ashore and that there would be no interviews.

War-Criminal Hunt Set

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 19 (AP)—Almost a score of army teams have been organized to track down Axis war criminals in the "biggest and most justifiable man hunt in history," Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General said today.

In addition, he told a graduating class at the judge advocate general's school, the War Crimes Office of the Judge Advocate General's department has established branches in all war theaters and judge advocates in every Army unit have been ordered to investigate alleged atrocities.

"Every Last One"

"I reiterate," he said in a prepared address, "that so far as the War Crimes Office is concerned, we are going to round up every last one of these offenders against our service men and nationals if it is within our power and make them stand trial for their sins against God and man."

The pursuit and arraignment of "butchers and oppressors," he said, will tax to the utmost the capacity of the War Crimes Office and will become a major activity of the Judge Advocate General's office. Nevertheless, he added, the department "welcomes" the assignment.

"The trail of the beast is all over stricken Europe, and this nation owes a duty to its maimed and tortured dead to track down the terrorists and bring them to justice," he declared, adding that "the same is true in no less degree of the sadists of Japan who have literally raped the Philippines."

Investigation On Scene

The War Crimes teams, composed of department representatives, will make spot investigations at the scene of alleged brutalities and, when possible, get the testimony of witnesses or victims. Judge Advocates in every army unit will co-operate, he added, with other government agencies in "ferreting out the truth or falsity of reports of atrocities."

Cramer expressed gratification that Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson had been named the United States representative in the prosecution of war criminals and pledged him the resources and services of the Judge Advocate General's department.

The 77 graduates boosted the total number of officers in the Judge Advocate General's department to 2,356—the largest in its history. All have had experience as practicing lawyers.

C.M.H. Posthumously Awarded To Iowan

Fort Dodge, Iowa, May 19 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for bravery, has been awarded posthumously to Capt. Darrell R. Lindsey, 25, bomber pilot, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lindsey, of Fort Dodge, were informed today by the War Department.

Lindsey was the second Iowan to receive the decoration in this war. The other was Lieut. Dale E. Christensen, 24, of Gary, killed in action in New Guinea. Lindsey was killed in France. The awards were announced a week apart.

SOVIET PROPOSAL IS PLACED BEFORE BIG FIVE LEADERS

Amendment on Self-Defense Action Given to Foreign Ministers.

SEE LITTLE DIFFERENCE

Brief Study of Proposal Made—U.S. Considers Draft Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19—(AP) Russia submitted to the Big Five foreign ministers today the draft of a proposal accepting the principle of self defense action in coordinating regional groups of nations under a world peace-keeping organization.

Differing from an American-sponsored amendment in language, the Soviet proposal was reported to recognize the principle that individual countries or a group of nations have the inherent right to act immediately in self defense if the security council of a world league fails to preserve peace.

There seemed, at first appraisal, little if any difference in the substance of the Russian proposition and the American-sponsored proposal which has been accepted by Latin American nations during proceedings of the United Nations conference.

Like French Amendment

The Russian draft was said to follow rather closely in phraseology an amendment submitted previously by the French. There was speculation that the Soviets had approximated the French language in an effort to help solidify relations between those two countries.

The Soviet proposal, which was said to raise no objection to the use of the phrase collective defense, was given brief study by the Big Five today. It goes before the American delegation for additional consideration tomorrow noon.

The Americans hope then to compose differences in language and have a compromise proposition ready for submission when the Big Five meets later in the day.

There had been delay in Russian delegation Chief Andrei Gromyko hearing from Moscow.

After chalking off progress reports on creation of a new world court, the conference had begun marking time pending a break in Russian reticence on important conference problems.

Await Russian Move

Committees handling such issues as Big Five veto powers, regional security and trusteeships, had stopped on dead center. Various Latin American countries, insistent that the Pan American mutual defense arrangement must not be supplanted entirely by a world peace enforcing system, didn't want other major questions decided until Russia's position on regional security became clear.

The American delegation, which drafted a plan to let regional groups of nations act in concert to repel attacks without impairing the supreme authority of a world league, had decided to wait until Monday for an expression of Russian views before submitting their formula to the conference.

Delegation officials sought today to dispel any idea that anything in the nature of an ultimatum had been handed the Soviets. Some said the final draft of the regional arrangements plan had not been turned over to Russia's chief delegate, Andrei Gromyko, until Tuesday and that the normal processes of translation and decoding, sending a message to Moscow and getting a reply would take three days.

The U. S. delegates, in a meeting of their own, were reported to have given strong support to a Canadian proposal that any country whose forces would be used by the world organization to repel aggression should have a voice in deciding whether armed might should be employed.

Some of the Americans considered the Canadian position unassailable.

The United States, they say, would not let her Army and Navy be used as part of an international police force unless this country was consulted.

The British, too, are reported to be viewing Canada's position sympathetically. Russia's attitude on this point has not been determined.

In another field of conference endeavors, it was announced today one committee had decided that any member in arrears on financial contributions to the world organization should be deprived of voting rights.

Public Session Held

The first public session of any conference agency in more than a week was held this morning in San Francisco's War Memorial opera house. A commission handling the question of setting up a new international court of justice heard chairmen and rapporteurs of its two committees tell how they are getting along with their chores.

Substantial agreement has been reached on many points, they report, but some controversial problems still have to be settled. So there was nothing final to be turned over to the commission for approval at this next higher level.

There was something new to the setting in the opera house. Delegates marching down to their red velvet orchestra seats saw the blue and white flags of Argentina leading the parade of United Nations banners across the speaker's platform. By alphabetical pre-arrangement, Argentina came first.

And in the first seven rows of seats, cards on staffs designated the positions of the delegations, in the manner of state standards at national political conventions. Argentina, admitted late to the conference, was first also in the seating plan.

The commission president, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Carraciolo Parra-Perez, rapped the hour and a quarter meeting to order to receive a statement on results of committee labors.

"We shall not be able," he said, "to discuss profitably at this time these results, nor make decisions thereon, in view of the fact that certain drafting details are still pending with respect to the documents which are to be submitted to us."

He said he hoped the next commission meeting would be able to recommend final drafts for adoption by the entire conference. Before long, he said, the commission should be able to set a date for completing its tasks.

Approve 51 Articles

One committee had approved 51 of 69 articles of a statute for the new world court, but had skipped the controversial ones. They will be decided later. It had determined, also, that:

There should be 15 judges, no two from the same country, picked for character and legal qualifications, for 9-year terms. The terms of five of them would expire every five years. Any litigant would be entitled to have a judge of its own nationality on the court, which would be open originally to members of the United Nations and states which are parties to the statute.

The committee also has approved rules covering such things as official languages to be used, questioning of witnesses, and conditions regarding the rendering, entering the revising of judgments.

Another committee had approved the principle of diplomatic privileges and immunities for judges and court attaches. It was in "substantial agreement" that a world charter should make provision for registration of treaties and international agreements; for "dealing with obligations inconsistent with the charter," and for precluding any future treaties among member nations that might be inconsistent.

FULL EMPLOYMENT BACKED AT PARLEY

San Francisco, May 19 (A. P.).—The promise of "full employment," from which many of the United Nations have shied, today was one step closer to getting into the world charter.

The conference committee, which is outlining the role the Economic Council will play in the world organization, has approved "full employment" as part of the purpose of the Economic Council.

It must now go before a full commission meeting and then a plenary conference session. But, as one delegate put it, "few, if any nations, would have the nerve to stand up in a public commission meeting and oppose the principle of full employment." Australia's Foreign Minister, Herbert V. Evatt, immediately announced Australia would fight for the promise of full employment. Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov told reporters that Russia would like to see the United Nations pledge "to all workers the right to work."

The Big Four finally agreed to send all the amendments on "full employment" to a drafting committee which brought out this section:

"With a view to the creation of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the organization shall promote:

"A. Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

"B. Solutions of international economic, social, cultural, health and other related problems, and

"C. Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights, and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex."

The committee vote adopting this is a milestone in a two-year-long battle at various world conferences between Australia, on the one hand, and the United States and the United Kingdom on the other.

Closing Date Debated

San Francisco, May 19 (AP)—The conference executive committee headed by Secretary of State Stettinius yesterday received a proposal from Secretary-General Alger Hiss that the United Nations Conference end by June 2.

Big-nation representatives generally favored this date as a tentative goal, but Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, protested sharply against any steam-roller tactics, saying the smaller nations' delegations lacked the manpower of the big ones to keep fully abreast of all issues and needed time to study them. Result: No decision will be given pending a meeting of the steering committee Monday.

San Francisco Puts Up Plaque For Roosevelt

Stettinius and Smuts Pay Tribute to President at Muir Woods Ceremony

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP).—In a cathedral-like grove of giant, ancient redwoods, a plaque was dedicated today to the memory of President Roosevelt.

"Here, among the great redwoods, this great man will find fitting and congenial company," said Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. "Here, henceforth will be the company of the giants."

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., who dedicated the plaque at Muir Woods National Monument, across the Golden Gate Bridge from San Francisco, told delegates to the United Nations conference that "our beloved President is gone, but his spirit, like these trees, lives on to inspire and strengthen all those who shared his hopes for mankind."

Of the late President, Marshal Smuts told the assembly of delegates:

"No moment is greater or more fitting for the passing of the hero than the hour of victory. Such was Roosevelt's going, from the personal point of view—the intolerable burden dropped when the great task was done. There was the added glory of the great leader killed by the herculean job he had done—for such, indeed, was Roosevelt's fate.

Pedro Leao Velloso, Foreign Minister of Brazil, who suggested the tribute, told the gathering of United Nations delegates that President Roosevelt had possessed "exceptional intelligence, but he was, above all, a man of heart and a man of faith. There was a

San Francisco, May 19 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, of South Africa, protested tonight against the confusion and special pressures he said are afflicting the United Nations conference. He also deplored the exodus of top statesmen.

Britain's Anthony Eden, France's Georges Bidault, Russia's V. M. Molotov have all left, and the South African Prime Minister said their departure "makes the position awkward for their colleagues who remain," and might imperil the peace charter's ratification later on.

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divine spark in the brilliance of his spirit, and we must inspire ourselves in the lesson of his life so that we may crush the remaining enemies in the Far East and contribute that which is asked of us for the happiness of mankind."

NEW MEXICO KEPT TO TASK

Captain And 29 Others Were Killed Off Luzon Island

San Francisco, May 19 (AP)—The United States battleship New Mexico kept her guns blazing on bombardment schedule for five days after her captain and 27 other officers and men were killed by a Japanese bomb January 6 in Lingayen Gulf, Philippines.

This first battle damage to the 26-year-old battleship, which was in the Atlantic when so many of her sisters suffered at Pearl Harbor, was disclosed here today by the 12th Naval District.

Capt. Robert W. Fleming, USN, was killed when the bomb struck on the port navigating bridge.

Correspondent Also Killed

Also killed were William Chickering, of Honolulu and Piedmont, Cal., *Time* magazine war correspondent, and Lieut. Gen. Herbert Lumsden, British Royal Marines observer.

Their deaths, first announced shortly after the action, made the total on the ship 30.

The New Mexico was hit by the aerial bomb while engaged in the American pre-invasion bombardment of Luzon Island.

"For the remainder of the day and until the beaches were secured some five days later," the announcement said, "the New Mexico continued her scheduled bombardment."

Admiral Fraser Aboard

Material damage to the ship—nicknamed "The Queen" by her crew—caused little loss of battle efficiency. Repair parties quickly put out fires and cleared wreckage.

The announcement disclosed that Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific Fleet, also was aboard the New Mexico at the time as an observer.

Two anti-aircraft guns were knocked out by the bomb, but others effectively continued their fire on Japanese planes. The ship was repaired at Pearl Harbor and within a month was back at sea under a new commanding officer.

LO"DO",MAY 19-(AP)-BE"EFICIAL RESULTS I" MORE THA" TWO-THIRDS OF 577 CA"CER CASES TREATED DURI"G THE PAST YEAR WITH "H.LL." EXTRACT WERE REPORTED TODAY I" THE MAGAZI"E MEDICAL WORLD.

DR.CRO"I" LOWE, A PATHOLOGIST, A"D DR.GERALD OLLER"SHAW OF THE HOSA RESEARCH LABORATORIES WROTE THAT THE CASES STUDIED ALL HAD/BEE" DESCRIBED AS BEYO"D FURTHER TREATME"T A"D THEREFORE HOPELESS "BUT TREATME"TS WITH THE EXTRACT I" 67.8 PER CE"T OF THE PATIE"TS REDUCED OR ARRESTED THE GROWTH OF CA"CERS A"D I" SOME CASES THERE WAS COMPLETE DISAPPEARA"CE OF TUMORS."

THE ARTICLE DID "OT CLAIM THAT THE EXTRACT, DEVELOPED THROUGH 15 YEARS OF RESEARCH, WAS A CURE FOR CA"CER, BUT I" THE LATEST REPORT O" ITS USE SAID 2,500 PATIE"TS WERE TREATED SI"CE 1940 WITH "O RECURRE"CE OF TUMORS I" CASES WHERE APPARE"T CURES WERE "OTED.

"H.LL." WHICH IS BASICALLY A PARATHYROID GLA"D EXTRACT WAS DEVELOPED BY A TEAM OF SCIE"TISTS U"DER J.H.THOMPSO", DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AT THE HOSA LABORATORIES.

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BY JAMES F. KING

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)- THE FUTURE OF PRIME "INISTER CHURCHILL'S COALITION GOVERNMENT THAT HAS SEEN BRITAIN SURVIVE THE WORST AND RISE TO VICTORY IN EUROPE APPEARED TODAY TO REST WITH THE ACTION OF THE LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE OPENING MONDAY.

CHURCHILL HIMSELF HAS THE POWER TO DECIDE WHEN THE WEK NATIONAL "INISTERS HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THEY WOULD VOTING WILL BE HELD, BUT LABOR WIN

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS EL_ OF DELEGATES TO THE PARTY CONVENTION ON WHETHER

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TO STAY UNTIL AN ELECTION IS SET.

SECTIONS OF THE LABOR PRESS HAVE MAINTAINED THAT SOME CONSERVATIVE LEADERS ARE URGING CHURCHILL TO CALL THE ELECTION IN JULY. THE MAJORITY OPINION, HOWEVER, APPEARS TO BE THAT THE VOTING WILL BE PUT OFF UNTIL OCTOBER.

NEVERTHELESS, A DISTINCT ELECTION FEVER IS O IN THE AIR. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE ARMY AND SERVICEMEN WHO HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR CANDIDACY HAVE BEEN CALLED HOME.

CABINET MINISTERS ALREADY HAVE BEGUN CAMPAIGNING. SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, LABORITE MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, TOLD A WREXHAM MEETING THAT THE WHOLE ISSUE FOR THE COMING ELECTION WAS

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"PLAN OR NO PLAN."

" IN SOME OF THE BASIC SERVICES AND INDUSTRIES WE NEED TO GO FURTHER FOR A PERMANENT SOLUTION THAN WE HAVE BEEN PREPARED TO GO DURING WAR," HE SAID." WE NEED TO SOCIALIZE THESE - - - PUT THEM UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL."

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, HAS ANNOUNCED A 12-POINT PROGRAM FLATLY DEMANDING "THE FULLEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AND THE REMOVAL OF WARTIME CONTROLS WHEN THE NECESSITY FOR THEM DISAPPEARS."

GENERALLY, POLITICAL COMMITMENTS TO SOCIAL REFORM HAVE BEEN STRONGER THAN EVER. ALL PARTIES ARE ADVOCATING PLANS WHICH VARY IN DETAILS BUT THEY AGREE ON THE BROAD PRINCIPLE OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURITY FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRADE.

CONSCRIPTION IS ONE OF THE NEWEST ISSUES TO ARISE. THE LEFT WING WEEKLY, TRIBUNE, HAS WARNED THE LABOR PARTY AGAINST REACHING ANY AGREEMENT WITH CONSERVATIVES ON THIS QUESTION BEFORE VOTING DAY.

THE TRIBUNE HAS EXHORTED THE LABOR CLASS TO TAKE A STAND BY ITSELF, DECLARING "IF WE AGREE WITH THE TORIES THEN THE ISSUE CEASES TO BE POLITICAL. ON THE OTHER HAND IF THE TORIES DISAGREE WITH US IT MUST BE FOUGHT OUT AT THE POLLS."

THE TRIBUNE MAINTAINED LABOR SHOULD "SUPPORT COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR A DEFINITE PERIOD LONG ENOUGH TO CONCLUDE THE WAR WITH JAPAN AND TO WIND UP THE IMMEDIATE POST WAR SITUATION."

IT PREDICTED THAT THREE YEARS SHOULD PROVE AMPLE FOR THESE PURPOSES.

AS DELEGATES BEGAN ARRIVING AT BLACKPOOL FOR THE LABOR CONFERENCE THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT SOME OF THEM MIGHT PRESS FOR

PARTY SUPPORT TO THE "POPULAR FRONT" CAMPAIGN , WHEREBY ALL PROGRESSIVE SO-CALLED PROGRESSIVE FORCES WOULD UNITE AGAINST THE CONSERVATIVES.

THE LABOR PARTY, HOWEVER, HAS SEVERAL TIMES REJECTED SUGGESTIONS FOR A UNITED CAMPAIGN WITH THE COMMUNIST AND LEFT-WING COMMONWEALTH PARTY.

APRA FOURTH 1622/KIN/ 215P

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-PHILOSOPHER BERTRAND RUSSELL WANTS TO BE CALLED "LORD RUSSELL."

HE ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A STATEMENT TO THE BRITISH PRESS, ADDING:

"WHAT IS PARTICULARLY ANNOYING IS THE WIDESPREAD PRACTICE OF ALLUDING TO ME AS MR. RUSSELL," AND TO MY WIFE AS 'LADY RUSSELL' GIVING THE UTTERLY FALSE IMPRESSION THAT MY WIFE WISHES TO USE HER TITLE WHILE I DO NOT WISH TO USE MINE." MAY 20 1945

WR APRA 0172D 19/5 0105

LONDON, MAY 19--(AP)-- DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE, JUST RETURNED FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SAID IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO PROVIDE ARMED FORCES FOR THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION'S PROPOSED POLICE FORCE. MAY 20 1945

"WE MAY HOPE THAT WHEN THE WORLD GROWS MORE CIVILIZED AND STABLE," HE SAID, "THIS BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS MAY DECREASE, BUT UNTIL THAT TIME COMES, WE AND OTHER NATIONS MUST BEAR OUR SHARE."

SUPPORT FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN WAGING WAR AGAINST JAPAN WAS PLEDGED YESTERDAY BY BRITAIN'S DOMINANT CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN A 12-POINT PROGRAM WHICH ALSO INCLUDED COOPRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA TO KEEP PEACE AFTER FINAL VICTORY.

REW NITE J0258A

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-- THE DRAMATIC STORY OF A CONVOY OF AMERICAN PLEASURE STEAMERS--DESCRIBED AS THE WIERDEST-LOOKING FLEET EVER TO BRAVE AN ATLANTIC CROSSING-- THAT FOUGHT ITS WAY TO ENGLAND IN THE FALL OF 1942 TO HELP IN THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE WAS TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY.

ONLY FIVE OF THE 11 FRAIL INSHORE OR LAKE SHIPS ORIGINALLY CHARTERED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT FINALLY GOT HERE.

THREE WERE UNABLE TO MEET THE STARTING DEADLINE, AND THREE WERE SUNK IN THE MID-ATLANTIC BY GERMAN SUBMARINES.

IN JULY, 1942, WITH A SHORTAGE OF MERCHANT SHIPPING ACUTE, D-DAY PLANNERS BEGAN WORRYING ABOUT FINDING VESSELS SUITABLE FOR USE AS CROSS-CHANNEL PERSONNEL HOSPITAL SHIPS. PORTS AND SHIPWARDS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OCEAN WERE SEARCHED IN VAIN FOR SUITABLE SHIPS.

FINALLY A BRITISH MERCHANT MISSION IN NEW YORK ROUNDED UP

TITO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "I CANNOT BUT EXPRESS MY RESENTMENT AND SURPRISE AT THE IMPOSSIBLE COMPARISON THAT THE PRESENCE OF YUGOSLAV TROOPS IN ISTRA AND SLOVENE LITTORAL IS SIMILAR TO HITLER'S, MUSSOLINI'S AND THE JAPANESE' METHODS OF CONQUESTS."

A77

"THE YUGOSLAV ARMY CHASED THE FORCES OF OCCUPATION WITH THE MIGHT OF ITS ARMS RIGHT TO THE RIVER SOCA AND BEYOND AND NO CHARACTER OF CONQUEST CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO ITS PRESENCE IN THIS TERRITORY," HE SAID.

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BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NOTES ON TRIESTE HAS FAILED TO RESOLVE THE DIFFICULTIES AND FURTHER EXCHANGES OF VIEWS ARE NECESSARY, RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE YUGOSLAV MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IN BELGRADE SAID THE REPLY REITERATED TITO'S PREVIOUS POSITION THAT HIS ARMY HAD THE RIGHT TO REMAIN IN THE DISPUTED ZONE--ISTRIA, TRIESTE AND THE SLOVENE LITTORAL--UNTIL A FINAL SETTLEMENT IS MADE AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE SAID TITO'S NOTE CAUSED SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTME

N

T AT THE U.S. EMBASSY, BUT A FEELING PERSISTED THAT A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT COULD BE REACHED.

THE BELGRADE RADIO DECLARED "THE HONOR OF OUR ARMY AND THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY DEMAND THE PRESENCE OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY" IN THE ZONE, WHICH THE ALLIES INSIST IS NEEDED FOR SUPPLYING THEIR OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

THIS PHRASEOLOGY WAS INTERPRETED IN BELGRADE TO MEAN THAT TITO HAD TURNED DOWN ALLIED DEMANDS THAT HE WITHDRAW HIS ARMY FROM THE DISPUTED PRE-WAR ITALIAN TERRITORY.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER HAD WARNED TITO AGAINST TRYING TO USE FORCE TO BACK HIS CLAIMS, AND THE BELGRADE RADIO SAID THE PRESENCE OF THE YUGOSLAV TROOPS IN THE AREA WOULD NOT "PREJUDGE DECISIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AS TO WHOM THESE TERRITORIES BELONG."

"THE NEEDS OF OUR ALLIES CONCERNING PORTS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY SAFEGUARDED IN THE SPIRIT OF TALKS BETWEEN MARSHAL TITO AND FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER DURING THE VISIT BY FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER TO BELGRADE THIS WINTER," IT ADDED.

LATER, THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HEARD AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST BY THE BELGRADE RADIO WHICH SAID:

"WE HAVE STRESSED REPEATEDLY THAT WE INTEND TO SUBMIT OUR CLAIMS TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE, BUT WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO LET YUGOSLAV TERRITORY BE ADMINISTERED BY BONOMI (ITALIAN PREMIER.)

"WE ASK TO BE TREATED AS EQUALS, AS ALLIES. NO ARMY OF ANY OF THE ALLIES HAS BEEN ASKED TO WITHDRAW FROM TERRITORY THEY OCCUPIED.

"IT IS SAID," THE BROADCASTER CONTINUED, "THAT OUR RADIO AND PRESS ARE UNDER SOVIET CONTROL. WHAT WOULD BRITAIN AND AMERICA SAY IF OUR PAPERS TALKED ABOUT BRITISH AND AMERICAN GENERALS IN THE WAY THE ALLIED-CONTROLLED ROME PRESS TALKS ABOUT OURS?

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"THIS CAMPAIGN IS DOING GREAT DAMAGE TO OUR RELATIONS, AND CASTS DOUBTS ON ALLIED INTENTIONS."

THE YUGOSLAV AGENCY TANYUG REPORTED, MEANWHILE, THAT CIVIL AFFAIRS IN TRIESTE WERE TAKEN OVER BY AN ITALIAN-SLOVENE ANTI-FASCIST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM THE YUGOSLAV ARMY COMMANDANT, MAJ. GEN. DUSAN KVEDER.

IT SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH, SOVIET, AND AMERICAN MILITARY MISSIONS ATTENDED THE CEREMONY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE AIMS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE TO DEMOCRATIZE THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY, TO STRENGTHEN THE BROTHERHOOD BETWEEN ITALIANS AND SLOVENES AND TO PREPARE FOR DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS.

KA-TA528PEW

BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-MARSHAL STALIN'S FORMULA FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE POLISH PROBLEM MET WITH A MEASURE OF SYMPATHY FROM THE LONDON PRESS TODAY ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REACTION FROM EITHER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OR THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S SUNDAY EXPRESS SAID "WE MUST REALIZE THAT THROUGH THE WAR YEARS OUR VIEWS ABOUT POLAND HAVE BEEN FORMED LARGELY ON INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA DISSEMINATED BY THE REFUGEE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN."

"WE ONLY NOW ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE," THE EDITORIAL CONTINUED, "THERE IS ANOTHER COMPLETELY DIVERGENT VIEW ABOUT POLAND AND THAT THE MAJORITY OF POLES DO NOT ACCEPT THE VIEWS OF THE LONDON POLES AT ALL.

"OUR MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT DECLARES THAT IF WE TOOK THE TROUBLE TO BE OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED IN POLAND AND TO EXAMINE THE SITUATION DISPASSIONATELY ON THE SPOT, WE SHOULD SOON BE SUPPORTING THE POLES OF POLAND. THAT WOULD SEEM TO BE SOUND DEMOCRACY. WHY DON'T WE TRY IT?"

STALIN'S STATEMENT WAS A DIRECT CHALLENGE OF THE CLAIM BY THE POLISH EXILED GOVERNMENT THAT THE 16 POLES ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS--AMONG THEM ITS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER--HAD BEEN INVITED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO LEAVE FOR CONSULTATIONS ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE DISCLOSURE BY FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE THAT THE GROUP HAD BEEN ARRESTED TERMINATED CONSULTATIONS ON THE POLISH ISSUE AMONG THE SOVIET, BRITISH AND AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS.

PRESS ASSOCIATION'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT SAID STALIN'S STATEMENT THAT THE 16 POLES WERE NOT INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS AT MOSCOW "CANNOT BE CONTRADICTED, ALTHOUGH IT IS IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO STATEMENTS MADE BY THE LONDON POLES."

THE POLES HERE DECLARED THE ARRESTS WERE A BREACH OF FAITH ON THE ART OF RUSSIA, A CHARGE WHICH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES REGARDED SO SERIOUSLY THAT THEY BROKE OFF DISCUSSIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO

STALIN'S STATEMENT THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT

MUST BE BASED UPON THE CRIMEA RESOLUTIONS BROUGHT OUT AGAIN THE APPARENT DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN INTERPRETING THEM.

THAT DIFFERENCE APPARENTLY CENTERED ON THE VETO POWERS OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OVER CANDIDATES FOR A NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS SHOWN ANTIPATHY TOWARD THE WHOLE EXILE GOVERNMENT AND RECENTLY EXTENDED ITS OPPOSITION TO STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, THE FORMER PREMIER OF THE EXILES AND A PEASANT PARTY LEADER PREVIOUSLY REGARDED BY MOSCOW AS SATISFACTORY.

THE PUBLICATION OF STALIN'S STAND FOUND SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, IN LONDON. W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, IS EXPECTED HERE SOON EN ROUTE TO HIS POST.

IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL CONFER WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MIKOLAJCZYK ON THE POLISH QUESTION BEFORE RETURNING TO MOSCOW.

IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS, IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT THEY WILL ACQUAINT STALIN FORMALLY OF THE PUBLICLY EXPRESSED DESIRES OF CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR A NEW MEETING OF CHIEFS OF STATE.

KA517PEW

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BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-DR.ALFRED ROSENBERG, DANDY, SCENTED ARCH-PHILOSOPHER OF NAZIISM AND LEADER OF GERMANY'S ANTI-RUSSIAN "CRUSADE," HAS BEEN CAUGHT IN THE ALLIED DRAGNET OF FUGITIVE NAZI LEADERS, A DISPATCH FROM THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FRONT SAID TONIGHT.

ROSENBERG, SOMETIMES CALLED HITLER'S "FATHER CONFESSOR" AND REICHMINISTER FOR FORMER GERMAN-OCCUPIED EASTERN EUROPE, WAS FOUND IN A FLENSBURG HOSPITAL, A BRITISH OFFICER SAID, AS THE SEARCH WENT ON FOR NAZI HANGMAN HEINRICH HIMMLER.

MEANWHILE, DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID THAT THE INVOLVED PROBLEM OF JUST WHO IS GOING TO TRY BIG-SHOT GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS MAY SPEED A MEETING OF THE "BIG THREE" LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

RUSSIA'S LONG-STANDING REFUSAL TO JOIN THE 16-NATION WAR CRIMES COMMISSION HAS POSED PROBLEMS OF PRESSING IMPORTANCE SINCE MOST OF THE GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS ARE FALLING INTO ANGLO-AMERICAN HANDS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID, MAY TAKE UP THE PROBLEMS OF THE ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS.

ACCORDING TO A HIGH BRITISH OFFICER, ROSENBERG WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY BRITISH GARRISON TROOPS IN THE HOUSE-CLEANING OF GRAND ADM KARL DOENITZ' HEADQUARTERS AT FLENSBURG. HE WAS IN A HOSPITAL WITH A SPRAINED ANKLE.

ROSENBERG, WHO WROTE HUNDREDS OF TREATISES ON ANTI-SEMITISM AND AS DIRECTOR OF THE NORIDIC FAITH MOVEMENT WAS THE FORCE BEHIND THE NAZIS' ATTACK ON CHRISTIANITY, HAD THE FANCY NAZI TITLE OF "DIRECTOR OF PHILOSOPHIC OUTLOOK."

HIS WAS THE JOB OF INCULCATING THE NAZI PHILOSOPHY INTO GERMAN EDUCATION AND HE WAS DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATION. IT WAS ROSENBERG WHO SUPPOSEDLY PUT THE BUG IN HITLER'S EAR TO ATTACK RUSSIA AND IT WAS THIS WHICH DID MUCH TO BRING ABOUT THE DOWNFALL OF BOTH ROSENBERG, A ONE-TIME WHITE RUSSIAN, HITLER, AND THE ENTIRE NAZI REGIME.

ON ~~MAY 31, THE XXX~~ SIXTH GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

KA448PEW

SOUTHEND, ENGLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 19-(AP)-SGT. CHARLES WASKO, 25, OF MOORLAND, IOWA, FOUND HIS SELF-CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED.

STATIONED IN GERMANY WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, HE APPLIED FOR LEAVE TO BE MARRIED--EVEN THOUGH HIS ENGLISH SWEETHEART, VIOLET SAVILL, 18, OF THIS TOWN, HADN'T SAID "YES."

THE SERGEANT ARRIVED AT VIOLET'S HOME, AND FIVE DAYS LATER A FORMAL WEDDING WAS ARRANGED.

MK1131PEW

PARIS, MAY 19-(AP)-STARS AND STRIPES SAID TONIGHT THAT "POINTS TOWARD ELIGIBILITY FOR DISCHARGE WILL BE GRANTED AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF OTHER ALLIED NATIONS AND FOR DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY THOSE NATIONS BETWEEN AUG. 16,1940, AND MAY 12,1945."

QUOTING A WAR DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE, THE OFFICIAL ARMY NEWSPAPER SAID "CREDIT FOR FOREIGN DECORATIONS, ORDERS, MEDALS AND EMBLEMS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE THEATER COMMANDER UNDER WHOSE JURISDICTION SERVICE WAS COMPLETED. A REQUEST FOR SUCH APPROVAL SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH CHANNELS ACCOMPANIED BY OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OR AFFIDAVITS STATING WHEN, WHERE, WHY AND BY WHOM EACH DECORATION WAS GIVEN."

THE SAME POINT SYSTEM WILL APPLY TO SERVICE MEN WITH THE ALLIED FORCES.

DY1123PEW

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PARIS, MAY 19-(AP)-AFTER MORE THAN FIVE YEARS OF WAR, INCLUDING 22 MONTHS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS, TECH. SGT. HARRY T.BRUNDIDGE, JR., OF ST. LOUIS, A FLYING FORTRESS ENGINEER IN THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, STILL WANTS A CRACK AT THE JAPANESE.

THE 26-YEAR-OLD FLIER, SON OF AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, WAS LIBERATED FROM STALAG LUFT ONE AT BARTH WHEN THE GERMANS ABANDONED THAT CAMP A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE REICH'S SURRENDER.

BRUNDIDGE TOLD THE STORY TODAY OF THE MONTHS OF NAZI BRUTALITY IN FIVE PRISON CAMPS WHERE HE WAS CONFINED, IN ONE OF THEM TWICE.

HE TRANSFERRED TO THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE ON MARCH 24, 1943, AFTER THREE AND A HALF YEARS IN THE RAF DURING WHICH HE FLEW 78 MISSIONS AS A BOMBER GUNNER IN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AS AN ENGINEER OF A FORTRESS CREW IN THE FAMOUS "HELLS ANGELS" GROUP BRUNDIDGE WAS SHOT DOWN DURING A RAID ON LE MANS, FRANCE, JULY 4, 1943. HE PARACHUTED TO EARTH 50 MILES SOUTH OF LE MANS BUT ENJOYED ONLY 12 DAYS OF FREEDOM.

HE OBTAINED CIVILIAN CLOTHES FROM THE UNDERGROUND AND MADE HIS WAY TO PARIS WHERE HE WAS HIDDEN BY FRIENDLY FRENCHMEN, BUT THE GERMANS FOUND HIS HIDING PLACE AND HUSTLED HIM INTO A CONCENTRATION CAMP 12 MILES OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL.

"I WAS THERE THREE MONTHS AND EIGHT DAYS," HE RECALLED. "WE WERE ON STARVATION RATIONS AND THE GESTAPO KICKED US AROUND A LOT. MY WEIGHT DROPPED FROM 185 POUNDS TO LESS THAN 140.

"THEY ROUNDED UP 30 OF US--ALL AMERICAN FLIERS--AND TOOK US TO A STALAG LUFT AT FRANKFURT, BUT AFTER TWO DAYS THEY TOOK ME TO STALAG 17B NEAR VIENNA.

BRUNDIDGE REMAINED THERE UNTIL THE SPRING OF 1944, WHEN HE WAS REMOVED TO STALAG LUFT ONE AND THENCE TO THE HYDEKRUG CAMP NEAR MEMEL.

"IN THE LATTER PART OF JULY WHEN THE RUSSIANS WERE GETTING CLOSE THE GERMANS DECIDED TO EVACUATE IT," HE CONTINUED. "AT MEMEL WE WERE PUT ON BOATS. ON OURS 2,000 MEN WERE PACKED INTO A HOLD LIKE SARDINES 65 FEET BELOW DECK. AFTER 36 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER THEY TOOK US OFF AT SWINEMUENDE, HANDCUFFED US AND LOADED US INTO BOXCARS HEADED FOR STALAG LUFT FOUR NEAR BELGARD."

B119 QQQ

BRUNDIDGE SAID THAT WHEN THEY WERE TAKEN OFF THE TRAIN AT KIEFHEIDE, NEAR THE PRISON CAMP, THEY WERE TURNED OVER TO MORE THAN 200 YOUNG GERMAN SEAMEN WHO WERE TOLD BY A GERMAN AIR FORCE CAPTAIN: "THESE ARE THE AMERICAN GANGSTERS, THE SWINE WHO DESTROYED YOUR FAMILIES' HOMES AND KILLED YOUR LOVED ONES. YOU HAVE THREE

AND A HALF KILOMETERS (APPROXIMATELY TWO MILES) IN WHICH TO EXACT YOUR REVENGE."

BRUNDIDGE SAID THE SEAMEN FORCED THEM TO RUN ALL THE WAY TO THE PRISON CAMP, JABBING THEM WITH BAYONETS ALL THE WAY. ONE MAN HAD 57 BAYONET WOUNDS WHEN THEY ARRIVED, AND HE AND TWO OTHERS DIED FROM THE WOUNDS.

"THE GERMANS SHOT PRISONERS AT THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION AT THAT CAMP," HE SAID. "WE RECEIVED 10,000 RED CROSS PARCELS THERE, BUT THE GERMANS TOOK EVERYTHING OUT OF THEM AND GAVE US THE EMPTY BOXES."

BRUNDIDGE RELATED THAT WHEN THE RUSSIANS THREATENED THAT CAMP 1,500 PRISONERS WERE PUT ON A TRAIN WHICH TOOK EIGHT DAYS AND NIGHTS TO GET TO BARTH--A DISTANCE OF 115 MILES.

"IT WAS A WONDERFUL SIGHT WHEN THE GERMANS RAN OFF AND TURNED THE CAMP OVER TO COL. ZEMKE (HUBERT ZEMKE, MISSOULA, MONT.)" HE SAID.

WHEN THE WAR IN EUROPE BEGAN BRUNDIDGE WAS HONEYMOONING IN FRANCE WITH HIS WIFE WHOM HE MARRIED IN GREECE. THEY SAILED FROM CHERBOURG BUT AFTER SPENDING 11 DAYS IN NEW YORK THEY RETURNED TO ATHENS AND THENCE TO CAIRO, WHERE HIS WIFE'S FATHER RUNS A HOSPITAL.

THERE HE JOINED THE RAF. HIS WIFE AND FIVE-YEAR-OLD SON NOW LIVE IN CAIRO.

DURING HIS 60-DAY FURLOUGH HE INTENDS TO VISIT HIS FATHER IN NEW YORK AND HIS WIFE AND CHILD IN CAIRO.

"THEN I WANT A CRACK AT THE JAPS," HE DECLARED.

GH356PEW

PARIS, MAY 19-(AP)-FRANCE'S FIRST TRIAL FOR ECONOMIC COLLABORATIO

WITH THE NAZIS BROUGHT SEN TENCES OF TWO YEARS EACH PLUS OTHER

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TODAY
PENALTIES TO TWO BROTHERS, MARCEL AND FERDINAND VACHEROT, WHO

WERE CONVICTED OF MANUFACTURING CAMOUFLAGE NETTING FOR THE GERMAN NAVY.

AT A PROFIT OF 14,000,000 FRANCS ($2,280,000).

JHM/507P

PARIS, MAY 19, (AP)- A COUPLE OF THEATRICAL PRODUCERS WERE STROLLING AROUND PARIS DREAMING UP A COMEDY ON PRISONER OF WAR LIFE FOR BROADWAY.

THEY WERE SGTS. DON BEVAN OF 129 INGERSOL GROVE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AND A FORMER STAFF ARTIST ON THE NEW YORK NEWS, EDMUND TRZINSKI OF 754 ELTON AVE., THE BRONX, RECENTLY LIBERATED FROM THE KREMS STALAG WHERE FOR THE BETTER PART OF TWO YEARS THEY HAD WRITTEN AND DIRECTED MUSICAL COMEDY FOR THE

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ENTERTAINMENT OF THE INMATES. "MUST SAY THAT THEY WERE 'NOT BAD'" SAID BEVAN

"WE KNOCKED OUT 'YOU'VE HAD IT'. HE WEARS A PAIR OF BROKEN WINGS AND WE DID

OUR OWN VERSION OF HELLZAPOPPIN, WE DID EVERYTHING BUT THE MUSIC AND TWO OTHER

GUYS DID A GOOD JOB AT THAT.

"WE MADE A THEATRE STAGE OUT OF RED CROSS CRATES, OLD BOXES, WE

MADE SCENERY, ACTED LEADS, DIRECTED EVERYTHING. SOME OF THE OTHERS PUT ON THE

SERIOUS STUFF. THEY HAD BEATEN UP OLD SCRIPTS THAT THE RED CROSS SENT FROM

GENEVA. THE WHOLE THING WAS A PRETTY GOOD MORALE BUILDER FOR THE BOYS SO FULL

PLANS TO WRITE MUSICAL COMEDY ON THE LIFE AT STULAG LUFT WERE BORN. IT TOOK

MUCH PRODDING TO FORCE THEM TO STOP ACTING OUT SCENES AND TELL OF THE CIRCUM-

STANCES OF THEIR CAPTURE AND LIBERATION.

SGT. BEVAN WAS A WAIST GUNNER. HE WAS TAKEN TO FRANKFURT FOR

A SWEATBOX INTERROGATION AND FROM THERE TO SEVERAL PRISON CAMPS.

SGT. TRZCINSKI, A RADIO OPERATOR ON A B-24 WAS SHOT DOWN IN APRIL 1943 OVER BADEN BADEN. THE BOYS MET AT THE KREMS, AUSTRIA PRISON CAMP AND PRODUCED THEIR FIRST SHOW THERE.

" I HAVE TRIED TO CRACK THE WRITING GAME A LONG TIME " TRZCINSKI SAID " THE STALAG WAS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE I COULD FORCE IT DOWN THE THROATS OF THE CUSTOMERS".

BOTH OF THESE MEN WERE LIBERATED ON MAY 2ND BY A DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY.

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" WE HAVE BEEN LIBERATED LONG ENOUGH SO THAT WE HAVE STOPPED THINKING ABOUT FOOD " BEVA SAID "NOW WE ARE GOING TO WRITE THIS SHOW FOR THE FOLKS BACK HOME AND HERE ABROAD. IT OUGHT TO GO GOOD WE ARE GOING TO USE KRIEGY LANGUAGE AND SHOW ALL OF THE FUNNY THINGS THAT HAPPEN LIKE GUYS PUTTING GREASE AND SAND IN HAIR SO THAT IT BROKE SCISSORS AND COONS TRYING TO SHAVE BOYS HEADS. ALL THE STUFF LIKE THAT ".

IN CONCLUSION BEVA'S SAID " TELL GLORIA WAISWALD OF 297 EAGLE ST., TEMPLY, N.J. THAT I AM COMING BACK".

PW LOMRY 812100-22100 TRK 1720

30.24 25935

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PARIS, MAY 19. --(AP) -- AMERICAN PILOTS FLEW THEIR HUGE BOMBERS "BY THEIR FINGERTIPS" DURING THE LAST WEEKS OF THE WAR THROUGH THE USE OF AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS AIRCRAFT DEVICE KNOWN AS A FORMATION CONTROL STICK, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY.

COL. D.L. PUTT, DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL SERVICE FOR THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND, SAID THE NEW TYPE STICK WAS SO BEAUTIFULLY GEARED IT COULD BE MOVED WITH ONE FINGER. IT CONTROLS THE ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS WHICH OPERATE THE AILERONS, ELEVATORS AND RUDDER.

EUNSONS 12200 APR DR 535PEW

EVEN DURING THE PERIOD OF SETTLING THE CLAIMS--SHOULD THEY AGREE TO THIS MUCH--THEY SAID THEY WOULD INSIST THAT FRENCH MILITARY COMMANDERS REMAIN IN PHYSICAL CONTROL OF THE AREAS WHICH LIE ON THE ITALIAN SLOPES OF THE ALPINE SPUR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

FINALLY, THEY SAID, THEY WERE PREPARED TO REMIND WASHINGTON AND LONDON THAT FRANCE IS NOT A PARTY TO THE ARMISTICE WITH ITALY. TECHNICALLY THE TWO COUNTRIES STILL ARE AT WAR. SOME RESENTMENT WAS EXPRESSED OVER THE FACT THAT A FRENCH COMMANDER WAS NOT PRESENT WHEN THE GERMAN ARMIES IN ITALY SURRENDERED LAST MONTH.

GH310PEW

BY TOM YARBROUGH

12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, MAY 19-(AP)-ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES ADMINISTERING GERMANY TODAY HAD NO PRECEDENTS TO GUIDE THEM--IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE.

OTHER WARS HAVE ENDED WITH OCCUPATIONS BUT WITH GOVERNMENTS OF THE DEFEATED NATION CONTINUING TO FUNCTION. THIS TIME A THOROUGHLY DEFEATED NATION OF 80,000,000 PERSONS HAS NO GOVERNMENT EXCEPT THAT WHICH THE ALLIES ESTABLISH.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY EMPHASIZED THAT THE FIRST BASIC POLICY OF THE NEW U.S. 15TH ARMY OCCUPYING FORCES UNDER LT. GEN. LEONARD T. GEROW IS THAT THE COMFORT, HAPPINESS AND WELFARE OF THE GERMAN POPULATION ARE ENTIRELY INCIDENTAL.

THE JOB HAS BEEN MADE THE MORE DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DISPLACED PERSONS WHO HAVE ADDED THEIR COMPLEX PROBLEMS TO THE BASIC TASKS.

OUR MILITARY AUTHORITIES REALIZE THAT ANY GREAT EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY WOULD SPREAD TO THE OCCUPATION TROOPS AND THAT A STARVING CIVILIAN POPULATION WOULD PRESENT A POLICE PROBLEM CALLING FOR MORE TROOPS. AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS STATED AGAIN THAT NO LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD WOULD BE IMPORTED.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED A MAXIMUM DIET FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE. IT IS ROUGHLY ONE-HALF OF THE AMERICAN AVERAGE IN CALORIES AND ONE-THIRD THE STANDARD DIET FOR AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE AMERICANS HAVE BROUGHT IN WHEAT SEED AND SOME VEGETABLE SEED AND THE GERMAN FARMERS ARE BEING GIVEN FIRST PRIORITY IN CLEARING THROUGH AMERICAN LINES SO THEY CAN RETURN TO THEIR PLANTING.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY SAID: "UNQUESTIONABLY THE GERMANS ARE GOING TO SUFFER FROM THE RESULTS OF THE NAZI FOLLY IN RESISTING UNTIL THE ENTIRE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN GERMANY WAS DISRUPTED BY THE WAR. X X X WE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE INSTANCES THIS WINTER OF PEOPLE IN CONGESTED INDUSTRIAL AREAS GOING HUNGRY FOR THE LACK OF TRANSPORT TO BRING AVAILABLE FOOD SUPPLIES FROM OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY."

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TYPHUS EXISTS IN GERMANY BUT IT IS NOT EPIDEMIC. A SANITARY CORDON HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT THE RHINE WITH SEVERAL "PORTS OF ENTRY" WHERE ALL CIVILIANS CROSSING WESTWARD ARE DELOUSED AND ALL WHO SHOW TYPHUS SYMPTOMS QUARANTINED.

MD113APEW

RELEASED FORMER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY ALSO WILL BE FORCED TO ASSUME THE BURDEN OF THEIR OWN SUPPORT, WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD REMAIN THE PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

ANY CASES OFFERING EVEN THE SLIGHTEST REASON FOR SUSPICION WILL BE RETURNED TO PRISONER OF WAR CAGES FOR FURTHER CHECKING, ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS.

SOME BADLY WANTED WAR CRIMINALS--SUCH AS THE KREISLEITER OF GARDELEGEN WHO ENGINEERED THE BARN BURNING OF 1,100 POLITICAL PRISONERS--ARE KNOWN TO BE HINDING SOMEWHERE IN PRISONER OF WAR CAGES DISGUISED AS SURRENDERED GERMAN SOLDIERS.

TA258PEW

HAMBURG, MAY 19-(AP)-SEVERAL INCIDENTS OF SNIPING

BEEN REPORTED TO THE BRITISH IN THIS SECOND GERMANY CITY AND OF

TODAY SAID THEY BELIEVED IT PART OF WEREWOLF ACTIVITIES.

NO ONE HAS BEEN KILLED. SAID A BRITISH POLICE OFFICER, AND

THUS FAR THE SNIPING HAS BEEN THE MOST SERIOUS

ACTIVITY.

JHM/ APR 01655/455P

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HAMBURG, MAY 19-(AP)-SS TROOPS ARE BEING CORRALLED ON THE ISLET OF NORDSTRAND OFF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, TO LIVE IN AN ATMOSPHERE SOMEWHAT LIKE DEVIL'S ISLAND PENDING INTERROGATION AND TTRIAL.

A SECURITY OFFICER SAID THE SS ROUNDUP ALSO PREVENTED THEM FROM INFILTRATING TO THE REAR, WHERE MANY WERE DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT INSTRUCTIONS TO HAVE THE WEREWOLVES WELL ORGANIZED WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

SEVERAL THOUSAND SS MEN ARE EXPECTED TO BE COLLECTED IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS ON NORDSTRAND, ONLY A FEW SQUARE MILES IN SIZE AND CONNECTED BY CAUSEWAY WITH THE ISLAND OF SCHLESWIG. THEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO BUILD THEIR OWN SHELTERS AND PLANT CROPS.

LARGE GROUPS OF THE SS ARE BEING CAUGHT DAILY IN THE SECOND ARMY AREA, AND MANY GERMAN CIVILIANS ARE COOPERATING.

ANOTHER PEN FOR SS TROOPS WAS ESTABLISHED IN FALLINGBOUTEL, NOTORIOUS CONCENTRATION CAMP BETWEEN BREMEN AND HAMBURG. MORE THAN 1,000 SOLDIERS WERE SENT THERE YESTERDAY FROM HAMBURG. GESTAPO AGENTS ARE BEING KEPT IN AN ACK-ACK BARRACKS AT HAMBURG.

THREE SMALL PENINSULAS ON SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN SOUTH OF NORDSTRAND ISLAND ARE BEING USED AS A COLLECTION CENTER FOR GERMAN ARMY TROOPS SOME 80,000 HAVE BEEN HERDED IN FOR SCREENING.

GH-TA230PEW

BERCHTESGADEN--THIRD ADD HITLER X X X THE BARRACKS UXOPENING QUOTES)

"YESERDAY STEINER (SS GENERAL) TOLD ME TWO DIVISIONS WOULD ATTACK--GO ON THE OFFENSIVE NORTH OF BERLIN. HE LIED. NOTHING CAME OF IT."

THE TIRADE ENDED WITH HITLER STANDING BEFORE THE GROUP HARDLY RECOGNIZABLE. HERRGESELL DESCRIBED HIM:

"THOUGH HE NORMALLY STOOD ERECT, HITLER WAS NOW HUNCHED INTO AN EXAGGERATED STOOP. HIS FACE WAS BLOATED AND PUFFY. HIS EYES HAD A BURNING, GLASSY STARE. HIS LEFT HAND, HELD CLOSE TO HIS WAIST, SHOOK CONVULSIVELY, UNCONTROLABLY. YOU COULD ALMOST SEE HIM AGE BY THE MINUTE. HIS HAIR WAS NOTICABLY GRAYER AND SEEMED THICKER. WISPS WHICH ORDINARILY DROPPED OVER HIS EYE WERE GONE AND HIS HAIR WAS COMBED STRAIGHT BACK.

"DR. MORRELL, HIS PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, HAD GIVEN HIM SOME TABLETS WHICH HE CARRIED IN HIS COAT POCKET. HE KEPT SUCKING AND MUNCHING THEM. FREQUENTLY HE STOPPED AND SIPPED A CUP OF TEA WHICH HAD GONE COLD."

THE TONGUE-LASHING TEMPORARILY BOLSTERED KEITEL'S COURAGE, FOR HE TOLD HITLER: "I AM NOT GOING TO LEAVE. THEY'LL SAY I AM A TRAITOR. I COULD NOT FACE MY FAMILY."

HITLER REMINDED HIM THAT RECORDERS WERE THERE AND "EVERYTHING IS WRITTEN," BUT KEITEL ARGUED; THE OLD MAN DOESN'T KNOW THINGS ARE SO BAD. HE WILL THE DESTROYS AND LEAVE BERLIN," HERREGESELL SAID. "I WAS TO FLY TO BERCHTESGADEN. I THOUGHT IT WAS ABOUT 8 P.M. I HEARD HITLER TELL BORMANN HE MUST GO SOUTH TO MAKE A NEW GOVERNMENT UNDER GOERING--THAT 'GOERING WILL NEGOTIATE' AND I LEFT TO START PACKING.

HERREGESELL SAID HE SAW EVA BRAUN 30 MINUTES LATER. SHE AND HITLER WERE TALKING IN A SMALL FOYER.

"IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I HAD EVER SEEN HER," HE SAID. "SHE WAS ALWAYS AT BERCHTESGADEN. SHE ASKED ME TO DELIVER A LETTER AND PACKAGE TO BERCHTESGADEN.

A104

"A FEW MINUTES LATER HITLER TOOK THE SIX GOEBBELS CHILDREN INTO

DR. MORRELL'S ROOM. NONE OF THEM WAS OVER 10 YEARS OLD. HITLER HAD TOLD GOEBBELS TO HAVE THEM COME. THE LAST I SAW, LORENZ--THE PRESS REPRESENTATIVE--BROUGHT HITLER SOME DISPATCHES. HE PLACED THEM ON A TABLE, PUT ON HIS GLASSES AND STOOPED OVER TO READ. IT WAS ABOUT 10 P.M. WHEN I LEFT WITH DR. MORRELL WHO WAS A SICK MAN. WE CAUGHT A PLANE AT GATOW AIRFIELD AT 1:45 A.M., APRIL 23.

"IT SEEMED QUIET THEN. I COULD HEAR ARTILLERY IN THE DISTANCE BUT THE SKIES WERE DARK. IT WAS RAINING. THERE WERE NO FIRES ON THE HORIZON. THE NEXT DAY THE RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT GOEBBELS HAD DECIDE TO STAY WITH HIS FAMILY AND FALL WITH HITLER. RADIO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CHANCELLERY AND GEN. WINTER'S HEADQUARTERS WAS MAINTAINED UNTIL MAY 1. I KNOW BECAUSE IT WAS THEN WE LEARNED OF HITLER'S DEATH."

WJ100&PEW

COPENHAGEN, MAY 19-(AP)-FOUR DANISH CABINET MINISTERS HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER J.CHRISTMAS MOELLER ARRIVED AT THE ISLAND OF BORNHOLM BY AIR TODAY AND RECEIVED A HEARTY RECEPTION FROM THE INHABITANTS AND RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES, DISPATCHES FROM THE ISLAND SAID.

COLONEL TREPTKOFF REPRESENTING THE RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMANDER TOLD THE FOREIGN MINISTER, "WE HAVE COME TO THIS PART OF YOUR COUNTRY EXCLUSIVELY TO REMOVE ALL GERMANS. WHEN THIS IS COMPLETED WE HOPE TO CONTINUE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH YOUR ISLAND COMMISSIONER AND I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT WHEN THAT TIME ARRIVES DENMARK WILL BE A FREE AND INDEPENDENT COUNTRY."

MAY 20 1945

MOELLER THANKED THE RUSSIANS FOR FREEING "PART OF OUR COUNTRY," ADDING THAT ALL DANES HAD FOLLOWED THE RED ARMY'S "GREAT BATTLE FOR FREEDOM" EVEN THOUGH THE COUNTRY WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS. "WE THANK AND HAIL THE GREAT RUSSIAN MARSHAL STALIN AND THE RUSSIAN RED ARMY AND EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE GOOD RELATIONS ALWAYS EXISTING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND DENMARK WILL CONTINUES IN THE FUTURE."

DY1126PEW

OSLO, MAY 19. --(AP) -- NORWEGIAN JAILS WERE FILLED TODAY WITH SOME 5,000 ARRESTED FOLLOWERS OF VIDKUN QUISLING, PUPPET EX-PREMIER OF NORWAY WHO STILL WAS AWAITING TRIAL ON TREASON CHARGES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ERSTWHILE DICTATOR'S TRIAL MOVED A STEP FORWARD TONIGHT WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF SVEN ARNTZEN, NEW OSLO CHIEF OF POLICE, AS STATE PROSECUTOR.

THE TIME OF THE [illegible] TRIAL OR THE PRELIMINARY HEARING WAS NOT YET SET, BUT ITWAS EXPECTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS. QUISLING HAS AS YET NO DEFENDING LAWYER. AS THE JOB IS AN UNPOPULAR ONE,

IT WAS ASSUMED A LAWYER WOULD BE APPOINTED BY THE TRIAL JUDGE.

WHILE QUISLING WAS COOLING OFF IN OSLO JAIL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT SOME OF THE NEAR-5,000 PERSONS ARRESTED THROUGHOUT NORWAY WERE "SECRET QUISLINGS", WHO WERE NEVER NEVER OPENLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE NORWEGIAN TRAITOR. THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE HAD ESPIONAGE ASSIGNMENTS.

THE IDENTIFY OF TH ESE MEN WAS BEING KEPT SECRET TO FACILITATE THE ROUNDUP OF T OSE STILL AT LARGE.

NORDHESSES 1700 [illegible] SECOND.

LT.JOSEPH P.BURBY OF CLARKSBURG, W.VA., WAS BEST MAN AND MISS IRMA H.LAPPAY OF DETROIT, A RED CROSS WORKER, WAS MAID OF HONOR. MISS EVA JOHNSON OF AMESION, WASH., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) ALSO A RED CROSS WORKER, AND COL.HASKELL H.CLEAVES OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE, PLAYED WEDDING MUSIC AND LT.COL.SEM (CQ) F. TEAGUE OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SANG.

THE USHERS WERE MAJ.THOMAS NURNBERGER OF ST.LOUIS; CAPT.EDWARD SAUER OF DANVERS, MASS.; CAPT.HERBERT KASPER OF ORLANDO, FLA., AND LT. DAVID VANALSTYNE OF KINDERHOOK, N.Y.

THE COUPLE LEFT BY AIR FOR THE RIVIERA, WHERE THEY PLANNED A WEEK'S HONEYMOON.

RW1059AEW NM CLEAR

MAY 20 1945

BY THOBURN VIANT

PILSEN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 19--(AP)--THE GIANT SKODA MUNITIONS WORKS WHICH OPERATED VIRTUALLY INTACT AS A NAZI ARSENAL FOR SIX YEARS UNTIL CRIPPLED APRIL 25, WILL BE RESTORED TO TURN OUT ARMS AGAINST JAPAN IF AN ALLIED COMMISSION ON THE SPOT TODAY FINDS IT POSSIBLE.

(A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK SAID MORE THAN 3,000,000 SEPARATE ITEMS OF GERMAN ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT AND ABOUT 700,000 TONS OF GERMAN AMMUNITION ARE BEING PREPARED FOR SHIPMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY TO

ALLIED FORCES IN THE PACIFIC THEATER OF WAR).

BY THOBURN VIANT

PILSEN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 19--(AP)--THE GIANT SKODA MUNITIONS WORKS WHICH OPERATED VIRTUALLY INTACT AS A NAZI ARSENAL FOR SIX YEARS UNTIL CRIPPLED APRIL 25, WILL BE RESTORED TO PRODUCE ARMS AGAINST JAPAN IF AN ALLIED COMMISSION ON THE SPOT TODAY FINDS IT POSSIBLE.

MAY 20 1945

INVESTIGATION SHOWED THE APRIL 25 RAID BY U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS SMASHED 40 PER CENT OF THE BUILDINGS AND 70 PER CENT OF THE PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF SKODA'S 126 FACTORIES SPRAWLED OVER THOUSANDS OF ACRES AROUND THIS AMERICAN OCCUPIED CZECH KUMM CITY.

ALTHOUGH THE UNITED NATION'S BROADCAST A WARNING TO THE 35,000 WORKERS TO STAY IN SHELTERS, IT WAS FOUND THAT APPROXIMATELY 200 SUFFERED CASUALTIES.

THE WORKS ARE BEING STUDIED BY A COMMISSION OF EXPERT TECHNICIANS FOLLOWING A PRELIMINARY AMERICAN ARMY INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPT. MANUEL SHAPIRO, OF(10 PARK AVE) NEW YORK. THE EARLIER INVESTIGATION, WHICH INCLUDED A STUDY OF THE CONCERN'S RECORDS, SHOWED THAT TWO PREVIOUS RAIDS ON SKODA CAUSED LITTLE DAMAGE, ALTHOUGH OPERATIONS WERE GREATLY CURTAILED BY LACK OF SUPPLIES BEFORE THE AERIAL ONSLAUGHT IN APRIL.

A CZECH PATRIOT DISCUSSING THE RAIDS SAID, "WE WONDERED WHY YOU DID NOT DESTROY SKODA EARLY IN THE WAR AND THEN WONDERED WHY YOU FINALLY CAME OVER IN SUCH FORCE WITH THE WAR'S END SO NEAR."

THE AMERICAN ARMY INVESTIGATION SHOWED VIRTUALLY NO SABOTAGE OCCURRED THROUGHOUT THE SIX YEARS OF ENFORCED GERMAN OPERATION. SKODA SAID THE WORKERS' GREAT FEAR OF THE GESTAPO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS.

THE GERMA'S USED FEW IF A'Y SLAVE LABORERS AT SKODA.

RECORDS SHOWED THE RATE OF PRODUCTIO' WAS EXCELLE'T U'TIL SHORTAGES OF RAW MATERIALS BEGA' MAKI'G I'ROADS. THE WORKS MADE TA'KS, TA'K DESTROYERS ARMORED CARS A'D AIRPLA'E E'GI'E PARTS BESIDES ALL TYPES OF HEAVY MU'ITIO'S, ACKACK GU'S A'D MORTARS.

THE ALLIED COMMISSIO' U'DOUBTEDLY WILL REACH ADDITIO'AL CO'CLUSIO'S AFTER A STUDY PLA''ED TO TAKE W'EKS IF 'ECESSARY.

MAY 20 1945

ONE HIGH SKODA OFFICIAL ESTIMATED THAT GE'ERAL PRODUCTIO' COULD BE RESUMED I' S'X MO'THS, BUT THAT WOULD SEEM DEBATABLE TO A'YO'E VIEWING THE GREAT GAPI'G WOU'DS. SKODA'S TWISTED GIRDERS A'D MACHI'ERY CAUSED A VETERA' WORKMA' AFTERWARDS TO SAY AFTER A O'E-HOUR TOUR:

"THIS HAS BEE' MY SECO'D HOME FOR 31 YEARS. CA' YOU BLAME ME FOR N HOPI'G IT WILL BE REPAIRED SOO'?"

O'E COULD U'DERSTA'D HOW THE MA' FELT BUT AT THE SAME TIME A'YO'E WHO HAD VIEWED THE DEATH A'D DESTRUCTIO' CAUSED BY SKODA'S WEAPO'S COULD 'OT HELP BUT PRAY THAT SOME DAY THERE WOULD BE 'O SKODAS.

MK 2046 THRU 5TH (& DAY)//MM 12 'OO'

ROME, MAY [illegible]--(AP)--THE FIRST PERSON TO GREET THE REV. MARTIN NIEMOLLER AS HE STEPPED OFF OF A PLANE AT A NAPLES AIRPORT LAST WEEK WAS LT. REINHARD O. PAULY, ONE OF THE FAMED PASTOR'S FORMER PUPILS IN THE DAHLEM CONGREGATION IN THE SUBURBS OF BERLIN.

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TELLING OF THE MELTING TODAY, PAULY, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 111 FRANKLIN AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., SAID:

"I HURRIED TO HIS SIDE AND GRASPED HIS HAND AND SAID 'I DON'T SUPPOSE YOU REMEMBER ME ANYMORE PASTOR, I'M REINHARD----.'"

NIEMOLLER SMILED BROADLY AND QUICKLY EXCLAIMED, "PAULY!"

PAULY NOW IN THE U. S. ARMY'S G-2 SECTION IN CASERTA WAS CONFIRMED BY THE PASTOR IN 1936.

"WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED ON HITLER'S ORDERS I RETURNED TO AMERICA," PAULY SAID.

THE GERMAN MINISTER [illegible] TOLD THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT THAT

HE WAS ONE OF HIS BEST PUPILS AND "ONE OF THE LAST ONES."

A U-BOAT COMMANDER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, NIEMOLLER WAS IMPRISONED BY HITLER FOR DEFIANCE. HE WAS BROUGHT TO NAPLES FROM THE ALPINE REGION WHERE HE RECENTLY WAS RELEASED FROM GERMAN BONDAGE BY THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY.

MAY 20 1945

THO/1P

ROME MAY 19-(AP)-VITTORIO EMANUELLE ORLANDO, LAST SURVIVING MEMBER OF THE "BIG FOUR" OF WORLD WAR I, IS 85 YEARS OLD TODAY.

KK440AEW

ATHENS--FIRST ADD OXNAM X X CAPITAL.

OXNAM LEFT ITALY FOR GREECE AND EGYPT AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE DEDICATION YESTERDAY OF A NEW CHAPEL FOR THE U.S. 465TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP IN THE FOGGIA AREA.

THE BISHOP'S SON, CAPT.PHILIP OXNAM, AN AIR FORCE CHAPLAIN, ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE DEDICATION OF THE CHAPEL WHICH WAS A MEMORIAL TO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP KILLED IN AIR COMBAT OVER EUROPE.

N1149AEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

TRIESTE, MAY 19-(AP)-YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES TONIGHT ISSUED THREE MORE DECREES REGULATING LIFE IN TRIESTE AND THERE WAS LITTLE TO INDICATE THAT DUEL OCCUPATION OF THIS DISPUTED PORT WAS ABOUT TO END.

YUGOSLAV TROOPS APPEARED TO BE INSTALLED HERE IN THE SAME STRENGTH AS BEFORE THE WESTERN ALLIES ASKED THEM TO EVACUATE AND THERE WAS LITTLE MOVEMEMT OF MILITARY TRANSPORT.

A DECREE ANNOUNCED BY THE YUGOSLAV-DOMINATED REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION PROVIDED FOR THE CONFISCATION OF ALL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE GERMAN NATION AND BY GERMAN CITIZENS OR PERSONS WHO FOUGHT FOR THE GERMAN CAUSE.

THE DOCUMENT ALSO

SET UP A TRUSTEESHIP FOR THE PROPERTY OF PERSONS WHO LEFT THE CITY AT THE TIME OF THE YUGOSLAVS' ARRIVAL.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO DECREED DISSOLUTION OF ALL FASCIST SOCIETIES, WITH THE COUNCIL OF FASCIST ADMINISTRATION EMPOWERED TO DETERMINE WHICH ORGANIZATION WERE FASCIST.

A THIRD DECREE SUBDIVIDED NEW TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE YUGOSLAVS INTO THE DISTRICT OF GORIZIA AND THE DISTRICT OF TRIESTE AND AN AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT EMBRACING THE CITY OF TRIESTE.

MEANWHILE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAV AND WESTERN ALLIED OCCUPATION TROOPS APPEARED TO BE MORE FRIENDLY THAN EVER.

THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE APPOINTED TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING LIAISON OFFICERS TO SMOOTH OUT NORMAL DIFFICULTIES WITH NEW ZEALAND AND AFRICAN TROOPS IN THE CITY.

BOTH THE YUGOSLAV FORCES AND A BRITISH HIGHLAND FORMATION PARADED IN DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE SAME TIME THIS MORNING. BOTH DREW A LARGE AUDIENCES.

YUGOSLAV PATROLS ARMED WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS CONTINUED TO MOVE THROUGH THE CITY AT FREQUENT INTERVALS AND MANY ITALIANS STILL WERE IN HIDING ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE DAY THE STREETS WERE CROWDED WITH CIVILIANS.

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TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE AT ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR, THEIR GUNS POINTING UP TO THE HILLS BEHIND THE CITY. A NUMBER OF BRITISH MINE SWEEPERS, LANDING CRAFT AND SMALLER VESSELS ALSO WERE THERE.

TITO'S FORCES HAD PLACED LESS THAN A QUARTER OF THE PORT'S FACILITIES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE WESTERN ALLIES.

THE FOOD SITUATION REMAINED PRECARIOUS. THERE WAS PLENTY OF GREEN VEGETABLES, BUT PRACTICALLY NO OIL, MILK, BUTTER OR EGGS.

A MEAT RATION OF THREE OUNCES, ISSUED SEVERAL DAYS AGO, WAS THE FIRST IN MANY DAYS AND WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY TO BE THE LAST FOR SOME TIME.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES DISCLAIMED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN TITO AND THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

SOME MILITARY OBSERVERS ESTIMATED THAT TITO HAS MORE THAN 100,000 MEN IN THE AREA BETWEEN TRIESTE AND KLAGENFURT.

DY921PEW

BY WILLIAM B. KING

BELGRADE, MAY 19-(AP)-YUGOSLAV MARSHAL TITO'S REPLY TO AMERICAN AND BRITISH SUGGESTIONS THAT NO FRONTIERS BE CHANGED BEFORE THE PEACE CONFERENCE CAUSED "SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT" AT THE U.S. EMBASSY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE MARSHAL'S REPLY -- CONTENTS OF WHICH WERE N O T DISCLOSED -- WAS DISPATCHED IMMEDIATELY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE ALSO DECLINED TO REVEAL THE CONTENTS OF THE NOTE, BUT THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION PLANNED A STATEMENT, WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO CONTAIN FURTHER AMPLIFICATION OF THE YUGOSLAV POINT OF VIEW CONCERNING THE DISPUTED TERRITORY OF VENEZIA GUILIA. THE TERRITORY WENT TO ITALY AFTER WORLD WAR ONE.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN BELGRADE WERE INFORMED THAT WHILE THE NOTE CAUSED SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT, THERE WAS STILL FEELING THAT THE SITUATION CAN BE FINALLY RESOLVED SATISFACTORILY.

THERE WERE HARDLY MORE THAN THREE POSSIBLE ANSWERS WHICH COULD BE SENT BY TITO: ACCEPTANCE, REJECTION OR SUGGESTED COMPROMISE. OBVIOUSLY HE DIDN'T HAND BACK SIMPLE ACCEPTANCE, AND OUTRIGHT REJECTION APPEARED UNLIKELY. IF HE SUGGESTED A COMPROMISE, IT WOULD SEEM THAT HIS TERMS LEFT A LOT TO BE DESIRED FROM THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE YUGOSLAVS CARRIED OUT AN EXPANSIVE PROPAGANDA PROGRAM IN THE PRESS ON THE HOPES AND PLANS FOR THE DISPUTED TERRITORY BEFORE AMERICA AND BRITAIN FIRMLY STATED THEIR POSITIONS IN DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS WITH TITO.

THE INITIAL NEGOTIATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT BY AN EMISSARY FROM FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER'S HEADQUARTERS, WHO MAINTAINED IN TALKS THAT THE WHOLE PROBLEM WAS BASICALLY MILITARY. AFTER HIS TALKS FAILED TO RESULT IN AGREEMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES STEPPED IN AND PUT THE PROPOSITION ON A BASIS OF ALTERING A FRONTIER BEFORE THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

MK706AEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

TRIESTE, MAY 19-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISAN TROOPS NOW HAVE WITHDRAWN COMPLETELY FROM THE AREA WEST OF THE ISONZO RIVER, AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY, BUT THERE WAS N O INDICATION OF ANY MOVEMENT FROM TRIESTE OR THE REMAINDER OF THE DISPUTED AREA EAST OF THE RIVER.

THERE WAS N O CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THAT TITO HAD AGREED TO MAKE SUCH A MOVE.

(THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY'S EUROPEAN SERVICE SAID CIVIL AUTHORITY FOR TRIESTE HAD BEEN HANDED OVER TO AN ITALO-SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT CEREMONIES ATTENDED BY BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN MISSIONS. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS SAID TO HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS WOULD TAKE PLACE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.)

THE MOVE FROM EAST OF THE ISONZO WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SAID THE NEAREST APPROACH TO ANY FRICTION WAS THE RESULT OF MISUNDERSTANDING AT GORITZA. PARTISAN FORCES SET UP A ROAD-BLOCK ONE NIGHT WITH GUNS TRAINED ON AMERICAN SENTRIES A FEW YARDS DOWN THE ROAD, BUT WHEN THE AMERICANS SET UP THEIR OWN ROAD BLOCK, WITH GUNS AIMED AT THE YUGOSLAVS, PARTISAN OFFICERS EXPLAINED THAT THEIR ROAD BLOCK WAS N O T DIRECTED AT ALLIED TROOPS IN ANY WAY. BOTH ROADBLOCKS WERE REMOVED.

PARTISANS MOVED TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE ISONZO THROUGH AMERICAN AND BRITISH AREAS, AND THE TROOPS WERE INSTRUCTED UNDER TERMS OF AN AGREEMENT WITH TITO NOT TO PERMIT ANYTHING TO PASS FOR WHICH THE PARTISANS COULD NOT SHOW REQUISITION, BEYOND NORMAL EQUIPMENT.

TWO GERMAN TRUCKS WERE CONFISCATED WHEN THE PARTISANS WERE UNABLE TO PRODUCE PROPER PAPERS, BUT REPORTS THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WERE CONFISCATING QUANTITIES OF LOOT AT GUNPOINT WERE DENIED.

MEANWHILE IN ITALY AN ALLIED INFORMANT SAID THAT THE ALLIES AND ITALY WERE SEEKING TO INDUCE THE FRENCH TO WITHDRAW FROM THE TINY VALLEY REGION AROUND AOSTA IN NORTHWEST ITALY SO THAT AN ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT COULD BE ESTABLISHED THERE.

MK720AEW

LISBON, MAY 19-(AP)-PREMIER DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZA

CHEERING
TOLD THE PORTUGUESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY THAT PORTUGAL'S

"PREPAREDNESS TO DEFEND OUR ATLANTIC POSITIONS, THE CONCESSION OF

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FACILITIES IN THE AZORES AND OUR PLACING THE MAJORITY AND THE BEST

OF OUR ECONOMY AT THE SERVICE OF THE ALLIES MADE OUR NEUTRALITY A

COLLABORATIVE NEUTRALITY."

WR NITE 03

A NEW SOVIET FIGHTER THE "U 2" WAS SHOWN AND IT WAS SAID IT WOULD BE USED TO TRAIN RUSSIAN PILOTS.

YAKOVLEV SAID SOME OF THE NEW PLANES WERE READY FOR MASS PRODUCTION, BUT THAT OTHERS WOULD RECEIVE MORE TESTING AND REFINING.

N1011AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 19-(AP)-GEORGI TZALKOV, HEAD OF A BULGARIAN

TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITING MOSCOW, [redacted] SAID TODAY THAT

EXECUTION WAS TOO LIGHT A SENTENCE FOR BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS.

[redacted] TZALKOV TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE

ARRANGED BY KONSTANTIN OMELCHENKO, EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER TRUD,

THAT "IT HAS BEEN SAID WE ARE TOO SEVERE IN PUNISHING OUR WAR

30.24 25941

CRIMINALS."

"HOWEVER, COMPARED TO THE SUFFERINGS OF THE BULGARIAN

PEOPLE, THE SENTENCE OF EXECUTION IS TOO LIGHT AS DURING THE LAST

THREE YEARS 25,000 PEOPLE WERE THROWN INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS, 8,025

WERE GIVEN HARD LABOR, 1,600 WERE EXECUTED AND 12,500 WERE PUT UNDER

JUDICIAL EXAMINATION, [redacted] BESIDES THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE COUNTRY

DURING MILITARY OPERATIONS."

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TZALKOV SAID THAT SINCE TRADE UNIONS WERE GIVEN

FREEDOM TO ORGANIZE BY THE BULGARIAN-RUSSIAN PEACE PACT OF SEPT. 9,1944,

MEMBERSHIP HAD GROWN TO 350,000.

DISCUSSING RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD

[redacted] BULGARIA WAS IN THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY, THE DELEGATION

SAID THERE WERE 42,000 PARTISANS OPERATING AS GUERILLAS BY AUGUST,1944.

ELC-

VASHEKS SECOND 2100--846PEW

REFERRING TO WHAT HE CALLED "FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS SPREADING SLANDEROUS RUMORS THAT BY OCCUPYING THESE DISTRICTS YUGOSLAVIA WANTS TO PRESENT THE WORLD A FAIT ACCOMPLI," KARDEL SAID "SUCH ASSERTIONS ARE BASELESS."

KERDEL DECLARED THAT NOT ONLY THE SLOVENE POPULATION BUT A MAJORITY OF THE ITALIANS IN TRIESTE SUPPORT YUGOSLAVIA'S DEMAND FOR TRIESTE.

N854AEW

(ZC)(WX)..MOSCOW--FIRST ADD PRECEDE LONDON DAY STALIN LETTER
XXX 'CORDON SANITAIRE.'"

IN WASHINGTON, STA

IN'S LETTER WAS VIEWED AS NOT NECESSARILY WIDENING ALLIED DIFFERENCES WITH RUSSIA OVER THE POLISH QUESTION.

OFFICIALS ASSERTED THAT IT WAS CAREFULLY WORDED TO STRESS THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO DEVIATION FROM THE BIG THREE'S CRIMEAN AGREEMENT TO BROADEN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN WARSAW.

MEANWHILE, THEY SAID, THE UNITED STATES STILL LACKS SPECI-

FIC INFORMATION FROM THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT--REQUESTED BY SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS AND BRITAIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN--ON THE 16 POLISH LEADERS

S

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR DIVERSIONIST ACTIVITY BEHIND RED ARMY LINES.

OFFICIALS DECLARED THAT STALIN'S CITATION OF YUGOSLAVIA AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE POLISH QUESTION SHOULD BE SOLVED WAS DIFFICULT TO APPLY PRACTICALLY. THE TWO CASES ARE HARDLY COMPARABLE, THEY SAID BECAUSE YUGOSLAVS GOT TOGETHER TO FORM A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, WHEREAS THE WARSAW POLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON HAVE NOT DONE SO DESPITE REPEATED EFFORTS TO BRING THEM TOGETHER.

THERE WAS NO PARTICULAR QUESTION, THESE WASHINGTON OFFICIALS SAID, ABOUT THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE WARSAW GROUP SHOULD BE THE "BASIC CORE" OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT WHICH PREMIER STALIN CALLED FOR. IT HAS BEEN UNDERSTOOD SINCE YALTA, THEY ADDED, THAT THE WARSAW GROUP WOULD FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN WHATEVER POLISH GOVERNMENT EVOLVED.

EG1035PEW NM AXD

STOCKHOLM, MAY 19-(AP)-SWEDEN WILL ~~NOW~~ FURNISH MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF ~~E~~ FOR 26,000 PRISONERS OF WAR, MOSTLY RUSSIANS, IN THE TROMSOE DISTRICT OF NORWAY, A DISPATCH FROM OSLO TO THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID LAST NIGHT. THE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED IN NEGOTIATIONS ~~HE~~ BETWEEN SWEDISH COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, AND THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, THE DISPATCH SAID.

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WR STURDEVANTS 021400LP 0242

DEN. MAY 19-(AP)- LACKING LEGAL BACKING, THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE FOUND MORAL FORCE INEFFECTIVE IN ITS CONTINUED EFFORTS THROUGHOUT THE WAR TO ALLEVIATE THE CONDITIONS IN MOST OF GERMANY'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS, COMMITTEE REPRESIDENT ~~CARL~~ J. BURCKHARDT SAID TODAY.

ONLY IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR WERE COMMITTEE DELEGATES ALLOWED TO VISIT THESE CAMPS, BURCKHARDT SAID IN A FORMAL STATEMENT DESIGNED TO ANSWER CRITICISMS OF THE COMMITTEE VOICED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. IN THIS CONNECTION, HE ASSERTED THAT ALTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES KNEW OF THE EXISTENCE AND HORRORS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS SINCE 1934, IT NEVER WAS ABLE TO GET INSIDE THE PRISONS.

COMMENTING ON THE NAZI ATTITUDE TOWARD INMATES OF THE CAMPS, BURCKHARDT SAID HE HAD BEEN TOLD BY A HIGH NAZI OFFICIAL THAT DURING THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR HITLER WISHED TO ~~CAUSE~~ kill ALL THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS HELD IN THE REICH BUT LACKED THE POWER TO ENFORCE HIS DESIGN. ~~BURCKHARDT~~ BURCKHARDT DID N O T IDENTIFY HIS INFORMANT BUT IT PROBABLY WAS ERNEST KALTENBRUNNER, CHIEF AIDE TO GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER. ~~BURCKHARDT~~ BURCKHARDT CONFERRED WITH KALTENBRUNNER EARLY IN MARCH.

BURCKHARDT POINTED AT THAT WHILE RED CROSS VISITS TO PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS ARE PROVIDED FOR BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION, THERE IS N O INTERNATIONAL LAW ~~HOW~~ REGARDING VISITS TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND FOR THAT

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REASON THE BEST THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE COULD DO FOR THE INMATES OF SUCH CAMPS WAS TO SEND INTO A FEW OF THEM SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND FOOD PARCELS AND MEDICINE.

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BURCKHARDT SAID HIS CONFERENCE WITH KALTENBRUNNER WAS AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS BUT THE GERMAN COLLAPSE CAME SO SWIFTLY THAT COMMITTEE CONVOYS WERE UNABLE TO ACCOMPLISH ANY MASS ACTION BEFORE THE SURRENDER. NOW THE COMMITTEE HAS LOST VIRTUALLY ALL CONTACT WITH GERMANY, HE SAID, AND NO LONGER HAS FACILITIES FOR FORWARDING LETTERS AND INQUIRIES ABOUT CIVILIANS THERE ALTHOUGH EFFORTS TO ARRANGE CHANNELS FOR SUCH COMMUNICATIONS ARE CONTINUING.

IN GENERAL, THE COMMITTEE HEAD SAID, THE NAZIS OBSERVED PROTOCOL REGARDING WAR PRISONERS ALTHOUGH THIS LARGELY DEPENDED UPON INDIVIDUAL CAMP COMMANDERS AND MANY OF THESE WERE N O T GOOD.

ELG-DAY-100s-355PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MAY 19-(AP)-A COMMISSION OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT HAS APPROVED A PROPOSAL TO RESTRUCT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED IN THE WARTIME EMERGENCY AND TO EASE RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF PRESS AND ASSEMBLY. A DECISION ON YESTERDAY'S RECOMMENDATION WAS EXPECTED BY PARLIAMENT IN JUNE.

MAY 20 1945

CHUNGKING, MAY 19--(AP)--THE SIXTH NATIONAL KUOMINTANG (PARTY) CONGRESS ENDORSED TODAY A FORMAL STATEMENT OF POLICY PLEDGING ITS EFFORTS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA, IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND ACHIEVING FINAL VICTORY OVER JAPAN.

OTHER POINTS OF POLICY EMBODIED IN THE STATEMENT INCLUDED COLLABORATION WITH ALLIED NATIONS IN ESTABLISHING A SECURITY ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE, CONCLUSION OF MUTUAL AID PACTS AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES, AND PROTECTION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, SPEECH, THE PRESS, AND ASSEMBLY AND WORSHIP RELIGION.

YESTERDAY THE KUOMINTANG ADOPTED A RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ASKING FOR A LAW LEGALIZING OTHER POLITICAL GROUPS IN CHINA. POLITICAL OBSERVERS VIEWED THE ACTION AS

A BID BY THE W KUOMINTANG FOR POPULAR SUPPORT.

THE RESOLUTION, ONE OF SEVERAL SPONSORED BY CHIANG,

AND WHICH HE SAID WOULD LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT,

BE ESTABLISHED BY A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SCHEDULED TO MEET NOV. 12.

MOOSAS 01000

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"121FX (BATTLESHIPS)
(300)
(PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO USS NEX MEXICO ADVANCE, MOVED AS A131FX THURSDAY NIGHT FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 19)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
GUAM, MAY 20-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS, ONE A SLEEK COMPARATIVE NEWCOMER TO THE FLEET, THE OTHER A SALTY VETERAN OF 27 YEARS AT SEA, HAVE BEEN DEALING PUNISHING BLOWS TO JAPAN AS THE WAR MOVED CLOSE TO CENTERS OF ENEMY POWER.
THEY ARE THE WISCONSIN, COMMISSIONED APRIL 16, 1944, AND THE NEW MEXICO, PLACED IN SERVICE MAY 20, 1918, WHICH CARRIES A WALLOP BELYING ITS AGE, GREAT EVEN AS BATTLESHIPS GO.
THE LATEST ACTIONS FOR THE 45,000 TON WISCONSIN WERE AT IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA. AFTER THE LATTER ACTION, WHEN A FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE ATTACKED OKINAWA IN FEBRUARY, SHE RETIRED TEMPORARILY FROM THE COMBAT ZONE AND HER SKIPPER, CAPT. (NOW COMMODORE) EARL E.STONE, NATIVE OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., TURNED OVER HIS COMMAND TO CAPT.JOHN W.ROPER AND BECAME FLEET ADM.CHESTER W. NIMITZ'S ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS.
THE WISCONSIN PARTICIPATED PREVIOUSLY IN OPERATIONS AGAINST LUZON, FORMOSA, THE CHINA COAST AND TOKYO IN DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.
SHORTLY AFTER JOINING THE CARRIER TASK FORCE, THE BIG VESSEL RODE OUT ONE OF THE WORST TYPHOONS ON RECORD AND CAME THROUGH WITH SLIGHT DAMAGE, A TRIBUTE BOTH TO THE STURDINESS OF THE SHIP AND SEAMANSHIP OF THE CREWMEN. THIS STORM WAS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS DEC.18.
ON THE PHILIPPINES OPERATION, THE TASK FORCE STRUCK LUZON AIR-FIELDS LAST DECEMBER, THEN STEAMED TO FORMOSA FOR STRIKES THERE. JAN.6 AND 7 IT ATTACKED LUZON AND LATER THAT MONTH ENTERED THE SOUTH CHINA SEA IN WATERS NO AMERICAN SURFACE SHIPS HAD VENTURED FOR THREE YEARS.
THE WISCONSIN THEN MOVED NORTH TO TAKE PART IN THE FIRST GREAT CARRIER RAIDS ON TOKYO.
THE NEW MEXICO'S LATEST OPERATION WAS IN LINGAYEN GULF, LUZON, WHERE SHE SYSTEMATICALLY POUNDED THAT STRATEGIC ISLAND UNDER SAVAGE REPEATED JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS.
SHE KEPT HER GUNS BLAZING ON BOMBARDMENT SCHEDULE FOR FIVE DAYS ALTHOUGH HE CAPTAIN AND 27 OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED BY A JAPANESE BOMB JAN.6 IN LINGAYEN GULF.
(EDITORS: YOU MAY PICK UP INTO SAN FRANCISCO NEW MEXICO STORY AT SECOND GRAF "THIS FIRST BATTLE DAMAGE" ETC, IF DESIRED.)
PM815PPW

ADDMKNIGHT STATES

PATTERSON SAID HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE ARMY ENGINEERS' ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN REMOVING RUBBLE AND RESTORING PUBLIC UTILITIES. HE WAS PLEASED TO FIND A JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL UNIT FUNCTIONING UNDER DIFFICULT FIELD OCNDITIONS.
"IT MADE ME PROUD," HE DECLARED, "TO SEE WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED" UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF COL.JAMES BORDLEY AND HIS BROTHER, LT.COL.JOHN BORDLEY, BOTH OF BALTIMORE.

BY GRANT MACDONALD
ABORD VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP, MAY 18 (DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO CARRIER-BASED AIRMEN RESCUED FROM UNDER THE NOSES OF THE JAPANESE IN THE EMPEROR'S OWN INLAND SEA PROVOKED THIS COMMENT TODAY FROM SEASONED VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER:
"NEXT WE'LL BE TAKING OUR PILOTS RIGHT OUT OF THE EMPEROR'S FISHING POND IN THE PALACE GROUNDS."
THE TWO MEN, DIVEBOMBER PILOT ENS.JOHN MORRIS, 24, OF 77 HOWARD ST., HAVERHILL, MASS., AND REARGUNNER CLETIS L.PHEGLEY, 23, FIRESTONE, MISS. (CABLE COPY) PARTICIPATED IN THE MAY 14 STRIKE ON KYUSHU.
"I WAS MAKING A DIVE ON USA AIRFIELD, KYUSHU," SAID MORRIS, "WHEN ENEMY GROUNDFIRE HIT MY ENGINE. I MADE A WATER LANDING AMONG SOME JAPANESE LUGGERS AND SAMPANS WHICH I HAD PREVIOUSLY STRAFFED.
"A SMALL JAPANESE TANKER BEGAN TO BEAR DOWN ON US WHEN WE GOT IN THE RAFT BUT OUR FIGHTER UMBRELLA BOMBED AND STRAFED IT AND TURNED IT AWAY AFTER IT CLOSED TO 200 YARDS."
AFTER REMAINING IN THE RAFT FROM 7 A.M. UNTIL NOON, TWO KINGFISHER SEAPLANES LANDED NEARBY.
THE FIRST, PILOTED BY LT.CHARLES TANNER, USN., 404 TANNER ST., SIKESTON, MO., PICKED UP MORRIS. THE SECOND, PILOTED BY LT.(JG) DONALD COMB, USNR., 4817 13TH AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., PICKED UP PHEGLEY.
COMB'S ENGINE DIED AND THE JAPANESE, ON SHORE, A MILE AWAY, TOSSED UP PLENTY OF AA FIRE AT THE COVERING FIGHTERS CIRCLING OVERHEAD, PHEGLEY SAID. "FINALLY COMB GOT IT STARTED ON THE THIRD CARTRIDGE," HE SAID.
LT.BURTON L.BURDEEN, 9755 OLYMPIC BLVD., BEVERLEY HILLS, CALIF., FLYING ONE OF THE FIGHTERS STRAFFED TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS ATTEMPTING TO CLOSE WHILE LT.CMDR.FRED MICHAELIS, NEW SMYRNA BEACH, FLA., AND ENS.L.E.FURSE, JR., OF 1014 STEVENSON ST., FLINT, MICH., SHOT DOWN AN APPROACHING TWO-ENGINE JAP PLANE.
LT.TANNER, WHO HAS MADE TWO OTHER SIMILAR RESCUE FLIGHTS OFF THE RYUKYUS, SAID THAT THE "NEARBY NATIVES APPEARED DEFINITELY UNFRIENDLY -- AND NOTHING AT ALL LIKE NATIVE MISSOURIANS."
GG820ACW

MAY 8 1945

OKINAWA,(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO FOUR-MOTORED PRIVATEERS PROVOKED THE FIRST APPRECIABLE AERIAL INTERCEPTION FROM A NEWTYPE JAPANESE FIGHTER.
AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE JAPAN SEA, PRIVATEERS PILOTED BY CMDR. ARTHUR FARWELL JR., 531 SOUTH SECOND ST., PENSACOLA, FLA., AND LT.ROBERT M.FINLEY OF HOLDENVILLE, OKLA., WERE ATTACKED BY THREE OR FOUR "JACKS"--NEW FAST SINGLE ENGINE FIGHTERS LOOKING MUCH LIKE THE AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT -- P-47.
WITHOUT SUCCESS THE JAPANESE TRIED TO HIT THE LARGE PRIVATEERS WITH PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS AND STRAFE THEM.
LT.(JG) CHARLES M.REEVES OF SANFORD, (CABLE COPY) N.Y., SAID: "THIS IS THE FIRST ENCOUNTER KNOWN BETWEEN JAPAN'S FIRST-LINE FIGHTER AND THE U.S.NAVY'S FIRSTLINE PATROL PLANE--WITH THE JACKS AGGRESSIVELY OFFENSIVE AND THE PRIVATEERS FOR A CHANGE DEFENSIVE."
GG823ACW NM

30.24 25945

(GS) CHUNGKING MAY 19-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMBAT ADVISORY ORGANIZATION UNDER MAJ.GEN.ROBERT B.MCCLURE--HAS SENT ITS FIRST SHIPMENT OF PERSONNEL HOME UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S POINT SYSTEM.

THE SHIPMENT CONSISTED OF 23 ENLISTED MEN AND ONE OFFICER, AVERAGING 68 MONTHS ARMY SERVICE. THIRTEEN MEN HAD MORE THAN 30 MONTHS OVERSEAS DUTY.

TWELVE STATES ARE REPRESENTED: TEXAS AND PENNSYLVANIA, FOUR MEN EACH; NEW YORK, THREE; WISCONSIN, KENTUCKY, CALIFORNIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, TWO EACH; MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA AND ILLINOIS, ONE EACH.

ALL MEN HAVE COMBAT CREDITS, AND NINE ARE FATHERS OF ONE TO THREE CHILDREN.

NOT ALL MEN ELIGIBLE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WANTED TO GO. AT ONE HEADQUARTERS, THREE OF EIGHT ELIGIBLE TO RETURN ELECTED TO REMAIN IN CHINA.

KK703AEW

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, MAY 19-(AP)-LT.EUGENE A.VALENCIA, U.S. NAVY CARRIER HELLCAT FIGHTER PILOT, HAS FOUND THE JAPANESE "ZOOT SUIT BOYS"--NAVY NICKNAME FOR KAMIKAZE SUICIDE FLIERS--"FINE TURKEY SHOOT TARGETS.

SLIM, DARK-HAIRED VALENCIA, 24-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF AIR BATTLES, HAS SHOT DOWN 22 JAPANESE PLANES. HE HAS BAGGED 16 OF THEM IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS. HIS HOME IS IN ALAMEDA, CALIF.

HE TOLD OF HIS EXPERIENCES AT A PRESS INTERVIEW, ALSO ATTENDED BY LT.CMDR.HERBERT HOUCK, 30-YEAR-OLD AIR GROUP COMMANDER OF (220 SOUTH FOURTH ST.) RIVER FALLS, WIS.; LT.HERBERT ECKARD, 23, OF HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF., AND LT.ANGUS MORRISON, 26, OF WAYZATA, MINN.

VALENCIA DECLARED THAT HIS FOUR HELLCATS SAILED RIGHT THROUGH THE 38 JAP PLANES WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE.

"YOU'VE GOT TO WATCH OUT," HE SAID, "FOR MAYBE A COUPLE OF SMART 'MIDWAY BOYS' IN THESE BIG BUNCHES, BUT YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORRY IF YOU'VE GOT A WINGMAN COVERING YOUR TAIL.

"IF YOU CAN JUMP THREE JAPS BEFORE THEY KNOW YOU'RE COMING THEY JUST GET ALL CONFUSED AND DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO."

IN FOUR ACTIONS NEAR OKINAWA, VALENCIA, ECKARD, HOUCK AND MORRISON HAVE SHOT DOWN 50 JAPANESE PLANES.

ECKARD AGREED WITH VALENCIA THAT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY WERE SENDING OUT ONE OR TWO TRAINED KEY PILOTS TO LEAD GROUPS OF GREEN FLYERS.

MORRISON WENT AFTER A JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANE HEADING FOR AMERICAN SHPS OFF OKINAWA APRIL 17. "I WAS PRETTY EAGER TO GET THAT ONE--MY FIRST," HE RECOUNTED. "I COULD SEE MY TRACERS GOING INTO HIM BUT HE DIDN'T BLOW UP OR EXPLODE, LIKE IT SAYS IN THE BOOKS.

"I GOT A LITTLE PEEVED, I GUESS; SO I CLOSED IN AND CLIPPED OFF THE JAP'S RUDDER WITH MY WING. THAT FINISHED THE JAP. BUT CLIPPING HIS TAIL MADE QUITE A HOLE IN THE LEADING EDGE OF MY WING."

MORRISON WAS ABLE TO RETURN TO HIS CARRIER AND MAKE A LANDING WITHOUT MUCH DIFFICULTY, DESPITE THE DAMAGE.

HOUCK, HOLDER OF TWO NAVY CROSSES, DIRECTED THE AMERICAN CARRIER PLANE ATTACK THAT SANK THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP YAMATO APRIL 7, JUST 50 MILES FROM SOUTHWESTERN JAPAN.

B16KX

SIX TORPEDO PLANES OF HIS GROUP PUT THE FINISHING "FISH" INTO THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE ALREADY BADLY DAMAGED YAMATO, WHICH WAS THEN LISTING HEAVILY TO PORT.

"THERE WERE FIVE TORPEDO EXPLOSIONS," HOUCK RECALLED. "THEN THE YAMATO ROLLED OVER AND BLEW UP. THE DIAMETER OF THE EXPLOSION FLASH WAS BIGGER THAN THE LENGTH OF THE SHIP AND SMOKE MUSHROOMED THROUGH THE CLOUD OVERCAST 4,000 FEET UP. IT WAS THE BIGGEST EXPLOSION I EVER SAW."

IN RECENT WEEKS, HOUCK, FLYING A HELLKT FIGHTER, HAS BEEN LEADING STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS AGAINST JAPANESE CAVES AND PILLBOXES ON OKINAWA.

HOUCK'S AIR GROUP HASN'T LOSST A PILOT IN AIR COMBAT WITH JAPANESE PLANES IN TWO MONTHS OF ACTION. THE GROUP HAS SHOT DOWN 140 NIPPONESE PLANES IN THAT TIME.

M JQ418PCW NM

OKINAWA, MAY 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S. MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN FOUR JAPANESE PLANES IN THE OKINAWA AREA TODAYBM

LTS.STUART C.ALLEY, JR., OF NORTH MUSKEGON, MICH., CHARLES BACON OF EUSTIS, FLA., AND JAMES O.WARNER OF SCHENECTADY, N.Y., DOWNED ONE EACH.

JQ1013PCW

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OKINAWA, MAY 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO NAVY PRIVATEER SEARCH BOMBERS, LOOKING FOR JAPANESE SHIPPING OFF KOREA, BATTLED A DOZEN ENEMY PLANES 30 MINUTES TODAY.

THAT WAS THE LARGEST INTERCEPTING FORCE YET ENCOUNTERED BY BOMBERS SEARCHING THAT AREA. IT WAS THE SECOND ENEMY INTERCEPTION IN THAT AREA IN TWO DAYS.

A PRIVATEER PILOTED BY LT.WILLIAM W.WARREN, ST.PAUL, MINN., SHOT DOWN ONE FIGHTER. ANOTHER PLANE PILOTED BY LT.GEORGE FAIRBANKS, WABASHA, MINN., PROBABLY DESTROYED A SECOND FIGHTER. AT LEAST ONE OTHER JAPANESE PLANE WAS DAMAGED.

R/JQ1130PCW

OKINAWA, MAY 19-(AP)-ARTILLERY OBSERVATION OFFICERS TODAY DESCRIBED NAHA, BOMB AND SHELL BLASTED CAPITAL OF OKINAWA, AS QUIET AT NIGHT EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL OUTBURSTS OF FIRING.

MARINE LT.WILLIAM H.AGNEW, (343 RUTLEDGE AVE.) EAST ORANGE, N.J., WHOSE OBSERVATION POST IS JUST ACROSS THE ASATO RIVER FROM DOWNTOWN NAHA, SAID THE TORN CAPITAL CITY IS LARGELY QUIET ALTHOUGH HE HEARD OCCASIONAL RUMBLE OF TRUCKS. THESE QUICKLY WERE SILENCED BY ARTILLERY.

AGNEW IS THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION'S SIXTH ARTILLERY OBSERVER SINCE THE DIVISION CROSSED ASA RIVER, A SHORT DISTANCE TO THE NORTH, LAST WEEK. THREE OF HIS PREDECESSORS WERE KILLED AND TWO WERE WOUNDED.

ARMY LT.GERALD H.GROSH, (308 ORANGE ST.) GALION, OHIO, ARTILLERY OBSERVER, TOLD OF DESTRUCTION OF TWO JAPANESE MACHINE GUN POSTS WHICH OPENED UP IN DARKNESS ACROSS THE ASATO. SGT.L.G. CHRISTIANSON, ELLSWORTH, WIS., LED A BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE TEAM OF THREE MEN AFTER HIS CAPTAIN WAS KILLED, FOUND THE JAPANESE GUNS AND KNOCKED THEM OUT.

FR452ACW

OKINAWA, MAY 19-(AP)-LT.GEORGE SINOVICH, A NOVICE TO COMBAT ACTION, TRIED A NEW TRICK ON OKINAWA TO CLEAN JAPANESE OUT OF CAVES--WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS.

SINOVICH, FROM BRIDGEPORT, OHIO, A REPLACEMENT OFFICER IN THE 383RD REGIMENT, 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, FASTENED PHOSPHOROUS GRENADES TO INCENDIARY BOMBS WITH A TIMING DEVICE AND ROLLED THEM DOWNHILL UPON JAPANESE POSITIONS.

THE BOMBS, FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL, KNOCKED CAMOUFLAGE OFF CONCEALED POSITIONS.

FR448ACW

B72FX
WITH OKINAWA (290)
BY VERN HAUGLAND
OKINAWA, MAY 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"SUGAR LOAF HILL", A ROUNDED 150-FOOT RISE OVERLOOKING RUBBLED NAHA AND WRESTED FROM TENACIOUSLY-FIGHTING JAPANESE FOR THE NINTH TIME, REMAINED IN THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION'S HANDS AT NIGHTFALL TODAY.
THE VETERANS OF ENIWETOK ATOLL AND GUAM REACHED THE TOP WITH THEIR LINES SPACED BY HEAVY CASUALTIES -- BUT THEY HUNG ON.
THIS FIGHTING HIGHLIGHTED TODAY'S FURIOUSLY CONTESTED ACTION.
JAPANESE COMMANDERS DREW HEAVILY UPON THEIR SUPPORTING TROOPS TO WAGE THE VIGOROUS BUT EXPENSIVE DEFENSE OF THIS KEY POINT ON THE NAHA-SHURI-YONABARU DEFENSE LINE.
AN ATTEMPT TO MOVE UP AN ESTIMATED 1,800 REINFORCEMENTS WAS BROKEN UP BY ARTILLERY FIRE, INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES.
PROBABLY CORRELATED TO THE SUGAR HILL FIGHTING WAS THE UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF JAPANESE TROOPS MOVEMENT. ONE SECTOR REPORTED ABOUT 500 JAPANESE WITHDRAWING FROM A HILL POSITION WHILE ANOTHER COLUMN OF ABOUT 2,000 WAS SEEN TO TAKE SHELTER, PELL-MELL, UNDER A BRIDGE WHEN ATTACKED BY STRAFING AIRPLANES.
MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL SHEPHERD PUT MORE PATROLS AND A FEW AMPHTRACS ACROSS THE MUDDY ASATO ESTUARY INTO THE MAIN PART OF NAHA TODAY BUT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO HAVE HIS TROOPS DIG IN THERE WHILE STILL UNDER THE FIRE OF JAPANESE BATTERIES OVERLOOKING THE CITY.
ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND, THE 381ST REGIMENT OF THE 96TH DIVISION SMASHED FORWARD FROM CONICAL HILL AT 8:30 A.M. AND BY NOON HAD PROGRESSED 200 YARDS ALONG THE RIDGE TO THE SOUTH. TANKS ROUNDED THE BASE OF THE RIDGE AND SUPPORTED THE ADVANCE. THE TANKS DREW ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE FROM SOUTH OF YONABARU.
LT.COL.DANIEL NOLAN, 1046 WEST KENSINGTON ROAD, LOS ANGELES, SAID TWO JAPANESE MACHINE GUN POSITIONS HELD UP THE ADVANCE TEMPORARILY.
THE STATUE OF LIBERTY DIVISION -- THE 77TH -- BETWEEN THE MARINES AND THE 96TH WORKED TANKS AND INFANTRY AROUND THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF HILL 140 ALSO CALLED "FLATTOP HILL."

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A73FX
THE JAPANESE, ANTICIPATING THE MOVE, HAD REINFORCED THEIR POSITIONS DURING THE NIGHT.
OTHER UNITS GAINED 150 YARDS APPROACHING ISHIMMI GETTING WITHIN 250 YARDS OF THAT VILLAGE.
PRECISION COUNTER ARTILLERY FIRE NEUTRALIZED SEVERAL ENEMY GUNS, DESTROYED SOME AMMUNITION DUMPS AND SEALED CAVE OPENINGS.
NAVAL RIFLE SUPPORT INCREASED IN INTENSITY, PARTICULARLY IN THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION SECTOR, AND JAPANESE FIRE DECREASED APPRECIABLY.
UNABLE TO MOUNT CONCERTED ATTACKS, SINGLE JAPANESE AIRPLANES BOMBED THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION AREA LAST NIGHT AND BOMBED AND STRAFED TODAY.
UM345APW

BURMESE
CALCUTTA, MAY 19-(AP)-BURMESE GUERRILLAS FROM THE SOUTHERN SHAN STATES HAVE FALLEN UPON JAPANESE FORCES WITHDRAWING FROM EASTERN CENTRAL BURMA FOR A STAND ON THE THAILAND FRONTIER AND INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
FOURTEENTH ARMY FORCES HEADED FOR THE AREA MADE A FURTHER ADVANCE AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION ON THE ROAD EAST OF TOUNGOO. MOPPING UP WAS REPORTED CONTINUING.
KA452PEW

HONG KONG, INDOCHINA (XX CONT'D)
THESE PORTS ARE EXPOSED TO AMERICAN BOMBING FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND ARE VIRTUALLYCUT OFF FROM JAPAN AND FORMOSA. THEIR GARISONS, NUMBERING IN EACH INSTANCE A FEW THOUSAND TROOPS AT THE MOST, WOULD HAVEPRACTI
ALLY NO

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WOULD HAVE PRACTICALLY NO OFFENSIVE CAPABILITIES AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES WHICH MIGHT LAND ON THE CHINA COAST.
SOME QUARTERS FORESAW THE POSSIBILITY OF A JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL FROM ALL SOUTHEAST ASIA TO POSITIONS NORTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER WITH THE ENEMY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM BURMA TO THAILAND AS THE FIRST STEP.
IN CHUNGKING, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE JAPANESE FLAG WOULD NEVER AGAIN FLY OVER FOOCHOW. "FOOCHOW" MEANS "HAPPYREGION," AND OBSERVERS TOOK ITS RECAPTURE AS A HAPPY AUGURY OF EVENTS TO COME.
MEANWHILE IN HUNAN PROVINCE, LOW-FLYING P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTER-BOMBERS OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE JOINED CHINESE FORCES PURSUING RETREATING ENEMY FORCES TOWARD THE JAPANESE SUPPLY BASE OF SHAOYANG (PAOCHING) ON THE ROADS TO THE GREAT COMMUNICATIONS CITY OF HENGYANG.
FLYING OVER THE HEADS OF ADVANCE CHINESE FORMATIONS, AMERICAN PILOTS STRAFED JAPANESE TROOPS BEYOND SHANMEN, 46 MILES NORTHWEST OF SHAOYANG, KILLING MORE THAN 100 ENEMY SOLDIERS IN ONE ATTACK, AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.
MITCHELL BOMBERS HAMMERED COMMUNICATION LINES AND RAILROADS FROM THE YELLOW RIVER TO KINGMEN, NORTH OF TUNGTING LAKE IN HUPEH PROVINCE AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT A JAPANESE STAGING AREA AT TAYING, SOUTHEAST OF THE YELLOW RIVER BEND.
THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE AGAIN FAILED TO PUT IN AN APPEERANCE.
(EDITORS; IN FIRST GRAF READ X X IMPORTANT COASTAL TREATY ETC.)
N219PEW

UNDATED TRIESTE (280)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TERRITORY WHOSE OCCUPATION IS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN MARSHALS ALEXANDER AND TITO INCLUDES TRIESTE, FIUME AND VENEZIA GUILIA PROVINCE.THEY WAS CEDED TO ITALY I

ALEXANDER AND TITO INCLUDES TRIESTE, FIUME AND VENEZIA GUILIA PROVINCE. IT WAS CEDED TO ITALY IN 1918 AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.
THE REGION CENTERS ON THE BORDER PENINSULA OF ISTRIA, LONG A JUTTING FUSE TO THE POWDER KEG OF EUROPE. IT WAS ONE OF THE BIG TERRITORIAL DEMANDS OF THE ITALIANS IN THEIR LONG STRUGGLE WITH THE HAPSBURG EMPERORS WHO HELD IT FOR CENTURIES.
STRATEGIC TRIESTE (POP. ABOUT 250,000, MOSTLY ITALIAN-SPEAKING) IS AT THE HEAD OF THE ADRIATIC AND THE WESTERN BASE OF THE PENINSULA. IT WAS THE MAIN PORT OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE AND SOUTHERN GERMANY. ON THE MAP IT LOOKS LIKE A MAGNET FOR THE RAIL LINES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, AS ISTRIA WAS FOR THE ITALIAN, SLAVIC AND GERMANIC PEOPLES IN THE PAST AND FOR DISPUTES BETWEEN THEM UP TO THE PRESENT.
VENEZIA GIULIA, SOMETIMES CALLED JULIAN VENETIA BECAUSE JULIUS CAESAR CONQUERED IT AS AN EXTENSION OF THE PROVINCE AROUND VENICE, TECHNICALLY OCCUPIES MOST OF THE PENINSULA EAST AND SOUTH OF TRIESTE UP TO THE PORT OF FIUME BEYOND THE EASTERN BASE, BUT THE NAME IS USED LOOSELY BY ITALIANS TO INCLUDE RIESTEAND ALL TERRI

IS USED LOOSELY BY ITALIANS TO INCLUDE TRIESTE AND ALL TERRITORY UP TO THE ISONZO RIVER WEST OF IT, LIMIT OF THE YUGOSLAV-OCCUPIED AREA. THE 350,000 INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE PROPER COMPRISE MIXED

30.24 25947

ITALIAN AND SLAVIC POPULATIONS.
FIUME, A LITTLE PROVINCE BY ITSELF OF 100,000 POPULATION, JUTS INTO YUGOSLAV TERRITORY AND WAS A SOURCE OF BITTER DISPUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, RESULTING IN A RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AT ONE POINT. PROMISED TO BOTH SERBS AND ITALIANS IN SECRET TREATIES DURING WORLD WAR ONE, IT WAS TAKEN BY FORCE IN OCTOBER, 1918, BY A BAND OF ITALIAN NATIONALISTS LED BY THE POET GABRIELE D'ANUNZIO, BUT ITS STATUS WAS NOT SETTLED UNTIL 1924.
N1112AEW

(WEST OUT) (140)
NIGHT LEAD WAR FRONTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE WAR FRONTS LAST (SATURDAY) NIGHT:
OKINAWA: THE TENTH ARMY GAINS SLIGHTLY IN THE EMBATTLED SOUTH SECTOR ALONG THE EAST COAST AND NEAR CENTER BUT IS STALLED ON WEST BEFORE NAHA.
PHILIPPINES: THE EIGHTH ARMY SQUEEZES TRAP TIGHTER IN CENTRAL MINDANAO AND THE SIXTH CUTS DOWN MORE JAPANESE IN TRAP SPRUNG EAST OF MANILA.
--0--
MAY 20 1945
U.S. DIVISIONS
OKINAWA
SIXTH MARINES FORCED OFF SUGAR LOAF HILL BEFORE NAHA, THEN REOCCUPY IT FOR FIFTH TIME.
FIRST MARINES ADVANCED SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS TO POINTS EAST OF WANA.
77TH INFANTRY INCHES AHEAD NEAR ISHIMMI.
96TH INFANTRY REGISTERS SLOW GAINS NEAR CONICAL HILL ON EAST SIDE.
PHILIPPINES
31ST INFANTRY IN CENTRAL MINDANAO MOVES FOUR MILES NORTH OF VALENCIA.
24TH IN DAVAO SECTOR OF MINDANAO CAPTURES SEVEN SIX-INCH GUNS AT SOUTHERN FRINGE OF AN
43RD INFANTRY ON LUZON EAST OF MANILA CUTS INTO TRAPPED JAPANESE FORCE WHICH YIELDED IPO DAM.
RA937PCW

JAPCASTS (270)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 19-(AP)-VICE ADM. RYOZO FUKUDA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE FLEET IN CHINA WATERS, TOOK OVER HIS NEW DUTIES WITH AN APOLOGY, REPORTED TODAY IN A RADIO INTERVIEW:
"HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC AND THE CHANGES IN EUROPE WILL NATURALLY HAVE COMPLICATED EFFECTS ON THE CHINA SITUATION," HE SAID.
"DIFFICULTIES WILL NATURALLY OCCUR" BUT VICTORY IS POSSIBLE "IF WE FIGHT PERSISTENTLY TO THE LAST."
(FUKUDA'S IMPERIAL CHINA FLEET ASSIGNMENT MAY BE SOMEWHAT MYTHICAL. ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S CARRIER FORCES, IN A SERIES OF CHINA COAST RAIDS, FAILED TO LOCATE ANY "FLEET" AS SUCH AND ALMOST DAILY U.S. AIR PATROLS FROM KOREA TO INDO-CHINA FAIL TO MAKE CONTACT WITH IT).
ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ASSERTED "WIDESPREAD SPECULATION IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE EXCEPT JAPAN" OVER PEACE OFFERS HAS BECOME "A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE" TO A "RELIABLE" JAPANESE AUTHORITY.
THE AUTHORITY ADDED: "JAPAN IS TOO MUCH OCCUPIED WITH KEEPING THE WAR GOING."
ONE OF THESE PREOCCUPATIONS, SAID RADIO TOKYO, IS THE BUILDING OF 5,000 SEMIUNDERGROUND HOMES IN BOMB-POCKED TOKYO FROM MATERIALS OBTAINED FROM BLASTED BUILDINGS.
FOR THE 220 JAPANESE TAKEN INTO ALLIED CUSTODY IN GERMANY AND ITALY -- RATHER THAN FLEEING FOR PROTECTION TO NEUTRAL RUSSIA -- THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ASSIGNED 500,000 YEN (APPROXIMATELY $90,000 PREWAR RATE) TO BE RELAYED TO THE ALLIES VIA SWITZERLAND.
THE U.S. MEANWHILE INFORMED THE JAPANESE MINISTRY IN SWITZERLAND, ADDED RADIO TOKYO, THAT 40 JAPANESE MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE CAPTURED IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.
WW505APW

MAY 20 1945
BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, MAY 19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING CAME TO HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY OF PRINCE ALBERT TODAY, FIGHTING FOR RE-ELECTION JUNE 11 IN A POLITICAL BATTLE WHICH POSES THE FIRST SERIOUS THREAT TO CANADA'S TWO PARTY SYSTEM IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
NOT SINCE 1921, WHEN THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY WON 64 SEATS AGAINST THE LIBERALS' 117 AND THE CONSERVATIVES' 50, HAS THE SYSTEM BEEN THREATENED AS IT IS BY THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN OF THE SOCIALISTIC CCF (COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION).
THE CCF IS MAKING THE FIRST IMPORTANT BID ON A NATIONWIDE SCALE SINCE ITS FOUNDING A DOZEN YEARS AGO. LAST FALL IT CAPPED A SERIES OF PROVINCIAL SUCCESSES BY WINNING 47 OF 55 SEATS IN THE SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE AND WINNING THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH ITS FIRST GOVERNMENT.
THE RISE OF THE CCF HAS TURNED THE CAMPAIGN INTO A THREE-WAY CONTEST WHICH MAY RESULT IN NO PARTY WINNING A MAJORITY OF SEATS IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA. IN THIS EVENT THE NEW PARLIAMENT MIGHT SOON BE DISSOLVED AND ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION CALLED.
INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE CCF MAY REPEAT IN SASKATCHEWAN ITS PROVINCIAL SUCCESS IN THE JUNE 11 ELECTION, TAKING FAR MORE SEATS THAN EITHER OF THE TWO OLD-LINE PARTIES, KING'S LIBERALS AND THE RESURGENT PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES. THE PRIME MINISTER HIMSELF MAY FAIL OF RE-ELECTION IN SUCH A SWEEP, ALTHOUGH AT PRESENT HE IS REGARDED AS HAVING AN EDGE OVER HIS OPPONENTS.
WITH THE CCF BASING ITS APPEAL ON ITS LEFTIST PROGRAM, THE PRINCIPAL BITTERNESS IN THE CAMPAIGN HAS DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES. THIS FIGHT CENTERS AROUND THE GOVERNMENT'S CONSCRIPTION POLICY WHICH, INSTEAD OF CEASING TO BE AN ISSUE WITH THE END OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, HAS BECOME A SUBJECT OF HOT CONTROVERSY IN CONNECTION WITH PLANS FOR THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

'64
THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN IS TO SEND ONLY VOLUNTEERS, A POLICY WHICH T CONTENDS WILL SUPPLY MORE THAN ENOUGH MEN TO CARRY OUT CANADA'S ROGRAM AS OUTLINED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE AST QUEBEC CONFERENCE. KING DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT THIS PROGRAM ALLED FOR 30,000 ARMY TROOPS, 13,500 NAVAL PERSONNEL AFLOAT AND A ORTIONATE NUMBER OF AIRMEN.
THE CONSERVATIVES, ATTACKING THIS ON THE GROUND THAT IT WILL SULT IN FIGHTING THE JAPANESE WAR CHIEFLY WITH VETERANS OF THE WAR EUROPE, HAVE PROPOSED DRAFTING FOR THE PACIFIC WAR HOME ARMY SCRIPTS WHO HAVE DECLINED TO VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT ABROAD.
DEFENSE MINISTER GEN. A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON WAS ESPECIALLY CRITICIZED BY THE OPPOSITION FOR REMARKING BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN LAST WEEK THAT CANADA DOES NOT INTEND, "TO SLUG IT OUT HAND-TO-HAND WITH A FOE PERHAPS BETTER FITTED THAN WE TO SURVIVE IN THE JUNGLE WAR."

"WE WILL ASSIST TO SMASH THE JAP FOREVER WITH A MINIMUM OF MEN AND A MAXIMUM OF MACHINES AND EXPLOSIVES," HE ADDED.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONSCRIPTION POLICY FOR THE JAPANESE WAR HAS, HOWEVER, DRAWN STRONG SUPPORT FROM THE FRENCH SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, COMPRISING NEARLY ONE THIRD OF THE DOMINION'S POPULATION. QUEBEC IS A TRADITIONAL ROCK-RIBBED LIBERAL PARTY STRONGHOLD, AND THE KING GOVERNMENT CANNOT BE RETURNED TO OTTAWA WITHOUT HAVING A GOOD SHARE OF ITS 65 SEATS.

WORKING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN QUEBEC IS THE CONSCRIPTION POLICY FOLLOWED BY KING FOR THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY. IN THIS THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION LAST FALL TO PROVIDE NEEDED INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS AFTER FIGHTING FOR FIVE YEARS ON THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

MD1001PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 19-(AP)-DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS TODAY ISSUED ANOTHER LIST CONTAINING THE NAMES OF TWO OFFICERS AND 129 OTHER RANKS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY REPORTED LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS. IT INCLUDES:

GORDON, ISAAC, PTE., A54662, ARRON GORDON (FARTHER) 1227 ST.MATTHER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

HARDMEYER, FRANK JOSEPH, PTE., D52796, MRS.MARGARET HARDMEYER (MOTHER) 36 BERTHA ST., ALBANY, N.Y.

MONPETIT, RAYMOND HENRIE, L.CPL., A116498, MRS.BLANCHE DONOVAN (MOTHER) 5880 CHARLES ST., DETROIT, MICH.

TRUDEAU, DENNIS OSCAR, PTE., H195460, MRS.JULIA TRUDEAU (MOTHER) GRACETON, MINN.

RW939AEW

MAY 20 1945

WINDSOR, ONT., MAY 19-AP)-MORE THAN 25,000 DETROIT DISTRICT SHOPPERS CROSSED THE BORDER TODAY, MANY SEEKING MEAT WHICH IS UNRATIONED IN CANADA. THOUSANDS OF U.S. CITIZENS HAVE BOUGHT FOOD HERE IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS, AND WINDSOR NOW HAS A MEAT SHORTAGE OF ITS OWN.

MAYOR ARTHUR REAUME CONFERRED WITH RETAILERS AND MEAT PACKERS ON A PROPOSAL TO REDUCE TO $2.50 FROM $5 THE EXPORT LIMIT FOR INDIVIDUALS, OR LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF MEAT THAT A PERSON MAY BUY FOR EXPORT.

TA554PEW

SANTOS, BRAZIL, MAY 19-(AP)-COFFEE INDUSTRY LEADERS IN THIS PRINCIPAL BRAZILIAN COFFEE PORT SAID TODAY THEY WERE READY TO STOP ALL SHIPMENTS IF THE [redacted] BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT FAILS TO PAY SUBISIDIES TO GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

SUBSIDIES WERE PROPOSED BY THE [redacted] INDUSTRY LAST MARCH TO HELP MEET [redacted] WHAT IT TERMED A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRODUCTION COSTS AND CEILING PRICES. THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET APPROVED THE PAYMENTS. JSS R10'S 01820 PW 850P

NEW YORK, MAY 19--(AP)-- A [redacted] BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY THE FCC, SAID THAT 35,000 [redacted] OF SOME 60,000 HOMES IN BERLIN'S TIERGARTEN SECTION WERE COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY [redacted], 14,000 OTHERS WERE BADLY DAMAGED AND ONLY 1,000 ESCAPED SERIOUS DAMAGE.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE POPULATION OF TIERGARTEN BEFORE THE WAR WAS ABOUT 200,000 [redacted] PERSONS, BUT THAT ONLY 120,000 LIVE THERE NOW.

MAY 20 1945

OWI J8509A

BALTIMORE, MAY 19-(AP)-BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PLANE PASSAGE TO ENGLAND NOW COULD BE OBTAINED WITHOUT PRIORITY FOR PERSONS HAVING LEGITIMATE BUSINESS N THAT COUNTRY.

CLIPPER PLANES OF 42 TONS LEAVE BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AND TWO OR THREE SEATS ARE AVAILABLE IN EACH FLIGHT, THE AIRWAYS REPORTED. SEATS ARE SOLD WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT PERSONS WITHOUT PRIORITY WOULD BE "BUMPED" IF SOMEONE WITH A PRIORITY SOUGHT PASSAGE JUST BEFORE DEPARTURE TIME.

WITH THE WAR ENDED IN EUROPE, THERE HAS BEEN A SLACKENING OF EAST-BOUND AERIAL TRAFFIC, THE COMPANY SAID.

M1053AEW NM

WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICER TO THE UNITED STATES, M.S.SUNDARAM, HAS BEGUN A TOUR OF THE LEADING AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

DURING HIS 17-DAY TRIP, HE WILL VISIT 10 UNIVERSITIES THROUGHOUT THE EAST AND MID-WEST, TO ARRANGE FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF THE FIRST BATCH OF STUDENTS DUE FROM INDIA THIS FALL.

SUNDARAM IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON ABOUT JUNE 1 TO CONFER WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TO FACILITATE THE STUDENTS' ENTRY ARRANGEMENTS INTO THE U.S.

LT112PEW

30.24 25949

BY JAMES D.WHITE

WASHINGTON,MAY 19-(AP)-FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND AMBASSADOR HENRI BONNET CONFERRED THIS MORNING FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS WITH ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C.GREW.

BIDAULT SAID AFTERWARD THAT HE AND GREW HAD COMPLETED "A TOUR OF THE WORLD" IN THE 100 MINUTES THEY HAD TALKED AND SAID THEY HAD NOT DISCUSSED A MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GEN.CHARLES DEGAULLE.

HE ASSERTED THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED WITH GREW TODAY THE SAME THINGS HE TALKED ABOUT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE YESTERDAY. HE SAID THE DISCUSSIONS DID NOT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENT WHICH THE PRESIDENT ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING.

IN THE STATEMENT, PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASSURED BIDAULT OF AMERICAN INTEREST AND AID IN THE RESURGENCE OF FRANCE.

BIDAULT SAID HE WAS DELIGHTED WITH BOTH CONVERSATIONS AND THAT HE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO PARIS SOON.

HE VOLUNTEERED THAT GENERAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH GERMANY WERE DISCUSSED THIS MORNING BUT SAID THAT THE QUESTION OF THE EXPANSION OF THE FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY WAS BEING SETTLED AT PARIS.

LT1256PEW

MAY 20 1945

WASHINGTON,MAY 19-(AP)-THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE NEXT CONFERENCE OF THE "BIG THREE" BE HELD IN BERLIN, "OR, SHOULD THE DEVASTATION OF THAT CITY PREVENT PROPER ACCOMMODATION, POTSDAM OR LEIPZIG."

"MR.CHURCHILL WOULD LIKE THE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON, BUT THERE IS NO PROSPECT OF THE SELECTION OF THAT CITY," SAID THE UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

"PARIS IS OUT OF THE QUESTION BECAUSE OF THE ATTITUDE OF GENERAL DE GAULLE, WHO HAS FOUND CAUSE FOR RESENTMENT IN THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT THAT FRANCE WOULD NOT BE REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE.

"IN THE CAPITAL OF CONQUERED GERMANY, IT IS POINTED OUT, THE BIG THREE WOULD GIVE A DEMONSTRATION OF UNITY WHICH WOULD IMPRESS THE WORLD AND AS IT WOULD BE UNDER RUSSIAN MILITARY CONTROL, THERE WOULD NOT BE THE INTRIGUE, CONFUSION AND NATIONAL PRESSURES WHICH IMPEDED THE NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES IN 1919."

THE JOURNAL SAID IT WAS "CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED" THAT PREMIER STALIN WOULD "RESPOND FAVORABLY" TO THE BIDS OF TRUMAN AND CHURCHILL FOR AN EARLY CONFERENCE.

"IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT HE WOULD GO SO FAR AS TO REBUFF HIS ALLIES," THE JOURNAL SAID.

MAY 20 1945

LT1PEW

NIGHT LEAD U.S. DELEGATES (200)

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 19-(AP)-DOMESTIC POLITICS CAUGHT UP WITH THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE TODAY ON THE TOUCHY ISSUE OF WHETHER TO BACK A "FULL EMPLOYMENT" CLAUSE IN THE PROPOSED PEACE-KEEPING CHARTER.

THE U.S. DELEGATES DO NOT WANT TO BE PUT IN THE POSITION OF OPPOSING FULL EMPLOYMENT. YET THEY REPORTEDLY FEAR THAT AN AMENDMENT TENTATIVELY ADOPTED BY A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MAY BREED TROUBLE.

AS DRAFTED BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, THE WORLD LEAGUE'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL WOULD BE DIRECTED TO "PROMOTE: (A) HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING, FULL EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT X X X ."

IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE WORD "PROMOTE" HAS AROUSED FEAR AMONG THE AMERICAN DELEGATES AS BEING SUBJECT TO INTERPRETATIONS OPENING THE DOOR FOR THE PROPOSED LEAGUE TO INTERFERE IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

BEYOND THAT THE U.S. DELEGATES THINK THAT "FULL EMPLOYMENT" WILL BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO CYNICAL INQUIRY AS TO WHAT LEVEL OF WAGES WILL BE PAID.

THE AMERICANS REPORTEDLY FAVOR SUBSTITUTION OF THE WORDS "HIGH AND STABLE LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT," BUT THEY FACE THE TECHNICAL PROBLEM OF GETTING THE COMMITTEE TO REOPEN THE SUBJECT AND TO MAKE CHANGES.

WHEN AND IF THEY DO, THEY MUST FACE THE RENEWED DEMAND BY SOVIET DELEGATES FOR INSERTION OF THE RUSSIAN-SPONSORED "RIGHT TO WORK" CLAUSE.

JQ95.1PCW NM

ADD IAN ERIW. XX LATER ON

IN A (CBS) BROADCAST BEAMED TO CANADA, BRITAIN, SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, SMUTS SHARPLY COMPLAINED THAT THE CONFERENCE HAS BEEN CLUTTERED UP WITH IRRELEVANT AND EXPLOSIVE ISSUES WHICH HAVE TANGLED CONSIDERATION OF ITS MAIN PROBLEM--"SECURITY AGAINST WAR."

"THE PLAIN FACT," HE SAID, "IS THAT SOME PEOPLE ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH WRESTLING WITH THE ALMOST INSOLUBLE PROBLEM OF WORLD SECURITY AGAINST THE DREADFUL SCOURGE OF WAR. THEY HAVE A PASSION FOR REFORMING THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND ARE PREPARED TO PUSH FORWARD AT FULL BLAST ALONG ALL FRONTS."

SMUTS POINTED TO SUCH ISSUES AS REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, TRUSTEESHIPS COLONIES, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS, WHICH HE THOUGHT SHOULD BE DEALT WITH IN SPECIFIC CONFERENCES OR LEFT OVER TO BE HANDLED BY A WORLD ORGANIZATION WHEN IT IS SET UP.

NEVERTHELESS, HE SAID, "WE HAVE MADE FAIR PROGRESS DURING THE MONTH WE HAVE BEEN AT THE JOB."

THREE U. S. COLUMNS ENVELOPING SHURI. STRONG POINT IN SOUTH OKINAWA LINE: ALLIES TAKE PRECAUTIONS ON TRIESTE

JAP BLOWS FALTER IN BITTER BATTLE FOR FORTRESS CITY

Foe 'Disintegrating as an Overall Fighting Unit,' Gen. Hodge Says.

ONLY 30,000 LEFT

Garrison Cut from 80,000; Soldiers and Marines Continue Advances.

GUAM, Monday, May 21—(AP) Some disintegration of Japanese resistance on Okinawa was seen today by Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge as three Yank divisions moved to encircle Shuri, a key enemy stronghold on the island from which the knockout blow can be delivered against Japan.

General Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps, told newsmen at Okinawa there was "some indication that the Japanese are disintegrating as an overall fighting unit." He noted a sharp decrease in enemy artillery shelling.

Only 30,000 Japanese troops are believed left of an Okinawa garrison which once was estimated at 60,000 to 80,000.

Marines Win Ridge

Tank-led Marines of the First division drove through intense small arms and mortar fire to ridges on the northwestern outskirts of moated Shuri and found that ancient capital of the Ryukyu chain, like the nearby Okinawa capital city of Naha, reduced to rubble and debris.

The Leathernecks fought 800 yards through elaborate defenses to gain the commanding heights. Hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the slopes.

Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's veteran 77th Division infantrymen, repulsing three counter-attacks, captured a strongpoint 900 yards northeast of Shuri yesterday as the Tenth army's slow envelopment of that Okinawa fortress city continued.

While the 77th pushed its frontal assault on Shuri's fortifications, the First Marine division under Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle drove 800 yards south of Dakeshi town to close in on Shuri from the northwest.

10th Army Gains

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today said the Tenth army was gaining against stiff resistance "as it enveloped the enemy citadel of Shuri," but his report on Yank positions gave no indication the city was yet surrounded. No Americans are yet reported south, or even abreast, of Shuri.

On the east flank, Maj. Gen. James Bradley's 96th Infantry division, fighting eastward from bitterly-contested Conical Hill against intense fire, reached an elevation 1,600 yards east of Ishimmi town.

On the west flank the Sixth Marine division under Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. held Sugar Loaf Hill, gained for the fifth time by the Yanks on Saturday, and made local advances east of the Naha suburb of Takamotoji.

Apparently the Leathernecks were making no attempt to occupy shell-battered Naha in force until heights covering that capital city on the east are cleared.

There was no break in the Tenth army pressure sustained against the strongly-entrenched Japanese since the four-division drive to envelop Shuri was launched May 11.

The greatest American gains for all of last week in the slow, tough battle approximated 800 to 1,000 yards.

Meet Strong Resistance

The Yanks throughout the day met strong resistance from caves and pillboxes and intense small-arms fire.

A few Japanese planes raided American positions early yesterday but no damage of consequence was reported.

Thunderbolts of the 318th Army Fighter group hit targets in the Ryukyus north of Okinawa Friday night.

Bombers of Fleet Airwing One sank a medium freighter and two small freighters in waters around Korea yesterday. A number of landing craft were damaged.

Search planes of Fleet Air Wing Four attacked Kokutan on Shimushu in the northern Kurile islands with bombs and rockets on Friday. Liberators of the 11th Army Air force bombed Kataoka naval base on Shimushu the same day.

In continued mopping up operations on Iwo Jima, the Marianas islands and the Palau islands, 141 Japanese were killed and 167 captured in the week ended May 12.

The Japanese appeared today to be scraping the bottom of their troop reservoir on Okinawa in suicidal efforts to hold the final American drive.

They are fighting with undiminished fanaticism as if sensing the realities behind a statement yesterday by Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander on the island, that Okinawa will become a base "from which the death blow can be dealt the Japanese empire."

Announce Casualties

While the Japanese continued to desperately hurl reinforcements into the Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line, Fleet Admiral Nimitz announced that 48,103 of the enemy had been killed from the American invasion date, April 1, to May 17.

There is increasing evidence that the Japanese have stayed "too long" on the present line, said Al Dopking, Associated Press front correspondent.

General Buckner, in a talk dedicating a small radio installation for Americans on Okinawa, said that every Japanese effort to bring aid to the "doomed and dwindling" enemy garrison had met with "disastrous failure."

Dopking said it is possible that the Japanese were sending service troops—rear echelon units such as cooks and mechanics—to the front as reinforcements.

Nimitz reported American casualties through May 18 were 4,332 Soldiers and Marines killed and missing and 18,258 wounded. Navy casualties for the entire Ryukyus campaign, which started March 18, were 3,978 killed and missing and 3,958 wounded, a total of 30,526 casualties for all American services.

The Japanese expended troops recklessly in attempts to hold tunneled forts on high ground such as Sugar Loaf Hill, which Sixth Marine division units repeatedly attacked and finally won the crest.

But the Japanese still held the southern slopes of Sugar Loaf Saturday, from which they could launch another counterattack against the Leathernecks.

Dominates Naha Approach

Sugar Loaf Hill dominates the eastern approaches of Naha, capital of Okinawa, where other units of the Sixth Marine division have a hold in the northern part of the city. It also guards the western approach to the fortress city of Shuri.

The First Marine division and the Army's 77th and 96th Infantry divisions are applying pincers to Shuri and its moated castle, fighting over hilltops or sifting around the flanks with tank and artillery support.

A great weight of artillery is being used by both the Americans and the Japanese, in the heaviest exchanges of barrages of any landing fighting in the Pacific war.

The Americans hold the edge in artillery with the aid of naval gunfire and aerial bombing, but Japanese gun positions dug into concrete emplacements are hard to blast out and when the barrages lift Yank tanks find the Nipponese field guns ready to meet them.

Dopking said American tanks took a beating from Nipponese 105mm guns firing pointblank from the heights. The Yanks were reinforcing their general Shermans with makeshift additional armor taken from disabled tanks.

OKINAWA TERMED KEY TO VICTORY

OKINAWA, May 20—(AP) Okinawa will become the base for the death blow at the Japanese empire, Lieut. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, told a military radio audience today.

The general spoke at the dedication of Radio Okinawa, a 50-watt armed forces radio service setup which began transmission to the troops in this area today. Maj. Gen. Fred G. Wallace, island commander, participated in the dedication.

"Opening of this radio station," said Buckner, "constitutes another landmark in the development of a long-neglected island and affords cheerful means to bring us more closely in touch with each other and the rest of the world.

"I am grateful for the opportunity to express through this means my deep appreciation of the courage, loyalty and intelligent effectiveness of those who are now systematically destroying the enemy garrison of Okinawa and developing a base from which the death blow can be dealt the Japanese empire.

"It has been admitted by Japanese leaders that our possession of Okinawa spells defeat for Japan. Every effort of Japan to bring aid to its doomed and dwindling garrison in the south has met with disastrous failure."

Hodge Predicts Decline In Japanese Resistance

Okinawa, May 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th United States Army Corps, ses a prospective decline in Japanese resistance on this bitterly-contested island.

He told newsmen at a press conference today there was "some indication that the Japanese are disintegrating as an overall fighting unit."

Japanese artillery, he said, decreased 1,000 round a night recently.

Tension Is Increased in Yugoslavia; Americans Are Alerted to Quit City

BELGRADE, May 19.—(Delayed)—(AP) American and British diplomatic and civilian personnel in Yugoslavia were alerted by their embassies today to prepare for the eventuality of immediate evacuation as tension mounted in the dispute over the port of Trieste.

(Trieste dispatches said that Marshal Tito's commanders had moved their main headquarters out of the troubled Adriatic city, but that Yugoslav military control remained as tight as ever.

(Unconfirmed reports reaching Trieste said Tito's troops had agreed to withdraw from the Klagenfurt area of Austria, another disputed piece of territory. Credence was lent to the report by a Belgrade radio broadcast heard in London which indicated a withdrawal from Austrian Carinthia.

(The broadcast quoted the Belgrade newspaper "Borba" as saying: "Withdrawal of our troops from Carinthia does not mean our peoples will renounce their justified demand.")

Situation Critical

As another indication of the critical situation created by Tito's rejection of Allied demands to withdraw Yugoslav troops from Trieste, British and Americans were warned by their embassies to avoid any action which might cause personal clashes.

The best opinion, however, indicated that any evacuation—which apparently would take place only if the situation reached the point of open conflict—would be unnecessary. Allied diplomats still are hopeful of finding a friendly solution.

Evacuation plans came immediately on the heels of information that Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander had informed his command in the Mediterranean theater in a special message of the factors involved in the dispute and his revelation that an agreement with Tito had not been reached.

Despite the precautions, there was no indication of an unfriendly feeling against the two Allies in the streets of Belgrade, nor were there reports of any such feeling in Yugoslavia.

At the time of the British military negotiations here with Tito broke off, a government source said an agreement had been reached on the basis of Tito's demands that his troops remain in Trieste while giving the Allies the use of the port.

(The Allies insist that the port is needed to supply their troops in the occupation of southern Austria.)

Tito Replies to Alexander

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav agency Tanyug carried Tito's reply to Alexander's message to his troops.

"I cannot help displaying displeasure and surprise," Tanyug quoted Tito as saying, "at such an impossible comparison in which the presence of Yugoslav troops in the Istria and Slovenian coastland is likened to the methods of occupations of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan."

Alexander had said that Tito apparently intended to back Yugoslav claims to parts of northeastern Italy and southern Austria by force, an action which would be "all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan."

"Such an accusation may be thrown into the face of an enemy," said Tito, "but not an Allied country which has suffered and which gave so much blood and which was acknowledged by everyone as an example of courage and suffering in a great liberating war."

The agency reported that Tito then asserted that the presence of his troops in the territory under dispute "cannot be considered as conquest" and that he denied energetically that there was any basis "for such an accusation."

"I say again," Tito continued, "that the Yugoslav army and Yugoslav are prepared to collaborate with the Allied forces and countries, but at the same time I say that Yugoslavia cannot permit itself to be humbled and its rights denied.

Tito Leaders Remove Trieste Headquarters

Trieste, May 20 (AP)—Marshal Tito's commanders moved their main headquarters out of Trieste last night following the sharp exchange of statements between Tito and Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, but there was not the slightest relaxation of Yugoslav military control apparent in the city today.

While the Yugoslavs maintained their hold on Trieste as tightly as ever, there were reports here that they had agreed to withdraw from the Klagenfurt area of Austria, but these could not be confirmed immediately.

Radio Indicates Move

[Credence was lent to the report by a Belgrade radio broadcast heard in London which indicated a withdrawal from Austrian Carinthia. The bradcast quoted the Belgrade newspaper *Borba* as saying: "Withdrawal of our troops from Carinthia does not mean our peoples will renounce their justified demand."]

During the morning, the Italian Garibaldi Division, which has been fighting with the Yugoslav partisans, was sent on parade through Trieste to the Piazza del Unia where it was reviewed by Col. Josef Beocic, chief of staff of the Yugoslav 4th Army, and by Frank Stoka, Yugoslav political commissar.

Tito Statements Printed

The two statements of Marsl Tito, responding to the Allied Mo

terranean commander in chief's message to his troops were published in the only newspaper in Trieste today under a Belgrade dateline, but Alexander's statement was not published.

The great Piazza del Unia square was almost empty this morning as the Garibaldi units marched in review. Perhaps 1,500 spectators lined the streets at the open end of the square, where formations of girl marchers threw roses at the Italian troops. Some twenty Yugoslav tanks took part.

The removal of Yugoslav headquarters from the city was believed to be part of a general redisposition of Yugoslav troops.

Food Shortage Acute

Meanwhile, a food shortage, so acute it may emerge as one of the determining factors in the dispute over Trieste, hovered over the city awaiting th outcome of Allied negotiations with Tito.

Trieste has been cut off from its normal larder in Fruili province. The Allied Military Government is unable to function in the city because of Tito's assumption of administrative control. The AMG administration stops at the Isonzo River, which the Yugoslavs have declared to be the northwestern border of "greater Yugoslavia."

Ask To Bring Food

Yugoslav military authorities, it was understood, have made overtures to the Allied authorities for permission to bring in food from the Padua area of Italy, but it was not likely that this would be permitted. Thousands of displaced persons, refugees and prisoners are streaming southward to Italy, making it unlikely there would be any surplus food in that normally fruitful area.

In addition, the Yugoslavs, having excluded the AMG from Trieste and permitted the use of only a fraction of this large port for Allied shipping, are now in a position where it would be difficult for them to make any further claim on Allied resources.

Large stocks of foodstuffs on the opposite side of the Adriatic apparently would have been available for this area had the Allied military government been permitted to establish itself in the city. Under the present uncertain situation and, with negotiations proceeding on a higher level, there was little likelihood of relieving the situation with these stocks.

Four Ports Cleared Of Mines

London, May 20 (AP)—The Luxembourg radio said today supreme headquarters announced that the entries to the ports of Wilhelmshaven, Bremerhaven, Wesermuende and Kiel have been cleared of mines and British mine sweepers now were clearing the Elbe and the entrance to Hamburg.

ENGLISH WILL QUIZ DUTCH NAZI LEADER

LONDON, Monday, May 21. — (AP) The Daily Mail said today that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Nazi high commissioner in Holland, has been brought by plane to England for questioning.

Seyss-Inquart, captured by the Canadian First Army, heads a list of war criminals compiled by the Dutch government.

The Daily Mail did not say where he was held or when he arrived.

Ex-Grand Mufti Taken To Paris, Swiss Report

London, *Monday*, May 21 (AP)—The Swiss radio said today the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Mohammed Amein El Hasseini, had been arrested and taken to Paris by the French Army and would be turned over to the British.

The British have accused the former Grand Mufti of being Hitler's chief agent in the Middle East where, the government alleged, he has been fomenting trouble since 1937. He left Jerusalem in 1938.

The Swiss broadcast said Ferdinand de Brinon, who was Vichy Ambassador to the German occupation force sin Paris, also had returned to Paris.

Briton Declares Nazis Spread Malaria in Italy

Effect of Disease Overcome by Use of New Drugs

LONDON, May 20 (AP).—The Germans caused malaria to spread in Italy, but the effect of the disease was overcome by use of new drugs, an officer in the British Ministry of Health declared today.

P. G. Shute, a malaria specialist, said, "Thousands of our troops suffered from malaria caused by the Germans, who flooded and infested large areas with this deadly disease."

Shute flew to Italy with 1,000 mosquitoes in a muslin bag. In one hospital sixty-eight soldiers suffering from malaria volunteered to let the mosquitoes bite them.

In Britain the War Office appealed to the fighting troops for volunteers in experiments with the new drugs. One of the drugs was mepacrine, a German preparation which American and British medical men improved. The names of the two others remain secret.

Two hundred volunteers were bitten by the infected mosquitoes and fell ill with malaria. So successful were the experiments that mepacrine in its new form was flown to Italy and "our troops were restored to full health and strength," Shute said.

Shute explained that the virulence of malaria varies in different countries and that in Italy "it was very deadly." He said: "We had to do what we could for our troops. We were not able to obtain quinine, which is in Japanese hands."

Russians Install Mayor Of Berlin

London, *Monday*, May 21 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Dr. Arthur Werner, a German architect persecuted by the Gestapo, has been named mayor of Berlin.

Werner thanked the Allies for "liberating us from tyranny" in an address yesterday at the first meeting of the Soviet-controlled Berlin Administrative Council, composed of Berlin residents, the broadcast said.

"We wish to build a democratic republic," Werner was quoted. "We acknowledge our obligations. we are full of resolve to do our duty. People who have shown themselves to be anti-Fascist have entered the city municipal administration."

Other Berlin Officials

The broadcast listed Karl Marren, described as "a worker," as the deputy mayor, and Dr. Albrecht Werner as second deputy and food director. Werner, the report said, was saved by the Red Army after having been condemned to death for "an attempt on Hitler."

Others listed were Paul Scheiang, "former member of the Prussian Landtag," third deputy and planning director; Karl Scholtze, "former principal of a higher school," fourth deputy; and a "Professor Saürbruck, former member of the German Reichstag found in a concentration camp," director of health.

JAP CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH SHIPS

Planes Hit Enemy Vessel First In Malacca Straits

London, *Monday*, May 21 (AP)—A Southeast Asia Command communiqué received here today announced that the sinking of a Japanese cruiser of the 10,000-ton Nati class in Malacca Straits the night of May 15 was accomplished at the cost of two dead and three wounded aboard the British destroyer Saumarez.

A Japanese destroyer was damaged in the same engagement.

The British Admiralty had announced the action Friday, saying that aircraft from the British carrier Shah first hit the enemy cruiser and that five destroyers followed up the strike and sank her with torpedoes.

Besides the Saumarez, destroyers in the action were the Venus, Vigilant, Virago and Verulam.

Churchill Snub By Labor Seen

Blackpool, England, May 20 (AP)—British Labor party leaders tonight were reported to have rejected an ultimatum from Prime Minister Churchill that unless Labor party ministers agreed to remain in the coalition government until the end of the war against Japan a general election would be called for July.

This development—reported unofficially after a secret meeting of the Labor Party Executive Committee—touched off a flurry of excitement among the 1,100 delegates arriving here for the biggest convention in the party's history opening tomorrow.

Position Not Entirely Clear

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee was reported to have submitted Churchill's note to the executive committee, which decided to place the issue on the convention floor with the recommendation that the proposal be voted down.

The position of the Labor ministers was not entirely clear, but delegates were talking openly of the convention going on record in favor of their withdrawal from the Cabinet, which would precipitate Britain's first national election campaign in ten years.

The Labor party view as voiced by some of its leaders has been that an election should be held this fall, rather than in July. They contended that thousands of voters would be disenfranchised on the earlier date because they haven't had time to register on account of residence dislocations.

July 5 Election Forecast

Most British newspapers today forecast an election on July 5 on the strength of Churchill's reported unwillingness to compromise on the later date.

Attention of the delegates appeared tonight to be focused on domestic issues, among them the nationalization of key industries, housing and postwar employment, although more than a dozen resolutions have been proposed on international issues.

One resolution expressed "alarm" over the Government's policy toward Germany, maintaining that "delay" was "leading to a state of chaos that will compromise all chances of rebuilding a peaceful Europe."

Bishop Favors Easy Death For Defective Children

Nottingham, England, May 20 (AP). Bishop Ernest William Barnes, of the Church of England, today advocated euthanasia, or easy death, for defective children and medically controlled sterilization to lessen what he called the "scrub population."

"Fairly often we hear of a child being born pitiably defective in mind or body and of the parents' relief when it dies," the 71-year-old Bishop of Birmingham told the annual Co-Operative Congress.

"I am convinced that in such cases euthanasia should be permitted under proper safeguards.

Sees No Objection

"Equally, from a Christian standpoint, as I see the matter, there is no objection to medically controlled sterilization.

"We in England have avoided those problems, but they are problems which, for our national welfare, we must ultimately try to solve."

He said bad racial stock was a growing source or anxiety to thoughtful men in every country where Western civilization prevailed.

In the development of cattle, he declared, herds breeding at random sooner or later develop "scrub cattle."

Problem Families Created

Under harsh social conditions of other centuries, he added, defective children were not able to survive, but today, with human social services, problem children grew up to create problem families, and "consequently a scrub population was appearing and war intensified the process."

Dr. Barnes said science did not know enough of the laws by which bad or good qualities were inherited to lay down adequate rules for improving the qualities of racial stocks.

"We know," he added, "that mental defects are inherited and some improvement in present tendencies could be made by sterilizing our feeble-minded."

Bomber Hits 4 Homes; 11 Die

Lossiemouth, Scotland, May 20 (AP)—Eleven persons, including a mother and her five sons, were killed this morning when a Wellington bomber on a test flight crashed into four homes here.

RUSSELL DAVENPORT AWARDED PURPLE HEART

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, May 20.—(AP) The Purple Heart was awarded today to Russell W. Davenport, New York city, former managing editor of Fortune magazine and personal representative of the late Wendell Willkie.

Davenport was wounded slightly while with the 11th Armored division near Wegscheid, Germany. He was correspondent for Collier's magazine and the New York Post at the time. The wound did not require hospitalization and he remained with the division throughout the operation.

Mayors To Hold Reins In Germany

With British 2d Army, May 20 (AP)—A British military government officer said today that the rule of Germany ultimately would be decentralized and placed under the administrative control of mayors supervised by the Allies.

Col. B. K. Thomas, of the military government operational and planning department, said the system will be imposed after enough "worthy burgomasters" are found.

German refugees in London are returning to help establish the administrative setup.

One Third Dismissed

"One third of the burgomasters have been dismissed after they had been checked carefully and found unsuitable," Thomas said. "New ones have been appointed who are respected by the people. The clergy has helped considerably in pointing out Germans with the qualifications we want.

"Burgomasters in the larger populated centers usually are found to have Hitlerite tendencies. Those in the outlying districts have held the title for 20 or 30 years and are still suitable for the job.

"Ultimately we hope to get a Germany governed by Germans under Allied control and this will come about by the process of finding worthy burgomasters who have never come under the influence of Nazism and who eventually will form the administrative branch of the government."

Special Sleuths Track Down Art Treasure Loot Of Nazis

With British 2d Army, May 20 (AP)—Supreme headquarters has sent special sleuths throughout Germany to track down art treasures valued at $500,000,000 stolen by a vast Nazi organization created for the purpose of looting on an incredible scale, it was disclosed today.

Capt. Felix Harbord, British member of SHAEF's twelve-man commission of "monuments, fine arts and archives," said much of the loot has already been recovered. Lists giving the location of [illegible] treasures, some of it [illegible] have been found.

Big Ammunition Dump

The strangest recovery to date was made by a British sergeant exploring an ammunition dump in the woods near Nuremburg. He showed up there in the town hall with three trucks loaded with German manuscripts and a collection of old coins.

Captain Harbord said it was the rarest collection of Eleventh Century articles in northern Germany. Among other treasures found was [illegible] a small sum and used [illegible] in order to obtain it from [illegible] family in Hungary, [illegible] had been for several gen[illegible] The family had refused [illegible] for it on one occasion. [illegible] said.

Goering Discriminating

"Of course, Hermann Goering was the No. 1 looter, and a very discriminating one," Harbord said. "Dr. Alfred Rosenberg (captured by the British in the Flensburg [illegible]

In Berchtesgaden Tunnels

"Most of the loot was hidden in southern Germany and Austria," he asserted. "At Berchtesgaden [illegible] paintings and other articles lined the tunnels for miles, most of it believed to have been Goering's. He seems to have had a hand in [illegible] an original by the famous Seventeenth Century painter, Jan Vermeer. It was a self-portrait, showing only his back while he was at work painting in the background. Harbord said it was the only [illegible] that appealed to Hitler [illegible] taken with him everywhere [illegible] had paid a small sum and used [illegible] threats in order to obtain it from [illegible] where it had been for several generations. The Nazi loot organization [illegible] $800,000 for it on one occasion. Harbord said.

all the organized looting.

"Some of the loot was put up for sale, but was controlled by Goering, who finally got what he wanted at prearranged prices. He looted with great taste, and even went to the extent of taking over the famous Amsterdam art dealer firm of Gouldstiker.

"Cases of valuables removed from France have been discovered in a deep phosphate mine near Hannover. Other mines in the area were filled with loot, some of it invaluable in Germany and English culture, being traced through Hanoverian history."

Yank Soldiers View Goering's Art Booty

Berchtesgaden, Germany, May 20 (AP)—Hermann Goering's "private" art collection—valued at $200,000,000 and "acquired" when all Europe's treasures lay at the Nazis' feet—went on exhibition today to American GI's and officers.

The collection of Goering's loot went on show in a rustic three-story inn hidden away in the mountains south of this Bavarian village.

In the tiny, pine-walled rooms were stacked centuries-old paintings of Europe's masters and the rich collection of tapestries and rugs and gold and silver art objects plundered from Europe's museums by the pudgy Nazi *Luftwaffe* chief now an American prisoner.

Courtesy Of 101st

Outside the nameless little hotel hangs a banner: "The Hermann Goering art collection—through courtesy of the 101st Airborne Division." The GI artist who did the job acquainted himself admirably on the falcon head emblem of the division, but he had to paint over an error in spelling "Goering."

Scores of tourist American soldiers and officers threaded their way through the art objects and the maze of "positively no smoking" signs."

Most of the precious paintings came from Goering's "art train" which had been concealed in a tunnel. The inn was the best place Capt. Harry Anderson, of Ossining, N.Y., could find to display it.

A guide patiently lectured to those interested in learning what they were looking at. He was Walter Andrea Hofer, Goering's chief curator.

Beat Hitler's Agent

Hofer started with a Rembrandt and not too modestly related how he nosed out Hitler's agent in a race to get the prize painting from a Paris dealer.

"He told me I must take it immediately if I wanted it, because Hitler's man was coming the next day," he said. "I paid him 260,000 marks. It is one of the most important discoveries in several years."

The portrait, picturing a bearded man against a somber background, was not named. It was dated 1660.

Other Rembrandts included one of his sister, Elizabeth van Rijn, and another of his first wife painted in 1633.

Next Hofer showed two portraits by Franz Hals, the outstanding one that of a priest done in 1614.

Include Rare Landscapes

There were many Renoirs and Rubens's, including two "very rare" landscapes by the latter artist, famed for his portraits.

One of the Rubens's was "Bath of Diana"—that is the east end of it. Hofer said the other half was a copy of the original. Some time or another it was split in half and the original part in this one is the right section. He didn't know where the other original section was.

Goering had Rubens's "Crucifixion." Hofer said it was purchased from the Koenig Rugens collection—one of the largest.

In another room were five early Flemish paintings by Roger van der Weyden an dhis pupils, including Hans Memling and Gerard David, dating from the late Fifteenth Century.

Given To Frau Goering

One of these was recovered from Frau Goering—a $75,000 item from the Rothschild collection which Goering had given to his wife.

Andrea del Sarto's "Madonna" rested against a buxom, but unidentified nude reaching for a bowl of grapes. Goering's tastes seemed to run heavily toward boudoir subjects.

In all there were more than a 1,000 paintings in the exhibition—all of them originally intended to wind up on the walls of Goering's mansions.

Hamburg Raid Shelters Now Used As Hospitals

Hamburg, May 20 (AP)—Elaborately equipped ten-story air-raid shelters, built for the Nazis by slave labor are being used as hospitals for wounded and shocked Germans in this bomb-battered port city.

The largest is a black painted vault of thousands of tons of concrete. It required fifteen months to build and another three months to install machinery for electricity, air conditioning and water supply.

Eighty nurses and five doctors are usually on duty in the complete hospital unit taking up a part of three floors. This section is fully equipped with operating rooms and reserves of medicine. The wards hold 200 beds and 100 more could be placed in the halls.

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Zeiss Factories Now Producing For Allies

Jena, Germany, May 20 (AP)—The world-famous Zeiss Optical Works and its glass-making subsidiary, Schott und Gen, are operating again—producing for the Allies.

American MP's as well as German guards wearing auxiliary police bands watch evey entrance to the complex buildings.

Capt. William Linder said United States Army ordnance now is ordering "a little of this, a little of that, or just about everything Zeiss used to make."

The Zeiss catalogue list included lenses, range finders, binoculars, mieroscopes. stertoscopes, ophthalmoscopes, micrometer gauges, dial-depth indicators.

FILM STAR SEEKS FATE OF MOTHER

Sister Of Marlene Dietrich Describes Berlin Quest

Belsen, Germany, May 20 (AP)—German-born Marlene Dietrich, branded by the Nazis as a saboteur for becoming an American citizen, is attempting to learn the fate of her aged mother in Russian-occupied Berlin, the movie actress' sister said tonight.

Marlene's sister, 50-year-old Mrs. Elizabeth Wills, said their mother's big watchmaking firm in the star's native Berlin had been seized by the Gestapo a year ago after their mother had been charged with sheltering Jewish refugees.

Mrs. Wills said their mother had been told that Marlene was guilty of sabotage for abandoning her German nationality.

Husband Is Theater Man

Mrs. Wills is living with her husband above a movie theater in Belsen military barracks.

The military camp is distinct from the Belsen concentration camp and Marlene's sister asserted that, although she had lived in Belsen for four years, she knew nothing of the atrocities committed near by.

Mrs. Wills' husband, George, was a theatrical producer in Berlin, but she said that in 1937 he was no longer permitted to continue this work because of his many Jewish friends. Later he became cinema manager at Belsen, where he and his wife have lived since 1941.

Restless During Interview

Her identity as Marlene's sister was disclosed when British soldiers went through her apartment recently and noticed large photographs of the star.

"I told them I was her sister and soon the news spread and Marlene heard that I was here," she said. "She came to Belsen on May 9 in General Eisenhower's personal plane which brought her direct from Munich."

Mrs. Wills was extremely restless during the interview. She appeared to fear that persons were overhearing her, and kept a watchful eye on the door. She has a 17-year-old son drafted last February into a military labor battalion. Mrs. Wills said she had not heard from him since she visited him April 1 at Muenster, where he had been ordered with others to defend the city or be shot by the Gestapo.

NAZI LEADERS' FUNDS FROZEN

Americans Allow Them $30 A Month For Living

In Germany, May 20 (AP)—The American Military Government froze the financial assets of Nazi leaders today and limited them to $30 a month for living expenses.

Their safety deposit boxes were sealed and institutions which yielded the Nazis income must make future payments into the frozen bank balances.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Prather, staff financial expert for the 15th Army, explained:

"Our immediate purpose is simply to take hold of the assets to be sure they are not hidden or dissipated before legal claims can be determined."

No Restitution Attempt

No attempt has been made to deal with the return of property stolen from occupied territories or assets confiscated from victims of discriminatory Nazi laws.

"Restitution will come later and much of it will be handled by civilian courts of a reconstituted Germany which probably will be swamped with litigation for the next 100 years," Prather said.

Germans not on the American list for mandatory arrest and financial freezing are allowed to withdraw from their banks sums up to 1,000 marks ($100 at the occupation rate) monthly for living expenses, instead of the 300 marks allowed the Nazi "upper class."

Most German tax laws will be retained, Prather said, but those discriminating on the basis of race, creed or political opinion "are being suspended or abrogated to the extent necessary to eliminate such discrimination."

Most Pensions Will Stop

Prather predicted that pensions "in most cases" would stop for former loyal servants and militarists of the Nazi Reich.

"Exceptions will be that the old pensions may be continued when they are given for disabilities affecting ability to work and when they have been awarded to dependent widows or orphans. But there will be no Government support of a traditional military caste," he explained.

Prather, former professor of finance at Syracuse University, expressed belief that "the chances are good of the occupation being effected without a German financial collapse."

Similar To Arrest List

Nazis subjected to the special financial freeze make up a list virtually identical with those whose arrest is an automatic responsibility of the Allied counterintelligence corps.

They include all officers who served on the general staffs or the German Army, Navy or Air Force; Reichstag deputies, all members of the SS, all officers and noncommissioned officers of the *Waffen* SS and SA, police officials above the rank of lieutenant colonel, all members of the security police and secret state police, and all officials above the rank of captain in the administration of occupied territories.

SS GUARD HEAD DENIES BLAME

Officer Admits Atrocities Occurred At Buchenwald

With U.S. 30th Division in Germany, May 20 (AP)—Twisting his small, neatly uniformed body in nervous desperation, Karl Voelkner sat in the middle of a room at this division's counterintelligence corps headquarters and protested passionately that he was a good, kind, gentle German.

Finally the disgusted counter-intelligence men interrupted and asked him one question.

Yes, he admitted in a faltering voice, he was an SS *Oberstrumführer* and he was commander of the SS company which guarded the infamous Buchenwald concentration camp.

Confirms Atrocity Reports

He tried again to protest his complete innocence. But like bored interrogators at a police lineup the counterintelligence men broke in with more questions.

Yes, Voelkner continued, it was true that thousands of prisoners at Buchenwald had been tortured and cremated, that thousands more had been starved or experimented on with brutal "medical tests," that lampshades had been made from human skin, that countless other unbelievable atrocities had been perpetrated there. Yes, it was all true.

Suddenly he seemed to realize where the slow, inexorable questioning would lead and he squirmed anew with frantic fear.

"No, no! Not me, not me!" he whispered hoarsely, adding that his SS men were merely guards; that the horrors of Buchenwald had been committed by a headquarters company; that he was always "in trouble" with the camp commandant because he was "too soft."

In Disguise In Hospital

Voelkner was discovered in Schierke Hospital near Halberstadt, disguised as a *Wehrmacht* officer. The first thing he said after his arrest was that he had nothing to do with the horrors of any camp he had guarded.

In fact, he said, once when he took over a small camp of 1,500 Jewish slaves near Lietmeritz, Czechoslovakia, he actually improved conditions. He said that when he arrived things were so brutal that he realized the Jews soon all would be dead and he would be out of a job. So, he said, he eased things up so that not so many died each day as before.

Evidence Builds Up

Even as he talked the evidence slowly built up against him.

He joined the SS forces in 1932 and was such a "good" chieftain that in 1940 he was given command of one of the infamous SS *Totenkopf* battalions to guard concentration camps. That was when he was first sent to Buchenwald—but nothing which happened there was his fault, he repeated.

The counterintelligence corps men had heard that song before.

They listed what evidence he had given, labeled his case "Attention War Crimes" and ordered him shipped on back.

Obersturmführer Karl Voelkner moved out in short, mechanical steps under guard, his eyes jerking furtively from face to face to see how much impression his plea of innocence had made.

Liszt Home Is Found Little Damaged By Raids

Weimar, Germany, May 20 (AP)—The home of Franz Liszt is practically intact, although a blockbuster bomb fell only a few feet from it during an Allied air-raid.

Some of the composer's manuscripts were removed to a bank safe after the first bombings of Weimar.

The piano where the Hungarian-born genius wrote his rhapsodies and concertos is in tune. Many American soldiers have visited the Liszt home.

29th Takes Over At Bremerhaven

Bremerhaven, May 20 (AP)—This big German port was handed over by the British to the Americans in a ceremony today. It will be one of the main supply ports for the American army of occupation.

A Highland division, which had occupied the city, was supplanted by the 29th Division of the 9th Army.

The Union Jack was lowered while an American band played "God Save the King." The American flag was raised to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Dock facilities were little damaged by bombing during the war, but the city itself took a bad beating.

Many Cripples Found Among Gestapo Units

Scheveningen, Holland, May 20 (AP)—A Canadian Army major said today that ten per cent of some 400 Gestapo members who have been processed here are crippled.

The major, Robert Prince, is the executive officer of a brigade which is screening Gestapo men and turning them over to the Allied War Crimes Commission for trial.

According to one estimate, at least 50 per cent of the 400 already screened—the majority of them non-commissioned officers who became infamous as jailers at various torture and prison camps—are likely to be sentenced to death.

17,000 Held In Four Areas

Gestapo men and members of associated units make up nearly one fifth of the total of more than 17,000 Germans who now are held in four concentration areas, three here and one at the city of Hook of Holland, by Major Prince's Brigade, part of the 3d Canadian Division.

The Gestapo chieftain is Major General Schungarth, who for years was righthand man to Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi commissioner for Holland.

"I've never seen anyone as glad to get behind barbed wire," said Prince. "These Gestapo guys practically raced each other for the privilege of having us lock them up to get out of the way of the Dutch."

GABRESKI REACHES PARIS ON WAY HOME

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, of Oil City, Pa., ranking ace of the United States Eighth Air Force, arrived here today on his way home after

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months in a German prison camp.

Col. Gabreski was forced down in Germany on July 20, 1944, after having chalked up a record of twenty-eight enemy planes shot down in combat. He was in good health, but he said that he had spent many hungry days in the Barth prison. He related this story of his capture:

"We'd been escorting bombers and were on our way home when we strafed an airdrome near Coblenz. I was shooting at a plane on the ground. I stuck the nose down a little to get on the target and the propeller hit the ground.

"Oil sprayed all over my windshield and canopy. If I had climbed a little to bail out I'd have been a sitting duck for flak, so I decided to crash-land.

"My engine was failing fast. Some trees and high tension wires were coming at me, so I set the plane on the ground at about 200 miles an hour. It finally stopped and I left it burning."

German troops from the airfield started chasing him, and civilians joined in. He kept out of their way for five days, but he was then caught by some German farmers and turned over to the Wehrmacht.

"The next morning Luftwaffe guards took me to an interrogation center at Dulag-Luft," Gabreski said. "There was a German interrogator there whom we called 'Stone Face' Scharff. As I opened the door and walked in he said: 'Why, Gabreski, we have been expecting you for a long time. Glad to see you.'"

Despite this cordial welcome, Gabreski was immediately put in solitary confinement for five days and then taken to a hospital for recuperation.

He said food, or the lack of it, was the chief topic in the camp to which he finally was taken. The only meat in the German ration was horsemeat, which was provided infrequently. Gabreski said he lost twenty-five pounds during his imprisonment, but gained twelve or fifteen back after he was liberated by the Russians.

Asked about his plans, Colonel Gabreski said: "I want some of that Pacific." He has been in the war since it began, having been stationed at Wheeler Field on Dec. 7, 1941. He was sent to England in the fall of 1942 and flew with the Royal Air Force, specializing in fighting with the Polish squadron. He has the Polish Cross for Valor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with six Oak Leaf Clusters and the Air Medal with four clusters.

Rimini Evacuation Reported

Rome, May 20 (AP)—The Italian Ansa news agency said today that Allied authorities had ordered the evacuation of 25,000 residents of the coastal zone around Rimini, Adriatic port on Italy's east shore. Allied headquarters had no immediate confirmation of the report.

Milan Press Demands Government Revamping

Rome, May 20 (AP)—Milan newspapers today demanded immediate action on the promised reorganization of the Italian Government.

Milan's Socialist party newspaper *Italian Libera* called for a naw government "immediately, within two or three days, not within three months."

Members of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Cabinet are touring northern Italy, and discussions may begin this week toward the reorganization, which Bonomi said last year would take place as soon as all Italy was cleared of Germans.

Border Residents Said To Seek French Status

Milan, Italy, May 20 (AP)—French Government circles at Paris reported yesterday that the mixed French-Italian population in some of the occupied Italian border regions had "given voluntary manifestations" of a desire for French citizenship.

Approximately 100,000 residents of the rich Val d'Aosta area speak a French patois and French Alpinists were reported encouraging a plebiscite to transfer the region to France by offering favorable monetary exchange rates and tax exemption promises.

Italians sought to counter the movement with promises of greater autonomy for the region.

POPE LAUDS SPORT, WARNS OF EXCESS

VATICAN CITY, May 20 — (AP) Pope Pius XII declared today that sport based on fair play "elevates the spirit above small-mindedness, dishonesty and trickery," but he cautioned against participation to excess.

Speaking to thousands of Italian athletes gathered in the courtyard of St. Damaso, the Pontiff said:

"What would be the use of physical courage and force of character if Christians only exploited them for the worldly ends of winning a cup or giving themselves the airs of supermen?

"What would be the use of all this if they did not find within themselves—should this prove necessary—sufficient resolve to sleep a half hour less, or be late for training, rather than go without assisting at mass on Sundays?"

Declaring that athletes must be ready to subordinate everything to their duty as Christians, the Pope added:

"Many youths dedicate all their interest and activity to sport, and pay only slight attention to the demands of their studies and professions. Home for them only represents a hotel where they stay as strangers."

GERMANS FAIL TO LEAVE OSLO

Norwegians Complain Of Armed Men Staying In Capital

Oslo, May 20 (AP)—Norwegian Government and Allied military officials have received bitter complaints from Oslo citizens against the presence of armed Germans in the capital one week after the date selected for their departure to concentration areas.

There are 40,000 Germans in Norway and they have been treated with kid gloves so as not to incite any disturbances, but the stern discipline of the Norwegian home front has been put under a serious strain.

Farmers Report Demands

Farmers in the Oslo area are furious. They reported that fully armed Germans are visiting their homes and demanding fresh vegetables and other foods.

According to the agreement, all Germans should have evacuated Oslo and the immediate area on midnight May 12. Every day horse-drawn German caravans leave the city, but many Germans still remain.

In Oslo itself and its suburbs, prominent citizens are growing more and more impatient as German officers remain in the spacious homes which they took over during the occupation.

Hangs Norwegian Flags

One prominent resident, who had expected to be back in his German-occupied home by Norwegian independence day, May 17, found six German officers still there.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I hung out Norwegian flags around the borders of my estate. I suppose they'll destroy my furniture in retaliation now."

"Here we are free," he added, "and yet the Germans are still in my home and using my radio that I have not listened to in three years."

Greece Would Try German General

Athens, May 20 (AP)—The Greek Government prepared today to ask for the surrender as a war prisoner of the German general who was in command of the Nazi troops which conquered Greece in 1941—Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List. He has been captured by American troops.

List's name headed a slate of Germans and Italians who ruled Greece in her darkest days. The names will be presented to the inter-Allied commission in London as war criminals who, in the Greek view, should be tried in Greece.

Italians Also On List

Others named included Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel, Nazi military governor in southern Greece; Waldemar Andrae, military governor in Crete; SS generals Stroop, Simana and Dietrich.

Three Italian generals—Geloso, Vecchiarelli and Megaldi—also appear on the list.

Additional lists of German, Italian and Bulgarian war criminals will be prepared, Government officials added. These men will be accused of responsibility in the massacre of Greeks. A black paper containing war cirmes data also is being prepared for publication.

German 1st Army Places Schoerner In Yank Custody

St. Johann, Austria, May 20 (AP)—The German 1st Army today turned over to the American 42d Division Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner, commander of the Nazi troops who resisted the Red Army in Czechoslovakia after Germany's unconditional surrender.

Schoerner flew out of Czechoslovakia on May 8, deserting his troops in the field, and sought refuge with the German 1st Army group.

Schoerner had abandoned his uniform and donned a Tyrolean native costume as a disguise in an effort to elude capture. He thought he had reached safety when he got to a German army command post, but the soldiers there turned him over to the Americans.

He said he would have committed suicide if he had possessed a pistol.

Meanwhile, the hunt for Heinrich Himmler continued in southern Austria. An armored automobile identified as belonging to the former Gestapo chieftain was found near Neukirchen, south of Kitzbuhel. It was there Arthur Greiser, former Nazi overlord of Poznan, and SS Lieut. Gen. Heinz Reinefarth, Nazi defender of Kuestrin, were captured May 17.

Renegade Baillie-Stewart Caught By Yanks In Austria

With U.S. 3d Army in Austria, May 20 (AP)—Norman Baillie-Stewart, cashiered lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders who once broadcast Nazi propaganda to E from Hamburg, has been take custody by the United States 8 Infantry.

The Americans found the renegade Briton in a luxurious mountain hideout at Alt Aussee, Austria.

He possibly would have escaped detection, authorities said, had he not offered his services as an interpreter to the military government.

Known As "Officer In Tower"

Baillie-Stewart became known as "the officer in the tower" in 1933 when his identity was hidden by English authorities. Subsequently he was court-martialed on a charge of selling information to a German agent for 50 pounds, sentenced to five years' imprisonment and dishonorably discharged.

The British secret service said that after Baillie-Stewart was liberated in 1937 he first worked for an Austrian tourist agency, applied for Austrian citizenship and smuggled arms into Austria for the Germans.

Called Up With Volkssturm

After Hitler's *Anschluss*, Baillie-Stewart automatically became a German citizen and started his radio work. He married a German girl.

His propaganda work gained him an army deferment, but late in 1944 he was repored fired for departing from his script, and was called for duty with the *Volkssturm*. Claiming a liver ailment and other disorders, Baillie-Stewart retired to the Alt Aussee Mountain estate of a Countess Platin, where he was found.

PRAGUE QUICK IN RECOVERY

Czech City Wildly Acclaims Return Of Benes

Prague, May 20 (AP)—Occasional gunfire rattles in Prague streets as Russians and Czechs ferret German soldiers from cellars and attics eleven days after liberation of this capital. Only two days ago an exchange of shots in a cemetery interrupted a burial.

Otherwise Prague is recovering rapidly from the five days during which unarmed Partisans grabbed guns and even tanks from startled Germans and held strategic parts of the city until the Russians arrived. It is officially estimated 1,900 Partisans were killed. Many others are missing.

Tear Down Barricades

Prague turned out en masse to help tear down the barricades and clean the city for the dramatic return of President Eduard Benes May 15 after six years of exile. The job was too big for the thousands of German war prisoners and collaborators, including a Czechoslovak movie actress who was forced to sweep the street in a fur coat once given her by Gauleiter Konrad Henlein.

Prague went wild over Benes. He drove through the streets in an open car, although German snipers were still about. The President stopped in the center of the city where four German bombers, in a senseless last-fling, raid had destroyed nearly a dozen buildings, including the Fourteenth Century town hall, whose famous clock telling the hour, day, month and year, was a "must" on tourist lists for years.

Jews' Ration For Germans

Several thousand German residents of Prague, who got fat during the six years of occupation, now exist on the food ration formerly allotted Jews. Food in Prague generally is skimpy due to transportation difficulties, but there are no great shortages. Water, gas, electricity and telephones were available even during the Partisan revolt. The tramways resumed operations when the barricades were removed.

The Partisans started their revolt at noon May 5 with virtually no weapons, but soon seized enough to force the Germans to hand over additional armaments in large quantities.

One girl Partisan who seized a German bazooka destroyed three German tanks. And so it went.

Hearing the Partisans' radio pleas for assistance, the White Russian General Vlasov, who had been fighting for the Germans, came into the city in an effort to save part of his skin by helping out. The Partisans, of course, accepted his help.

Danes Hold Quisling Aide

Copenhagen, May 20 (AP)—Danish police today arrested Finn Storen, former Norwegian vice foreign minister and aide of Vidkun Quisling. Storen said he came to Denmark at Quisling's orders to try to arrange a loan from the Danish Government to repatriate Norwegians from Germany.

Writers Inspect Spain's Prison Camp

Madrid, May 20 (AP)—An investigation of Spain's Nanclares de la Oca prison camp was made Friday by nine foreign newspaper men at the request of the Spanish Ministry of Interior.

The investigation was invited after Interior Minister Blas Perez issued a formal denial of an Associated Press dispatch dealing with conditions in the camp, terming it "an accumulation of falsehoods and absurdities."

After a nine-hour investigation, during which the correspondents talked to many prisoners, they found nothing to show any foreigners had died as result of treatment they had received. Many prisoners said, however, that Spaniards had died as result of their treatment.

Original Charge Stands

However, conditions in the camp were such that the original statement that "floggings, insufficient food, forced labor and Fascist salutes are still the order of the day" can be repeated.

Prisoners who had been in the camp more than a year reported conditions had improved considerably recently, and prison officials said completion of additional barracks, showers and washrooms would further improve conditions resulting largely from overcrowding.

The newspaper men talked, individually or collectively, with more than 30 foreigners among 94 in Nanclares. They are combined with 710 petty thieves and similar malefactors, about 30 perverts, 15 social prisoners, and 100 black-market operators. Officials said Nanclares contained no Spanish political prisoners.

Franco Talks Of Unity

Valladolid, Spain, May 20 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco declared today that national unity had spared Spain the "horrors and conflagration" of the war and enabled the country "to face the future calmly and firmly."

Scuttling Probed In U-Boat Sinking

Nazare, Portugal, May 20 (AP)—A German U-boat, abandoned by its crew, sank off shore here early today and Portuguese naval au-

thorities launched an investigation to determine whether it had been scuttled.

The Portuguese report to Allied representatives is scheduled to be made tomorrow. Meanwhile, the American naval attaché, Commander Kenneth Demarest, conferred with Portuguese authorities here on the incident.

The Nazare correspondent for the newspaper *Diario Lisboa* said the submarine, U-963 flashed distress signals at 3 A.M. and when a lifeboat went out to the craft its captain said his ship was full of water and asked for assistance.

The Portuguese ordered the U-boat to proceed to the nearest port, the correspondent said, but the commander and crew abandoned ship in rubber boats. The Portuguese towed the U-boat a short distance before it sank. The German crew and officers were interned.

German surrend[illegible] terms imposed by the Allie[illegible]ctly forbid the scuttling of a[illegible]s.

JAP CONVOY SUNK IN PHILIPPINES

Marine Bomber Sinks Five Ships Running Blockade to Formosa.

MANILA, Monday, May 21. — (AP) A Japanese effort to run five ships through the American air-sea blockade to Formosa failed Saturday when a Philippine-based Marine bomber sank the entire convoy, about 17,000 tons of shipping in all, in 75 minutes.

The greatest ship, of more than 5,500 tons, apparently was carrying troops, judging from the number of life rafts afloat. She sank when the Seventh Fleet plane strafed her gasoline deck cargo. The other ships were sent to the bottom with bombs and strafing guns.

This was reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose communique told of further intense fighting on several Philippines fronts and of 369,818 Japanese killed and captured in the seven-month Philippine campaign, 14,488 in the last two weeks.

The 24th Division on southeastern Mindanao pushed two miles up the coast beyond contested Sasa airdrome, second largest of six airfields in the Davao area, and entered Panacan town. The Yanks have two prongs around the airdrome.

Stiff Fight Continues

A stiff battle between 24th Division elements and last-stand Japanese northwest of Davao city entered its third week with no sign of a major enemy collapse. One company of the 24th beat off four counterattacks by a single enemy platoon in one night.

The 31st Division in the interior of Mindanao pushed three miles north along the central highway to within 11 miles of Malabalay, capital of Bukidnon province.

43rd Pushes Ahead

The 43rd Division, captor of Ipo dam east of Manila on Luzon island Thusday, has opened the highway from Novaliches to the dam, which supplies one-third of Manila's water needs.

Filipino guerrilla units have landed at Dinahican point six miles from Infanta, on the Luzon east central coast, and pushed seven miles northward in a move to catch the Japanese from the rear.

American bombers pounded Formosa air bases, industrial plants and communication lines with 286 tons of explosives and in low level sweeps destroyed much rolling stock. Two bombers were lost in the attacks.

Australians continued the mopup of Japanese troops on Tarakan island, Dutch Borneo, while heavy and medium bombers blasted Nipponese installations at Kudat, Sibu and Bintulu on Borneo.

Allied planes swept the coasts of China and French Indo-China, hitting three vessels off Hongkong, starting fires in the Nanking area and pounding airdromes at Canton.

Australian captors of Wewak, on northeastern New Guinea, engaged Japanese troops at the edge of the Boram airfield and cleared Brandi plantation, three and one-half miles to the east.

Sharpshooter Dismayed As He 'Misses' 3 Times

Manila, May 20 (AP)—Tech. Sergt. Mike Hawn comes from Barbourville, Ky., the State famed for the accuracy of its squirrel gun toters.

So Mike was distressed when he took a pot shot at a Japanese head which appeared from a cave in the Balete Pass sector of northern Luzon only to see a Jap head reappear.

Three times he saw the head appear; three times he shot.

Hawn crawled forward wondering if his eye had lost its fine shooting edge.

SUPPLY MOVE ACCENTUATED

Emphasis Put On That Phase In Burma-China Area

Calcutta, May 20 (AP)—American operations in the Burma-India theater were entering a new phase today, with emphasis on delivery of supplies to China and diminishing combat efforts by United States troops.

Signalizing the change was the announcement of the consolidation of the headquarters of the India-Burma theater and the headquarters of the Services of Supply. Both will be under the command of Lieut. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, American commander in chief in the theater.

Maj. Gen. William E. R. Covell, Service of Supply commander, is returning to the United States for a new and important assignment, it was announced. The consolidation move, which has been under way for several weeks, is designed to set up a more efficient administrative unit and release personnel needed urgently elsewhere.

Prime Objective Of U.S.

"Our most important mission will continue to be the giving of maximum support to China," Sultan declared. "Every vehicle every ton of supplies delivered to China will aid in licking the Japs."

The increasing emphasis on movement of supplies is a logical result of the opening of the Burma road. That was the prime objective of United States ground fighters in this area from the beginning.

It is unlikely that either Chinese or American troops will be used again for combat in Burma. They have been inactive the last six weeks, while the British 14th Army carried the weight of the smashing Rangoon drive.

Movement Is Continuous

India and Burma remain vital transit routes for shipment of supplies to China, on the ground, in the air and by pipeline. Calcutta is the principal supply port for China. It is likely to remain so, even with Rangoon in Allied hands. Calcutta is organized and functioning as a supply fount, while considerable renovations must take place in Rangoon before it can approach the value of Calcutta.

Covell assumed command of the Services of Supply in the India-Burma theater in 1943. Since then Calcutta has become one of the most efficient ports in the American Supply Service, the pipeline has been extended into Burma and the Stilwell road has been completed.

Movement of supply to China is continuous, and the already huge totals are mounting every month.

CHINESE TAKE SECOND PORT

200 Japs Mowed Down Trying Stand At Diongloh

Chungking, May 20 (AP)—A second east coast port has been seized by Chinese troops in pursuit of Japanese fleeing by land and sea from the vital Foochow area, the high command announced today.

Approximately 200 enemy troops who tried to make a stand were mowed down as the Chinese stormed yesterday into Diongloh, a smaller Min River port 15 miles southeast of Foochow, the announcement said.

The Chinese drove on 3 miles east and also were heading northeast in an attempt to pin the Japanese against the sea.

Across the Min River other Chinese forces broke Japanese resistance and were nearing Mamoi, 8 miles east of Foochow and one of a half dozen points in the area which the enemy had fortified against an American invasion.

No Claim On Decisiveness

These latest successes tended to bolster rumors in Chungking that the Japanese were pulling out of numerous coastal positions all the way from Hangchow Bay, 650 miles southwestward, to Hong Kong, fearing they would be turned into pockets of death with an American landing.

The report came close on the heels of a high-command claim that a second Japanese offensive in inner China within a month had been hurled back after a four-day battle some 400 miles northeast of Chungking.

The high command made no claim that the battle was as decisive as that which routed the Japanese assault force which tried to seize the United States airbase at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of the capital.

Japs Rush Up Reserves

But from May 15 to May 18, its announcement said, the battle swayed west of the enemy's southern Honan province base of Hsihsiakow, and when it was over the Japanese fled, abandoning great stores of supplies.

The objective of this drive was not given, although Hsihsiakow long has been considered a likely base from which the enemy might drive into Shensi province or swing southward on Chungking itself.

But the Japanese were smarting from the earlier destruction of the 110th Division, and so they rushed up reinforcements from Hsihsiakow and struck behind a barrage of 4,000 shells, the Chinese said.

The Chinese were driven from two heights, but with the help of close-support warplanes they turned the tide, recaptured the heights in counterattacks, and the enemy turned east in retreat.

Dead Burned On Field

There was no time for the Japanese to pick up their stores of supplies, and even their dead, estimated at 1,500, were burned on the battlefield.

The retreat of the Japanese from the lost battle of Chihkiang far to the south continued, and it appeared they were trying to regroup along the east bank of the Tzu River just west of their Hunan province base of Shaoyang (Paoching), from which the offensive was launched.

The Chinese reported the Japanese had abandoned attempts to hold road blocks along the main highway from Chihkiang to Shaoyang between Tungkow and Taohwaping, 43 and 22 miles, respectively, west of Shaoyang.

U.S. Airbase Established

An American communiqué said medium bombers struck Siangtan, on the Siang River back of the enemy's Hunan lines, and attacked troops cut off west of Shaoyang.

Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in the China theater, disclosed that an American airbase had been established at Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province 200 miles south of Chungking.

This key city on the military supply highway leading up from Kunming to Chungking was the objective of a Japanese invasion of Kweichow last year which reached within 65 miles of the city before it was turned back.

CHUNGKING SEIZES TWO IN GOLD DEAL

Others Also Will Face Charges in 'Scandal' Connected With the U. S. Bullion Loan

CHUNGKING, China, May 20 (AP).—Two junior officials of Central Trust, the Chinese Government banking agency that early in the war bought arms for Chinese armies, were under arrest today in connection with Chungking's multi-million-dollar "gold scandal." [This is the first dispatch from Chungking on the scandal, disclosed in Washington Friday. Some American-lent gold was involved.]

The two, and others not yet formally charged, are alleged to have bought gold certificates knowing the Government was going to increase the official price of gold from 20,000 Chinese dollars to 35,000 an ounce, effective the evening of March 28. On that day there was a rush for gold certificates that could be exchanged in six months for gold bullion. There had been a leakage of the Government's plan and anyone "in the know" could profit 15,000 Chinese dollars an ounce overnight.

There has been much agitation for cancellation of all suspicious transactions effected March 28 and for confiscation of purchase moneys involved. Many purchasers, however, bought through dummy operators and tracing the transactions would be difficult.

The biggest individual purchase was reported to have been 20,000 ounces, permitting an overnight profit of 30,000,000 Chinese dollars or $60,000 (American) at the black-market rate of 500 Chinese dollars to $1 (American).

Despite Government efforts to check China's runaway prices, some commodities in Chungking today cost more than 10,000 times the pre-war level. The Chungking retail price index April 30 was 1,250 times the figure before war broke out in July, 1937.

A pound of badly refined sugar, which used to cost 10 Chinese cents, now brings $1,100, Chinese. Calculated at the official exchange rate of $20, Chinese, to one American dollar, the cost would be $55, American, a pound. At the unofficiate rate of $600 to $1,000, Chinese, to one American dollar, the cost in American money is more than $1.80 a pound.

Chungking Prices Rise 1,250 Times

Chungking, May 20 (AP)—Despite Government efforts to check China's runaway prices, some commodities in Chungking today cost over 10,000 times the prewar level.

The Chungking retail price index April 30 was, by Government acknowledgement, 1,250 times the level before war broke out in July, 1937.

A pound of badly refined sugar, which used to cost 10 Chinese cents, now brings 1,100 Chinese dollars. Calculated at the official exchange rate of 20 Chinese dollars to 1 American dollar, the cost would be 55 American dollars a pound. At the unofficial rate of 600 to 1,000 Chinese dollars to 1 American dollar the cost in American money would be more than $1.80 a pound.

A good American shirt costs 35,000 Chinese dollars; an orange 200; a refrigerator 1,000,000 or more and a lipstick 10,000.

China to Get Oil Drills

Refining Equipment Also on Way From U. S. to Speed Production

KUNMING, China, May 20 (AP). — Installation of a moderate amount of refining equipment would boost considerably the petroleum production of northwest China, Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Andrews, an American Army oil expert, said today.

His report followed a Washington announcement by the Petroleum Administration that both well drilling and refining equipment were en route to China. Some equipment has been in India for several months, awaiting reshipment.

Shell Lands Against Hip Of Yank But It's A Dud

With Sixth Marine Division, Okinawa, May 20 (AP)—First Lieut. Arthur M. Rawes, 23, Philadelphia, nearly caught a Japanese artillery shell on his hip pocket. It was a dud.

Rawes, an air spotter for the 6th Marine Division, had scaled a hill to take a look at the Japanese line and was on his way down when an artillery shell landed 50 feet ahead of him. He heard another one whistling and jumped behind a two-foot embankment.

The next thing he knew he was covered with dirt and felt something pressing against his thigh.

Japanese Shipping Hard Hit Along Korean Coast

Okinawa, May 18 [AP—Delayed]—Hunting was good along the Korean coast and Privateers, hard-hitting Navy air units, sank or damaged hundreds of tons of Japanese shipping and successfully fought off enemy air attacks.

Shortly before noon today bombers piloted by Navy Lieutenant Floyd F. Hewitt, Audubon, N.J., and Lieut. (jg) George Serbin, Bessemer, Mich., attacked a 4,000-ton freighter-transport. Hewitt dropped one bomb amidship and another on the bridge. Serbin made three strafing runs, and when the men left the ship was listing.

An hour later the Privateer of Lieut. Howard N. Turner, Jr., Cambridge, Mass., damaged a small oiler, and an hour after that Lieut. Oscar F. Braddock, of Jacksonville, Fla., sank a small oiler with two direct hits. Other Japanese ships were damaged.

Three Japanese planes attacked Turner and Braddock, but they escaped without injury after damaging one of the enemy attackers.

MAY 21 1945

What? No Brandy! Oh, Well, He Still Has Size 11 Brogans

MAY 21 1945

MAC DONALD

Aboard a Fast Cruiser Off Ryukyu, May, 16 [AP—Delayed]—Lieut. Com. Edward W. (Red) Hessel, leader of a carrier fighter squadron, is glad that he wears size 11 brogans.

When he was shot down and landed in the water close to a Japanese island he used his shoes to bail out his life raft until a rescue plane picked him up.

Hessel, whose wife, Anne, lives at Chesterfield, Va., told this story:

"My plane was hit by 25 ack-ack while I was flying over heavily defended Minami Daito in the Ryukyus. I didn't know I had been hit until the section leader radioed that my plane was smoking. Then my oil pressure dropped to zero.

Gets Out Of Plane In Hurry

"I dropped my belly tank and prepared to make a water landing. My section leader, Lieut. (jg) Jerry M. Huffman, of Kansas City, Mo., coached me in riding my tail, reminding me to put the flaps down, lock my chest strap, and empty the guns to lighten the plane —things I might have forgotten in the excitement.

"I hit water a mile and a half offshore and landed pretty easy. The plane floated for about 30 seconds, which was plenty of time to get out if you are in a hurry. I climbed out on a wing as the plane began to settle. I jumped into the water and inflated the life raft. Planes kept circling overhead, marking my position. I waved to them to show them I was O.K. That's when I discovered size elevens are good bailers. I bailed for 30 minutes until a Kingfisher rescue seaplane landed and taxied over to me.

No Brandy There

"The rescue pilot, Lieut. A. B. Cendella, Jr., of Milford, Mass., shouted to me to climb up on a pontoon. I scrambled into the cockpit and found a blanket, but no brandy which I had heard they were supposed to have in rescue planes.

"Later, when I was safe aboard ship I still didn't get any brandy which rescued pilots are supposed to get for medicinal purposes. As a matter of fact, I haven't seen any of that brandy yet."

Japanese Radio Reports Task Force Nearing Kyushu

Allies Silent on Hint of New Sea Blow; Superforts Raid Tokyo.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20—(AP) Japanese broadcasts today said an Allied task force appeared to be "attempting" to approach Kyushu, southernmost of Nippon's home islands, and that Tokyo area airfields were raided this morning by about 80 American Superforts.

There was no Allied confirmation of the statements, heard by the FCC.

The Japanese-controlled radio at Hsinking, China, said squadrons of B-29s hit airfields in the Kanto district, in which Tokyo metropolis is located, and that results were "still under investigation."

Tokyo radio told of other American air assaults on Nanking, capital of the pupped Chinese government; on Formosa and shipping off southern Korea. One report said 60 Philippine-based bombers hit northern Formosa about noon yesterday. Another based on a Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch said 160 bombers made the attack.

Premier Kantaro Sukuki exhorted a conference of Japanese officials of Asia to devise measures to speedily strengthen the "material phase of the war effort" in Nipponese-occupied China, Manchuria and Korea.

Japan desires "nothing but the uprooting of disturbing elements in East Asia and establishment of a new order of Great East Asia on the basis of moral principles," said the premier, as quoted in a Domei report.

Suzuki's plea apparently was aimed at increasing the war production of the occupied areas of the Asian continent, to help fill gaps torn in Nippon's production line by intensified American air attacks.

Fear Sea Attack

The Tokyo radio warning to the Nipponese that an Allied task force "again is on the prowl" of Kyushu was a sequel to last Friday's enemy broadcast which quoted "reports" that a powerful American fleet had left the Marianas last Sunday or Monday.

The only references in recent American communiques to naval units in the vicinity of Japan reported a U. S. carrier planes strike in the northern Ryukyus May 17 and 18, and Navy search plane sweeps along the south coast of Honusu (Tokyo's) island March 16, 18 and 19.

In these attacks shipping, airfields and grounded Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged, and a train was wrecked on the Honshu coast.

Domei made unconfirmed claims that Japanese air units sank five Allied submarines in the Malacca straits and off Lombok island, east of Bali in the Netherlands East Indies, during a 10-day period from May 10.

GOODS PLANNED FOR CIVILIANS

Wide Variety Of Supplies To Be Made After July 1

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Start of a new flow of peacetime goods for machine-minded America chiefly awaits release of the necessary metals, promised for July 1 by the War Production Board.

A major part of the country's manufacturing industries hold Government clearance to resume production of many items important to the American standard of living. The factories, for the most part, are waiting only for arrival of the date upon which WPB has promised a pool of uncontrolled steel, copper and aluminum.

Some notable gaps still appear in the industrial lineup—automobiles, stoves, radios and a few other elements prominent in the peacetime pattern of life.

Some Of Biggest To Start

But WPB has indicated its willingness to let even some of the biggest metal users—automobiles and refrigerators, for example—get started in the last half of the year.

The motor makers want to build 200,000 passenger cars in 1946 and WPB calls this a "pretty good approach," although unable to guarantee materials and unwilling so far to set a starting date. But refrigerators are so badly needed that WPB will grant priority help to get 500,000 built between July and December—one third the prewar production rate.

For the industries already released, ranging from airliners and typewriters to juke boxes and children's toys, the production ceiling will be limited after July 1 only by the amount of materials left over from munitions production for the Japanese war.

Sights Set Higher

Most of them have set their ultimate production sights higher than in any peacetime year. The refrigerator industry hopes to hit a rate of $370,000,000 annually against $280,000,000 in peak 1941, but calculates it will take twelve months to get there. Other industries have set similar lofty targets, counting on pentup consumer demand for new records in employment and sales.

Exactly 136 orders and regulations, affecting at least as many different industries, have been revoked by WPB. The agency began dropping controls a few days before V-E day and will shed more than 200 in all before slowing down.

When WPB wiped off its books the order "M-126" last week, it gave the green light—as of July 1— for the use of iron and steel in 1,200 common civilian products previously denied those metals.

Other Items Approved

Officially, the lid is off for typewriters and alarm clocks; for cameras and projectors; for automatic phonographs, amusement and gaming machines, for house trailers, streetcars, busses, fire engines, powercycles and light aircraft.

For sportsmen, there again will be shotguns, ammunition and golf clubs.

For housekeepers there are forthcoming electric lamps, cutlery, telephone, oil burners, galvanized ware, bath tubs and pie plates.

For builders there will be floor and wall furnaces, tools, hot water tanks, coal stokers, furnaces, radiators, various structural steel products; prewar quality pipe fittings, and metal windows.

Supplies For Business

Business will get office machinery and supplies, metal signs, teletype and telegraph installations, telephone switchboards, scales and balances, air conditioning and refrigerating equipment.

Many industries will get new equipment for manufacturing.

In some cases the relaxation did not involve the revocation of orders. Thus, WPB moved to increase farm machinery output simply by removing the quota limitations which formerly restricted output of farm implement firms.

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ASK HOUSE VOTE IN DISPUTE OVER NEWS CONFIDENCE

WASHINGTON, May 20. — (AP) A definite Congressional declaration that a reporter should not be compelled to violate a news confidence was advocated today by Representative Wolcott (R-Mich) as the House faced a showdown on the issue.

"It generally has been taken for granted that a newspaper man should not be required to violate a confidence placed in him," Wolcott said in an interview. "But now that the question has been raised it should be settled, by legislation if necessary."

Wolcott referred to the controversy growing out of the House Veterans' committee decision last Friday to start contempt proceedings against Albert Deutsch, reporter for the New York newspaper PM, for refusing to disclose the names of Veterans Administration officials who gave him information used in articles criticising the veterans' medical program.

Deutsch had been subpoenaed and sworn as a witness in the committee's investigation of the Veterans Administration.

That the committee had no intention of backing down in its 13 to 5 decision to cite him for contempt was indicated by Chairman Rankin (D-Miss). Some committeemen, however, said they will not be surprised if the committee reverses itself when it meets again Tuesday.

"When witnesses come before the committee they are sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," Rankin said. "When one flatly refuses to answer material questions, there is only one course left to use and that is to cite him for contempt."

Rankin said the committee recommendation that Deutsch be cited to the district attorney's office for punishment probably would be submitted to the House Tuesday. If the House backs up the committee, the case will be a matter for the district court to handle, but if it refuses, the case will end there.

Never before has the House been called upon to decide a contempt case involving what Deutsch called the "professional ethics of news reporting." It frequently has cited other witnesses who have refused to give information for various reasons.

Representative Monroney (D-Okla), a former newspaperman, commented, "I have always believed that a reporter has the same duty to protect his confidential news sources that a doctor or a lawyer has to protect confidences given professionally."

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'MANAGER' URGED FOR U. S. EMPLOYES

WASHINGTON, May 20— (AP) President Truman was reported today to be "very interested" in a plan to name a "general manager" over all Federal employes.

The proposed special assistant to the President would be charged specifically with achieving economy and efficiency in the government's huge civil establishment.

The "general manager" would have authority to overrule regular agency heads on methods concerning procedure of operation and handling of personnel, but would not determine policy.

The plan was presented to Mr. Truman by Chairman Ramspeck (D-Ga.) of the House Civil Service committee, who has specialized for several years in Federal employment problems. He has authored much of the present civil service legislation.

"The President is seriously considering the proposal and is very interested in it," Ramspeck told a reporter.

"It fits in with his desire for better management policies in government.

"Mr. Truman, from his experience as a senator, recognizes the need for improving the operation of the units under the Executive department."

Ramspeck said the President could name the "general manager" under present legislation, by designating him as a special assistant. This would carry a $10,000 yearly salary. If a larger figure was desired Congress would have to act, however.

Ramspeck said one of the chief duties of the suggested new official would be to organize the enormous paper work handled by all bureaus.

"Helping untangle the red tape in this field alone would save the taxpayers millions each year," the Georgian declared.

"What we need is a man with broad experience in personnel and business management to step in and apply good common sense methods to operation of the Federal establishment," Ramspeck commented.

"We are operating the biggest business in the world, but we haven't kept pace with improvements and changes made by private enterprise."

DROUGHTS HIT FOUR NATIONS

Argentina, Brazil, Australia, South Africa Exports Cut

Washington, May 20 (AP)—The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reported today that droughts have materially reduced the output of food in the Southern Hemisphere just at the time of greatest need in liberated Europe.

A substantial reduction in production was reported for such exportating areas as Argentina, Brazil, Australia and South Africa. Europe normally takes the bulk of the exportable surplus of the Southern Hemisphere.

"Present indications are that drought conditions will tend to reduce Southern Hemisphere exports of meats and dairy products from the high levels of recent years," the office said in a report on Southern Hemisphere production of the past season.

Grain Supplies Cut

Grain supplies also have been reduced, particularly wheat and flour from Australia and wheat and live stock feed grains from Argentina.

The report said Australia's reduced output has made necessary a revision of Allied supply programs in the Pacific theater of war. Allied leaders had hoped to obtain considerable food support from Australia.

Flaxseed Crop Small

A lack of fuel in Argentina has necessitated, the office said, heavy burning of agricultural surpluses, such as corn, oilseeds and protein meals, which reduced or eliminated the carry-over surpluses in that country at a time of smaller crops and urgent foreign needs. Argentina still has a considerable reserve of wheat available for export, however.

Argentine production of flaxseed—an important source of vegetable oil needed for food and industrial uses—was the smallest since 1918, only about half the usual outturn. The corn crop was only a third that of the previous season. Cotton, rye, barley and rice also suffered.

Argentina's great cattle industry has been adversely affected.

Conditions in Brazil and Uruguay were similarly affected, the report said.

In the Union of South Africa, the drought was said to have produced a serious shortage of grains.

meat and dairy products. The meat shortage, which has been chronic for the past three years, has been intensified, the report said, while the shortage of grains and butter has become acute.

SOUTH IS ELATED OVER PARITY ON FREIGHT CHARGES

Interstate Commerce Commission Ruling Held Aid to Industries There.

EFFECTIVE AUG. 30

Southern Senators Hail Decision; Georgia to Press Fight on Railroads.

WASHINGTON, May 20 — (AP) The South's political leaders were jubilant today over the successful end of their long fight for "parity" in the class rates which are the base frame work of the freight rate structure.

They viewed a far-reaching Interstate Commerce commission decision as removing "a domestic tariff wall" against the South and the West, and predicted it would pave the way for greater industrial development. Spokesmen for those areas long have contended that higher class rates have put their manufacturing enterprises at a disadvantage in competition with the East.

Winding up an investigation which it launched in July, 1939, the ICC yesterday ordered a complete overhauling of the present jig-saw "class" rate structure and pending this:

1—A 10 per cent rate reduction in all parts of the country except in the East and the Far West, effective Aug. 30.

2—A 10 per cent rate increase in the East, effective at the same time.

Rates will remain unchanged west of the Rocky Mountains, where no petition for revision was filed.

Covers Far West

However, the commission also ordered nationwide application, covering the Far West too, of a uniform classification system, so that an article will fall in the same rate category no matter where it is shipped. Under the present set-up, for instance, a typewriter might fall in a high-rate class in one part of the country, a lower and less costly rate in another section, and still a third rate if it moved from one territory to the other.

The commission conceded this change will be a long and tedious task, possibly taking years.

The temporary rate adjustment, the ICC said, will greatly reduce the difference in the levels of the class rates in the various territories, and bring to a minimum the "undue prejudice" which it found to exist.

When the job is finally done, much of the present complexity will be removed from the class rate structure, though there still will be numerous exceptions.

In general the move is toward eventual uniform freight rates based on mileage.

Called 'Great Victory'

What it all means in dollars and cents no one could say today, but the South's spokesmen called it a "great victory."

Only class rates which from the standpoint of traffic tonnage are the least important of the different kinds of rates, were involved in the proceeding.

The great preponderance of all freight moves on commodity rates. grain and coal are examples. These are specially established charges for particular materials or articles, or related groups, for a specified haul.

In addition to class and commodity rates, there are "exception rates." Truck competition in recent years has accelerated the establishment of exception and commodity rates, even on less-than-carloads.

The ICC made a study of all carload traffic transported in Sept. 23, 1942, and found that 4.1 per cent moved on class rates, 10.7 on exception rates, and 85.2 on commodity rates.

Another study, covering the year 1941, showed that less-carload traffic in official (east) territory accounted for $150,263,282 in revenue, $55,899,927 in the southern region, and $100,678,278 in the western territory.

The commission said, however, that it could not be assumed all this traffic moved on class rates "because much less-carload traffic moves on rates other than class rates, particularly in southern territory."

But assuming that this traffic moved on class rates, 10 per cent lower rates would have reduced the south's freight bill by $5,589,992, the western district's bill by $10,607,827, while a 10 per cent increase would have boosted the east's bill by $15,026,328.

See Little Difference

Cost studies, the ICC said, show "little significant difference in the cost of furnishing transportation in the south as compared with the east. Railroads, and eastern interests, have agreed that on a ton-mile basis it costs more to haul freight in less populous areas.

The Southern Governors' Conference and other Southern proponents of class rate uniformity argued that the Southern class rate structure has retarded industrial development in that area; that whatever development has occurred has been largely in primary industries, and that rate parity with the east is essential to stimulate greater industrial development in the south.

Eastern interests have contended the south already has an advantage in certain commodity rates.

While the Mountain-Pacific territory was not directly involved in the lengthy hearings, the ICC said establishment of uniform classifications "will necessarily make changes in the measure of the class rates on certain articles within, and to and from, Mountain-Pacific territory."

The railroads opposed complete classification uniformity as "impracticable." They argued that commercial conditions would be disturbed by precipitate changes and that their revenues would be seriously affected.

The ICC proceeding is completely apart from a suit filed in the Supreme court by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgie against the railroads, charging monopolistic tactics in the fixing of rates.

Arnall said in advance of the ICC decision that the court action would be pressed "to complete the job of freeing the transportation system of America."

Here is how some of the southern leaders reacted to the ICC decision:

Senator Johnston (D.-S. C.): "I am elated."

Senator Bankhead (D.Ala.): "It will help to equalize commercial opportunity throughout the United States."

Senator Hill (D.-Ala.): "A great victory."

Senator Maybank (D.-S. C.): "One of the greatest steps forward that has happened to the south in many years."

Brunner, V.F.W. Head, To Visit War Theaters

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Jean A. Brunner, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will make an extended tour of military bases in the European and Mediterranean theaters.

Brunner will discuss with fighting men problems they will encounter in returning to civilian life.

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Two More Identified On Captured U-Boat

Washington, May 20 (AP) — The Navy today made public the names of two additional German *Luftwaffe* officers aboard the huge Nazi submarine U-234 which surrendered last week after abandoning an attempted flight to Japan. They were Oberst Fritz Sandrat and Oberleutnant Karl Nieschling.

The 1,600-ton U-234 was brought into port at Portsmouth, N.H., yesterday under a heavily armed navy escort. The Navy previously had disclosed that *Luftwaffe* Generalleutnant Ulrich Kessler was aboard the craft.

The big submarine, fourth Nazi U-boat to seek a berth off Portsmouth in the last few days, surrendered in the North Atlantic about 500 miles east of Portsmouth. The Navy disclosed earlier that two Japanese committed hara-kiri aboard the U-234 shortly before it gave up. The vessel, in addition to the Nazi aviation officers, was carrying German air plans.

Senate Lilienthal Vote Put Off To Thursday

Washington, May 20 (AP)—The Senate vote on confirmation of David E. Lilienthal, present chairman, for a nine-year term on the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors has been postponed again, until Thursday.

Originally slated to be taken up last Thursday, the vote had been put off until tomorrow because of the absence of Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.). The other Tennessee senator, Tom Stewart, has a Monday speaking engagement, necessitating a further delay.

Lilienthal's confirmation is considered certain, although he is opposed by both McKellar and Stewart. They issued a joint statement last week accusing him of attempting to use the TVA for his personal advancement and for the furtherance of controversial social experiments.

Air Transport Of Wounded Cited

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Army Air Forces transport craft have flown out of battle areas more than a million wounded or sick American and Allied soldiers since the early days of the war.

The AAF today said nearly 100 per cent of the battle casualties east of the Rhine in the final phase of the war were brought out by aircraft. More than 300,000 patients were evacuated from forward to rear areas by air in the period between D-day and V-E day.

The period covered by the report starts with the last four months in 1942 when mass air evacuation was initiated in the South Pacific in the Guadalcanal and New Guinea campaigns. In that period, approximately 18,000 men were flown out.

In 1943 AAF planes handled 155,527 patients; in 1944 there were 646,972. From January through April of this year, 312,982 wounded or sick men were brought out of the various world battle zones.

SABOTAGE WARNING IS GIVEN BY HOOVER

WASHINGTON, May 20 — (AP) Americans must remain alert for espionage and sabotage activities despite the end of the war in Europe, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation asserted today.

"The Japanese are now alone in the war with their backs to the wall, and they can be expected to become more desperate than ever," Hoover said.

"Now of all times we do not dare to relax our vigilance. All citizens are urged to report to the FBI or any other law enforcement agency suspicious activities which may concern national security."

Hoover disclosed that the FBI has handled more than 900,000 national security cases. Violations of sabotage statutes were found in 2,211 of 19,130 investigations, Hoover said, but in no instance was there any indication of enemy direction.

One Isle Vanishes, Another Appears

Washington, May 20 (AP)—The Navy reports a new island.

The hydrographic office announced the discovery of a new islet off the northwest coast of Colombia near the Gulf of Darien. Its appearance presumably was due to subterranean activity.

The Colombian gunboat Carabobo discovered an islet in the vicinity recently which was named Carabobo in honor of the discovering vessel.

When the discovery was reported to the hydrographic office, an investigation was made and it was found that Carabobo islet had again submerged but another had appeared closer inshore.

Patents Commissioner Conway P. Coe Resigns

Washington, May 20 (AP)—The resignation of Conway P. Cole as Commissioner of Patents for the Commerce Department, effective June 15, has been accepted by President Truman.

Coe, in his letter of resignation submitted last March, said that his Government work had entailed "many and serious personal sacrifices," and that he was desirous of returning to patent law.

FEPC COMPROMISE SEEN COLLAPSING

MAY 21 1945

Opposition Of Southern Senators Cause Of Trouble

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Efforts all but collapsed today to work out some compromise, acceptable to Southern senators, on legislation for a permanent postwar Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) still was pursuing the possibility, but Senator Ellender (D., La.) said he had given up.

Bill Before Committee

"I don't believe it will be possible to get together on anything acceptable," Ellender said. "The committee as a whole apparently doesn't want any bill without a full set of teeth in it."

The Education and Labor Committee has a bill by Senator Chavez (D., N.M.) and six others to create a permanent FEPC empowered to issue prohibitions against job discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry. The commission could apply to Federal courts for enforcement of its orders.

Filibuster Threatened

A majority of the committee apparently was set to approve the measure at a meeting last Thursday but agreed to hold off a vote for a week while southern members, bitterly opposed, tried to work out something all could accept.

Ellender and Senator Johnston (D., S.C.) had served notice they would filibuster if the bill were brought to the Senate floor.

The present FEPC was created by an executive order from President Roosevelt which holds good only for the war's duration.

Posthumous Award To Sergt. Alvin Carey

Washington, May 20 (AP)—A doughboy who blasted out a German pillbox with grenades after he had been mortally wounded has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously, the War Department announced today.

The decoration—highest the nation can bestow—went to Staff Sergeant Alvin Carey, 28-year-old former construction worker of Laughlinstown, Pa., who lost his life on a hillside in Brittany, France, last August 23.

Carey, a machine-gun section leader, launched his one-man assault after machine guns in the pillbox had pinned his company down on the side of the hill.

With Carbine And Grenades

Arming himself with a carbine and all the hand grenades he could carry, he started crawling the 200 yards to the German position.

Fifty yards from the pillbox, he discovered a German in a foxhole and let him have a burst from his carbine. Then he went on, a target for a hail of bullets streaming from the pillbox.

Finally he reached throwing distance and began hurling grenades at a slit in the pillbox. The first ones bounced off, exploding outside. Then a blast of machine-gun fire caught him.

Pillbox Is Silenced

"Undaunted," the citation said, "he gathered his strength and continued his grenade attack until one entered and exploded within the pillbox, killing the occupants and putting their guns out of action."

With the pillbox silenced, Carey's company swept on up the hill.

The medal that Carey earned that day will be presented to his widow, Mrs. Anna Mae Carey, who lives with his mother, Mrs. Olive Carey, at Laughlinstown. Carey, a native of Lycippus, Pa., went to school in Laughlinstown.

TAFT HITS RUSSIA FOR SEEKING VETO ON USE OF FORCE

NEW YORK, May 20 — (AP) Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) contended today that Russia's insistence on a veto over the use of force by the proposed world organization "makes almost impossible the establishment of an international law."

This is so "since nothing can be law from which nations may exempt themselves," he declared in a speech at a rally sponsored by the American Polish Congress of Downstate New York and the coordinating committee of American Polish associations in the East.

Assails Boundaries

Taft criticized Russia's action in determining boundaries in eastern Europe on what he called "the basis of power and not of justice." He said it was "discouraging" to note "the apparent intention of Russia to dominate the governments of Poland and other countries in eastern Europe."

"Before the agreement at Yalta, which was perhaps misunderstood by the Russians, their attitude was entirely different," Taft said.

"Premier Stalin contends that his agreement in the Crimea conference with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill covers Russia's insistence on the Moscow-

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sponsored provisional regime as the base of any government set up for Poland.

"Incidentally," Taft commented, "I see no reason why we should continue lend-lease to Russia under present conditions."

The Ohio senator, chairman of the Republican Steering committee in the Senate, said that because Russia insisted it must have veto power over the use of force to keep peace, every one of the big five nations must be given the same power.

"Not only is the organization helpless against the great powers themselves, but it is helpless against all of the satellites," he said.

"For instance, if Bulgaria, with the consent of Russia, should attack Romania, Russians could veto any action against Bulgaria, and this might easily be arranged in advance."

After the last war, he said, the five big nations would have been the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan. Italy, he contended, would have vetoed any action against itself in the Ethiopian affair, and Japan would have blocked action over the invasion of Manchuria.

"The truth is," he said, "that as long as vetoes are insisted upon, there is no real will to peace."

Lists 5 Policies

Taft listed five policies as requisite for peace:

1—Overwhelming victory in the war.

2—Creation of a world public opinion that international disputes must be settled by law and arbitration, not war.

3—Just settlement of political boundaries and the freedom of nations, with due regard to self determination.

4—Establishment of a system of sound economic cooperation between nations.

5—Foundation of an international organization to concern itself with the problems which lead to war, and to take action where such action can avert war.

Despite handicaps, Taft said he believed that the San Francisco conference on world organization "is proposing a plan which should be approved by the people and the Senate of the United States."

He said that while he could not see that the new organization would remove any of the causes of war, "it is infinitely better than a military alliance."

WAR CRIMINAL ACTION URGED

Red Papers Ask Quick Dealing With Doenitz And Aides

New York, May 20 (AP)—Moscow commentators, calling for an end of "the dangerous political game" of dealing with the "*ersatz* Doenitz government," questioned today why some Nazi war criminals "have not been caught for some reason or other" by Anglo-American military authorities.

Soviet newspaper comment, transmitted by the Russian Tass News Agency, also reviewed the Allies' handling of the "Doenitz incident" and asked: "How do they prepare to punish the Hitlerite criminals?"

The Soviet writer, B. Ilyin, in an *Izvestia* article, said that "a large group of the basest and most dangerous organizers of the sanguinary Hitlerite regime" had been seized or had given themselves up, but that "still others keep playing hide and seek with Allied military authorities; though the net seems to have been drawn around them, nevertheless they have not been caught for some reason or other." Ilyin's reference apparently was to the fact that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had not yet been arrested.

Assurances 'Conflicting'

Ilyin's article conceded that Doenitz's German "government" had been deprived of its radio station and that other measures had been taken as a result of public "indignation" in the United States and Britain.

The assurance given by Allied authorities, Ilyin asserted, "proved to be conflicting, equivocal and contradictory." As an instance, Ilyin said that Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy military governor for occupied Germany, stated that Doenitz and Reichmarshal Goering were kept as "war prisoners" but the same day, Eisenhower's headquarters announced that Doenitz and his associates were "temporarily used" for the fulfilment of some administrative functions in Germany.

'Political Game' Alarms

Asserting that Eisenhower had gone to London, 'presumably to confer with (Prime Minister) Churchill and (Field Marshal Sir Bernard L.) Montgomery about the Doenitz incident," Ilyin then asked:

"How do they prepare to punish the Hitlerite criminals? The official order has been issued to treat them as war prisoners . . . whether or not this order applies to Doenitz is not specified."

Ilyin said that "the dangerous political game" was causing alarm in all countries and that it "already has ceased to be a mere accident and misunderstanding."

Views Of Doenitz Similar

"Who is in whose captivity?" he asked.

The unnamed commentator, "observer," meanwhile, voiced almost the same sentiments in *Pravda*, declaring that the Allies could uphold order in Germany without the aid of Doenitz and others around him.

Saying that public opinion in the Allied countries "demands an immediate stop to collaboration of military authority with the *Ersatz* government of Doenitz," the writer said that the "bankrupt heads of the German general staff, despite their utter defeat, are trying to begin the whole game anew."

Answers Own Question

"In conformity with the historical decisions of the Crimea conference . . . the German general staff must be destroyed once and forever and the Nazi party, Nazi laws and institutions must be razed off the face of the earth and all war criminals must be subjected to just and early retribution," he said.

The writer, K. Hoffman, also answered in *Red Star* his own question, 'Who is trying to create chaos in Europe?" by saying, "Is it clear that the defeated German instigators of the war and their foreign protectors want to create chaos?" Hoffman said that "the English and other freedom-loving peoples stand to lose" by truckling to Doenitz and his staff.

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POST OF HONOR DISTURBS HERO

Lindsey Hears President's Plans Depend On Arrival

New York, May 20 (AP)—Tech. Sergt. Jake William Lindsay 24, the 100th hero of World War II to win the Congressional Medal of Honor, was a little worried today when he learned that arrangements for President Truman's joint address to Congress tomorrow depended upon his arrival in the United States.

Reaching LaGuardia Field after a flight from Czechoslovakia, Lindsey was shown a newspaper story stating that President Truman would present the medal to him before the joint session of Congress.

"Boy, that's something, holding up the President," he exclaimed. "I'm sure glad I made it on time."

Lindsey, who lives in Lucedale, Miss., will receive the award in a ceremony designed to honor all those awarded the Medal of Honor in the present war.

The infantryman was cited for an engagement in which he and four other men killed 200 Germans and destroyed seven tanks in the Hurtgen Forest, Hamich, Germany, last November.

96 On Crippled Carrier Franklin To Be Honored

New York, May 20 (AP)—On the flight deck of the crippled aircraft carrier Franklin, 96 officers and enlisted men will be decorated tomorrow for bringing the ship home after an attack from a bombing plane March 19 off the coast of Japan.

The medals, ranging from the Bronze Star to the Navy Cross, will be presented in a ceremony at 10.45 A.M., the Navy said, by Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, deputy chief of naval operations (air).

The Essex-class carrier is undergoing repairs in the New York Navy Yard.

Planes Of Four Nations Downed By Yank Flyer

New York, May 20 (AP)—Capt Lewis B. Curdies, 26, of Fort Wayne, Ind., holds a unique record among American fighter pilots.

He has shot down seven German planes, one Jap fighter, one Italian aircraft—and one American plane.

He downed the Yank plane, he explained today on the "Army Hour" broadcast, over Bataan Island between Formosa and the Philippines. Captain Curdies, ying over the area with his squadron, said he noticed an American C-47 heading for a landing on a Jap-held air strip.

"I tried to contact the pilot by radio," he said. "This failed.

I shot across the nose of the ship but still he came on. As a final resort I shot out his right, then his left engine. The plane plunged into the bay about 100 yards from shore. We saw twelve Americans bail out and into the yellow dinghies."

The Americans, including two Army nurses, were saved the next morning by a rescue mission, he said.

...bi Heller Leaves For Task In Palestine

New York, May 20 (AP)—Rabbi James G. Heller, of Cincinnati, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, left today for Palestine by air to study and help initiate a settlement plan for Jewish survivors of war and Nazi oppression in Europe, the organization said.

The appeal, fund-raising agency in the United States of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, is conducting a $35,300,000 drive to meet requirements for immigration, settlement and upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine this year.

Meatless Days For Nation Urged

New York, May 20 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia proposed today the extension of meatless days throughout the United States as one of four steps he said would help alleviate the present meat crisis.

He also suggested rationing of meat in restaurants and other public eating places, rationing of poultry, and separation of red meat points from fats.

Chiding Washington officials for approving meatless Tuesdays and Fridays in New York city but doing nothing about it elsewhere, the Mayor said in his weekly broadcast:

"You ought to do the same elsewhere. Don't be afraid. You're in for three years."

LaGuardia declared that a ten point program put forward by the OPA early this month was ineffective.

"On behalf of the greatest city in the world I call on Washington to be realistic," he said. "It is not enough to get a headline, for you can't feed headlines to children."

Hungarian Treasury Seized By Americans

New York, May 20 (AP)—American troops have found and seized the Hungarian national treasury totaling $800,000,000 by pre-war exchange rates, in a monastery in Spital, Austria, the French Press Agency said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast said 80th Infantry Division soldiers found with the treasury a number of valuable manuscripts and works of art, various foreign securities, and "20 cases containing jewels and other objects belonging to the Hungarian court."

VISIT ROOSEVELT GRAVE

Puerto Rican Delegation Honors Late President in Ceremony

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Puerto Rico paid tribute to the late President Roosevelt today.

Representatives from the island placed two wreaths on the Roosevelt grave in the rose garden of the Hyde Park estate.

The first wreath was placed by Luis Munoz Marin, President of the Senate, who represented the people. The second floral tribute was placed by Samuel Quinones, who represented the bar and journalists of Puerto Rico.

Others in the party of six were Jesus Pinero; Bolivar Pagan, resident commissioner of the Socialist party; Ernesto Cadiz of the Liberal party, and Antonio Pacheco Padro of the Popular Democratic party.

FUTURE IS BRIGHT, PRELATE DECLARES

BOSTON, May 20—(AP) Declaring that the "future looks very bright," Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston today asserted that "labor must maintain its present high state of perfection."

Archbishop Cushing told 2,000 employes of the Boston Elevated at a communion breakfast that they have made not only working conditions but living conditions better, and the reason you've done it is because everyone is interested in everyone else."

"This is one big happy family, a model for others to look at in this part of the country. To keep things this way I urge you to keep your leadership where you want it to be."

"If you men and women give your best to the work you do," he said, "you can expect the best in return. Your relationship between union and employer can be assured. You can be assured of perfect union and employer can be assured. You can be assured of perfect working conditions and living wages."

Declaring that there was too much hatred, prejudice and intolerance, Archbishop Cushing told the group that "religion is useless unless we live according to its dictates."

"The individual has dignity because he has a soul. I believe nations should live, as individuals do with their families."

ARMY SEIZES PLANT IN N.C.

Strike-Bound Cocker Shops At Gastonia Taken Over

Gastonia, N. C., May 20 (AP)—By executive order of President Truman, the army took over today the plant of the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company, here, which has been tied up by a strike since last January because of labor disputes.

Pursuant to the order, the Army took possession of the facilities of the plant and the order directs the military authorities to operate or organize for operation, as deemed necessary, for the successful prosecution of the war.

Capt. Benjamin P. Anderson, of the Quartermaster General's department, arrived here as a representative of the War Department, and will direct the procedure.

Two AFL Unions Involved

The Cocker plants, makers of textile machinery needed in tire production, were closed in January because of two labor disputes. Some points have been agreed on, but one is yet in dispute and involves compulsory company maintenance of union membership. Two AFL unions, the International Molder and Foundry Workers Union and the International Association of Machinists, are parties to the dispute.

A total of 120 persons have been affected by the strike. The walkout occurred January 30, and since that time some of the machinists have returned to work, but none of the foundry workers.

DANIELS COMPARES MOODS OF '45, '18

Ex-Secretary Finds World Peace Aided Now by Unity Which Wilson Lacked

MAY 21 1945

Josephus Daniels, president and publisher of the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, was Secretary of the Navy in World War I, an adherent of Woodrow Wilson, an interested observer of the fight for the League of Nations, and a supporter of the late President Roosevelt's efforts toward a permanent peace. In the following story he compares the temper of the nation during the League fight with the attitude today during the San Francisco Security Conference.

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS

RALEIGH, N. C., May 19 (AP) (Delayed)—My recollection is that the enthusiasm and determination for a world peace covenant were more manifest in 1918, particularly around Armistice Day, than they are as the day of deliverance cheers the people now.

I vividly recall that Thanksgiving observances in 1918, only a few days after the armistice had been signed, witnessed an outpouring of the people in the churches and in other gatherings, that prayers were offered everywhere that a warless world would follow the fighting.

I recall that I spoke to a great union meeting in Buffalo and never have I felt more unity and confi-

dence that the forthcoming peace conference would fashion a way to end all wars.

About the same time I spoke at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York where the people were quite as earnest and zealous in expressing their determination that the fruits of war should be garnered in lasting peace. The sentiment in these two cities was expressed in like manner from coast to coast.

The proof that history repeats itself is seen in the overwhelming public opinion favoring a world organization to insure peace. Sentiment today parallels that which lifted people to the heights after the signing of the armistice Nov. 11, 1918.

How League Was Rejected

The only discordant note then came in the round robin that Senator Lodge and thirty-three other Senators sent to Paris when Woodrow Wilson was sweating blood to secure the adherence of his European colleagues to the immortal pact he brought home and gave to the Senate for ratification in July, 1919.

The welcome given to Wilson on his arrival by his countrymen came from the heart of the people of all parties and creeds. The dissenters then were unorganized; there was no hint of the propaganda or the organized opposition of aliens, protectionists, partisans and isolationists who were later to help Lodge and Reed sabotage the League in the Senate.

Soliciting Borah's cooperation, Lodge told him that he knew most of the newspapers, the preachers, the educators, those accustomed to write and speak, and "the man in the street" favored the League as presented by Wilson but, he argued, when they were educated as to the need for reservations, its ratification could be prevented. So he played for time and kept a treaty that ought to have been acted upon in a few days before the Senate.

As the Senate debated and wasted time, the high-protection money got in its perfect work. Many good people were misled and thus, while not wholly responsible for World War II, Lodge and the rest made it possible by seeing to it that the United States was AWOL at Geneva.

Forces Now Forging Peace

The only difference between the situation as to a world peace pact in 1919 and 1945 can be summed up in the old saying: "A burnt child dreads the fire." Seeing the fulfillment of Wilson's prophecy of a worse war in twenty years if we did not enter the League, the people are resolved not again to permit frontal or other attacks on the coming instrument of peace to succeed.

The Republican leaders of vision responded to the late President Roosevelt's appeal and are cooperating with President Truman in a patriotic spirit and are working to perfect a pact that will keep us out of a war.

There is another contributing factor that is working to prevent a second failure. The high protectionists now see that prosperity depends upon world trade and do not worship the great god protection as they did in 1919.

It is for these reasons I am confident that we shall not fail this time. But there are pitfalls to be avoided, prejudices to overcome and adjustments which must be made.

The League Covenant was not perfect, but there was provision by which it could be amended.

The coming covenant will not please everybody, but it is, as President Truman so well says, "Peace or chaos," and millions of the armed forces and all the rest of the people have highly resolved that there must not be another débâcle.

Survivor Of Iwo Jima Heads Indian Veterans

Chicago, May 20 (AP)—Pfc. Ira H. Hayes, one of the three survivors of the flag raising on Iwo Jima, was inducted yesterday as national commander of Indiana War Veterans, a division of the Congress of American Indians.

Private Hayes, a Pima Indian from Bapchule, Ariz., and his two buddies were honored at an Indian war-bond rally and luncheon sponsored by the Congress of American Indians and the Indian Council Fire, Chicago group.

Pfc. Rene Gagnon, of Manchester, N.H., and Pharmacist's Mate John Bradley, of Appleton, Wis., who also were in the famous picture of the flag raising taken by Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, were made honorary members of the Indian veteran group.

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'Entire German Nation' Must Pay For War Guilt, Barkley Declares

PITTSBURGH, May 20.—(AP) Asserting the entire German nation must be made to pay "for what it has inflicted on mankind," Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D-Ky) said today that punitive measures will have to be largely economic.

"The Germans must rebuild what they have destroyed," Barkley told a press conference. "They must not be allowed to reconstruct war plants or to have an army or navy."

Here to address the American Jewish Joint Distribution committee, Barkley said:

"The German nation should be made to feel the results of their evil doing. And we can't put them all in jail. There aren't enough jails."

Barkley, who last week reported to Congress findings of the special congressional investigation committee on atrocities viewed at Nazi concentration camps at Buchenwald, Nordhausen and Dachau, termed the horrors there, "calculated, designed, sadistic, brutal and heathenish."

He added, "the people couldn't help know what was going on."

The veteran Democratic senator called for immediate punishment of war criminals "without dragging it out or too many legalistic technicalities."

The job of reeducating Germany is a big one, Barkley said but he emphasized:

"We mustn't assume that it is impossible, for we can't leave a festering sore in the center of Europe to start another war."

Not Recognized as Officers

9,000 German Prisoners Unable to Prove They Are Non-Coms

OMAHA, May 20 (AP).—More than 9,000 German prisoners of war in the 7th Service Command area who claimed to be non-commissioned officers will not be recognized as such, due to lack of proper credentials, command headquarters announced today.

The headquarters said only those able to prove existence of actual German Army warrants or other official credentials would be recognized as N. C. O.'s and therefore be exempted from all except supervisory labor under provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Many of the prisoner non-coms were found to be from the S. S. (Elite Guards), the Volkssturm and other elements of the Nazi armed forces, which are not considered part of the German Army proper—the Reichswehr—the announcement said.

FRENCH WANT NAZIS TO PAY WITH GOODS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20—(AP) A "bank" of goods and services instead of money is being proposed by French officials as Germany's reparation for destruction wrought by the Nazi armies during four years in occupied Europe.

The "capital" of this bank would be the sum total of goods and services which the United Nations decide Germany owes the rest of Europe for the ravages of war.

This would, in the words of French delegates here, be the total of existing goods and available manpower plus whatever the Allies decide should be produced within a certain period of years.

Under this plan, each victim nation would have a drawing account in the bank commensurate with the destruction and sufferings caused by Nazi aggression.

BIG FIVE LEADERS AGREE TO CHANGE ON REGIONAL PLAN

Individual and Collective Self-Defense Provided in Armed Attack.

WEEK'S DELAY ENDED

American Delegates Change Language to Wording Asked by Russians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20—(AP) The Big Five foreign ministers agreed today on the text of an amendment placing regional associations of nations under the supervision of a proposed world organization.

The major nations were reported to have reached a complete understanding on a proposal to amend the Dumbarton Oaks formula, to provide for individual and collective self defense action in case of armed attack until such time as the Security Council takes adequate measures to maintain or restore peace.

Ends Week's Delay

The agreement ended a week's delay in presentation of an amendment drafted by the United States delegation, with the approval of Latin American countries, to the United Nations Conference. The proposal will be laid before a conference committee tomorrow with the formal backing of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France.

Agreement on the exact wording of the amendment came after American delegates had shifted some of the language of the proposal to meet suggestions made by Moscow. The Russian suggestions were made at a Big Five meeting yesterday after others of the great powers had waited nearly a week for the Kremlin's reaction to this important issue before the conference.

Parley Called

Immediately after the Big Five action, Secretary of State Stettinius was reported to have called in chairmen of all the Latin American delegations he was able to contact on short notice, for a night meeting to study the final draft of the amendment governing regional compacts. His effort was to speed conference approval of this key provision of a world organization charter.

Overnight study of the Russian proposal apparently convinced United States delegates that there is no material difference of opinion between them and the Soviets.

It was learned that the change in the text of an amendment proviously proposed by the United States to the Dumbarton Oaks formula for organizing the world was so slight, as the result of Russian suggestions, that the Five Powers were certain to agree on the final wording.

What the Russians wanted was to get away from predicting in advance that the world organization might fail to settle a dispute. They suggested a more positive approach, which was satisfactory to the entire American delegation and the rest of the Big Five.

The key sentence in the American proposal to which the Russians objected on grounds it implied the possibility of failure says:

"Nothing in this charter impairs the inherent right of self defense, either individual or collective, in the event that the Security Council does not maintain international peace and security and armed attack against a member state occurs."

The text has not been made public, but it is understood the changes now substantially agreed on would make the sentence read something like this:

"Nothing in this charter impairs the inherent right of self defense, either individual or collective, in event an armed attack against a member state occurs until such time as the Security Council takes adequate measures to maintain or restore international peace and security."

NEGRO COUNCIL ASKS TROOPS BE RETURNED

OAKLAND, Calif., May 20.—(AP) The National Negro Council today announced adoption of a resolution calling on President Truman "to correct discrimination against returning Negro troops."

The announcement said the Negroes complained that their demands for combat service had been "almost entirely ignored," and that as a consequence under the point system of reckoning credit for discharge, Negroes "are destined to be the last to be returned home."

At the same meeting, the council announced, a resolution was unanimously passed commending Governors Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Earl Warren of California for their support of equal rights regardless of race, religion, color, or national origin.

MAY 21 1945

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EL THE NAZI INFLUENCE."
HE HURT HIS BACK IN A PARACHUTE
BY A BOMB SPLINTER DURING AN

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN
HAMBURG, MAY 20-(AP)-MAX SCHMELING, THE F
SAID TODAY, HE BELIEVES "GERMANY IS FAST SWIN
"I WOULD SAY 95 PER CENT OF THE GERMAN PE
TENDENCIES," SCHMELING ASSERTED. "THEY HAVE
BERLIN (RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED) WHICH SAYS THAT
RUSSIANS GET COFFEE, CHOCOLATE AND PLENTY OF
"THIS MAY BE PROPAGANDA BUT MANY GERMANS
POOR PEOPLE SUCH AS GERMANY IS INCLINED TO A
BUT COMMUNISM, SAID THE EX-PARATROOPER IN
SINCE HIS CAPTURE, IS NOT FOR HIM.
"BEFORE I WOULD ACCEPT IT," HE SAID, "I
AND LEAVE GERMANY." HE WAS NO NAZI, THAT HE
SCHMELING SAYS
SALUTE AND THAT PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS
HE SAID NICE THINGS ABOUT THE BRITISH.
TO ENTER THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS AND THAT HE
TO RE-EDUCATE THE GERMAN YOUTH AND DISPEL T
HE SAID HE WAS THROUGH WITH BOXING.
JUMP AT CRETE AND HIS ELBOW WAS INJURED BY A
AIR RAID ON BERLIN.
AT 40, SCHMELING IS GREYING AT THE TEMPLES. HE WEIGHS 198 POUNDS.

ABOUT SIX POUNDS MORE THAN HE DID WHEN HE STOPPED JOE LOUIS IN 1936.

BESIDES THE FACT THAT HE INCURRED GOEBBELS' WRATH FOR SAYING THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN A BRITISH SOLDIER MISTREAT A GERMAN--WHICH "WAS IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO GOEBBELS', PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN"--SCHMELING SAID THAT HE HAD OTHER MISFORTUNES: "MY HOUSE IN BERLIN AND THREE OF MY SIX HOUSES IN HAMBURG WERE DESTROYED BY BOMBS. MY 2,000-ACRE FARM IN POMERANIA IS IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS. I GOT MY WIFE FROM THERE JUST BEFORE THE RUSSIANS CAME AND WE MOVED TO SCHLESWIG. SHE IS STILL THERE."

SCHMELING SAID THAT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO HE VISITED PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS FOR AMERICANS AND MADE FRIENDS WITH A GENERAL VANAMAN AND A COLONEL ZEMPKE, HELD AT BARTH. HE SAID THAT LATER GENERAL VANAMAN "WAS GIVEN PERMISSION TO ATTEND A MEDICAL CONGRESS IN BERLIN AND I HAD HIM AT MY HOME THERE."

"I SURPRISED HIM," SCHMELING SAID, "BY SHOWING HIM A SITUATION MAP OF THE WAR'S PROGRESS. I HAD IT UP TO DATE WITH LINES DRAWN SHOWING THE APPROACHING ALLIED ARMIES. I GOT MY INFORMATION OVER THE RADIO. NOBODY KNEW I WAS DOING IT."

--DASH--

A29

BRIG.GEN.ARTHUR W.VANAMAN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL AFTER THE SWISS GOVERNMENT OBTAINED HIS RELEASE FROM GERMANY BECAUSE

A29

BRIG.GEN.ARTHUR W.VANAMAN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL AFTER THE SWISS GOVERNMENT OBTAINED HIS RELEASE FROM GERMANY BECAUSE OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT IN HANDLING A GROUP OF REPATRIATED PRISONERS IN A LONG MARCH WITHOUT LOSING A MAN. VANAMAN WAS CAPTURED JUNE 26, 1944, WHILE ACTING AS AN OBSERVER ON A BOMBING MISSION OVER GERMANY.

COL.HUBERT C.ZEMPKE, WITH 30 GERMAN PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, WAS A LEADING ACE WHEN HE WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION ON OCT. 30, 1944. HE WAS RELEASED FROM STALAG LUFT 1 MAY 11.

JS249PEW

HOFER WAITED UNTIL A WOMAN CORRESPONDENT AND A GROUP OF RED CROSS GIRLS HAD LEFT THE ROOM AND THEN REACHED FOR A COUPLE OF SIZABLE DILS THAT WERE TURNED TOWARDS THE WALL.

"BOUCHERS," HE SAID, "BOTH OF THEM."

SOMEONE YELLED FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

"HEY TUBBY LOOKY HERE QUICK."

THE PAINTINGS WERE SPICY ITEMS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN DESIGNED FOR POST CARD PACKETS.

"MADAME POMPADOUR ORDERED THEM AFTER LOUIS XV LEFT HER," HOFER RELATED. "THIS IS NOT JUST AN ANECDOTE--IT IS A FACT. THEY HUNG IN HER BOUDOIR UNTIL HIS RETURN."

FEMALE VOICES WERE HEARD DOWN THE HALL AND HOFER QUICKLY TURNED THE PAINTINGS TOWARDS THE WALL AGAIN AND STARTED TO LECTURE ON GIOVANNI BELLINI'S MASTERPIECES, PICKED UP FROM COUNT CONTINI IN FLORENCE.

"HE HAD THE BEST ITALIAN AND SPANISH collection in all Italy," HOFER SAID

HOFER PRODUCED TWO LIFESIZE FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS BY VAN DYCK. THEY WERE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON PAINTED IN 1635 IN ENGLAND.

LT.JAMES J.RORIMER OF NEW YORK, THE SEVENTH ARMY'S FINE ARTS AND MONUMENTS OFFICER, SAID THAT GOERING HAD BEEN COOPERATIVE IN EFFORTS TO TRACE DOWN THE LOOT AND DETERMINE THE RIGHTFUL OWNERS. HE HAD BEEN QUIZZED EXTENSIVELY RECENTLY IN THAT CONNECTION.

MOST OF THE ORNATE GOLD AND SILVER PIECES WERE FROM GOERING'S HOUSEHOLD. HUGE CANDELABRA, STATUES, COCKTAIL SHAKERS, GOBLETS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY BOXES INLAID WITH GOLD AND STUDDED WITH PRECIOUS STONES, FILLED THREE ROOMS.

MOST OF THEM BORE THE GERMAN EAGLE OR HUNTSMAN GOERING'S FAVORITE TRADEMARK--ANTLERS. MANY PIECES WERE EXPENSIVE GIFTS FROM UNDERLINGS IN THE LUFTWAFFE OR NAZI PARTY.

THE SHOWING IS QUITE AN ATTRACTION FOR BERCHTESGADEN TOURISTS WHO ARE ARRIVING IN EVER INCREASING NUMBERS. PARATROOPERS OF THE 101ST DIVISION WHO ARE ASSIGNED TO GUARD THE EXHIBITION ARE NOT TOO ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT IT.

MANY ARE FRESH REPLACEMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. THEY DO NOT FIND IT VERY EXCITING--STAMPING OUT CIGARET BUTTS AND SHOOING POTENTIAL SHOPLIFTERS AWAY FROM THE POCKETSIZE ITEMS IN "THE HERMANN GOERING ART COLLECTION."

JS952PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, MAY 20-(AP)-GEN.PATTON YESTERDAY PARTICIPATED IN THE 99TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S THIRD CAVALRY GROUP. PATTON PINNED SILVER STARS ON COL. JAMES H. POLK, 3037 FEDERAL ST., EL PASO, TEX.; SGT.JACK W.DULIN, 1325 MADISON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; AND PFC. LYLE R.SILVERNAIL, FLINT, MICH.

FD406PEW

AMONG THE BAG OF GERMAN PRISONERS ARE TWO LARGE DETACHMENTS FROM THE 20TH PARATROOP DIVISION AND MORE THAN 6,000 NAVAL PERSONNEL--A MAJORITY OF THEM HOUSED IN WHAT IS LEFT OF THE SEAFRONT HOTELS IN WHAT WAS ONCE HOLLAND'S MOST FAMOUS SEASIDE RESORT.

THE CITY WON'T BE A RESORT AGAIN FOR MANY YEARS TO COME. IT HASN'T HEARD A SHOT FIRED IN ANGER, BUT IT LOOKS AS IF IT HAD BEEN THE SITE OF ONE OF THE WAR'S MAJOR CONFLICTS--ENTIRELY AS A RESULT OF BACK-FIRING V-1S AND V-2S SET OFF IN THIS VICINITY.

IN ADDITION, THE GERMANS LEVELED ONE WIDE SWATH OF HOUSES BETWEEN HERE AND THE HAGUE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A FIELD FOR FIRE.

IN A STRETCH OF DUNES RUNNING NORTH FROM HOOK OF HOLLAND, THEY BUILT AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF GUN POSITIONS AND BUNKERS, INCLUDING ONE FIRE CONTROL POINT WHICH EXTENDS FOUR STORIES UNDERGROUND AND IS FILLED WITH THE MOST ELABORATE TYPE OF EQUIPMENT, COMPARABLE WITH THAT OF THE MOST UP-TO-DATE WARSHIP.

THEY ALL STAND EMPTY NOW--A MEMORIAL TO THE NAZI BELIEF THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES MIGHT SEEK A SHORTER ROUTE THROUGH GERMANY THAN THE ROUNDABOUT WAY THROUGH FRANCE.

JS909PEW

BELGRADE, MAY 20-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IN YUGOSLAVIA WERE ALERTED TODAY TO PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE EVENTUALITY OF IMMEDIATE EVACUATION.

JS417PEW

THE PONTIFF, EXTOLLING SPORT AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING WILL POWER AND A CHRISTIAN DOMINATION OF THE HUMAN BODY, SAID THE CHURCH ALWAYS HELD THE BODY IN HIGHER ESTEEM THAN DID MATERIALISTS, REGARDING IT AS A "MASTERPIECE OF GOD" AND A "TEMPLE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT."

HE ASSERTED THAT SPORT WAS AN ANTIDOTE TO THE LAZY LIFE AND THAT IT DEVELOPED A SENSE OF ORDER AND INSPIRED MORAL STRENGTH AND GREATNESS.

JS1251PEW

...S. ADDITIONAL STOCKS

THE SITUATION WILL BE EASED BY THE AVAILABILITY OF GREEN VEGETABLES, BUT A CONTINUED LACK OF SUFFICIENT BUTTER, OIL, MEAT, SUGAR, MILK AND BREAD IS VIRTUALLY CERTAIN IN THIS CITY OF 250,000 PERSONS.

ONE ALLIED MERCHANT SHIP ARRIVED IN PORT SATURDAY BUT ITS SUPPLIES WERE APPARENTLY DESTINED FOR THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN NORTHERN ITALY AND SOUTHERN AUSTRIA.

ALL DAY YESTERDAY THERE WERE LONG LINES OUTSIDE THE BREAD SHOPS, WHERE A RATION OF ONE-HALF POUNDS PER PERSON WAS BEING GIVEN OUT, AS LONG AS THE SUPPLY LASTED.

FD538PEW

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, MAY 20-(AP)-MARINE AND ARMY TANKMEN ARE REINFORCING THEIR GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS WITH MAKESHIFT ARMOR BETWEEN LULLS ON OKINAWA BATTLEFIELDS, TAKING STEEL TRACK CLEATS FROM DISABLED TANKS AND WELDING THEM ON THE SIDES FOR EXTRA PROTECTION.

"WE'VE STOPPED SOME OF THAT JAPANESE STUFF THAT WAY," SAID MARINE LT. COL. ROBERT L.DENING, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMORED BATTALION AND A VETERAN OF PALAU AND GUADALCANAL.

DENING RELATED SEEING FOUR TANKS HIT AND SAVED BY ARMOR ON THE FRONT SLOPE.

MAY 21 1945

TANKS ON OKINAWA ARE BEING USED AS MOBILE PILLBOXES, WORKING THEIR WAY AROUND HILLS TO REVERSE SLOPES.

"IN DOING THIS, SAID DENING, "IT MAKES US A SITTING DUCK."

MOST TANKMEN, WANT MORE ARMOR RATHER THAN SPEED IN TANKS AND, LIKE DENING, VOICE A PREFERENCE FOR THE 75 MM GUN MOUNTED ON THEIR TURRETS.

TO COPE WITH ENEMY SATCHEL CHARGES, AMERICAN TANKMEN ARE EMPLOYING NARROW GAUGE TRAIN RAILS AS PROTECTIVE WEDGES ON THE TRACKS

SOME AMERICAN TANKS HAVE TAKEN A BEATING AS 105 MM GUNS THUNDERED DOWN ON THEM FROM SHURI HEIGHTS. DURING A RECENT ASSAULT ON THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF NAHA, NORTH OF THE ASATO RIVER, THE ENEMY CONCENTRATED MOST OF ITS ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE DIRECTLY ON THE TANKS.

SO FAR THE JAPANESE HAVE PUT BUT FEW TANKS INTO THE FIELD AGAINST THE AMERICANS, TRYING TO OPERATE THEIRS OVER RUGGED, HILLY TERRAIN UNSUITED TO ARMORED ACTION.

SF248PPW

(350) BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,MAY 20-(AP)-THE FAMOUS 318TH ARMY FIGHTER GROUP, WHICH MADE THE MARIANAS UNHEALTHY FOR JAPANESE FLIERS, HAS MOVED INTO THE RYUKYUS SEEKING BIGGER AND BETTER GAME--AND EXPECTS IT WITHOUT DELAY.

FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ'S COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY DISCLOSED PARTICIPATION OF THE 318TH IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN IN SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS.

THE GROUP IS COMMANDED BY COL.LEWIS M.SANDERS, 37, OF FORT WAYNE AND ELKHART, IND., (WIFE AT 2,738 PINE GOVE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.), WHO SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE DIVE BOMBER AT PEARL HARBOR DEC. 7, 1941.

THE 318TH WAS ACTIVATED AT WHEELER FIELD, HAWAII, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1942 AND STARTED OPERATING FROM SAIPAN JUNE 22, LAST YEAR. IN THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN, IT ESTABLISHED A BOMB TONNAGE RECORD TOPPED BY FIGHTERS ONLY DURING THE FINAL PRE-INVASION SOFTENING OF THE FRENCH COAST, ACCORDING TO CAPT.WILLIAM FRELIGH (2,301 STURDEVANT AVE.), DETROIT, MICH., MEMBER OF SANDERS' STAFF.

"THE GROUP FLEW CLOSE GROUND SUPPORT AT SAIPAN AND TINIAN. DURING THE TINIAN CAMPAIGN IT WAS THE FIRST GROUP TO USE INCENDIARY BOMBS," FRELIGH SAID.

THE GROUP HIT PAGAN, KEEPING ITS RUNWAY NEUTRALIZED, AND ATTACKED OTHER MARIANAS TARGETS.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE MARIANAS MISSIONS WERE GROUND SUPPORT UNTIL THE GROUP ACQUIRED SOME LONG-RANGE P-38 LIGHTNINGS IN MID-NOVEMBER AND STARTED HITTING IWO JIMA AND TRUK. IT DOWNED FOUR ZEROS IN ITS FIRST TRUK RAID NOV. 22. IT ADDED THREE MORE AT TRUK JAN. 14. THE BIGGEST DAY WAS AT IWO JIMA, JAN. 11--THREE ZEKES AND FOUR BETTY BOMBERS. CAPT.JUDGE (CABLE COPY) WOLFE, 28, (CANAL-LEWISVILLE ROAD), COSHOCTON, OHIO, GOT TWO. THE GROUP ALSO DESTROYED A SMALL JAPANESE TRANSPORT VESSEL THAT DAY.

IN A LITTLE OVER NINE MONTHS OPERATING FROM SAIPAN, THE GROUP SHOT DOWN 45 JAPANESE PLANES.

THE FLIERS SAY THEY ARE GLAD TO GO INTO THE RYUKYUS, WHERE FREQUENT ENEMY COUNTERATTACK IS ASSURED.

THE GROUP'S DEPUTY COMMANDER IS LT.COL.HOMER COX. (ADDRESS UNAVB.)

MAJOR DEJACK WILLIAMS, 27, LONG BEACH, CALIF., AND MAJ. JOHN J.HUSSEY, JR., SEACLIFF, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., WHO EACH SHOT DOWN A ZERO AT TRUK, ARE SQUADRON COMMANDERS.

OTHER TOP FLIERS IN THE GROUP INCLUDE MAJ.WARREN ROESER, 25, (2440 169TH ST.), FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., WHO DOWNED THREE JAPANESE PLANES IN THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN.

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VX1019PCW NM

BY AL DOPKING

WITH THE 10TH ARMY ON OKINAWA, MAY 20-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-MARINES AND DOUGHBOYS OF THE 10TH ARMY CONTINUED TO BATTER THE SHURI LINE YESTERDAY, SCORCHING PART OF ZHE CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA SOUTH OF THE ASATO RIVER.

MARINES OF THE 6TH DIVISION STILL WERE UNABLE TO CROSS THE ASATO AS THE JAPANESE RESISTED WITH MACHINE GUNS AND ARTILLERY. TO THE EAST DOUGHBOYS WERE BUSY MOPPING UP ENEMY FORCES BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES. THESE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN HAMPERING THE YANKS' SUPPLY LINE.

A SMALL HILL, WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED CHARLEY HILL IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CONICAL HILL, HAS BEEN HOLDING UP THE ADVANCE OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS. POCKETS OF THE ENEMY TRAPPED BEHIND THE LINES YESTERDAY FORCED THE 27TH DIVISION TO MOVE UP SUPPLIES BY TANKS.

THE 383D REGIMENT OF THE 96TH DIVISION HAS COMPLETED THE TASK OF SECURING CONTROL OF HOTLY CONTESTED CONICAL PEAK AND MAJ.THOMAS ROUMELL, 1521 ST. CLAIR AVE., DETROIT, MICH., SAID HIS MEN WERE LOOKING DOWN ON YONABARU, EAST COAST TOWN AND ANCHOR FOR THE SHURI LINE, 700 YARDS AWAY.

YONABARU, LIKE NAHA, HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY LEVELLED BY ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE. DOUGHBOYS TELL OF HEARING JAPANESE TRUCKS MOVING ABOUT IN THE TOWN AT NIGHT AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY IS STILL POUNDING IT. A SMALL GREEN BOAT, POSSIBLY A JAPANESE SUICIDAL CRAFT, WAS KNOCKED OUT IN YONABARU BAY BY ARTILLERY YESTERDAY.

(MORE)-QD309PPW

WITH THE 10TH ARMY ON OKINAWA--FIRST ADD DOPING'S FRONTLINER X X X ARTILLERY YESTERDAY.

JUST BEFORE DAWN YESTERDAY MORNING THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED A SAVAGE COUNTERATT--

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE ASATO RIVER AT NAHA, BUT THE 6TH MARINES WERE WAITING FOR THEM AND PUSHED THEM BACK. TWENTY-TWO JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND FOUR MACHINE GUNS DESTROYED. THROUGHOUT THE MORNING SMALL FIGHTS RAGED IN THIS AREA WHICH THE MARINES HAVE COME TO CALL "BROOKLYN."

THE 305TH REGIMENT OF THE 77TH DIVISION SPENT YESTERDAY IN A NUMBER OF CAVES AROUND DAKESHI VILLAGE JUST BEFORE SHURI AFTER SPENDING THE NIGHT UNDER HEAVY JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE. THE NIPPONESE FIRED NEARLY 400 ROUNDS DURING THE NIGHT, INCLUDING 200 40 MM SIGOT MORTARS INTO THE 77TH'S AREA, WHERE DOUGHBOYS KILLED WT INFILTRATING JAPANESE.

TANKS LED BY CAPT. ALBERT TODD OF MEDFORD, MASS., FLANKED DIERK HILL, AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT, TO PUT DIRECT FIRE ON THE REVERSE SLOPE. THE ENEMY KNOCKED OUT THREE AMERICAN TANKS. FIRST LT. JAMES R.GREEN OF ALBANY. N.Y., WAS IN ONE TANK WHICH WAS

HIT.
"THE INSIDE OF THE TANK LOOKED AS IF A MILLION ROMAN CANDLES WERE EXPLODING AT ONCE," GREEN SAID. HE WAS NOT HURT.
TWO OTHER MEN T/4 ALFRED BLOMGREN, NEWCASTLE, COLO., AND PFC JOHN CONZELES (COPY), 1501 EAST BLUFF, FORTH WORTH, TEX., WERE RIDING THEIR THIRD TANK TO BE KNOCKED OUT BY JAPANESE FIRE. THEY SUFFERED NO INJURIES.
PRACTICALLY ALL FOUR OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION ARE WITHIN A THOUSAN YARDS OF SHURI TOWN WITH THE 6TH MARINES AND 96TH DIVISION PUSHING SPEARHEADS ALONG THE COASTS AS THE 10TH ARMY SLOWLY CLOSED ITS PINCERS ON THE SHURI FORTRESS.

QD317PPW NM MAY 21 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND
OKINAWA, MAY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO LOW FLYING JAPANESE BOMBERS RAIDED THE YONTAN AREA LAST NIGHT BUT THERE WERE NO KNOWN AMERICAN CASUALTIES.
CORSAIRS FROM A MARINE SQUADRON COMMANDED BY MAJ.FREDERICK RAUSCHENBACH, OF NEW YORK, N.Y., USING BOMBS IN ADDITION TO ROCKETS AND MACHINE GUN FIRE, BLASTED NAHA PRISON, ONE OF THE FEW BUILDINGS STILL STANDING IN THE OKINAWA CAPITAL. THE PRISON WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A STOREHOUSE.
CORSAIRS ALSO BLASTED WITH BOMBS AND ROCKETS, ISHIGAKI ISLAND 130 MILES NORTHEAST OF FORMOSA, ON MAY 14. DURING THE RAID, 1ST LIEUT.ROBERT W.ALLEN, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT OF HIS PLANE BUT WAS RESCUED BY A DUMBO (FLYING BOAT) WITHIN FIVE MINUTES.
THREE DAY FIGHTERS IN THE SQUADRON COMMANDED BY MAJ.ROBERT WHITE CLARION, IOWA, DOWNED ONE JAPANESE TONY EACH. THEY WERE 1ST LTS. RAYMOND A.HOLZWART, BROOKFIELD, ILL., JOHN MENDENHALL, WILMINGTON, DEL., AND 2ND LT.DONALD EDWARDS, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
A NIGHT FIGHTER PILOT, 1ST LT.ROBERT WELLWOOD OF SHERIDAY, WYO., DOWNED A BETTY (MEDIUM BOMBER) AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS IN THE OKINAWA SECTOR, WHILE HIS COMPANION, 1ST LT.EDWARD N.LAFAIVRE, BALTIMORE, MD., SHOT DOWN A HAMP AND A BETTY.

VX409PCW NM

ADD KUMMING XX REINFORCEMENT

"IT IS MY JUDGMENT THAT WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF NEW EQUIPMENT ONE NORTHERN DISTRICT COULD TURN OUT 1,600,000 TONS OF GASOLINE ANNUALLY, AND OF BETTER QUALITY THAN THAT NOW BEING PRODUCED BY RATHER PRIMITIVE METHODS," COL. ANDRUS DECLARED.
ON HIS TRIP THE COLONEL SAW SEEPAGES THAT HAVE BEEN USED FOR CENTURIES. OIL WAS OFTEN SCOOPED UP FROM A NATURAL POOL.
HE SAW WELLS THAT WERE PRODUCING FOUR OR FIVE BARRELS DAILY WITH HAND DRIVEN PUMPS.
HE CITED A HALF DOZEN AREAS WHERE OIL COULD BE OBTAINED EASILY BY SHALLOW DRILLING SUCH AS IS DONE WITH A WATER DRILLING RIG.
ANDRUS WAS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY UNDER DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WHEN THE LATTER WAS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN CHARGE OF HEAVY CONSTRUCTION AT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.
ANDRUS RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY AND BECAME A TEXAS OIL OPERATOR AND ENGINEER. AT THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR HE WAS COMMISSIONED DIRECTLY AS A CAPTAIN IN ORDNANCE.

FD612PEW
OKINAWA, MAY 20-(AP)-FOUR INFANTRYMEN OF THE 96TH DIVISION WERE ROOMMATES OF SOME JAPANESE FOR THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS ON THE CLOSE-PACKED, BITTERLY CONTESTED OKINAWA FRONT, AND DIDN'T KNOW IT.
THE FOUR WERE LT.GERROLD AKINS, SOUTH SIOUX CITY, NEB.; STAFF SGT.JAMES IVY, MOUNTAIN VIEW, ARK.; PFC.JOAQUIN WHITE, PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZ., AND PFC.WILLIAM BOCKOVER, LABADIE, MO.
AFTER OCCUPYING THE CAVE-LIKE FOXHOLE SEVERAL NIGHTS WHITE NOTICED A SMALL AIR PASSAGE LEADING DOWNWARD.
HE PEERED INTO IT AND SAW A JAPANESE IN A CAVE BELOW.
WHITE DROPPED THE JAPANESE WITH ONE RIFLE SHOT. LATER A SECOND NIPPONESE WAS KILLED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE AND A THIRD WAS WOUNDED AND TAKEN PRISONER.
ALTHOUGH URGED BY AN INTERPRETER TO COME OUT, NO OTHER JAPANESE APPEARED SO THE CAVE OPENING WAS SEALED.

DV538PCW

ADD 6TH MARINE DIV. XX FIGHT

"I KEPT WAITING FOR IT TO GO OFF", RAWES RELATED, "AND THEN I BEGAN YELLING."
MARINE PFC.GLEN REBMAN, 22, LAFAYETTE, IND., HAD HIT THE DIRT A FEW YARDS AWAY, HEARD HIM SHOUTING FOR HELP AND RUSHED OVER.
"THERE HE WAS, ALL COVERED WITH DIRT EXCEPT HIS HEAD AND HANDS," REBMAN SAID. "ANOTHER MARINE GOT A SHOVEL AND WE DUG HIM OUT. YOU CAN IMAGINE THE PRESSURE THAT THAT DIRT PUT ON HIM."
THE SHELL HAD HIT THE BANK AND BURIED ITSELF RIGHT NEXT TO RAWES, THE TIP PRESSED AGAINST HIS HIP POCKET. RAWES HAD NO IDEA WHETHER IT WAS A 75 MILLIMETER OR 105.
"I DIDN'T TAKE TIME TO LOOK," HE SAID. "I JUST GOT THE HELL OUT OF THERE. SOME DAY I AM GOING BACK TO TAKE A LOOK, BUT NOT RIGHT NOW."

VX401PCW

ADD CALCUTTA XX PMK

INDIA AND BURMA REMAIN VITAL TRANSIT ROUTES FOR SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES TO CHINA, ON THE GROUND, IN THE AIR, AND BY PIPELINE.
CALCUTTA IS THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLY PORT FOR CHINA. IT IS LIKELY TO REMAIN SO, EVEN WITH RANGOON IN ALLIED HANDS. CALCUTTA IS ORGANIZED AND FUNCTIONING AS A SUPPLY FOUNT, WHILE CONSIDERABLE RENOVATIONS MUST TAKE PLACE IN RANGOON BEFORE IT CAN APPROACH THE VALUE OF CALCUTTA.
COVELL ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER IN 1943. SINCE THEN CALCUTTA HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT PORTS IN THE AMERICAN SUPPLY SERVICE, THE PIPELINE HAS BEEN EXTENDED INTO BURMA AND THE STILWELL ROAD HAS BEEN COMPLETED.
MOVEMENT OF SUPPLY TO CHINA IS CONTINUOUS, AND THE ALREADY HUGE TOTALS ARE MOUNTING EVERY MONTH.

FD547PEW

BY AL DOPKINS
OKINAWA, MAY 20-(AP)-FIVE BEDRAGGLED DOUGHBOYS, TWO OF THEM WOUNDED, MADE THEIR WAY DOWN INTO AMERICAN LINES BEFORE DAWN TODAY AFTER SPENDING FOUR NIGHTS AND THREE DAYS BEHIND ENEMY LINES.
THEY WERE SURVIVORS OF PATROLS CUT OFF AND ALMOST COMPLETELY WIPED OUT IN AN ATTACK ON A HILL CALLED "LOVE" AND OVERLOOKING THE APPROACHES OF YONABARU TOWN. ONLY A FEW MEN ESCAPED GETTING HIT ON THE ASSAULT AS THE JAPANESE SWEPT THEM FROM THE REAR, SIDES AND FRONT WITH MACHINE GUNS AND MORTARS.
THIS MORNING AT 1:45 A.M., PVTS. KEITH E.COCHRAN, IPSWICH, S.D., AND KENNETH A.BOYNTON, 25 GRAMERCY PARK, ROCHESTER, N.Y., BOTH REPLACEMENTS WHO SAID THEY JOINED THE 77TH DIVISION THE DAY OF THE LOVE HILL ASSAULT, CAME STRAGGLING INTO AMERICAN LINES WITH TWO WOUNDED BUDDIES.
A LITTLE LATER, SGT.DONALD B.WILLIAMS, MONROE, WIS., CAME IN AND TOLD THIS STORY:
"WHEN WE CAME DOWN LOVE HILL, I HELPED A MAN WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED BY A GRENADE. HE HAD TO HIT THE GROUND SEVERAL TIMES ON THE WAY BACK. BULLETS WHIZZED OVER OUR HEADS. THE WOUNDED MAN GOT HIT TWICE MORE IN BOTH ARMS WHILE WE WERE LYING THERE AND I HAD TO HOLD HIM TO KEEP HIM FROM ROLLING DOWN THE HILL."

VX406PCW

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(360) OKINAWA 1ST ADD FIVE DOUGHBOY SURVIVORS (B15) XXX THE HILL."
WILLIAMS SAID HE AND THE WOUNDED SOLDIER STAYED IN A SMALL DEPRESSION IN THE GROUND UNTIL DARKNESS, AND THEN HE HALF CARRIED THE INJURED MAN DOWN THE HILL TO A TOMB, INTO WHICH THEY CRAWLED.
LATER, WILLIAMS CREPT TO A HILLTOP AND TOOK A HALF-FILLED CANTEEN OFF A DEAD AMERICAN SOLDIER. HE GAVE THE WATER TO HIS WOUNDED COMPANION.
THE NEXT DAY VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY OF ARTILLERY SHELLS POUNDED THE HILL, FOLLOWED BY AN AIR STRIKE, AND WILLIAMS THOUGHT THE AMERICANS WERE GOING TO ATTACK, BUT THEY DIDN'T.
THAT NIGHT WILLIAMS AGAIN CREPT UP TO THE HILLTOP AND GOT A CANTEEN OF WATER. WHEN HE RETURNED SOME JAPANESE CAME BY THE ENTRANCE OF THE CAVE AND FIRED INTO IT WITH A BAZOOKA THEY'D CAPTURED. WILLIAMS WAS KNOCKED OUT BY CONCUSSION AND THE WOUNDED MAN WAS HIT IN THE CHEST WITH A SHELL FRAGMENT.
WHEN WILLIAMS REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS HE SAW TWO JAPANESE CRAWLING INTO THE HOLE. HE SHOT ONE OF THEM THROUGH THE HEAD WITH A PISTOL HE'D TAKEN OFF A NIPPONESE OFFICER EARLIER, AND THE OTHER MAN FLED.
WILLIAMS STAYED THROUGH THE NEXT DAY AND NIGHT AND ON THE FOLLOWING NIGHT, WITH HIS COMPANION PRACTICALLY DEAD, HE DECIDED TO MAKE A BREAK FOR IT. HE'D HAD NO FOOD OR WATER FOR THREE DAYS.
THE SERGEANT WAS SO WEAK FROM THE LACK OF WATER AND FOOD HE WAS BARELY ABLE TO DRAG HIMSELF ALONG. WHEN HE REACHED THE BOTTOM OF THE HILL HE FELL INTO A SHELLHOLE FILLED WITH WATER.
"I JUST LAY THERE AND DRANK ALL I COULD," WILLIAMS SAID.
HE STARTED OUT AGAIN, BUT THE MOON MADE TOO BRIGHT A LIGHT SO HE FELL BACK INTO THE SHELL HOLE AND WENT TO SLEEP "FOR ABOUT FOUR HOURS, I GUESS."
FINALLY, WILLIAMS MADE THE AMERICAN LINE AT DAYBREAK, YELLING TO HIS BUDDIES "DON'T SHOOT. HOLD YOUR FIRE."

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B59KX
BOYNTON AND COCHRAN TOLD OF GETTING INTO A TOMB WITH THEIR TWO WOUNDED COMPANIONS AND THEN PUTTING ROCKS BACK AT THE ENTRANCE. THE JAPANESE REGISTERED MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE ON THEM.
THE NEXT NIGHT AN OLD MAN AND WOMAN AND A GIRL ABOUT 10 YEARS OLD CAME INTO THE TOMB. THE AMERICANS HAD DISCOVERED ANOTHER ROOM FOR HIDING, SO THE OKINAWANS DIDN'T FIND THEM UNTIL THE NEXT MORNING. THE WOMAN GOT THEM TWO CANTEENS OF WATER OUT OF A SHELL HOLE AND THEN THE OKINAWANS STAYED AROUND ALL DAY COOKING FOOD, WHICH BOYNTON AND COCHRAN BELIEVE THEY TOOK TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON THE HILLTOP.
ON THE FOURTH NIGHT THE YANKS DECIDED TO MAKE A BREAK FOR IT. THEY ARRIVED WITHIN AMERICAN LINES JUST AHEAD OF WILLIAMS.
VX921PCW NM

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, MAY 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING, SEEKING TO BE RETURNED TO OFFICE IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ELECTIONS OF CANADA'S MODERN TIMES, IS CAMPAIGNING HERE IN HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY AMONG COMPARATIVE STRANGERS WHO ONLY A YEAR AGO VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY FOR THE SOCIALISTIC CCF.

ALTHOUGH THE 70-YEAR OLD PRIME MINISTER HAD REPRESENTED THIS CONSTITUENCY SINCE 1926, HE HAS NEVER LIVED HERE AND UNTIL YESTERDAY HAD NOT BEEN HERE SINCE A BRIEF TOUR IN 1941. THE SMALL-TOWN AND RURAL VOTERS WHO HAVE SENT HIM TO OTTAWA AS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DO NOT REGARD HIM AS THEIR OWN INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATIVE, BUT RATHER ABSTRACTLY AS A POLITICAL LEADER NOT VERY CLOSE TO THEM.

KING IS SPENDING THREE AND A HALF DAYS AMONG THESE VOTERS, MEETING THEM AT TEAS, AT CHURCH, AT SMALL COUNTRY MEETINGS AND AT SOME LARGE TOWN MEETINGS. HE WAS UNDOUBTEDLY TOLD UPON HIS ARRIVAL HERE SATURDAY NOON THAT A PACKED MOTION PICTURE THEATER AUDIENCE HAD BOOED HIS APPEARANCE ON THE SCREEN THE NIGHT BEFORE.

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KING'S MOST THREATENING OPPONENT IS THE CANDIDATE OF THE CCF (COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION), EDWARD LEROY (CAP R) BOWERMAN, A MORMON PREACHER-FARMER WHO PREVIOUSLY WAS NOT ESPECIALLY WELL-KNOWN HERE. TWO OTHER CANDIDATES ARE IN THE FIELD, REPRESENTING THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY. THE FORMER IS A MODERN VERSION OF THE OLD-LINE TORY PARTY, TRADITIONAL FOE OF KINGS LIBERALS, AND THE LATTER CHARACTERIZED BY UNORTHODOX MONEY THEORIES, HAS RUN THE GOVERNMENT IN THE ADJOINING PROVINCE OF ALBERTA FOR SOME YEARS.

THE CCF, IN ITS GREATEST SUCCESS SINCE ORGANIZATION A DOZEN YEARS AGO, SWEPT INTO OFFICE LAST JUNE IN SASKATCHEWAN TO WIN ITS FIRST PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, AND THE VOTERS OF THIS TERRITORY AROUND THE TOWN OF PRINCE ALBERT PLUNGED WHOLEHEARTEDLY INTO THE TREND.

IN FEDERAL MATTERS, HOWEVER, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE LESS RADICAL. THE PROVINCIAL VOTE WAS REGARDED AS COMBINING THE CCF ADHERENTS STRENGTH WITH THAT OF "PROTEST VOTERS" DISAPPOINTED IN THE LIBERAL PROVINCIAL REGIME. SINCE LAST YEARS BALLOTING THE SOCIALISTIC PARTY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LOST STRENGTH HERE, ESPECIALLY IN THE FEDERAL FIELD.

LIBERAL PARTY WORKERS FOUND GREAT SATISFACTION IN THE FACT THAT MANY KNOWN CCF ADHERENTS ATTENDED A PUBLIC MEETING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND

CONSTITUENTS IN THE LOCAL ARMORY SATURDAY NIGHT, AND APPLAUDED THE PRIME MINISTER.

KING, ALTHOUGH SPEAKING TO A GROUP COMPOSED LARGELY OF FARMERS AND RESIDENTS OF THIS NON-INDUSTRIAL SMALL TOWN DEVOTED MOST OF HIS 75-MINUTE SPEECH TO LABOR AFFAIRS, STRESSING HIS PERSONAL EARLY WORK IN LABOR AFFAIRS AND THE LEGISLATION HIS GOVERNMENTS HAVE ENACTED DURING HIS 18 YEARS AS PRIME MINISTER.

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THIS WAS REGARDED AS AN ~~OUTRAIGHT~~ OUTRIGHT ATTEMPT TO MEET THE PROGRESSIVE APPEAL OF THE CCF PROGRAM.

KING, WITH GREAT PERSONAL CHARM IN A SMALL GROUP, IS MEETING AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE DURING HIS STAY HERE, BUT NONETHELESS HE IS REMOTE FROM THEM. A RELATIVE RECLUSE IN THE DOMINION CAPITAL AT OTTAWA, HE STAYS CLOSE TO HIS HOTEL ROOM HERE EXCEPT WHEN HE IS ATTENDING SCHEDULED FUNCTIONS. HE KNOWS FEW PEOPLE HERE WELL.

YET THE VOTERS OF THIS CONSTITUENCY, WITH A POPULATION OF 45,000 SCATTERED OVER 10,000 SQUARE MILES, ARE TO DECIDE UPON THE RETURN TO PARLIAMENT OF A MAN WHO FIRST BECAME PRIME MINISTER IN 1921 AND HAS SERVED EVER SINCE EXCEPT FOR A FEW MONTHS IN 1926 AND FROM 1930 TO 1935. UNDER THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, FROM AMONG WHOM THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSTRUCTED, DO NOT HAVE TO RUN FROM THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

THE ELECTION, TO BE HELD JUNE 11, IS REGARDED AS IMPORTANT NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD IN THE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION AND DURING THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, BUT ALSO BECAUSE THE STRENGTH OF THE CCF MAY RESULT IN THE ELECTION OF THREE LARGE GROUPS IN PARLIAMENT INSTEAD OF

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THE TRADITIONAL TWO, WITH NONE HAVING A CLEAR MAJORITY.

IF KING SHOULD BE DEFEATED HE MAY RUN IN A BYE-ELECTION IN ANOTHER CONSTITUENCY REGARDED AS SAFE AND THEREBY AS LEADER OF HIS PARTY WOULD CONTINUE TO BE PRIME MINISTER PROVIDED HIS LIBERAL COLLEAGUES WIN SUFFICIENT STRENGTH IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONTGOMERY

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OBGOOPEW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 20-(AP)-NORTHERN FORMOSA WAS BOMBED AND STRAFED BY 160 BOMBERS AND 20 FIGHTERS FROM ALLIED BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY (JAPANESE TIME), THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI REPORTED IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE MAIN FORCE OF ATTACKERS BOMBED KEELUNG AND AN ADJACENT AIRFIELD. OTHER PLANES "APPEARED OVER TAIHOKU BEFORE RETREATING TO THE SOUTH."

UM416APW NM

THE WAR LAST (SUNDAY) NIGH

OKINAWA: STIFF JAPANESE RESISTANCE HELD U.S. 10TH ARMY TROOPS TO SMALL LOCAL GAINS IN THEIR THREE-DIVISION ASSAULT ON CITADEL SHURI, CENTER OF THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA LINE. SIXTH MARINE DIVISION MOVED SLIGHTLY EAST OF TAKAMOTOJI VILLAGE, NAHA SUBURB.

PHILIPPINES: YANKS IN CENTRAL BUKIDNON PROVINCE, MINDANAO, CLEARED SEVERAL MILES OF SAYRE HIGHWAY IN CLOSING PINCERS ON LARGE TRAPPED JAPANESE FORCE. NEAR DAVAO CITY, TWO LARGE POCKETS OF JAPANESE FOUGHT BITTERLY AGAINST ANNIHILATION. WEATHER HAMPERED OPERATIONS AGAINST TWO POCKETS OF JAPANESE ON LUZON ISLAND.

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U.S. DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA

1ST MARINE ELEMENTS ADVANCED 800 YARDS SOUTH OF DAKESHI, DIRECTLY WEST OF ISHIMMI, WHICH GUARDS SHURI ON THE NORTH.

77TH INFANTRY CAPTURED A STRONGPOINT 900 YARDS NORTHEAST OF ISHIMMI.

96TH INFANTRY REACHED AN ELEVATION 1,600 YARDS EAST OF ISHIMMI.

6TH MARINE MADE SMALL GAINS EAST OF TAKAMOTOJI, NAHA SUBURB.

PHILIPPINES

24TH INFANTRY PUT TWO PRONGS AROUND BIG SASA AIRFIELD. OTHER ELEMENTS ENGAGED TRAPPED JAPANESE NORTHWEST OF DAVAO IN STIFF BATTLE.

40TH AND AMERICAL (CORRECT) INFANTRY LIQUIDATED BYPASSED JAPANESE AND CLEARED SEVERAL MILES OF SAYRE HIGHWAY IN CENTRAL BUKIDNON PROVINCE, MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY MOVED WITHIN 11 MILES OF BUKIDNON CAPITAL, MALAYABALAY.

32ND INFANTRY ADVANCED 200 YARDS DESPITE MUD IN CHASING JAPANESE FLEEING BAGUIO AREA, LUZON.

43RD INFANTRY SPLIT JAPANESE SURROUNDED IN IPO POCKET ON LUZON.

JR7PPW

WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE ARMY DISCLOSES INDIRECTLY IT WAS SO SURE V-E DAY WAS JUST AROUND THE CORNER THAT IT STARTED FLAGGING DOWN A MILLION TONS OF WAR CARGO ALMOST A WEEK BEFORE THE GERMAN SURRENDER WAS ANNOUNCED.

FROM MAY 2 THROUGH MAY 10, MORE THAN 800,000 TONS OF CARGO ON SHIPS AND NEARLY 200,000 TONS OF RAILROAD FREIGHT WERE TURNED AROUND AND HEADED BACK FROM EUROPEAN DESTINATIONS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY.

EIGHTY-NINE SHIPS TURNED ABOUT AT SEA OR RETURNED FROM FOREIGN PORTS WITHOUT DISCHARGING CARGO. THIRTEEN OTHERS, FULLY LOADED, WERE HELD IN PORTS HERE AND WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE PACIFIC. LOADING OF NON-ESSENTIAL MILITARY CARGO IN OTHER VESSELS STOPPED. EAST COAST PORTS STOPPED UNLOADING AND RAILROADS STOPPED THE MOVEMENT TO EASTERN PORTS A TOTAL OF 7,000 FREIGHT CARS.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT PLANS FOR ROLLING BACK THE HUGE FLOW OF WAR FREIGHT UPON THE CESSATION OF FIGHTING IN EUROPE WERE MADE A YEAR AGO. IT SET UP A CODE SYSTEM FOR TWO CLASSES OF FREIGHT. IF CARGOES WOULD NOT BE REQUIRED AFTER V-E, THEY WERE MARKED STO; IF NEEDED REGARDLESS OF VICTORY, THEY WERE LABELED "SHP." THIS SYSTEM FACILITATED THE HANDLING OF FREIGHT SO THAT FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SUPPLIES WOULD CONTINUE IN TRANSIT, BUT GUNS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER COMBAT EQUIPMENT WOULD BE STOPPED.

VH114GPEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-SERVICE TROOPS AS WELL AS THOSE IN COMBAT ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BATTLE STARS COUNTING FIVE POINTS TOWARD DISCHARGE, THE ARMY SAID TODAY.

ALL SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN COMBAT AREAS RECEIVE THEM, A WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT STATED.

THE DEMOBILIZATION PLAN "IS AIDING SEPARATION FROM THE ARMY OF MANY THOUSANDS OF SERVICE TROOPS, MANY OF WHOM ARE NEGROES WITH MANY MONTHS OVERSEAS SERVICE," THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

AT OAKLAND, CALIF., THE NATIONAL NEGRO COUNCIL, COMPLAINING OF DISCRIMINATION, SAID TODAY THAT UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM NEGROES WOULD BE THE LAST TO RETURN HOME BECAUSE THEIR DEMANDS FOR COMBAT DUTY HAD BEEN "ALMOST ENTIRELY IGNORED."

THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "LARGE NUMBERS OF NEGRO SERVICE TROOPS WERE AMONG THE EARLY ARRIVALS AT MOST OVERSEAS STATIONS AND BATTLE AREAS, SINCE SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE BEFORE AND AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF COMBAT TROOPS."

THE ARMY NOTED 80 NEGRO ENLISTED MEN WERE AMONG THE FIRST TROOPS DISCHARGED AT FORT MEADE, MD., FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., AND FORT DIX, N.J.

EG/VH1057PEW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 20-(AP)-SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) DECLARED TODAY THE UNITED STATES MUST ASSUME "LEADERSHIP WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TAINT OF DOMINATION" IN HELPING BUILD A NEW WORLD PEACE-KEEPING LEAGUE.

IN A RADIO (NBC) BROADCAST, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE ASSERTED THAT THE AMERICAN ROLE IN THE FUTURE PRESERVATION OF WORLD SECURITY MUST BE ONE NOT ONLY OF FULL PARTICIPATION BUT OF LEADERSHIP.

"ON THE DAY VICTORY DAWNS," HE SAID, "OUR ECONOMY WILL BE SOUND, OUR PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY THE GREATEST THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

"THUS OUR LEADERSHIP IS BORN OF GREATER POWER AND THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT GOES WITH GREAT POWER. WE FACE THIS RESPONSIBILITY NOT IN THE SPIRIT OF BOASTFULNESS, OR PRIDE, BUT OF DEEP HUMILITY, MINDFUL THAT OUR LEADERSHIP MUST BE ON AN UNSELFISH PLANE. IT MUST BE LEADERSHIP WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TAINT OF DOMINATION."

CONNALLY PREDICTED THAT AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO FIT REGIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS INTO THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECTED WORLD LEAGUE WILL "PRESERVE THE PRECIOUS UNITY OF OUR HEMISPHERE AND ALLOW THAT UNITY TO MAKE ITS FULL CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

I348PPW

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1st Army On Move To Pacific, War Department Says; Japs In U.S. Marine Uniforms Fail In Attack

VETERANS TO GET 30 DAY FURLOUGHS BEFORE NEW TASK

Many Men Will Be Released from Service Under Point System.

PLAN REPLACEMENTS

War Department Statement Praises Record of Gen. Hodges Army.

WASHINGTON, May 21 — (AP) The United States served grim notice on Japan tonight that the First army, which played a leading part in cracking Hitler's European fortress, is headed for the Pacific war.

Openly, as if scorning Japan's ability to make any use of the information, the War department announced that the powerful outfit commanded by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges "is on the move" toward the Japanese.

As of April 12 there were 16 divisions of roughly 12,000 men each announced as comprising the First army. Thus, unless the Army's strength has increased or decreased since then, approximately 192,000 men would be involved in the transfer.

30 Day Furloughs

The Army is being redeployed by way of the United States and its personnel will receive 30 day furloughs.

The announcement came at the close of a day in which President Truman declared, at a congressional ceremony honoring a medal of honor winner, that the United States is preparing to strike at Japan "in overwhelming force." It underscored recent warnings by the President and others that it would be wise for Japan's part to surrender quickly.

The War department statement concerning the First army said:

"It is being redeployed by way of the United States, and its personnel will receive furloughs before proceeding to the war against Japan.

"The divisions and army corps that fight with the First army against Japan will not necessarily be the same as those that fought in Germany. However, enough veteran units and veteran personnel will take the field under Gen. Hodges to insure the same vigorous assault against the Japanese as was made by the First army against the Germans.

Proud Record

"The fighting record of the First army ranks with the proudest in the Allied Expeditionary forces. Although the Army itself did not enter combat until the invasion of the Normandy coast several of its units took part in its original landings in North Africa, Sicily and Italy.

"Troops of the First army parachuted into France before H-hour on D-day, led the way across the German frontier, broke through the Siegfried line, seized and established the Remagen bridgehead and were the first to make junction with the Russians at the Elbe. Hundreds of thousands of Germans were killed or captured by the First army in its battles across France, Belgium and Germany.

"Under the point system for the release of men with extended and arduous combat service, many of the present personnel of the units to be sent into the Pacific with the First army will be separated from their organizations before they leave Europe and replaced by men who do not have enough points to qualify for discharge."

Georgia to Welcome Hodges

ATLANTA, May 21 (AP).—The State of Georgia will this week welcome home its private-to-general hero of the European area, General Courtney Hicks Hodges of Perry, Ga.

General Hodges and his party including a general representing the Army Air Forces, four or five other general officers commanding divisions, several other officers and twenty-four enlisted men, will be flown from Paris to arrive in Atlanta Thursday for an official Georgia homecoming celebration.

General Hodges—the general who confounded the Germans, captured Paris and drove on to Belgium—and those accompanying him will be given an official welcome at the request of General of the Army George C. Marshall, chief of staff, Mayor William B. Hartsfield announced.

He will be met at the municipal airport by Mayor Hartsfield, Major General Frederick E. Uhl, commanding general of the 4th Service Command, and Brigadier General Edward Smith, personal representative of General Marshall.

Announcement of the names of those accompanying General Hodges has not been made, but general officers will represent all branches of the combat services and are to be selected by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

SUICIDAL ATTACK OF JAPS SMASHED WITH HEAVY LOSS

Nipponese Troops Use Captured Marine Uniforms and Equipment.

25 PLANES DOWNED

Flaming River of Oil Rolls Down on Jap Defenders of Hill.

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, Tuesday, May 22.—(AP) A large force of Japanese—some of them wearing American Marine uniforms and using captured U. S. weapons—strongly attacked Sixth division Marines in the Naha sector of Okinawa Sunday night, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Fierce action, some of the hottest of the long southern Okinawa campaign, raged all along the Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line but Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said the 10th U. S. Army made advances on both flanks of the center.

Attacking before dawn, 77th division infantry captured Taira Machi, north of Shuri, despite intense small arms fire. This Statue of Liberty division already was within 900 yards of citadel Shuri's northeast fringes. Fighting doggedly all day and throwing back enemy attempts to retake Taira, the 77th moved south of the town in the evening.

Suicide Attacks Halted

Three groups of Japanese, in suicidal demolitions missions, tried to destroy tanks in the First Marine sector. All were repulsed.

The 96th infantry division moved slowly south toward Yonabaru town on the east coast although it was subjected to intense inter-locking machine gun fire throughout Monday.

About 35 Japanese planes, making their first strong air attack on Okinawa shipping in several days, damaged five light American vessels Sunday evening. Twenty-six of the attackers, which came in at low level, were destroyed by fighter planes and ships' anti-aircraft.

Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th division launched its surprise attack at 6 a. m.—not long after Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr's. Sixth division Marines had fought off the Japs' counter-attack by 400 to 600 Japanese. Half of the attackers were killed and the rest driven back by the leatherneck veterans.

Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr's. 10th Army attacked heavily along most of the Okinawa front throughout yesterday against continued stiff resistance from cave and pillbox-entrenched Nipponese.

The 77th division's attack in darkness was the most spectacular push. The Doughboys were met by intense small arms fire, After daylight, the Japanese counterattacked, trying to drive the Yanks back out of Taira. But the assault was repulsed and Bruce's infantry pushed on south from the vollage toward Shuri.

Nimitz's communique did not state how close this put the forward elements to that keystone of the southern line.

The suicidal assault in the Fifth regiment sector of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division was made by three separate groups of Japanese carrying satchel demolition charges tied around their waists.

Their attack was intended to blow up leatherneck tanks. The infiltrations were stopped, with no damage reported to the tanks.

OKINAWA MARINES REACH RIDGE OVER SHURI RUINS

Flame-throwing Tanks Lead Troops 800 Yards Through Stiff Enemy Defenses.

JAPS BELIEVED WEAKENING

Three Divisions Tighten Pincers Around Key to Foe's Line Across Isle.

Guam, May 21 (A. P.).—First Marine Division troops have driven to the crest of the last ridge before the Okinawa fortress city of Shuri in a tank-led drive through 800 yards of ferociously defended ravines and draws.

Elaborate Jap hillside defenses were cleared by flame-throwing tanks and riflemen as they climbed the steep inclines until the tanks could go no farther and the battle turned into a hand to hand, cave-by-cave struggle.

Shuri, lying below the hilltop position of the Marines, was a pile of rubble from the incessant bombardment and bombing to which it has been subjected.

Lieut. James Paulos, commander of a company which seized one ridge overlooking the ancient capital of Ryukyuan monarchs, said his men had been subjected to heavy mortar fire all the way up the ridge.

Meantime the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division advanced to within 900 yards of Shuri on the northeast, throwing back three counter-attacks, and elements of the Ninety-sixth Infantry Division moved within 1,600 yards of the walled, moated city on the east. The Sixth Marine Division sent elements eastward toward Shuri from its positions in suburbs of Naha, present capital of Okinawa.

Japs Seen Weakening.

Despite continued Jap resistance, Major-Gen. John R. Hodge said there "was some indication that the Japanese are disintegrating as an overall fighting unit." Hodge told newsmen the enemy was firing 1,000 fewer artillery and mortar shells a night than formerly.

Nevertheless, an estimated 30,000 Jap survivors of Okinawa's original garrison of 80,000 or more troops yielded, yard by yard, only in death. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported 48,103 Japs had been killed on Okinawa through Thursday. He gave no prisoner figures.

American casualties were announced as 30,526 Army, Navy and Marine, including pre-invasion fleet carrier attacks on the Ryukyus and Japan. Yanks were killing Japs at the rate of eleven to one American lost in ground fighting. Nimitz's figures were 4,332 soldiers and Marines killed and missing; 18,258 wounded. Added to these were 3,978 killed and missing naval personnel; 3,958 wounded.

Shuri Reduced to Rubble.

Paulos, from Tooele, Utah, said Shuri had been reduced to rubble and debris. All that stands is the wall of an oriental palace which rises above the city. Shuri, second largest city on Okinawa, is not expected to fall easily, however. Jap still command ridges and hills from which they can pour artillery and mortar fire into it. One is Sugar Loaf hill. Sixth Division Marines captured its crest four times, lost it as many, and finally occupied the top the fifth time they seized it. Nipponese, however, remained intrenched in the southern slopes, from where their guns commanded both Naha and Shuri. These guns must be silenced before either Shuri or Naha will be tenable for Yanks.

The famous 318th Army Fighter Group, which made the Marianas unhealthy for Jap flyers, has moved into the Ryukyus, seeking bigger and better game—and expects it without delay. Admiral Nimitz's communique yesterday disclosed participation of the 318th in the Okinawa campaign in support of ground troops. Major John J. Hussey Jr. of Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y., who shot down a Zero at Truk, is a squadron commander. Top flyers in the group include Major Warren Roser, 25, 24-40 169th street, Flushing, Queens, who downed three Jap planes in the Marianas campaign.

Because of bad weather, there was little enemy aerial activity. Thunderbolts of the 318th Fighter Group, attacked targets in the northern Ryukyus and Navy bombers ranged to Korea, sinking one medium and two small freighters. They damaged a number of landing craft. Navy bombers and Army Liberators attacked the Kuriles.

Still mopping up in captured territory, Yanks killed 141 Japanese and made 167 prisoners in the Marianas, Palaus and on Iwo Jima in the week ended May 12.

BRITISH PAPERS URGE EARLY BIG 3 PARLEY

London, May 21—(AP)—The British Press clamored today for an early meeting of the Big Three to settle a multiplicity of vexing problems in shattered Europe as tension mounted in the dispute over the Adriatic port of Trieste.

"The time has come when Allied leaders must rally their peoples to a united front for peace as they did in war," declared the Daily Sketch, adding that "some of the issues are beginning to assume the nature of international crises" and "there are still darker clouds ahead."

The Trieste dispute, the Polish problem, punishment of Nazi war criminals and plans for Allied government of Germany, said the Daily Telegraph, "should be arranged on generally uniform principles between the Allies at once. Any differences which exist are far more superficial than fundamental, but differences which are allowed to drift on too often end by becoming disastrous."

A Belgrade dispatch said American and British diplomatic personnel and civilians in Yugoslavia were alerted by their embassies yesterday to prepare for the eventuality of immediate evacuation. But Associated Press Correspondent William B. King reported there was no sign of unfriendly feeling toward the Allies in the capital and any evacuation, according to the best opinion there, would take place only if the situation reached a point of open conflict.

Russia To Build New Czech Army

London, May 21 (AP)—Czechoslovakia, turning to Soviet Russia for aid and guidance, will establish a new Soviet-trained and equipped army of undisclosed size, the Czech News Bureau announced tonight.

The announcement emphasized Russia's new westward influence among the smaller nations once welded by France into the prewar "cordon sanitaire."

Plans for the army were disclosed on the heels of the return to Prague of Czech President Eduard Benes who, with other members of the Government in exile, had spent several weeks in Moscow.

Size To Be Secret

Before the war the Czech army was trained by France. Now, a news bureau spokesman said, new circumstances and Czechoslovakia's new mutual assistance agreement with Russia made it desirable to accept military aid and advice from the Soviet.

Basis for the new Czech army, whose size will remain a military secret, will be the Soviet-sponsored Czech army formed in Russia during the German occupation. Gen. Ludvig Svoboda is commander in chief and Gen. Josef Bocek is chief of staff. The prewar Czech army numbered approximately 1,200,000 men and was armed with the latest French equipment.

Academy Destroyed

The Soviets, the bureau spokesman said, have agreed to enroll a number of young Czech officers and enlisted men at all Soviet military schools and give them the same training afforded Red Army men. Czech units which were trained in Britain will be absorbed and retained in the new army.

The spokesman said the Czech Government considered it essential that a new officer corps be trained at once because the Germans had executed most of the Czech general staff and had destroyed the national military academy at Hranice.

Czechoslovakia's new relationship with Russia was reflected in a mass meeting in Prague Sunday thanking the Red Army and Marshal Stalin for liberating the country, the Prague radio said in a broadcast reported in New York by the Federal Communications Commission.

MYSTERY FLIGHT THWARTED NAZIS

London, May 21 (A. P.).—Strapped in the bomb bays of two unarmed Mosquito planes, a 56-year-old English business man and a Government supply expert raced across the North Sea two years ago and beat the Germans out of the ball-bearing output of Swedish factories.

The risky adventure related today was one of the many "backstage" thrillers of the war that couldn't be disclosed until victory.

In June, 1943, when American and British bombers had virtually stopped German production, Nazi diplomats endeavored to induce Sweden to step up ball-bearing exports to Germany.

Wilhelm Siberg, Swedish-born managing director for a British ball-bearing factory, and H. W. A. Waring, a veteran Ministry of Supply official, were chosen by London to block the German efforts.

Fast Mosquitos were the only planes that stood a chance of evading interception. Never before had they carried passengers. For three hours Siberg and Waring huddled in the bomb bays, oxygen masks strapped to their faces as the Mosquitos roared along at 30,000 feet. A short time later the British emissaries negotiated successfully with Swedish manufacturers a deal which kept the Nazis from obtaining the ball bearings.

The trip started a secret air service between Britain and Sweden that handled diplomatic mail, critical materials, and "very important persons."

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GENERAL ELECTION LOOMS IN ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL, England, Tuesday, May 22—(AP) Great Britain's first general election in ten years appeared imminent today after laborite ministers rejected Prime Minister Churchill's proposal for extension of the coalition government until the end of the Japanese war and opposed a proposaled referendum on continuing the present parliament.

Political observers at the labor party's national convention here predicted that Churchill would announce in parliament later today that King George VI intended to dissolve the parliament in three weeks and that the election would be held July 5.

The coalition government, formed in 1940 just before Dunkerque, when Britain was fighting with her back to the wall, appeared likely to crumble in the wake of the developments. Laborite ministers were opening their campaigns.

While the laborites flatly rejected Churchill's proposals, leaders of the Liberal party and the Liberal National party expressed willingness to continue the coalition at least temporarily.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, head of the Liberal party, said his group doubted the wisdom of prolonging the present parliament and would prefer an election in late autumn, but would be willing to discuss "the possibility of preserving the government under your (Churchill's) leadership until the end of the Japanese war."

LABORITES REJECT CHURCHILL'S PLEA

Blackpool, England, May 21 (A. P.).—Labor party members of the Cabinet rejected tonight Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion that they stay in the coalition government until the end of the war with Japan. Their action put up to Churchill the next move—whether to call for a summer general election. A breakup of the coalition government is probable

Major Clement Attlee, deputy Prime Minister, and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced that the whole issue had been thrashed out behind closed doors by more than 1,100 delegates to the Labor party conference, that the delegates had voted unanimously to turn down Churchill's proposal.

The labor ministers, announcing they were in favor of an autumn election, took the view that Churchill's proposal was a deliberate effort to cash in on his immediate prestige in behalf of the Conservative party. They said they were ready to fight it out in a summer election, however, if Churchill so decides.

An alternative Churchill proposal that the Labor members remain in the Government and a referendum be conducted on whether the life of Parliament should be further prolonged also was turned down by the Labor delegates. The Labor ministers said they were prepared to carry on in the Government until autumn but they could not agree to any indefinite extension of Parliament.

Churchill Note On Coalition to Party Leaders

Wants the Present Union Continued Until Decisive Victory Over Japanese

LONDON, May 21 (UP).—The complete text of Prime Minister Churchill's letter to party leaders asking for maintenance of the coalition government:

From talks I have had with you and your principal labor colleagues, I have gathered the impression that the Labor party, instead of leaving the government on the defeat of Germany, would be willing to continue the coalition until autumn.

I have given the most careful and anxious though to this suggestion, and I regret to say that in its present form I cannot feel it would be in the public interest.

A union of parties like that which now exists should come together and work together, not for a particular date without regard to world events, but for achievement for some great national purpose transcending all party differences.

For the last five or six months our Ministerial and Parliamentary affairs have been increasingly affected by the assumed approach of a general election at the end of the German war. This has not conduced to national interest so far as domestic affairs are concerned.

Offers a Proposal

I therefore make you the following proposal, which I earnestly hope you will not readily reject, namely, that we should fix upon another object for our joint endeavors and adjourn the question of our separation until it is gained.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has already expressed in his speech in the City of London his regret that a general election should be held before the Japanese war was finished. It would give me great relief if you and your friends were found resolved to carry on with us until decisive victory has been gained over Japan.

In the meanwhile, we would together do our utmost to implement proposals for social security and full employment contained in White Papers which have been laid before Parliament. On this basis, we could work together with all the energy and comradeship which has marked our long and honorable association.

I am conscious, however, in the highest degree of our duty to strengthen ourselves by a direct expression of the nation's will.

If you should decide to stand on with us, all united together, until surrender is compelled, let us discuss means of taking the nation's opinion—for example, a referendum on the issue whether in these conditions the life of this Parliament should be further prolonged.

Partial text of the reply of Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, Labor party leader:

I would earnestly ask you to reconsider your decision to hold an election under circumstances which are bound to cause bitter resentment among men of the fighting services.

Should you, however, decide on an election in July despite all disadvantages to the electors set out in this letter with which you are familiar, responsibilitiy must, and will, of course, be yours.

It has been the view of the Labor party, which I think you share, that a rushed election like that of 1918, before the electorate, and especially those serving overseas, have had a fair opportunity of considering candidates and policies, would be utterly wrong and would gravely weaken the authority of any government resulting from such an election at a time when public confidence would be especially necessary. . . .

My colleagues and I do not share your view that the country's interests would be prejudiced by continuance of the present government until autumn.

On the contrary, we think there would be a great advantage in the government which has successfully brought the nation through the war continuing for a short time in order to deal with immediate problems in the international field and especially to help bring to a successful conclusion the San Francisco Conference.

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MAGNETIC POLE CROSSED

British Lancaster Returns to Montreal With Weather Data

LONDON, May 21 (AP) — The Lancaster Aries, which flew over the geographical North Pole last week, crossed the North Magnetic Pole yesterday.

The Air Ministry, announcing this today, said the plane had taken off from Goose Bay, Labrador, Saturday afternoon, reached the Pole and returned to Montreal shortly after noon Sunday.

The flights were to collect meteorological and radar information and to study polar region flying conditions.

War-Surviving Pier Burns

FOLKESTONE, England, May 21 (AP)—Victoria Pier in this town on England's southeast coast survived cross-channel shelling and air raids during the war only to be wrecked by a raging fire last night. Thousands enjoying the Whitsun Bank holiday watched as the pier went up in smoke and flame.

Gen. Eisenhower's Double Unharmed. Nazi Plot a Hoax

By GEORGE TUCKER AND AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, May 21—(AP) A gigantic hoax perpetrated by the Germans at the time of the Ardennes offensive last December was taken so seriously by the Allied command that a double replaced Gen. Eisenhower in the latter's official car and a drastic curfew was clamped on the Paris area to foil would-be Nazi assassins.

In an atmosphere which increased steadily in intensity, military police patrolled the streets of the capital and at least 43 roadblocks were set up covering all approaches to the city. Hundreds of arrests were made and there were numerous casualties as .50-caliber machineguns ripped into vehicles which ignored the roadblocks.

The story of the Nazi "plot" to kill Eisenhower and other high-

ranking Allied officers—one of the top secrets of the European theater—became public property only last Thursday, after the U. S. Seventh Army captured Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny, aide to Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler.

Censors permitted the disclosure that Skorzeny, who effected the spectacular rescue of Mussolini from Italian custody in 1943, was reported to have planned to lead a band of picked killers wearing American uniforms in a bold foray into the Allied rear at the height of Von Rundstedt's "bulge" offensive.

Supplies Missing Links

In an official statement today Col. H. G. Sheen, chief of counter-intelligence at Allied headquarters, cleared up some of the missing chapters of the "plot" that threw Paris into confusion for days.

"We know now," he said, "that this was only a story and never at any time did Skorzeny or any of his people plan to carry out such an operation."

Evidence now has been gathered, he said, which shows conclusively that the Nazis planted the story of the assassination plan among their own forces to increase their morale and to sow confusion among the Allies, who were certain to get wind of it.

On the other hand, Skorzeny at the time of his capture last week was quoted by the service newspaper, Stars and Stripes, as saying he actually had planned an attempt on Eisenhower's life.

Sheen declined today to say when and how counter-intelligence arrived at the conclusion that the entire plot was a hoax, but it was recalled that roadblocks were maintained for months on all roads leading to Eisenhower's headquarters and that the utmost precautions were taken to protect other Allied officers.

The American officer who volunteered to serve as a decoy and occupy Eisenhower's official car on trips between St. Germains and Versailles was Lt. Col. Baldwin B. Smith of Chicago, who bears a striking resemblance to the Allied commander-in-chief.

"When Smith sat in the general's car you couldn't tell the difference," declared Lt. Albert Buonnano of Cranston, R. I. "Their smiles are identical and from the rear they look exactly alike."

Throughout the period of the emergency Eisenhower's four-star car moved smoothly on its appointed rounds without a single incident to enliven the adventure for Smith. Nothing was thrown at him except salutes.

Plot or Hoax

Col. Sheen, reconstructing the German plot—or hoax—said that when the Nazis were planning the Ardennes offensive they called in Skorzeny and told him to prepare "special operations" in connection with the drive.

Skorzeny called on numerous elements of the German army to provide personnel who could speak English, especially with an American accent. The officers and men selected were formed into a special group and underwent intensive training.

They were schooled in impersonating Americans, down to such details as the American way of opening a package of cigarettes and the American habit of eating with the fork in the right hand. They were planted in American prisoner of war camps, where they learned the latest G.I. slang.

They received American uniforms and weapons and jeeps and were trained in their handling. About Dec. 8 they and 800 other specialists got the remainder of their equipment, including faked credentials. Throughout the training it was always implied that Skorzeny would lead a picked party of 60 desperados through the Allied lines to assassinate Gen Eisenhower and other Allied officers, Sheen said. The Germans themselves believed it to be true.

However, the real mission of the specialists merely was to spearhead the Nazi armored attack on Dec. 16, destroying bridges and creating as much confusion as possible behind the American lines Sheen said it now was known.

"For several days we had no means of knowing the enemy's intentions," he continued. "We didn't know exactly what Skorzeny's people were planning to do, and we weren't going to take any chances."

Sheen said that Skorzeny did not accompany his specialists in their daring foray. Within a week all except about 10 of the party of 150 were killed, and they probably now are in prison camps. Of those captured alive in American uniforms, some 50 were tried and executed, Sheen said. Others were shot while trying to escape.

Sheen said that Skorzeny would be tried for his part in the Ardennes treachery and probably on numerous other charges.

The Paris curfew was imposed without warning on the night of Dec. 21. Since it was believed that Skorzeny's agents might be infiltrating the capital in American uniforms, the curfew was designed to clear all soldiers from the streets at a given moment. It worked just like that. Thousands of troops vanished as if they had dropped through trap doors.

For nine days the angry doughboys, who had planned a big Christmas in Paris, remained cramped in doors without knowing the reason.

Had any of Skorzeny's men succeeded in entering Paris during this period they would have been detected in a matter of minutes.

Double Sat In for Eisenhower When Treachery Was Feared

Chicago Man Volunteered to Act as Decoy —Assassination Plot Is Revealed as Nazi Propaganda Hoax.

Paris, May 21 (A. P.).—An American lieutenant colonel was used as a double for Gen. Eisenhower last December, after the Germans had voiced threats against the Allied commander's life, it was disclosed today. Supreme Headquarters added, however, that the plot was merely a hoax—a story the Germans spread to heighten the morale of their own troops.

The double, Col. Baldwin B. Smith of Chicago, was placed in Eisenhower's automobile on journeys between St. Germain and Versailles. He volunteered for the role of decoy when the Army clamped an iron-tight curfew on the Paris area and set up the most elaborate machinery of the war to prevent any possible attempt to destroy Supreme Headquarters and to assassinate the commanding general.

In appearance Eisenhower and Smith are so strikingly alike that they are frequently mistaken for each other. "When Smith sat in the general's car, you couldn't tell the difference," said Lieut. Albert Buonnano of Cranston, R. I. "Their smiles are identical, and from the rear they look exactly alike."

Did Not Know It Was Hoax.

Lieut.-Col. Otto Skorzeny, aid to Gestapo Chief Henrich Himmler and alleged leader of the picked assassins directed to kill Eisenhower, was captured by the American Seventh Army last Thursday. Censors then permitted release of the plot story, one of the top military secrets of the European theater. The story went that Skorzeny organized a party of highly trained saboteurs to infiltrate the Allied lines in the early stages of Von Rundstedt's breakthrough, and they were told that Skorzeny, the kidnaper of Mussolini, would lead them in the assassination of Eisenhower and other high ranking Allied officers.

Col. H. G. Sheen, chief of Counter-intelligence at SHAEF, declared of the story today: "But we know now, what we did not know at the time, that this was only a story, and that never at any time did Skorzeny or any of his people plan to carry out such an operation."

Sheen said that Skorzeny himself did not accompany his party when it dropped behind the Allied lines to commit sabotage. He said that evidence has been gathered showing conclusively that the story of the assassination attempt was planted among the Germans. (1.) To increase their morale by making them believe their boss was going to lead them in a daring exploit that would bring victory, and (2) to confuse the Allies—for the Germans knew that some of the saboteurs would be captured and questioned, and that they would talk.

Lead to Great Precautions.

When Skorzeny was captured, he was quoted by the Stars and Stripes, the Army newspaper, as saying that he planned an attempt on Eisenhower's life.

The story—told by Germans who were caught wearing American uniforms — also was sufficiently convincing to bring about the utmost precautions for the personal safety of Eisenhower; his chief of staff, Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith; and other high ranking Allied officers including the commanders of Army groups and armies.

Skorzeny, 37 and a Viennese-born S. S. Oberstrumbanfuehrer, was selected long ago to head the sabotage and special operations section of the German secret service because of his powerful physique, his aggressive personality and keen mind, Sheen declared.

Smith, the Eisenhower double, is now commander of the Third Battalion, 156th Infantry, in Germany.

Nazi Field Marshal Is Captured; Hunt For Himmler Being Pressed

Paris, May 21—(AP)—Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner, commander of hold-out Nazi troops who resisted the Red Army in Czechoslovakia many days after Germany's unconditional surrender, was an American captive today—turned over to the 42nd Division by troops of a German Army command post.

Schoerner, who deserted his troops in the field and flew out of Czechoslovakia May 8, was disguised in a Tyrolean native costume when he sought refuge with the German First Army group, only to be surrendered promptly to the Americans.

Hunt for Himmler

The manhunt for Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler continued. An armored automobile identified as having belonged to him was found near Neunkirchen, close to the area where Arthur Greiser, former Nazi overlord of Posnan, was caught on May 17.

(Moscow commentators last night demanded to know why some Nazi war criminals had not been captured by British-American authorities. The Soviet writer B. Ilyin said that "a large group of the bases and most dangerous organizers of the sanguinary Hitlerite regime had been seized, but that "still others keep playing hide and seek with Allied military authorities. Another commentator said public opinion in the Allied countries "demands an immediate stop to collaboration of military authority with the ersatz government of Doenitz.")

Ultimately, Germany will be decentralized and placed under the administrative control of local mayors under Allied supervision, a British military government officer said, after a sufficient number of "worthy burgomeisters' are found. German refugees in London will return to help in establishing the administrative setup.

Assets Frozen

The American military government froze finacial assets of Nazi leaders yesterday, limiting them to $30 a month for living expenses. Those affected, all of them liable to arrest, included all general staff officers, Reichstag deputies, SS members officers and non-commissioned officers of the Waffen SS and SA, police above the rank of lieutenant colonel, security police, Gestapo members and all above the rank of captain in the administration of occupied territories.

The loot of the Nazi inner circle still is being tracked down. Supreme headquarters has sent special agents throughout Germany to seek art treasures valued at $500,000,000, stolen by a vast Nazi organization created for the purpose of plundering on an almost incredible scale.

Part of the loot—Hermann Goering's "private" art collection valued at $20,000,000 and "acquired" by the Nazis—was displayed to American troops and officers at Berchtesgaden.

In Austria, the 80th Division of the U. S. Third Army has taken into custody Norman Baillie-Stewart, cashiered lieutenant of the Seaforth Highlanders, who once broadcast Nazi propaganda to Britain from Hamburg.

France Seen Facing Crisis

Rumors Circulate That Labor Leaders Plan General Strike—Conferences Held.

Paris, May 21 (A. P.).—Rumors that French labor leaders were planning a national general strike circulated through financial and industrial circles today and the belief was expressed that the country approached a crisis in internal affairs.

Officials of the Central Committee of Labor Unions said important conferences were held over the week end but denied general strikes were emminent.

Meanwhile, a survey of basic stocks and bonds showed that Paris Bourse quotations have slipped sharply within the last few weeks and particularly since the recent municipal elections. These were dominated by Communists and Socialists in the original polling. Supplementary elections last week in communities where clear majorities have been established confirm the leftist trend.

BourseQuotations Decline.

Bourse quotations showed a steady decline since the end of April in the following issues: Bank of Paris, Suez capital, Rio Tinto, Royal Dutch, Debeers. The heaviest decline in Suez probably was due to a rumor the Government might nationalize those holdings. Significantly, South African gold mining stocks were the only ones gaining.

Financial experts said the election results and Government ordinance making it illegal to transfer stocks anonymously were factors directly affecting the decline in the market. General internal conditions also were exerting a depression effect.

Conversely, the financial black market registered a steady rise in the price for both American and British money. Paper dollars officially were worth 50 francs. Sources said that on May 1, the black market was paying 145 francs per dollar and now pays 170. Gold dollars allegedly bring 1,235 francs. Prices for the British paper pound was listed at 530 francs.

Strikes Increase Tension.

Industrial troubles appeared increasing with a general strike at Lyons and the Rhone region last week! a walkout among coal miners at Pas de Calais and an explosion at the Ghome du Rhone factory, which was believed the result of sabotage. The Lyons general strike was induced by a dissatisfaction attributed to the food situation and a demand among workers that the region be put on a wage parity with Paris labor.

The strike among coal miners was considered exceptionally serious. The French coal industry hasn't been able to build up reserves fo rthe coming winter and most of France's industrial machine runs on coal.

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State Treasure Of Hungary Is Found By Americans In Austrian Alps

Bedlmedr

Paris, May 21—(AP)—The state treasure of Hungary, including the total gold reserve behind all Hungarian currency in circulation, was uncovered recently by the U. S. 80th Infantry Division on a rocky, pine-covered crag high in the Austrian Alps.

The treasure trove, hidden in the ancient mountain village of Spital am Pyhrn, was unearthed by Hungarian-born M/Sgt. William J. DeHuszar of Chicago, Ill.

It included 4,000,000,000 Pengos ($130,000,000 at the present rate of exchange), 29,000 kilograms of gold bullion worth $30,000,000, complete sets of Hungarian bank note plates for printing all Hungarian currency, plus other wealth representing most of the capital interest and individual deposits of Hungary brought from Budapest before the Russians captured that city.

Also in the mountain top chapel cellar were more than 1,000,000 Reichsmarks, $159,000 in American currency, six cases of priceless Hungarian art treasures, including historical 14th century illuminated manuscripts belonging to the ancient Magyar kings, and 20 cases containing jewels and other valuables once the property of the Royal Hunagrian Court.

This wealth in money, art and jewels was watched over by the pro-Nazi president of the Royal Bank of Hungary and some 500 financial experts, clerks, bookkeepers and other employes, guarded by 200 picked Hungarian gendarmes.

Supreme headquarters said Nazi Gestapo agents tried to hijack the treasure shortly before the arrival of 80th Division doughboys. The Gestapo had the active co-operation of the Hungarian bank president, who was an appointee of the puppet premier, Dr. Ferenc Szalasi.

But a patriot Hungarian stalled on the job and deliberately mislaid keys and vital records and generally sabotaged the German attempt at plunder. When the Americans arrived the Germans fled in panic.

The president of the royal bank, to whom Dr. Szalasi had given power of atterney over the bank in direct violation of the Hungarian National Constitution, has since been arrested by American authorities.

The personnel manager of the bank, an ardent Nazi and formerly an obscure bank employe whose salary was increased nearly six times under Nazi sponsorship, has also been placed under arrest.

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DARING DEEDS AID PRISONERS

SHAEF Tells How Airborne Teams Worked In Europe

Bedlmedr

Paris, May 21 (AP)—Special airborne reconnaissance teams were employed in daring exploits behind enemy lines that succeeded in obtaining information on conditions in Nazi prisoner-of-war camps, supreme headquarters disclosed today.

SHAEF disclosed that 2,173,000 Allied prisoners, including 75,850 Americans, had been held in 70 German war camps in mid-March.

In one instance food and medical supplies were dropped by parachute to prisoners in a camp still in possession of the enemy.

Allied officials learned from recovered prisoners that Stalag 9-A, Altengrabow, near Magdeburg, was being used as a concentration camp for war captives from five other camps. The officials wanted to know the number of prisoners, their location and food and medical requirements.

Two Teams Captured

They decided to use airborne teams for that purpose.

Two teams dropped into the Altengrabow area were captured and taken to the camp headquarters. Two others remained concealed in the woods, where they were able to make contact with prisoners and communicate with their own headquarters.

The senior officer of one of the captured teams persuaded the German camp commandant to permit him to transmit desired information to Allied headquarters by radio.

Within six days arrangements were completed for evacuation of all the British, American and French prisoners to places within the American lines. Eventually terms were drawn up between the commander of the Allied division operating in the area and the German commandant for surrender of the entire camp.

Supplies Down By Parachute

Allied officials learned, too, that prisoners in the camp at Neu Brandenberg, 70 miles north of Berlin, were sorely in need of food and medicine. They were dying at the rate of ten a day from acute dysentery, caused by malnutrition.

Supplies for 2,000 prisoners were dropped by parachute.

By May 17, 62,960 Americans, 130,140 British, 603,940 French and a number of Belgians and Dutch nationals were evacuated from Germany. All of the Americans, 118,900 British and 99,270 French were moved out by air. As many as 36,000 prisoners have been flown out in one day.

2,173,000 Prisoners Were Held By Germany

Paris, May 21 (AP)—Supreme headquarters announced today that 2,173,000 Allied prisoners of war, 75,850 of them American, were held in 70 German camps in mid-March and that Allied parachute troops were dropped behind enemy lines to secure information about their comrades.

In at least one case, food and medical supplies were parachuted to prisoners in a German camp still in enemy hands.

From liberated prisoners, it was learned that Stalag 9A at Altengrabow was being used as a concentration center for prisoners of war from five other camps. Six special Allied airborne reconnaissance teams were parachuted into the Altengrabow area to obtain information on the number of prisoners and their food and medical requirements.

Saar Return To France Called For On Placards

Paris, May 21 (AP)—Placards calling for restoration of the rich coal-producing Saar Valley to France appeared today on Paris billboards.

They were destributed by an organization listed as the French Saar Association.

"When France was strong the Saar was French," and "for security of country and that of our children the Saar must be French," the placards read.

The French Government has restricted itself to formal announcement that it expects the important coal-bearing region to come within the French zone of occupation.

The Saar was given France under the Treaty of Versailles. It was returned to Germany in 1935 after a plebiscite of the inhabitants.

Leon Blum's Wife Wed Him In Nazi Prison

Paris, May 21 (AP) — Madame Blum, wife of the former Premier of France, Leon Blum, said today that she and the former French leader were married in a prison camp after the German authorities had given her permission to leave Paris to be with him in Germany.

Madame Blum, an attractive woman of about 40, is four years older than Blum's only daughter. Blum is 73.

"There was no ceremony or anything like that," Madame Blum said. "Our marriage was registered and the Germans gave me permission to stay in prison with my husband."

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—Continuing to round up an assortment of Nazis, Fascists and other war criminals, the United States Third Army captured Dr. Franz Anton Basch, a leader of Hungarian Nazis, who organized a volksbund in Hungary in 1939.

Edward Dietze, former chief of German anti-Allied propaganda and boss of the radio commentator Lord Haw Haw, was seized in the First Canadian Army sector.

U. S. Officer Finds Daughter in Leipzig Ruins

Long Search Through Bombed Cities Ends as Lovely Girl, 19, Walks Into His Arms.

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

Duesseldorf, Germany, May 21 (A. P.).—An American officer who hunted through the bombed wastes of German cities for his long lost daughter told a stranger-than-fiction story today of the "Cinderella of Leipzig."

Short, stocky, baldish Major Arnold Wilson Samuels of Columbus, Ohio, who served nearly a decade as a reading clerk for the Ohio House of Representatives and talks as prosaic as your next door neighbor, came overseas to fight Germany for a second time, and this time also to save his only child.

"In February when my division, the Ninety-fourth, was storming Trier, I asked permission of my commander, Major-Gen. Harry J. Maloney of Dundee, N. Y., to go in with the first wave of combat infantry," said the 44-year-old Samuels.

"I was assistant G4 for the division and my job was concerned with supply and transport—not combat—but Gen. Maloney knew that I had not seen my daughter, Elaine Marilyn, since 1928, when she was 3 years old, and my first wife had taken her back to her maternal grandparents in Trier. He granted my request."

The Ninety-fourth, dubbed "Roosevelt's Butchers" by the enemy radio's female commentator, "Axis Sally," made quick work of Trier.

Heard Family Had Moved.

"I searched Trier, which had been pretty badly hit," Major Samuels said, "and my emotions were an unpleasant mixture of fear and hope for what I might find. But the suspense didn't end. Some of the townspeople said they thought the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Schroeder, had moved to Leipzig with my daughter several years before. I simply had to wait while the battle of Germany dragged on."

The Ninety-fourth rolled through Ludwigshafen, then turned north to help in reducing the big Ruhr pocket. Leipzig was heavily pounded by the Allied Air Forces. Major Samuels read of super-blockbusters of eleven tons which had been dropped there.

Outcome in Leipzig.

As the Ninety-fourth neared the end of its Ruhr task Leipzig fell. Gen. Maloney issued a seven-day leave—"illegal as hell but very kind," according to Major Samuels—for the latter to visit the big city in Saxony.

Lieut. Anton Viditz-Ward of 24-25 28th street, Astoria, L. I., accompanied Major Samuels because he knew Leipzig intimately from student days. Gen. Maloney gave them a Mercedes sedan, booty of the battlefield, for the trip.

Major Samuels took along documents which established that after serving in France with the First Division in 1918, he had become a Medical Corpsman with the Army of Occupation; that a few months after non-fraternization rules were rescinded in November, 1919, he married Gerda Schroeder, daughter of a Trier jurist. Their own daughter was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1925.

"I was very shaky as we drove to Leipzig," Major Samuels said. "I didn't know whether I might find Elaine Marilyn dead or horribly maimed. I had heard a lot about Nazi practices for German girls. The prospect was terrifying. I prayed a lot on the way to Leipzig."

Within the ruins of Leipzig, Major Samuels found an American Military Government office and reported. He waited there while Viditz-Ward went alone to find whether anything remained at an address on Steinstrasse, last known residence of the Schroeder family.

"An officer had just told me I'd have to clear out of Leipzig," Major Samuels said. "My permit to leave there was no good and I was a blamed nuisance. Then Viditz came back. He had been gone only forty-five minutes. With him was the sweetest young girl I had ever seen in my life. She took one look at me and was in my arms. I guess I was stunned with happiness."

Only House Still Standing.

Lieut. Viditz-Ward explained today that the Schroeder house was the only one still standing in the neighborhood. The grandparents, both in their seventies, and their grandchildren had escaped injury in seven heavy air raids.

On the door of the house was a name plate, "Elaine Samuels—American."

"Well," said Major Samuels, "the next thing was to have Elaine Marilyn examined by our counter-intelligence. I wanted that as much as any one, for her sake. The report showed that her grandparents had carefully guarded her from contacts with the Nazi system. They had always insisted that the Nazis recognize that she was an American girl. She had all her papers with her, too, a certificate of citizenship from the American Vice-Consul in Leipzig in 1940, her Ohio birth certificate and a copy of her parents' marriage license."

Major Samuels said that he visited briefly with the Schroeders and thanked them for the care of his daughter. He told them of his first wife, from whom he has long been divorced and who resides in a penthouse on West 57th street in New York. They explained they hadn't seen Gerda since a visit in 1935 when her anti-Nazi remarks made it difficult to obtain another German visa.

En route back to Ninety-fourth Division headquarters in Duesseldorf, the Samuels party stopped for supper in Nordhausen and an American military policeman suddenly appeared.

"He gave us the once over," Major Samuels said, "and asked: 'Isn't this unusual?'"

Joke is on Military Police.

Major Samuels said he replied: "What's unusual in an American officer eating a meal with his daughter? Then a whole detail of Military Police came in. They had been alerted that there was 'something very big going on' but they enjoyed it when they learned the joke was on them, although it ruined a supposedely sensational case of fraternization."

The interview with Major Samuels was interrupted by the appearance of a lissome, dark-haired, brown-eyed girl of 19 in a flowered silk dress.

"My daughter," the major said proudly. "It was a sort of a Cinderella story finding her among the ashes of Leipzig, but now it's as if everybody in the Ninety-fourth Division considered himself to be her father. We have a family suite in the divisional hotel. At our mess she was served the first eggs and oranges she had eaten in four years, and the first chocolate candy she'd had in six years."

Smilingly shyly about her broken English, Elaine Marilyn said studying English was the most important thing she was doing now. A bystander, Lieut. George C. Walsh of Miami, Fla., volunteered: "You're getting along O. K. in our jitterbugging lessons, too, young lady."

"Sometimes," Major Samuels said, "I think it's all a dream and some one will stick a pin in me and I'll have to wake up. I only found Elaine Marilyn on April 25, but I'm going to have a tough time accustoming myself to the military in the Army again when she goes home to the States, and I go puttering off to the C-B-I or somewhere else."

Hitler Was Physical Wreck Near War's End Says Doctor

By HOWARD COWAN

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, May 21 — (AP) A 59-year-old man who said he was Hitler's personal physician since 1936 declared today he gave the Fuehrer injections of glucose and caffeine regularly in order to sustain his energy during the last months they were together.

He said his name was Dr. Theodore Morrell. He was gravely ill in a hospital, suffering from a stroke he said was caused when Hitler berated him in a fit of anger on April 21.

This was his story:

Morrell called on Hitler in his underground headquarters in the Reichschancellery in Berlin the morning of April 21 for his regular 15-minute consultation, held every

other day.

"I was outside the Fuehrer's door talking excitedly and I knew something was in the air," Morrell said. "They said it was ridiculous for Hitler to remain in Berlin, and that they must force him to go to Berchtesgaden.

"Dr. Strohfeger of the SS told me I had known the Fuehrer for a long time, and he suggested I give him an injection of glucose or something stronger as a stimulat. He was physically worn out."

Morrell said he told Hitler: "Mein Fuehrer, we have thought it over and decided you are very tired. I am going to give you an injection to make you feel better."

Flew Into Rage

Despite the fact that Hitler had been receiving injections from Morrell for several months he went into a rage and shouted: "Do you think I am crazy? You're trying to give me morphine.

"You're fired. Get out. Go home and take your medical uniform off. Forget I ever had anything to do with you!"

Morrell said he collapsed at Hitler's feet. Later he recalled waking up in the Fuehrer's bunker. Hitler seemed remorseful, Morrell added, and offered to have him removed to a safer place.

Morrell said he left Berlin the next night for Berchtesgaden in the same plane with Gerhard Herrgessel, the last of Hitler's shorthand secretaries to leave him.

Morrell explained that he administered the glucose and caffeine intravenously to Hitler every other day for the past several months. He prescribed the treatment because of the terrific strain Hitler was under, and to relieve painful cramps and colic that affected Hitler after meals.

Morrell described Hitler as a difficult patient, who refused to submit to X-ray examinations for cancer in order to dispel rumors that he was suffering from that disease.

Morrell said that Hitler had gall bladder trouble and in the fall of 1944 was in bed for a week because of jaundice.

More recently, Morrell added, he had feared that Hitler might become afflicted with heart trouble. He said a Berlin throat specialist removed a polymp from Hitler's throat in a minor operation.

Morrell declared he was not an eye-witness to the bombing attempt on Hitler's life, but was one of the first to reach his side.

"I found him in a state of ecstasy," Morrell related. "His hair was singed, his face was bleeding, his trousers were torn and his leg was scratched.

"He was sitting and saying over and over: "Think of it. Think of it. Nothing has happened to me. Just think of it.'

"I was astonished to find his pulse absolutely normal."

Morrell said that Hitler had a nervous twitch of the right leg and left arm which disappeared for a while after the bombing incident. Later the arm resumed its convulsive trembling and became even worse.

Morrell said the blast ruptured Hitler's eardrums and later caused a slight continuing head discharge.

Thankless Patient

He described Hitler as an "egocentric" and a thankless patient who used to fly into rages. He said there was nothing to the story that Hitler chewed rugs.

"It was much worse when he grew pale and quiet and remained that way for several minutes," Morrell related. "These scenes were invariably followed by some ruthless order. Some one was killed, removed from office, or something equally drastic."

"He was easily annoyed—a man who could not stand to be interrupted in conversation. In a group he demanded that he lead the conversation. I've seen him terribly annoyed at himself when illness made him unable to perform as he wanted."

Morell said he was convinced that Hitler did not commit suicide—"it was absolutely inconsistent with a man of his type."

Of Hitler's feminine companion, Eva Braun, Morrell said:

"She was respected among the inner members of Hitler's entourage as Hitler's wife. A marriage undoubtedly was consummated, but I know very little about his love life."

Dutch Art Prize Recovered From Frau Goering's Nurse

Berchtesgaden, May 12 (AP)—A prize painting from Hermann Goering's art collection—valued by United States Army art experts at $1,000,000—was recovered tonight.

Jan Van Meer's seventeenth century "Christ and the Adultress" was found in the possession of Choista Gormans, Frau Goering's nurse.

Capt. Harry Anderson, Ossining, N.Y., fine arts expert of the 101st Airborne Division, made the discovery in Schloss Fisch Horn, near the Zellam See, where Goering's wife has been staying.

Frau Goering Questioned

The castle, under guard of the 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment, became a likely spot to look after Anderson found evidence in Goering's luxury railroad cars that the Dutch artist's painting was somewhere in the vicinity.

Anderson questioned Goering's wife, but she denied any knowledge of it.

As the captain walked downstairs, the nurse followed him and said:

"If you're collecting all of Goering's paintings perhaps you'd better take mine. Come with me."

Wrapped Around Stovepipe.

The nurse went to her room and pulled out a four-foot length of stove pipe wrapped in a blanket..

"I don't know what it is," she said. "He just told be to keep this and I'd never have to worry for money again the rest of my life."

Anderson unwrapped the blanket and found Ver Meer's masterpiece wrapped around the stove pipe.

KRUPP ARMAMENT RULER IS OUSTED FROM HIS MANSION

By DANIEL DE LUCE

ESSEN, Germany, May 21.—(AP)—Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, former ruler of the Krupp armament empire, was evicted today by American officers from his mansion and moved into the gardener's cottage on his Essen estate.

The palatial Krupp family home, staffed by 220 servants, was taken over by Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon's U. S. Twenty-second corps as military billets.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who admitted joining the Nazi party in 1936 and having become a standarten fuehrer (colonel) in the Nazi-sponsored national flierger korps, is still under investigation by Allied counter intelligence and is technically under "house arrest."

The blond, angular industrialist, in frequent conversations with American interrogators, was reported to have urged that "my plants" be allowed to start production on rails, locomotives, bridge girders and other equipment necessary for the restoration of German communications.

He maintained that despite the heavy bomb damage to the great Krupp works they could "almost immediately" reach about 40 per cent of their pre-war production for civilian needs.

The resumption of the Krupp works production, he asserted, was an "essential step" towards the feeding of Germany during the next winter, because otherwise food could not be imported with the present transportation facilities in time to meet the acute emergency.

Werewolf a Phony, Too.

Wuppertal, Germany, May 21 (A. P.).—A month of American police work in the Ruhr has exposed the Nazi werewolf as one of Joseph Goebbels's biggest propaganda phonys.

Here in the American Military Prison, a former luxurious German police headquarters, more than 200 German youths have been examined concerning the much-touted underground sabotage army that was to fight in the Allied rear. No such resistance has been encountered across the Rhine. The only tangible werewolf activity has been the scrawling on alley walls in a few Ruhr towns of the threat: "Traitor, beware! The Werewolf Watches!"

The American officers have concluded from the questioning of the Germans that the werewolf was a hasty, makeshift organization set up by the Nazis in the mistaken assumption that there would be a real fighting front deep in Germany for a very long time. The werewolves were regarded as completely expendable, it now appears, and were set loose in bands of three to choose targets of sabotage as they wished—and to take the consequences. Apparently they received vague instructions to try to reach German lines after they had used up their supplies of ammunition to enable German Military Intelligence to learn what they had done.

Hitler's Photographer Captured

Rosenheim, Germany, May 21 (AP). Heinrich Hoffman, Hitler's personal photographer, was captured by the 7th Army a week ago. He registered a double complaint from his prison cell today: (1) He had had no champagne for a week, and (2) all his negatives were destroyed in the bombings of Berlin.

Russell Davenport Gets Purple Heart

With the United States Third Army, May 21 (A. P.).—The Purple Heart was awarded yesterday to Russell W. Davenport of New York, former managing editor of Fortune Magazine and personal representative of the late Wendell Willkie.

Davenport was wounded slightly while with the Eleventh Armored Division near Wegscheld, Germany. He was correspondent for Collier's magazine and the New York Post at the time. The wound did not require hospitalization and he remained with the division throughout the operation.

With U.S. 3d Army, May 21 (AP)—Dr. Stefan Tiso, Premier of Slovakia since August, 1944, was captured by Brig. Gen. Frank L. Adams-Muenster, Sunday night, it was announced today.

Edward Dietze Captured

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, May 21 (AP).—Edward Dietze, former chief of the German anti-Allied propaganda, has been captured by Canadian counter-intelligence agents, it was announced today.

The dapper, one-time radio commentator, who broadcast accounts of the summer and winter Olympic games in 1936, was the bost of Lord Haw Haw, the notorious British traitor. He also fostered the practice of trying to persuade Allied troops in prisoner camps to broadcast or send messages to their relatives over the German radio.

GERMANS RETURN BY THOUSANDS TO RUINS OF BERLIN

Moscow, May 21—(AP)—Germans are returning by the thousands to the ruins of Berlin where 20 Russians administrative districts have registered 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Dispatches from the Reich capital said streets are crammed by returning residents arriving in carts, wagons, on bicycle and afoot. More than 4,000,000 lived in Berlin before the war.

Electricity has been restored in some less heavily bombed districts. Water and sewer systems are operating in several others. The railway system is functioning around the ring. Buses, street cars and some sections off the subway are reported operating. But many sections of the subway still are flooded.

Guards still patrol the Wilhelmstrasse district where search continues among the rubble of government buildings for fugitive Nazi leaders.

Correspondents said the palace of Sans-Souci for many years the residence of Frederick the Great, and the Summer residence of Kaiser Wilhelm II, had been stripped of their furniture and art by the Germans.

Gustav's Grandson To Wed Commoner

Stockholm, May 21 (AP)—Defying royal objections to his marrying a commoner, Prince Carl Johan, youngest son of the Swedish Crown Prince, has become engaged to the editor of a women's weekly magazine any may take her to America to live.

The fiancée of the 28-year-old Prince is Mrs. Kestin Wijkmark, who formerly was married to Dr. Henning Wijkmark, Swedish theologian.

A statement issued by the Royal Palace today said 80-year-old King Gustav V had refused his grandson permission for the marriage, and another statement from Crown Prince Gustav Adolf said Prince Carl's engagement had been entered into without his father's consent.

Older Than Fiance

The romance is of several years' standing. The Prince and Mrs. Wijkmark, who is older than her fiancé, have been friends for six years. Two years ago their engagement was reported in the newspaper *Aftonbladet*, but the entire edition of the paper was recalled at the request of the King.

Under Sweden's basic law, the Prince will lose his right of succession by marrying a commoner.

The newspaper *Expressen* said today the marriage probably would occur in England during the summer and that the couple then planned to go to New York, where the Prince would represent Swedish business interests.

Swedish Prince Asks Permission To Wed Commoner

Stockholm, May 21—(AP)—The newspaper Expressen said today that Prince Carl Johan, youngest son of the Swedish Crown Prince, had asked King Gustav to permit him to marry a commoner.

She is a magazine editor, Mrs. Kerstin Wijkmark. Under basic Swedish law, the Prince would lose his right to succession by such a marriage.

Expressen said the 28-year-old Prince probably would marry in England during the Summer and establish residence in New York where the Prince would represent Swedish business interests.

Partisans

Trieste, May 21 (AP)—[illegible] troops were evacuating [illegible] Austria tonight and a hi[illegible] Allied officer expressed optimism [illegible] at an agreement would be reached on Trieste—second sore spot irritating relations between Marshal Tito and British forces.

The Yugoslavs began moving out of the Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria—zones of British military occupation—which they previously had declared had become a part of "Greater Yugoslavia" along with disputed Trieste and Istria in northeastern Italy.

They moved out quickly in trucks brought in by the British 8th Army and it was expected that they all would be over the border by night-fall.

Seized Newspaper

The Yugoslavs had infiltrated into Austria after advance parties of the 8th Army had entered, and at Klagenfurt had seized a newspaper plant.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander in a message to his Mediterranean command had included Southern Austria in the zone which he said Tito apparently intended to occupy by force of arms.

[The Luxembourg radio broadcast a statement it said was carried by the Belgrade radio declaring that the Yugoslav Government was ready to negotiate direct with Italy for a settlement of the Trieste question.

[This account said that Yugoslavia did not plan the lone occupation of Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula.]

Editorial Conciliatory

The orders to move were issued after an officer of the 3d Yugoslav Army conferred with Gen. C. F. Keightley, of the British 5th Corps.

The Yugoslav-controlled newspaper *Il Nostro Avvenire* published for the first time today Alexander's message to his troops on the gravity of the dispute over Trieste, but the tone of its editorial was conciliatory.

"The maintenance of peace is the task of everybody," the editorial said. "Now less than ever must we yield to the intrigues of our enemies, who always have tried in vain to spread discord among the Allies."

Neither Can Do Good Job

For all that, the same confused situation existed in this Italian port which the British want to supply their occupation forces in Austria.

It is a dual occupation and neither the British nor the Yugoslavs are able to perform a satisfactory job.

In Moscow the Russian press published accounts on the Trieste situation without comment, but the British press declared that such disputes increased the need for an

South Austria

early me[illegible]ie Big Three.

While [illegible]gh Allied officer said he [illegible]timistic over the prospect[illegible]ttling the Trieste question, [illegible]terated the Allied contentic[illegible] Tito's forces did not liberat[illegible]e Adriatic port.

Could Have Held Out

He asserted that a garrison of 7,000 Germans surrendered to New Zealand troops here, and they could have held out for some time against Tito's forces.

Tito has taken the position that the city was liberated by his forces who had the same right as other Allied armies of occupying liberated territory.

The Allied forces are using only a fraction of Trieste's port facilities to bring in supplies for their troops

in this immediate area, although they had planned to make Trieste a main base of supply for the occupation of Austria.

As a result, the supply problem has been made more difficult and much of it is going overland by motor transport.

Serious Food Shortage

In addition to supplying the 8th Army troops in Austria, the British must look after 250,000 German soldiers and 130,000 refugees.

The problem of disarming the Germans in this territory also has been made more difficult by the presence of the Yugoslavs, the officer declared.

He said the Yugoslavs appeared to be trying to gather as much German equipment as possible and it is believed they have large quantities in their possession.

There is a serious food shortage here and elsewhere in the Trieste area, but the Allied Military Government has taken no steps since it so far has had nothing to do with the administration in Italy east of the Isonzo River, which includes the entire disputed zone.

The Yugoslavs have firmly asserted their intention of administering this region pending final settlement at the peace conference of whether it shall go to Italy or Yugoslavia.

The officer said Allied troops had been good diplomats while watching action foreign to their methods—people being marched through Trieste's streets with their hands tied behind them, and private property, including mattresses and household goods, being requisitioned.

yield to the intrigues of our enemies who always have tried in vain to spread discord among the Allies.

"Tito's Yugoslavia does not wish—now that the people have reached the peace they longed for so long to be the cause of perturbation, but she must have the right to validate her dignity and respect and while one can discuss everything and find a pacific solution to satisfy various parties there can be no negotiation on rights and dignity."

Partisans Patrol City

Partisan patrols meanwhile still moved through the streets of the city and there was no indication of any relinquishing of Yugoslav military administration of the city.

Il Nostro Auvenire declared Yugoslavia's reply had been "firm and dignified" and did not withdraw from the previous position that the occupation and administration of Trieste was proper and "in line with the practice followed everywhere by the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans."

It declared Yugoslavia was willing to leave the ultimate disposition of Trieste and surrounding areas to a peace conference.

There was no explanation, however, of previous declarations that Trieste, Istria and parts of Carinthia and Styria in Austria had become part of a "Greater Yugoslavia," nor of the substitution of Yugoslav names for the previous Italian names of villages east of Isonzo.

No Allied Food

The Allied Military Government, headed by Lieut. Col. Joseph Schultz, of Louisville, Ky., remained outside the city. There was little prospect of Allied food being sent in so long as the Yugoslav administration continued.

Bread stores and vegetable markets were open during morning hours in an attempt to alleviate the situation, but authorities were agreed there were difficult days ahead unless some way was found to move in food stocks. The city has been cut off from its normal larder in Fruili Province.

Yugoslav overtures for permission to bring food from the Padua area seemed doomed to fail, since thousands of displaced persons, refugees and prisoners are streaming toward Italy, making it likely that there would be no surplus.

Yesterday the Italian Garibaldi Division, which has fought beside Yugoslav Partisans, paraded through the almost empty Piazza del Unia Square, and was reviewed by Col. Joseph Beccic, chief of staff of the Yugoslav Fourth Army, and by Yugoslav Political Commissar Frank Stoka.

The reviewing stand displayed the American, British and Russian banners along with Yugoslav and Trieste standards.

Easing Of Trieste Crisis Hinted By Partisan Paper

Text of Marshal Alexander's Message Is Published by Yugoslav-Controlled Press in Disputed Italian Port—Conciliatory Note Seen

Trieste, May 21—(AP)—The Yugoslav-controlled newspaper here adopted a conciliatory tone today as Yugoslav authorities published the text of Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's message to his troops on the dispute over Italian and Austrian territory.

The newspaper Il Nostro Avenire gave Trieste citizens and most of Marshal Tito's soldiers what probably was their first news of Alexander's statement which brought the gravity of the dispute into the open in Trieste, but the tone of the editorial seemed to offer the prospect of a settlement.

"The maintenance of peace is the ...k of everybody," said the editor-... now less than ever must we

Fascist Police Leader Is Slain By Yanks

Rome, May 21—(AP)—Maj. Mario Carita, chief of the Fascist SS police under the Germans in Northern Italy, was killed by soldiers of the U. S. 88th Infantry Division Saturday in a mountain fight out near Suisi.

A Stars and Stripes correspondent reported that Carita seized a pistol and, fired as doughboys entered. A soldier was wounded and Carita's companion, Emilia Chianni, was shot through the neck before Carita was slain by a burst from a tommy gun. Both the soldier and the wounded woman were expected to recover.

Documents taken at headquarters of General Wolff, German SS chief in Northern Italy, showed he had given Carita between two and three million lire in the two weeks before the surrender.

Rome Left-Wing Editor Freed

ROME, May 21 (AP).—Carlo Andreoni, editor of the Left-Wing weekly newspaper "Partisan," who was arrested ten days ago by Allied authorities on grounds of military security, has been released. Allied quarters said no political reasons were involved.

Fascist Arrested in Rome

ROME, May 21 (AP).—Caribinieri today arrested Settimio Rosciani, Fascist Republican charged with responsibility for the execution of more than 200 Italian patriots and their supporters and of numerous Allied prisoners.

Italian King Recovers Wealth

ROME, May 21 (AP)—King Victor Emanuel's coin collection—reported to be worth $20,000,000—has been recovered from the Germans and returned to Rome. An official announcement said the collection, in twenty-four iron-bound chests, had been turned over to the United States Eighty-eighth Infantry Division by SS General Wolff.

Togliatti Breaks Political Truce

Milan, May 21 (AP)—Palmiro Togliatti, head of the Italian Communist party and vice president of the Italian Council of Ministers made a brief balcony appearance here today in response to shouts from a throng of fist-raising Communists estimated at 15,000.

Preceded by parades that had all of the earmarks of a well-organized political gathering, the mass meeting suddenly shattered the week end calm that had descended on conferences of the five anti-Fascist parties in Milan within the past few days.

Decision Not Made

Allied officials had not yet decided whether Togliatti's balcony appearance and the gathering in the streets had broken a ruling that no political speeches and no open political gatherings could be held during a current visit of the government ministers to northern Italy.

Both Togliatti and Pietro Nenne, head of the Socialist party, skirted the ruling yesterday by addressing well-packed sessions at their party headquarters.

Parades In City

Togliatti today appeared on the balcony at party headquarters in the Porta Garibaldi, saluted a throng of persons assembled there and thanked them for their support.

Following his appearance on the balcony, parades filed through the streets of Milan with their members singing "The Red Flag" and carrying Communist banners, most of which demanded a more thorough Fascist purge and the dismissal of Premier Bonomi, who was now not expected to visit the city.

Sanctification Approved

Vatican City, May 21 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today decreed promulgation of a decree approving sanctification of Ludivico Grignion de Montfort, French founder of the missionaries of the Society of Mary and of the Daughters of Wisdom. De Montfort died in 1717 and was beatified in 1888.

Spanish Prison Denied A Clean Bill of Health

6 Newsmen Refuse to Absolve Nanclares Camp

MADRID, May 21 (AP).—Nine foreign newspaper men who inspected Spain's Nanclares de la Oca prison camp at the invitation of the Spanish Interior Ministry found no evidence that any foreign prisoners had been killed, but refused to sign a prepared statement that neither foreigners nor Spaniards had died as a result of prison treatment.

Several prisoners told the visitors that Spaniards had died as a result of floggings. The newspaper men interviewed thirty out of ninety-four foreigners in the prison along with approximately 850 other persons serving criminal sentences. Officials said there were no Spanish political prisoners at Nanclares.

The investigation was invited as result of an Associated Press account of a report on camp conditions prepared ten days ago by a social worker. The May 11 Associated Press dispatch said a former Nanclares prisoner reported three foreigners had died of beatings and eleven Spaniards had been beaten or shot to death at the camp.

After the newspaper men had questioned the prisoners, the camp commander demanded they all sign a paper declaring "before God" that neither "three foreigners nor eleven Spaniards" died at the camp. The correspondents refused, and a stormy scene followed during which the commander cajoled, threatened and finally demanded that Associated Press correspondent Charles S. Foltz alone sign the paper. A foreign office representative finally convinced the commander that the newspaper men could not be forced to sign.

The correspondents said they refused, not because they had any evidence that any foreigners had been killed, but because they would not sign such a statement under duress.

QUISLING HASN'T ALL HIS BUTTONS

Police Remove Them For Fear He May Kill Himself

Oslo, Norway, May 20 [AP—*Delayed*]—Police have removed all buttons from Vidkun Quisling's clothes to eliminate the possibility of suicide, an officer at Moellergaten 19 Prison said today.

The former puppet Premier is dejected. It was felt that he might break the buttons and use their jagged edges to cut his wrists.

He paces his cell continually, muttering over during the defense which he is expected to present at his trial for treason.

The officer said the prisoner argues his case for hours at a time, declaring as if to a judge and jury that he, Quisling, saved Norway from a terrible fate by assuming control and pretending to co-operate with the Germans.

In Better Health

The police officer, who requested that his name not be used, said Quisling is in better health than when he entered prison.

The Norwegian Government still is reluctant to release any news about the man whose name became synonymous with traitor. Yesterday the British intelligence officer with the occupation forces was notified that the military and public relations officers of the Norwegian Government had requested censorship to forbid passage of any news concerning Quisling.

The censors said they could stop only news violating military or political security, and have relayed the request to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force.

New U. S. Envoy to Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 21 (AP)—Monnett B. Davis, new United States Minister to Denmark, arrived by special plane from London today soon after the announcement in Washington of his appointment.

GERMAN OVERLORD OF DANES ARRESTED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 21 (AP)—The Allied Military Commission today arrested Dr. Werner Best, former German Commissioner for Denmark who since the German capitulation has been held in custody by the Danes at his villa.

Best was taken to an unidentified place of detention for questioning. Although he had been heavily guarded, he had continued to live in his luxurious quarters and on several occasions was permitted to visit the Swedish Legation. These visits resulted in strong criticism in the Danish press.

Hollanders Brave Rain For Liberation Parade

The Hague, May 21 (AP)—Jamming the rain-drenched streets of this Dutch capital, thousands of Hollanders turned out today to watch Prince Bernhard take the salute of 12,000 Canadian 1st Army troops and 1,000 members of the Dutch Forces of the Interior.

The parade of the Canadian and British troops had been delayed two weeks. But the unbroken rain did not keep away thousands of city people and others from neighboring towns who came in to see the liberating army's military demonstration.

The bad weather forced the abandonment of an air display by the RAF 84th Group, which supported the Canadian Army through the Western-front campaign.

Taking the salute with Prince Bernhard were Gen. Henry D. G. Crerar, commander of the Canadian 1st Army, and his staff, together with the Mayor, Dr. S. J. R. de Monchy.

Arabs Protest French Inroads

Cairo, May 21 (AP)—The newly formed Arab League of seven Arab states strongly protested today the movement of French troops into the member nations of Syria and Lebanon, and declared the league would safeguard "the independence of any threatened member."

A statement issued by the league secretary, Gen. Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, said the league considered the French action as "representing an imperialistic frame of mind."

Meanwhile, reports here said Arabs throughout Palestine would go on a general strike Tuesday in sympathy with Syrian and Lebanese strikes protesting the presence of the French forces.

Negotiations Refused

At Damascus, Syria's acting premier, Djemil Mardam Bey, announced that both Syria and Lebanon had refused to negotiate the problem with France.

Syrian tribal leaders were reported to have offered their services to the Government, declaring they would defend Syrian independence with their lives.

The Syrian Home Minister, Assaly, announced that 8 persons were killed and 25 wounded in a clash with French soldiers in the northern Syrian city of Aleppo. Demonstrations were reported at Damascus.

In the Lebanese capital of Beyrouth, where 500 French troops were reported to have landed, the French were represented as maintaining that the presence of their military forces was necessary and that full respect was held for Syrian-Lebanese independence.

Arab quarters here said the strikes in Lebanon and Syria would be halted or considerably diminished in order to "create an atmosphere of calm" for discussions of the situation by both parliaments, which meet within the next 24 hours.

French officials here said only that they were awaiting information and instructions from Paris.

The Arab League's statement—its first foray into interantional politics since its formation two months ago—declared that "the French are precipitating matters by sending troops into Syria and Lebanon.

To Guard Liberty

"These states consider the French proposals reactionary, representing an imperialistic frame of mind," the statement said. "These forces are meant to strengthen France's hand for final settlement of the Levant (states) problem.

"The Arab League will not fail in its duty to safeguard the liberty and independence of any threaten-

ea member."

Azzam Bey said the one-time French Premier Edouard Herriot had discussed the situation with Syrian and Lebenese leaders, and expressed the hope that he would help in arranging a settlement.

The league secretary emphasized that Great Britain, Russia and the United States recognized the independence of Syria and Lebanon and said "we are particularly grateful for the unhesitating United States stand with regard to their independence."

The league's members are Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN BURMA CHASE

Jap Rear Guards Fighting Hard To Cover Retreat

Calcutta, May 21 (AP)—British troops advanced 3 miles today against strongly resisting Japanese rear guards screening the withdrawal of the enemy from southern Burma into Thailand. The British reached a point 9½ miles east of Toungoo and possibly within 50 miles of the Thailand border.

There is evidence that the Japanese were abandoning all supplies in an attempt to evacuate as many men as possible. Patrols of the 19th Division found 150 bullock carts filled with Japanese ammunition and stores, left in the headlong flight of main enemy columns.

Jap Casualties Heavy

Mopping-up operations were proceeding all over reoccupied Burma. The Japanese were still attempting to escape eastward along the Irrawaddy River, and heavy casualties were inflicted on a Japanese party ambushed at Zalon, on the river's east bank 9 miles northwest of Rome.

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force hit rail yards and rolling stock at Chumphon, on the Kra isthmus, 240 miles southeast of Bangkok. Medium bombers strafed Pegu, 45 miles northwest of Rangoon.

British Continue Mop-Up In Burma

Calcutta, May 21— (AP) —British 14th Army troops have made a further advance east of Toungoo and mopping up operations over the whole area of Southern Burma are continuing successfully, a Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

Casualties were inflicted on the Japanese in an action at Zalon, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, nine miles northwest of Prome.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked railway yards at Chumphon on the Kra Isthmus.

China Coast Mined By Australian Airmen

Melbourne, May 21—(AP)—A few days after the Americans landed in the Philippines last October, Royal Australian Air Force Catalinas began to mine the China coast and have been at it ever since, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford said today.

The Catalinas are manned by American and Australian crews, he said, reporting that their efforts have spread chaos among Japanese shipping.

CHINESE PERIL JAP LIFELINE

Strike At Supply Corridor In Drive Southward

Chungking, May 21 (AP)—Chinese troops, in preliminary counter-offensive blows against an estimated 2,000,000 Japanese troops in China and Manchuria, have launched a new drive in the south against Japan's vital lifeline to Indo-China, the high command announced tonight.

The [illegible] offensive, 330 miles south of Chungking and 150 miles north of Indo-China, already has ripped out one major bastion in the Japanese supply corridor across China—the heavily fortified Kwangsi province rail town of Hochih, a communiqué said.

Aided By U.S. Planes

The new drive, supported by the United States 14th Air Force, coincided with a call by the national Koumintang congress for a speed-up of China's general offensive. In the highest estimate of Japanese forces ever made by Chinese sources, a Koumintang announcement said there were 2,000,000 enemy troops garrisoning China and Manchuria.

Chinese assault forces on the East China coast captured another escape port for Japanese forces fleeing Foochow, taking the Min River estuary coastal town of Mamoi, 9 miles east of the big reoccupied treaty port.

The Chinese also carried their banner 17 miles northeast of Foochow to the outskirts of coastal Lienkong as they pursued the enemy and all but cleared out the Japanese defense area around Foochow—suggested as a possible American landing spot.

Stormed From 3 Sides

In southern China, Chinese warriors launched their offensive against the western side of the Japanese corridor across China on Saturday morning, storming Hochih from the north, west and south.

By evening one column had broken in through the west gate of the city, which lies on the Kwangsi-Kweiyang (Kweichow) railroad, and after two other columns slashed through Japanese resistance and battered their way into the city's heart.

Mowing down 400 Japanese soldiers in street fighting, the Chinese put the enemy garrison to flight and completely occupied the city at 7 P.M. Sunday. The Japanese took to their heels in a southeasterly direction.

Hochih lies 93 miles west of the rail junction of Liuchow on the great north-south railroad from Manchuria to Indo-China, and United States Mustangs, supporting the Chinese, swept up and down the railroad east of Liuchow, lashing enemy positions and supply trains.

Road Block Established

West of Hochih the Chinese established a road block and cut off the escape of Japanese forces to the west in the rail township of Chingchengkiang, westernmost point of Japanese occupation in Kwangsi.

In Hunan province Chinese troops and American bombers and fighters joined in to lessen the threat of a renewed Japanese drive toward the American airbase at Chihkiang, 250 miles southeast of Chungking.

Over the week end there were some indications that the Japanese were attempting to regain the initiative on a limited front after the failure of their recent offensive, but the Chinese combat command said today that the threat had diminished when the Japanese, who bypassed Sinning, 60 miles southwest of the enemy base of Shaoyang (Paoching) were forced to withdraw after reaching a position 6 miles northwest of Sinning.

Hurled Back After Gain

At the height of their renewed thrust, the Japanese Saturday pushed [illegible] miles southeast of Chihkiang airbase, but the Chinese defenders hurled back the enemy to points south and southeast of Sinning.

Twenty-three miles northwest of Shaoyang, another Japanese column made a slight unopposed advance to the Chukowpu area.

Both Japanese movements possibly were designed to divert pressure from an encircled enemy group in the Shanmen area, 46 miles west of Shaoyang. A Japanese unit of 2,000 men had been fighting for several days in the area to break out of a Chinese encirclement and fall back to Shaoyang.

Late reports said that the Japanese had succeeded in smashing out of the Chinese ring and were fighting their way eastward with extremely difficult terrain favoring their chance of reaching their main lines, though their casualties have been heavy.

Elsewhere along an 80-mile front in Hunan province fighting died down to a large extent with the opposing armies again in approximately the same positions as when the enemy started his ill-starred offensive in early April. American planes, however, kept up a relentless bombing and strafing of enemy communications behind Shaoyang.

Far to the north, the Chinese captured Mataochi, nine miles northwest of the Japanese-held bastion of Hsihsiakow in southern Honan 35 miles east of the Shensi provincial border and 400 miles northeast of Chungking.

Still farther north, the Japanese were reported attacking in the direction of the Lingpao-Lunghai railroad east of Tungkwan, gateway to northwestern China.

Chinese Retake Hochih, Key Jap Strong Point

Bastion on Kwangsi-Kweichow Railroad, West of Liuchow, Recaptured — Enemy Also Loses Port in Foochow Sector

Chungking, May 21—(AP)—Chinese troops in a sudden offensive in Kwangsi Province have recaptured Hochih, important Japanese bastion on the Kwangsi-Kweichow Railroad, 95 miles west of the rail junction city of Liuchok, the Chinese High Command announced today.

On the East China Coast, Chinese troops hammering eastward from the captured city of Foochow—possible American invasion port—have occupied Mamoi, eight miles distant, and other Chinese reached the vicinity of Lienkong, 20 miles northeast of Foochow, the High Command said. The coastal successes were scored in yesterday's fighting.

Hochih was one of the Japanese strong points screening the enemy corridor to Indo-China. Repeated Chinese attacks had failed to dislodge the strongly entrenched Japanese there during the Winter campaign.

Chinese forces on the east coast also seized another port in the Foochow area, and rumors persisted that enemy troops were evacuating numerous China Coast positions which they feared would be turned into death traps in the event of an American invasion.

Diongloh, a small port on the Min River 15 miles southeast of Foochow, fell to Chinese troops on Saturday. Across the river other forces were nearing Mamoi, eight miles east of Foochow and one of several points which the Japanese had fortified against American landings. Approximately 200 Japanese who tried to make a stand at Diongloh were wiped out, the Chinese said.

These new successes seemed to bolster the rumors that the Japanese were clearing out of coastal positions all the way from Hangchow Bay 650 miles southwestward to Hongkong. The reports followed a Chinese announcement that approximately 1,500 Japanese had been killed in a four-day battle some 400 miles northeast of Chungking which turned back the enemy's second offensive within a month in Inner China.

The battle, which started on May 15 west of the enemy's Southern Honan base of Hsihsiakow, was won with air support after the Chinese had been driven from two heights, the Chinese said. The fleeing enemy left behind great stores of supplies.

Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. commander in the China theater, disclosed that an American air base had been established at Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province and situated 200 miles south of Chungking on the Chungking-Kunming military highway.

Kuomintang Thanks Big 3

Predicts Japan Will Make Last Stand on Mainland

CHUNGKING, May 21 (AP).—A manifesto issued today at the conclusion of the sixth Kuomintang (Nationalist party) Congress expressed gratitude to the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia for aid given China.

The declaration predicted that Japan "in desperation is certain to make her last stand on the Chinese mainland," and said China's most urgent task is "to strengthen her armed forces for decisive battles and destruction of the enemy."

Only by liberation of Manchuria, the return of Formosa to China, the restoration of independence to Korea and total extermination of Japanese aggression "may we consider victory to be completely won," the document added.

Yanks Score 10-Mile Gain In Central Mindanao Drive

Manila, Tuesday, May 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 21st Infantry Division swept 10 miles up central Mindanao Sunday to within 1 mile of Malaybalay, capital of Bukidnon province, reaching the edge of the main airfield, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The 31st was within 25 miles of a juncture with the 40th and Americal Divisions moving southward along the Sayre highway. The meeting will bisect [illegible] southern Philippine island.

Clear Area Around Airdrome

In the Davao sector of Mindanao the 24th Division moved 2 miles north of captured Panacan town and completed clearing the area around the big Sasa airdrome.

P-T boats continued the destruction of the former Japanese torpedo boat base at Piso point in Davao gulf.

On Luzon island the Yanks steadily drove the Japanese back into the Cagayan valley along the mountainous Balete Pass, closely supported by bombers and fighters which dropped 238 tons of explosives.

P-T boats bombarded Japanese shore defenses on the Luzon east coast.

Formosa Harbor Bombed

Philippine-based bombers ranged in strength over Formosa for the sixth straight day, concentrating on harbor installations at Keilung, rail yords and airdromes at Toyohapa and Taito, and scattered industrial targets on the big island.

A total of 327 tons of bombs were dropped, with excellent effect, MacArthur reported. Only anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

Search planes in coastal waters sank a freighter and damaged three others.

Three Jap Ships Sunk

Patrol bombers in the China Sea sank three freighters and bombed the island outpost of Pratas reef west of Palawan. Rail installations in French Indo-China and near Nanking were other targets.

On Tarakan Island, Australian and Dutch patrols penetrated to within 3 miles of the north coast while bombers struck airdromes and harbors neighboring Borneo. The seaplane base at Balikpapan, on eastern Borneo, was set ablaze.

The two Australian forces on northeastern New Guinea moved to within 2 miles of a juncture near captured Wewak. The western column cleared the Boram airdrome.

General Dalton Killed

As the Yanks gained ground on all Mindanao and Luzon fronts Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported the loss of one of the youngest generals in the United States Army—Brig. Gen. James L. Dalton, 35, assistant commander of the 25th Division. A Japanese sniper's bullet ended the general's life May 16 in the Balete Pass sector of Luzon as the young officer inspected a front line ravine.

MacArthur referred to Dalton as "distinguished and intrepid," and announced his death with "great sorrow."

Dalton, whose widow and two daughters live in Kennebunkport, Maine, was buried yesterday in Santa Barba army cemetery, near Binalonan, 100 miles north of Manila.

NAVY PLANE BAGS 5-SHIP JAP CONVOY

Action Takes Place Off Formosa—Foe Losses Up in Philippines

Manila, May 21—(AP)—In one of the war's outstanding aerial feats, a single Philippines-based Navy patrol plane destroyed an entire Japanese convoy of five ships, totaling 17,000 tons off Formosa Saturday Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The largest ship, more than 5,500 tons, was a troop carrier, judging from its numerous liferafts.

A total of 369,818 Japanese have been killed and captured in the seven months' Philippines campaign, 14,408 of them in the last fortnight, MacArthur announced.

Japanese forces driven north of Davao into a succession of defense lines on Mindanao Island appeared to be weakening.

A U. S. 24th Division column which speared up the coast, throwing a flank threat at stoutly defended Sasa Airfield, did not meet resistance until the end of a full day's advance. At nightfall, it overcame strong Nipponese positions 3,000 yards northwest of Ipil Village.

Jap Counter-Blows Halted

Other elements of the 24th knocked out strong Japanese resistance around Tugbok on the main Japanese escape route into the mountains.

One company beat off four counter-attacks by a single Japanese platoon one night.

The Sayre Highway on North Central Mindanao was opened to the Yanks as far as Dalirig Village as the 40th and Americal Divisions drove south. Advancing northward toward a juncture, the 31st bucked sniper fire to reach within 11 miles of Malaybalay, provincial capital of Bukidnon.

On Luzon, where fog and rain added to the toughness of the fight, Yanks cleaned out resisting pockets in the Balete Pass of the northern sector and in the Ipo pocket east of Manila.

Big Foe Force Circled

The 38th took high ground overlooking the confluence of the Marikina and Bosabosa Rivers.

The 43d Division, captor of Ipo Dam, has encircled one of the largest Japanese forces trapped since the beginning of the Philippines campaign. The pocketed Japanese were subjected to a terrific attack by Fifth Air Force Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs carrying jellied gasoline firebombs. The frantic Japanese attempted to fire mortars at their aerial tormentors, without effect.

More than 90 Liberators returned to Formosa Friday, continuing smashes at airfields which are believed to be sending planes against Okinawa. Two planes were lost to anti-aircraft fire.

The preceding day one plane was also lost. The three were the only heavies lost in the aerial campaign against Formosa.

Aussie veterans captured Hill 105 on Tarakan Island, off Borneo, mid point of the Nipponese defense line in the center of the island.

Diggers in British New Guinea captured Brandi plantation, near captured Wewak, and reached the eastern edge of Boram airfield after a mile advance.

GEN. DALTON DIED BY SNIPER'S SHOT

Manila, May 21 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. James L. Dalton, 35 years old, one of the youngest generals in the Army, was killed by a Japanese sniper near Balete pass on northern Luzon island, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced "with great sorrow" today.

Dalton, whom MacArthur referred to as "distinguished and intrepid," was killed May 16. Dalton whose widow and two daughters live in Kennebunkport, Me., was assistant Twenty-fifth Division commander. His body was buried today in the Santa Barbara Army cemetery near Binalonian, 100 miles north of Manila.

He commanded the 161st Regiment, formerly part of the Washington State National Guard, through the Guadalcanal and New Georgia campaigns in the Solomons, and on Luzon in the battle of San Manuel where the main Japanese tank strength was smashed. He was killed while inspecting a front line ravine which formerly sheltered the enemy command on that front.

Dalton was the second general to be killed on the front lines of Luzon, principal island of the Philippines. Major-Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, commander of the Sixth Division, was killed March 15.

By AL DOPKING

WITH U. S. MARINES NEAR SHURI, Okinawa, May 21. — (AP) Leathernecks of the Fifth regiment, First Marine division, are looking down on Shuri castle, key to the stubborn Japanese defensive belt stretching from Naha, capital of Okinawa, on the west, to Yonabaru on the east coast.

To reach the vicinity of the outskirts of Shuri—once a town of 17,000 population and now a heap of rubble—the devildogs had to crack the Wana ridge area, one of the last natural barriers to the ancient Shuri castle just behind the town.

Tanks driven to within a few yards of the enemy's lines spearheaded the attack.

Burning oil was poured down on the Japanese-infested ridge before Shuri town after dark. Drums of oil were brought to the front in amphibious tractors and hauled to the top of the ridge with ropes pulled by 16-man teams. The Marines punched holes in the drums and poured the contents down the rugged coral bluff.

"The whole cave-pocked bluff burst into flames and lit the sky with a pinkish glow that silhouetted Shuri in front of us," said Capt. Lawrence K. Hennessy, Schenectady, N. Y., comander of the company which made the fire attack.

Maj. Gen. Pedro Del Valle, Alexandria, Va., First division commander, who has been fighting in the Pacific since the beginning of the Guadalcanal campaign, watched his men, also veterans of Guadalcanal, from a hilltop vantage point.

The general said the Japanese were using more artillery here than he had ever seen them use before and "it's a bunch of nasty hardware sailing through the air."

PBY Plane Is Ambulance For Wounded Marine

Okinawa, May 21 (AP)—An American Navy PBY plane became an ambulance today to save the life of a Marine, flying him from the front to a rear hospital.

The Marine was near death from shock after being caught in the explosion of a Japanese land mine. Two navy physicians, Lieuts. Burton V. Scheib, Toledo, Ohio, and William A. Hopkins, Atlanta, knew it might be fatal to evacuate the wounded leatherneck to a hospital over 30 miles of rock-strewn, rutted roads. They telephoned the 6th Marine Division surgeon, Navy Captain Don S. Knowlton, of Washington, and he got the patrol bomber to land in a cove near the front.

The wounded man, transferred to and from the PBY aboard a rubber boat, was in the divisional hospital in twenty minutes.

B-29S OVER KYUSHU

San Francisco, May 21 (A. P.).—The Japanese Domei News Agency said today that "some twenty" Marianas-based B-29s flew over Kyushu Island early today and "appeared to have laid mines" in the Kanmon Strait between Kyushu and southern Honshu. The unconfirmed account was recorded by the FCC.

U. S. TASK FORCE IS WORRYING JAPS

San Francisco, May 21 (A. P.).—An Allied task force "again is on the prowl" and "appears to be attempting to approach Kyushu," the Jap Domei agency said in a broadcast intercepted by the FCC yesterday.

The dispatch noted that since last Thursday Allied carrier aircraft raids against Kyushu and the Amami Archipelago, south of Kyushu, had been increasing, and since dawn Saturday the enemy has been active over that area.

"In view of the northward strike of enemy warships on May 13 and 14, coupled with the fact that the enemy task force again is on the prowl after leaving its bases in the Marianas, we can surmise that the enemy is up to some new scheme," Domei said. "The enemy armada appears to be attempting to approach Kyushu, but we cannot as yet predict what course the enemy fleet will take."

TOGO WOULD SOLVE JAPS' CHINA POLICY

San Francisco, May 21 (A. P.).—The "key to overcoming the crisis confronting Japan" lies in a solution of her basic Chinese policy, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, said today.

In a broadcast dispatch recorded by the FCC, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said that Togo, at a meeting of Japanese diplomatic representatives in occupied China, defined the Chinese policy as "aimed at the establishment of friendly relations between Japan and China, with respect to the principles of reciprocity in the economic sense and equality in political matters, in addition to giving support to China's independence, defense and unification."

Critical developments in the war situation have led Japan to mobilize her 20,000,000 students for active participation in the defense of the homeland, Domei, said earlier.

The mobilization order, effective tomorrow, would convert all students in educational institutions, from the universities down, into a Student Corps which will receive special training "to qualify them for active combat duties."

A diploma will be granted for unfinished studies "in case of death," it was stated.

POLISH RADIO SAYS OFFICERS SEIZED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Moscow radio operated by the Soviet-sponsored Polish Warsaw government said last night that a number of Polish army officers who opposed the exiled Polish government in London had been imprisoned in Jerusalem by London Polish military authorities.

The Polish-language broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the officers' prison was "governed by extremely severe regulations" and one officer who was "freed by the pressure of public opinion" was paralyzed and seriously ill when he left.

"Some of them have been condemned by the (Gen. Wladyslaw) Anders military tribunal to 15 years imprisonment," the report declared. "Polish democratic public opinion must x x x demand the immediate release of the imprisoned Democrats."

The broadcast also attacked the Sanajca, a group formed in 1926 by high Polish officers, saying it was fighting against "Polish democracy" with "murders and sabotage." And that "this proves x x x Polish Fascism has by no means capitulated."

Regent of Iraq U. S.-Bound

Emir Prince Abdul-Ilah to Leave Baghdad Today

The regent of Iraq, Emir Prince Abdul-Ilah, will leave Baghdad today by plane for a visit to the United States, it was reported yesterday in an overseas dispatch to the Office of War Information.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt and assistant military attache at the American legation in Baghdad, who speaks Arabic, will be a member of the official party as far as Washington, the dispatch said. The plane bringing the regent and his party, a Douglas-54, was said to be the one by which Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov made his recent return flight to Moscow.

Congress Sees Hero Honored

Lawmakers Cheer as Truman Bestows Medal on Lindsey, Who Killed 20 Germans.

Washington, May 21 (A. P.).—A ramrod-stiff G. I. sergeant from the shrapnel-splattered battlefields of Europe stood before his President and the Congress of the United States today to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The sergeant, slender, black-haired Jake W. Lindsey of Lucedale, Miss., was the 100th infantryman to receive the coveted award, highest in his country's gift.

Senators and Representatives cheered and applauded—a few with excited yels—as the technical sergeant bowed his head to receive the blue-ribboned war trophy from President Truman.

"This is a proud and moving occasion for every American," the President said in remarks broadcast over all major networks.

"It follows the complete victory of the Allied forces over a powerful enemy in Europe. It finds us striking devastating blows in the Pacific. We are preparing to strike them later in overwhelming force."

A Precedent for Congress.

Mr. Truman joined in the applause as the young Mississipian, accompanied by Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, accepted the award and stepped from the House dais. It was the first time that the halls of Congress had become the theater for a Congressional Medal presentation. Members of the Cabinet and the top military commanders looked on as the decoration was presented.

Sergt. Lindsey entered the bright-lighted House chamber with Gen. Marshall. They stepped rapidly to a speaking stand below the rostrum to await the President's arrival. Lindsey kept his eyes fixed straight ahead, now and then dropping a glance to his parents and his sister, who looked on from the House floor.

The members of Congress stood during the presentation. Five times they interrupted President Truman with applause as he recounted the exploits of the hero of an infantry action at Hamich, Germany, on November 16. Once during the applause Gen. Marshall was overheard saying in an aside to Sergt. Lindsey: "Give 'em a bow. Give 'em a bow."

The soldier who bravely faced overwhelming odds in battle found the occasion almost too much for him. He swallowed several times and his features never relaxed from their stern immobility, except when he shook hands with the President.

After the ceremony Sergt. Lindsey was the guest of honor at a private Capitol luncheon attended by President Truman and congressional leaders. Representative Colmer (D.-Miss.), the young sergeant's Congressman, was host at the luncheon.

Text of the Address.

The text of the President's address follows:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress: we are assembled here today to confer the nation's highest decoration on a young American soldier. It so happens that Tech. Sergt. James W. Lindsey of Lucedale, Miss., is the 100th infantryman to receive the Medal of Honor in this war for bravery above and beyond the call of duty. Through him, we pay a grateful nation's tribute to the courage of all our fighting men.

The history of this war is filled with countless acts of valor by our soldiers and sailors and Marines under fire. Those who win the Medal of Honor have displayed the highest quality of courage.

We have heard in the citation what Sergt. Lindsey did. His inspiring deeds on the battlefield require no further praise from any man. They stand—with the deeds of the others on whom this decoration has been conferred—in the finest tradition of American heroism.

This medal, to repeat, is given for gallantry at the risk of life beyond the call of duty. No officer ordered Sergt. Lindsey to stand alone against a company of the enemy. No officer ordered him when wounded to engage eight Germans in hand-to-hand combat. Those decisions came from his own heart. They were a flash of the nobility which we like to think is a part of every American. They were the unselfish valor which can triumph over terrible odds. They were the very essence of victory.

Since the beginning of this war, 223 Medals of Honor have been awarded to members of the armed forces. Of these, 162 have gone to the Army, thirty-three to the Navy, twenty-seven to the Marine Corps and one to the Coast Guard. One hundred of the men so decorated have been infantrymen, and of them fifty died in performing the acts for which they were honored.

Symbolic Honor for Infantry.

It seems fitting that in this symbolic ceremony we should honor an infantryman. There is little glamour in his service. He faces not only the enemy before him, but the cold and heat, the rain and snow, the dust and mud, which so often makes his life miserable. These things he endures, and rises above them to such valorous deed as those we celebrate today.

This is a proud and moving occasion for every American. It follows the complete victory of the Allied forces over a powerful enemy in Europe. It finds us striking devastating blows in the Pacific. We are pre-

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paring to strike them later in overwhelming force.

Before the battle against Japan is won, we shall have other men to honor — men whose deeds, like those we celebrate today, will have brought closer our inevitable victory.

I hope that every man and woman in our nation today will reverently thank God that we have produced such sons as these. With their high courage as inspiration, we cannot fail in the task we have set ourselves.

It is with gratitude and pride that as President of the United States, and in the name of Congress, I have presented the Medal of Honor to Technical Sergeant Jake W. Lindsey.

Killed Twenty Germans.

Sergt. Lindsey was a platoon leader in the Sixteenth Regiment of the First Army's First Division when the Nazis counter-attacked near Hamich, Germany, last November 16. A fresh company of Germans, aided by five tanks, concentrated the full force of their assault on the remnants of his platoon.

Although wounded in the knee, he refused to be evacuated. Time and again he repulsed the advancing Nazis with his accurate rifle fire. When his ammunition gave out he fixed his bayonet, and, exposing himself to fire, met the enemy in open terrain.

Closing in, he slashed and stabbed, killing three and capturing three. During the entire action he accounted personally for twenty killed, an untold number of wounded, and three captured. He also knocked out two machine guns and captured two others.

Sergt. Lindsey arrived in New York by plane yesterday from Czecho-Slovakia.

Born on May 1, 1921, at Isney, Ala., Sergt. Lindsey enlisted February 6, 1940, at Montgomery, Ala. The consent of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Lindsey, was necessary for his enlistment since at that time the legal age for enlistment was 21 years.

In addition to today's award, he wears the Silver Star, awarded September 25, 1943, for gallantry in action with the Sixteenth Infantry, and the Purple Heart, awarded December 1, 1944, for wounds received in action.

Army Officers To Retain Rank As Reservists

Members of A. U. S. Will Be Allowed to Keep Highest Grade in Active Service

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—Commissioned officers may join the Officers' Reserve Corps after the war with the highest temporary rank held at the time active service is ended, the War Department announced today.

The provision applies only to officers of theh Army of the United States and not to Regular Army commissioned men.

Reserve officers represent 25 per cent of the officer strength of the Army in this war, and it is expected the strength of the post-war organized reserve corps "will be several times greater than it has been in the past," the department said.

Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps will be offered for an initial period of five years.

The department said that "some temporary adjustment in rank probably will have to be made, particularly in cases of younger reserve officers, while on extended active duty with the regular Army or National Guard to co-ordinate ages and grades."

A general staff reserve policy committee has been studying the subject of the post-war organized reserve corps since last October.

G.I.'s Over 40 Now Eligible For Discharge from Service

WASHINGTON, May 21 — (AP) G.I.'s over 40 years old or more now are eligible for discharge if they apply for it.

The War department announced this today, barely a month after an earlier decision to allow those over 42 years to leave service.

Moreover, a further reduction in the age levels is in prospect, the department said, but explained that for the present it is holding to the 40 year level because of men younger than that would jeopardize operations and slow down the release of combat veterans under the point system of discharge.

In the case of the 40-41 year olds, commanders will be permitted to hold them for not more than 90 days if replacements are not available at the time the application for discharge is made.

About 30,000 enlisted men in the Army are in the 40 and 41 year age group. Approximately 60,000 are 42 years or older. The average age of an army man is between 25 and 26.

The latest reduction in age brings the level down near the 38 years at which men were at one time released for essential industry and agriculture. That policy was followed for only a few months, being terminated in July, 1943.

The department said the point system indirectly involves age consideration because the average age of fathers (one of the heavily weighted factors in the system) is several years above the average for soldiers without children.

The 40-year level for discharge also is applicable to WACS. In the case of WACS, they must have served one year or more, either in the United States or overseas. About 8,000 WACS are eligible under this provision.

MAY 22 1945

SPECIAL MEDAL IS VOTED F.D.R.

House Acts After Objection By Republican

MAY 22 1945

Washington, May 21 (AP)—A "special medal of honor" for posthumous award to Franklin D. Roosevelt was voted by the House today, after a Republican objected to a "Congressional Medal" for the late President.

Language identifying Mr. Roosevelt as "commander in chief" was stricken from the bill, which now goes to the Senate.

May Be New Design

The House parliamentarian said the award of a "special medal of honor" probably would mean the striking of a new design.

The measure, by House Democratic Leader McCormack, originally proposed to award the late President a medal similar to the one presented by President Truman today to Tech. Sergt. Jake Lindsey. It was blocked when first brought up two weeks ago, by the objection of Representative Robsion (R., Ky.).

Today, as previously, the bill came up on the unanimous-consent calendar, where one negative vote would put it aside.

Robsion Again Objects

Robsion again objected, and proposed that the legislation identify Mr. Roosevelt as a civilian. He argued that the Congressional Medal of Honor should be awarded only to members of the armed forces who go far beyond the call of duty in actual combat.

McCormack told the House that medals of honor in the names of Congress had been awarded to Commander Richard E. Byrd, Floyd Bennett, Charles Lindbergh and others.

However, the Democratic leader finally agreed to award of a "special medal" and, instead of writing in language identifying Mr. Roosevelt as a civilian, agreed to a compromise proposal by Representative Jenkins (R., Ohio) that the "commander in chief" identification be stricken.

Provision In Bill

Under these conditions, the bill passed without objection. The bill as passed provides:

"That the President of the United States is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a special medal of honor to the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in recognition of his peerless leadership and his heroic courage as a pioneer of new frontiers of freedom, his gallant and unselfish devotion to the service of his country, and his everlasting contribution to the cause of world peace."

JAPAN TO BE HIT BY OVERWHELMING BLOWS; TRUMAN

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By FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, May 21 — (AP) Before a cheering Congress President Truman today awarded the nation's highest medal to Tech. Sergeant Jake W. Lindsey and predicted that men like him will strike "overwhelming" blows against Japan.

Rebel yells pierced a roar of applause as the slight, dark-haired "one man army" from Lucedale, Miss., relaxed his stiff military stance and stooped forward slightly to make it easier for the Commander-in-Chief to drape a loop of pale blue silk around his neck. From the ribbon dangled the Congressional Medal of Honor, the 223rd awarded to American fighting men in this war, the 100th to be won by an infantryman.

The medal, Mr. Truman reminded the Senators and representatives gathered in the House chamber, is given for gallantry at the risk of life beyond the call of duty.

Alone Against Enemy

"No officer ordered Sergeant Lindsey to stand alone against a company of the enemy," he said. "No officer ordered him when wounded to engage eight Germans in hand-to-hand combat. Those decisions came from his own heart."

The assemblance cheered, and cheered again when the President continued:

"They were a flash of the nobility which we like to think is a part of every American. They were the unselfish valor which can triumph over terrible odds. They were the very essence of victory."

The President said it seemed fitting that the symbolic ceremony honored an infantryman.

"There is little glamor in his service," he said. "He faces not only the enemy before him, but the cold and the heat, the rain and the snow, the dust and the mud, which so often make his life miserable. These things he endures, and rises above them to such deeds as those we celebrate today."

Promising that the triumph in Europe will be followed by blows in "overwhelming force" in the Pacific, the President predicted that "before the battle against Japan is won, we shall have other men to honor—men whose deeds, like those we celebrated today, will have brought closer our inevitable victory."

The 24-year-old sergeant marched into the packed chamber beside General of the Army George C. Marshall. Both soldiers—the tall, stern-faced chief of staff and the slender Mississippi fighting man—wore summer khaki. As they mounted the speaker's dais the general leaned toward the sergeant and murmured words of encouragement.

Lindsey's face was set and unsmiling. He permitted himself a brief glance toward his mother and father and sister who were sitting in the front row just like the members of Mr. Truman's cabinet. The same self-possession was evident a few moments later when the President strode up to shake first his hand, then that of General Marshall.

Leaning toward a battery of microphones, Marshall suggested that the audience arise as he read the official citation:

"For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty on November 16, 1944, in Germany. Technical Sergeant Lindsey led his platoon reduced to six from its original strength of 40 . . . intense enemy counter-attack . . . exposed to heavy machine gun, rifle and tank fire . . . knocked out two machine guns . . . although painfully wounded, he engaged eight Germans . . . hand-to-hand combat . . . fearlessness . . . fighting courage. . ."

As the words rolled out, Lindsey's mother hastily wiped her eyes. So did Senator Barkley of Kentucky, and many another in the audience.

President Truman placed the ribbon around the sergeant's neck and walked around to the back to fasten the clasp. The job complete, he clapped the young hero on the shoulder. Lindsey braced and threw him a snappy salute.

DE GAULLE SET FOR MEETING WITH TRUMAN

Bidault Makes Strong Bid For Collaboration During Reconstruction

Washington, May 21 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle agreed today to the meeting with President Truman which the American Executive had suggested last week.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, announced de Gaulle's approval of the idea in a statement bidding strongly for American-French collaboration in the post-war world.

The American and French moves were accepted as indicating a strong inclination on both sides toward closer relations.

There had been friction for a long time, first over American delay in according de Gaulle's regime full acceptance and later over failure to count the French leader in on British-Russian-American conferences on war and peace.

"I Hope Not Distant'

Mr. Truman, in hailing Thursday's statement, reaffirmed the United States' historic friendship for France and expressed American gratification that France had emerged from the war determined and able to resume her "rightful and eminent" place among the nations.

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With reference to the Truman-de Gaulle meeting, Bidault said:

"The meeting which General de Gaulle, in answer to the wish expressed by the President of the United States, will have with him in the future—I hope not distant—will be a new step toward a closer Franco-American friendship which is dear to both our peoples and, I am convinced, which makes also for the maintenance of that solidarity existing between us and our other great Allies as well as all the United Nations."

'With Deep Satisfaction'

He said it was "with deep satisfaction that I read the passages of the President's statement which referred to the recognition of the role France must play in the settlement of European and world problems as well as in the re-establishment and maintenance of peace."

ALCOA IN DENIAL OF ICKES' CLAIM

WASHINGTON, May 21 — (AP) The Aluminum Company of America today denied any connection with Aluminum Company of Canada and accused Secretary Ickes of "unfair criticism based on misstatements of fact."

In a letter to Chairman Murray (D.-Mont.) of the Senate Small Business committee, Alcoa said it wanted "the records set straight" on testimony by the Internior Secretary last Monday.

Ickes discussed the Shipshaw Power Project in Canada, and aluminum purchases by the United States from Aluminum of Canada, expressing particular objection to a current contract for 250,000,000 pounds.

He urged that companies other than Alcoa be encouraged to take over the government's aluminum projects, to lessen reliance on one company for the strategic metal. He said the big Shipshaw power project in Canada was built with U. S. government money, on a $68,000,000 interest-free loan. He added that its existence was a surprise to him, and to President Roosevelt until 1943.

The Alcoa letter, signed by I. W. Wilson vice president in charge of operations, attributed to Ickes four "glaring misstatements."

Quoting from the stenographic record, Wilson said Ickes told the committee he believed the Shipshaw agreement between the United States' metals reserve corporation and Aluminum company of Canada "was an arrangement between Alcoa and the government."

"Alcoa was not a party to this arrangement directly or indirectly," the letter said. "None of the officers or employes of Alcoa had any knowledge of the arrangement until several moths after the contracts were made."

In reference to Ickes' statement that Alcoa and aluminum of Canada have the same officers and directors, Wilson quoted from court findings in anti-trust proceedings

decided earlier this year:

"At no time has any director or officer or employe of Aluminum Company of America been also a director or officer or employe of aluminum, limited." The court added that at no time since organization meetings in 1929 for subsidiaries which aluminum, limited, acquired from Alcoa has there been any such connection between Alcoa and any aluminum, limited, subsidiary.

Aluminum of Canada is a subsidiary of aluminum, limited.

Objecting to Ickes' statement that power is generated at Shipshaw "just for the Aluminum Company of America," Wilson wrote that "not a single kilowatt of power has ever been generated at Shipshaw for the Aluminum Company of America, directly or indirectly."

Sallada Named Head Of Navy Air Bureau

Washington, May 21 (A. P.).—President Truman nominated Rear Admiral Harold B. Sallada to be chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics with the same rank. He will replace Rear Admiral Dewitt Clinton Ramsey, who has been chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics since August 6, 1943. Admiral Ramsey's new assignment was not announced immediately.

The President also nominated Monnett B. Davis of Colorado to be Minister to Denmark. Davis is now a personal representative of the President in Denmark with the rank of minister.

Admiral Sallada, 50-year-old native of Williamsport, Pa., and a resident of Norwood, Ohio, commanded a task force in the Pacific from September, 1943, until last February 21 when he was ordered to return to Washington for further assignment. He previously had served in the Bureau of Aeronautics, the last time from April, 1942, until he went to the Pacific in September, 1943.

Lilienthal Wins Senate Approval

Washington, May 21 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Chairman David E. Lilienthal for a new nine-year term as a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It was a voice vote, with Senators McKellar and Stewart, Tennessee Democrats, against the nomination.

McKellar, before the vote, repeated the statement he and Stewart read into the record a week ago.

McKellar emphasized that he and Stewart found the appointment "personally obnoxious." That usually has meant defeat of a nomination.

Stewart said "it was a sour day for the whole South" when President Truman reappointed Lilienthal.

SOUTHERN BLOC SLOWS CREATION OF FEPC GROUP

Washington, May 21—(AP)—Southern Democrats claimed today to have blocked a move for early creation of a permanent fair employment practices commission.

They told a reporter that:

1. A majority of the House Rules Committee has refused to approve legislation to establish a permanent FEPC, thus denying it a place on the House calendar.

2. A move by Chairman Norton (D.-N. J.) of the House Labor Committee to force floor consideration of the measure by means of a discharge petition has bogged down.

3. The Senate Labor Committee has not approved the legislation, and even if it should Southern Senators have promised to filibuster it to death in that chamber.

The bill would set up a seven-member FEPC with authority to prevent discrimination among potential job holders because of race, color or creed. The present FEPC is a temporary, wartime agency, operating with executive department funds.

Mrs. Norton's petition would discharge the rules committee of further responsibility for the measure and send it to the floor for immediate debate.

It requires 218 signatures, however, and Representative Cox (D.-Ga.) said "less than 100" have signed it although it has been on file nearly three weeks.

Norweb Confirmed as Envoy

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—R Henry Norweb of Ohio was confirmed by the Senate today as Ambassador to Cuba.

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MORE RELIEF TO CAPTIVES

1,500 Tons Sent by Red Cross to Americans Held by Japan

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Another 1,500 tons of relief supplies for Allied war prisoners held by Japan has been shtipped to the Russian port of Vladivostok, the American Red Cross announced today.

The shipment, aboard a Russian ship, contains 115,000 American Red Cross food packages, 112,000 Canadian Red Cross food packages, 3,000 Indian food packages packed by the Canadian Red Cross, 184 tons of medical supplies and 15 tons of Y. M. C. A. and National Catholic Welfare Conference goods. It is valued at $1,154,275.

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DIVORCE RULE IS UPHELD

Supreme Court Backs N.C. On Nevada Decrees

Washington, May 21 (AP) — A state which refused to recognize a pair of Nevada divorces was upheld by the Supreme Court today.

In a 6-to-3 decision, it affirmed a North Carolina finding that the six weeks spent by the applicants in Nevada getting the decrees did not make them bona fide residents of that State.

Justice Black Gives Warning

Justice Black, in a vigorous dissent joined by Justice Douglas, warned that the opinion makes uncertain the validity of uncontested divorce decrees in all states, but Justice Murphy saw "no startling, or dangerous implications in the judgment."

The Federal system has created a legal situation whereby "one state can grant a divorce of validity in other states only if the applicant has a bona fide domicile . . ." the majority decision by Justice Frankfurter stated.

The appeal followed retrial of a case in which the Supreme Court ruled in 1942 that uncontested Nevada decrees were valid in all states if no question was raised about Nevada's finding that the applicants were domiciled there. Such a question was not raised in the 1942 proceedings.

Divorce, Returned To N.C.

The principals are Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Williams, of Pineola, N.C. They obtained Nevada divorces from former mates, were married to each other and then returned to North Carolina. The latter State convicted them of bigamous cohabitation. They contended that North Carolina was not honoring the 1942 Supreme Court decision.

Justice Black asserted the couple were deprived of their constitutional rights and that the opinion "will cast a cloud over the lives of countless numbers of the multitude of divorced persons in the United States."

He estimated that 85 per cent of the divorces of 5,000,000 persons throughout the country were obtained in uncontested proceedings.

Ever Present Danger

"Ever present will be the danger of criminal prosecution and harassment," he declared.

"In reality," he went on, "the petitioners are being deprived of their freedom because the State of Nevada, through its Legislature and courts, follows a liberal policy in granting divorces."

"They had Nevada divorce decrees which authorized them to remarry. Without charge or proof of fraud in obtaining these decrees, and without holding the decrees invalid under Nevada law, this court affirms a conviction of petitioners for living together as husband and wife."

Possible Punishment

Under the decision, Justice Black declared, "No person can exercise any right whatever under an uncontested divorce decree without subjecting himself to possible penitentiary punishment. . . .

"If . . . the court's object is to make divorces dangerous, its object has been accomplished. I think divorce policy is the business of the people and their legislators—not that of this court."

But Justice Murphy, in a special concurring opinion, commented:

"All of the uncontested divorces that have ever been granted in the 48 states are as secure today as they were yesterday or as they were before our previous decision in this case.

Later Re-Examination

"Those based upon fraudulen domiciles are now and always have been subject to a later re-examination with possible criminal consequences.

"Whatever embarrassment and inconvenience resulting to those who have made property settlements, contracted new marriages or otherwise acted in reliance upon divorce decrees obtained under conditions found to exist in this case are not insurmountable."

The states have power to pass laws validating such settlements or marriages, he pointed out.

Justice Rutledge in a dissenting opinion noted the majority "is careful not to say that Nevada's judgment is not valid in Nevada."

Justices Roberts, Stone, Reed and Jackson concurred with Justice Frankfurter.

Closely Related Case

In a closely related case, the court upheld unanimously a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision which ruled out a Nevada decree on similar grounds. The divorce was obtained by William F. Esenwein, who later petitioned for release from a support order obtained by his wife when they separated 21 years before.

Esenwein's petition was denied by Pennsylvania courts, which held the Nevada divorce to be insufficient. While he dissented in the North Carolina case, Justice Douglas, in a concurring opinion joined by Justice Black, noted a basic difference between "the problem of marital capacity and the problem of support."

The court accepted for review three cases in which newspaper publishing companies contended the Federal wage-hour law did not apply to them because they were not engaged in interstate commerce.

Oral Argument Ended

Decisions cannot be reached before the next term of court, however, since oral argument is at end for this session and court will adjourn after next Monday unless the term is extended.

The court upheld, 7 to 0, a Federal District Court ruling that District of Columbia hotels cannot make service charges on long-distance collect telephone calls placed by guests from their rooms.

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STETTINIUS SEEKS TO SPEED SESSIONS

Secretary of State Hopeful Conference May Conclude Work in June.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius announced today that the United Nations conference had set for its goal completion of a new world charter early in June.

He told a news conference, too, that he expected to spend a day or two in Washington this week conferring with President Truman and State department officials on a series of problems unrelated to the conference. He added that he would return immediately and remain for the rest of the conference.

Stettinius talked to reporters in the auditorium of the veterans building immediately after a meeting of the conference steering committee which took steps to speed up the deliberations now in progress.

It was learned the steering committee formally approved a time table, previously circulated among all delegations, suggesting that the conference ratify the charter of a new world league "in the first week of June."

After that, plenary sessions of the entire conference will approve and sign the charter.

"I wish to emphasize," Stettinius said in a formal statement, "that while every effort will be made to reach these goals, we must not sacrifice either opportunity for full and free discussions or the utmost care in drafting in the interests of speed alone.

STETTINIUS SEEKS TO SPEED SESSIONS

(Continued from Page One)

"The establishment of the world organization for which we came here to write the charter is the only foundation upon which we can proceed to deal successfully with these other problems in the construction of lasting peace."

When asked whether President Truman might attend the final plenary sessions, Stettinius had no comment.

In the secretary's absence, the American delegation will be headed by Senators Connally (D.-Tex.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), the vice-chairmen, serving in rotation.

Specific steps taken today toward a compromise on another big problem—trusteeships—added to the chances that the conference might finish its monumental enterprise in another fortnight.

Compromise Near

A move to promise either eventual independence or self-government to colonial peoples under international rule was reported to have been agreed upon substantially by representatives of the British and American delegations.

Russia has been battling for inclusion of the goal of independence. Britain and the United States so far have preferred the naming of self-government. The Chinese suggested listing both.

Commander Harold E. Stassen of the American delegation and Lord Cranborne for the British were reported today to have agreed generally to support the Chinese formula.

As this boost to conference progress developed, the policy-making steering committee distributed to delegates a time-table suggesting that all committees and sub-committees which have been sifting amendments to the charter and drafting its various chapters, complete the job "by the end of the present week."

Sixteen of them—the biggest assortment thus far — were meeting today and tonight in answer to the call for speed.

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—The text of a progress report on the United Nations Conference that Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, made today follows:

"The steering committee met this afternoon to review the progress made by the conference and to consider procedures for its remaining work. Progress has been very satisfactory and we hope it will be possible to complete the drafting of the charter in about two weeks. Procedures which will assist in reaching that goal were adopted by the steering committee.

"It is hoped that the technical committees wil lbe able to complete most of their work this week by consolidating amendments of a generally similar nature, so that they can be considered in groups rather than separately, and by assigning the actual drafting of proposals to subcommittees.

"Proposals adopted by the technical committees will be reported immediately to the co-ordination committee, which will examine them in relation to the charter as a whole and redraft them in charter form. This procedure will be followed even when the proposals form only part of a chapter or a section.

"Committees may at the some time report their proposals to the appropriate commissions for simultaneous review of substance. This procedure is within the discretion of the committees.

"Proposals which have been redrafted in charter form by the coordination committee will then be reported to the commission for final commission action.

"It is hoped that this second stage can be reached in the week beginning May 28th. After the commissions have acted, the charter as a whole will be reported to plenary sessions of the conference for final approval and signature.

"I wish to emphasize that while every effort will be made to reach these goals, we must not sacrifice either opportunity for full and free discussion or the utmost care in drafting in the interests of speed alone. The end of the war in Europe had placed us face to face with many urgent problems which require the attention of the delegates at this conference. But the establishment of the world organization for which we came here to write the charter is the only foundation upon which we can proceed to deal successfully with these other problems in the construction of lasting peace."

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Parley Reaches Agreement On Regional Defense System

Plan Preserving Hemisphere Arrangement Puts United Nations Conference Past Its Biggest Stumbling Block.

San Francisco, May 21 (A. P.).—Agreement among the Big Five and the Latin American nations on plans for regional self-defense systems within a world organization today put the United Nations conference safely past its biggest stumbling block.

Russian acceptance of the regional plan, with only minor changes in wording, was followed by signs that a smooth and early solution of Soviet-American differences over a system of international trusteeships is close at hand.

Furthermore, the satisfaction of the Latin American republics over the fact that the regional defense system in this hemisphere will be preserved melted their opposition to decisive action on other major conference issues, mainly a veto-voting system for the Big Powers in the proposed World Security Council.

As the fourth full week of the conference opened, many United Nations' leaders were hopeful that the job of charting the new international league could be finished by June 2. Proposals for speeding up the work to meet that deadline were ready for a steering committee session today.

American military authorities were understood to feel that the security arrangements already agreed on or in the making offer full protection to the United States, regardless of how the projected league works out.

Maneuvering Over Safeguards.

Much of the maneuvering to date has been due to the efforts of all the nations, but particularly those of the big Powers, to set up as many safeguards as they can for their own future protection. Thus Russia early obtained the agreement of the Big Five to allow defense treaties against future Axis aggression to remain unchanged under the world organization system.

United States policy, on strictly security questions, is concerned with three main objectives:

1. To chart the world organization in such a way as to minimize war-breeding friction among the big Powers and provide protection against aggression wherever it may occur in future.

2. To preserve the inter-American defense system as a means to Western Hemisphere security and unity against attack from within or without. United States officials say the regional defense plan now agreed on provides for this.

3. To prepare the way for the development of American land, sea and air bases on the Pacific islands wrested from Japan. The problem here arises in connection with international trusteeships. The United States has put forward a plan which would allow the Security Council to approve—but not prevent—the development of such bases.

Wanted Council to Pick Bases.

Russia proposed to alter this plan in such a way that the council itself would designate the bases to be developed. Under the veto voting formula this would mean that any one of the Big Powers could block a base project. The point has been a subject of controversy for more than a week.

Now, however, it is expected that Russia may not insist on its proposal and that the United States idea will prevail. On another trusteeship dispute—whether to promise colonial peoples independence or self-government—possible compromise was seen:

The regional defense agreement was announced by Secretary of State Stettinius last night following a heavy schedule of meeting through the week end. On Saturday Ambassador Andrei Gromyo, chief of the Soviet delegation, went to a Big Five meeting with fresh instructions from Moscow. These instructions suggested a change in the wording of the plan already agreed to by the other powers and the Latin American nations. It made no fundamental change in the statement that any state in the United Nations, or any group of states, had the right of self-defense in case of attack.

Big Five Gave Approval.

Language experts worked over the United States and Russian drafts Saturday night and Sunday. Latin American leaders had a preliminary look at the revised plan Sunday morning. The American delegation approved it Sunday noon and the Big Five formally okayed it—for presentation to a conference committee today—yesterday evening. Subsequently sixteen Latin American delegations gave their indorsement. The other four were absent from the meeting where this occurred.

Here is the key provision of the amendment, as revised:

"Nothing in this chapter impairs the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member State, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

"Measures taken in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under this charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Japan Places Students In 'Agrarian Militia'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21—(AP) Japan today mobilized its 20,000,000 students on a full wartime basis, the Japanese Domei news agency reported, and began formation of an "agrarian militia" for defense of the homeland.

As these moves to combat an expected invasion developed, Tokyo radio reported that the government looked to a solution of its basic Chinese policy as the "key to overcoming the crisis" confronting the empire.

Broadcasts reporting these developments were recorded by the FCC.

Tokyo had nothing further to say, concerning its unconfirmed claim of the last few days that a powerful Allied fleet was on the move south of Japan.

The plan to mobilize students for active participation in defense measures was announced by the ministry of education. Students will receive special training "to qualify them for active combat duties." Domei said the decree "is applicable to all educational institutions from the university down" and that not only students and faculty members "but the entire people as well must comply in consideration of his majesty's concern."

Adult farmers and juvenile farmers from 14 to 19 will be drawn into the Agrarian militia which, radio Tokyo said will be organized on the principles "of the oneness of soldiering and farming."

The statement on Japan's basic policy toward China came from foreign minister Shigenori Togo and was made to the empire's representatives in occupied China, meeting in Tokyo.

Togo's definition of that policy, as quoted by Domei, referred to establishment of friendly relations between the two countries, in economic and political matters "in addition to giving support to China's independence, defense and unification."

Another Domei dispatch reported a categorical denial by Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Japanese board of information that Japan has "ever proposed peace to the United States and Great Britain."

Luxembourg Envoy Sees Possibility Of Lasting Peace

San Francisco, May 21—(AP)—Foreign Minister Joseph Bech of Luxembourg who in 30 years of European diplomacy has seen the world plunged into two great wars, holds out the shining hope of peace forever.

The gray-haired, mustached 58-year-old diplomat declared that he is neither an optimist nor a pessimist.

"I'm just a realist," he explained in an interview last night, "and looking at the overall picture from a realistic view point I am convinced that peace for generations to come—possibly forever—is within our grasp.

"Never in history have so many men had such an opportunity of underwriting world peace as we delegates to the United Nations security conference."

HARD COAL MINERS RETURN TO PITS AS STRIKE IS ENDED

SCRANTON, Pa., May 21—(AP) Miners in Pennsylvania's hard coal fields dug into the task of producing anthracite today for the first time since April 30 when their union contract expired.

Miners in the Lackawanna valley near Scranton had to use emergency means to get to their collieries as the two day old work stoppage of Scranton's 400 bus and trolley operators continued to tie up traffic throughout the area.

J. J. Forbes, manager of the anthracite industries for the solid fuels administration, with headquarters in Wilkes-Barre, since the government took over the hard coal fields. Said 326 of the 333 anthracite mines under government control since May 3 were working today. He said 93 per cent of the industry's manpower of 68,800 were at their jobs.

Today's output was estimated at 85 to 90 per cent of the normal daily production, he said.

Details of the contract were released today after the War Labor Board in Washington took the new contract under consideration.

The contract, approved Saturday, contains a wage increase of $1.37 1-2 cents per day for every member of the United Mine Workers organization, regardless of whether employed in the mines or outside.

For the first time in the history of the anthracite industry, portal-to-portal pay was approved in the contract. The pay increase amounts to $1.12 daily with the remaining 25 1-2 cents to be made up by increasing the hourly rate of second and third shifts.

An increase in vacation pay from $50 to $75 also was approved as well as time and one half for every hour worked over a specified seven-hour daily shift and for all work over 35 hours per week.

The new contract, like the bituminous agreement signed by UMW head, John L. Lewis and soft coal operators April 11, runs indefinitely, but may be reopened after one year on 10 days notice.

DRIVERS DEFY WLB'S ORDER

Chicagoans Vote To Continue Five-Day Work Stoppage

Chicago, May 21 (AP)—Members of the Chicago Truck Drivers Union (independent) voted tonight to defy a War Labor Board back-to-work order, issued yesterday in Washington, and to continue their five-day work stoppage which has paralyzed Chicago's trucking facilities.

Tonight's special meeting was called by officials of the union on their return from Washington, where WLB members told representatives of the striking union "the Government will be forced to act" if the strike was not ended by tomorrow morning. The drivers were left to choose between returning to their jobs and Government intervention.

More than 1,000 drivers decided by a standing vote, which appeared to be unanimous, to continue the walkout after the vote was requested by Edward Fenner, executive director of the union.

$5 Weekly Raise Sought

Fenner viewed the standing vote and said to those on the platform: "It's unanimous, don't you agree? We'll stay out."

Fenner told the men before the vote was taken that "the only way to win a strike is to remain out until our demands are met by the National War Labor Board. We won't return until our demands are met and we, your officers, will not agree with anybody until we have reported to you and until you are satisfied."

"If they take our striking privileges away from us," Fenner added, "we may as well turn our union into a social club. We don't want to defy the Government, but we believe we ought to get a $5 weekly raise, a 48-hour week and two weeks' vacation with pay."

Action By Truman Asked

After the vote was taken, Steve Slahor, president of the union, told the men, "don't forget in unity there is strength. If we are to weaken now we should have given in to the WLB the first day."

The walkout cut heavily into deliveries of perishable foods, war materials, drugs and other essentials. Management representatives asked intervention by President Truman under the War Labor Disputes Act as AFL union drivers began demonstrating sympathy with the independent strike over dissatisfaction with a WLB wage increase award.

Lloyd K. Garrison, WLB vice chairman, informed the strikers that board policies prevented any reconsideration of the wage question while the strike was in force.

One hundred army trucks were handling loads of war goods with Government bills of lading, but dealers in food and drugs watched helplessly as their stocks dwindled.

24 GI's Are Injured In Train Derailment

Piqua, Ohio, May 21 (AP)—Twenty-four soldiers, all veterans of two or more years of overseas service, were injured today when a troop train was derailed on an embankment near downtown Piqua.

There was no immediate explanation of the derailment. Eight cars of the 14-car westbound train were derailed, two of them plunging down a 20-foot embankment, and three others falling part way down the fill.

Capt. John B. Mitchell, officer in charge of the train, said there were nearly 400 officers and men aboard the train, which was enroute to Camp Atterbury, Ind., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Bliss, Texas. All of the men, he said, were to report at one of the three camps before going home on furloughs. Names of the injured men were withheld by military orders.

Okinawa Veteran Loses Plane Seat to Sinatra

MT. VERNON, Ill., May 21—(AP) Eugene E. Harshbarger, signalman 3-c, said today his return from the Pacific war area was a little delayed at Los Angeles, because he lost his seat on an airliner to Frank Sinatra.

Harshbarger, a veteran of the Iwo Jima and Okinawa invasions, related he was bumped at Los Angeles recently by "The Voice" who had a priority higher than that held by the sailor.

Sinatra was leaving on an important trip, Harshbarger said, adding that the singer remained at the airport with him until he was assured that Harshbarger would get a reservation on the next plane.

In New York city, George Evans, agent for Sinatra, said the latter was traveling on a No. 3 priority under government orders.

"The government arranged all travel," Evans said adding that Sinatra had been alerted for an overseas USO tour.

He said Sinatra would leave shortly.

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Jurists, Educators Urge Constitution For United Nations

New York, May 21—(AP)—A group of 22 prominent jurists, legislators, and educators have asked the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference to create a United Nations constitution and a Supreme Court with power to judge when individuals or nations violate its provisions.

In a letter sent to the delegation, they declared:

"In order to accomplish the expressed purpose of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals to establish an international organization" and "to maintain international peace and security," it is necessary that a set of rules of fundamental law be agreed upon and be incorporated in a constitution or organic law, and that a Supreme Court of the United Nations be established with judicial power to determine when those laws have been violated by nations or the individuals who compose them."

Zoltan Vas Reported New Budapest Mayor

New York, May 21 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Zoltan Vas had been elected Mayor of Budapest by the "community council" in the Hungarian capital.

The broadcast said that Vas "had successfully solved the difficulty of food problems and thereby earned the gratitude and the affection of the public."

Vas, a member of the Hungarian Communist movement presumably succeeded Dr. Janos Csorba, who was reported on April 10 by the Hungarian radio to have been named as Mayor.

China's Post-War Rail Plans

BALTIMORE, May 21 (AP).—E. S. Mao, a member of a party of Chinese railway officials touring the United States, said today that China plans to construct at least 20,000 miles of railroads within ten years after the end of the war. Mr. Mao, superintendent of the Liukiang Locomotive and Car Works, said that since the war approximately 90 per cent of China's 13,000 miles of railroads had been destroyed. One of the first jobs of the Chinese people, he said, will be that of rehabilitating the present railway system to make it usuable until the new construction can be completed.

$13,325 Raised for Yugoslavia

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (AP).—The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief raised $13,325 last night at a dinner honoring Stanoje Simic, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States. Paulette Goddard, John Garfield, Burgess Meredith and Peter Coe, of the screen, were among the guests. Miss Goddard contributed a gold and diamond pin to auction.

FIND WRECKED BOMBER

MARCH FIELD, Calif., May 21—(AP) A four-engined bomber missing since May 12 on a combat training flight was found wrecked Saturday night in an isolated mountain region 20 miles north of Fort Bragg in northern California, March Field army air base authorities announced today. All 11 occupants were dead.

60 CANADIAN SHIPS TO AID WAR ON JAPS

Ottawa, May 21 (A. P.).—Sixty Canadian ships and 13,500 volunteer Navy men will serve in the Pacific in the war against Japan, Navy Minister Abbott announced today.

The Navy men will receive bonuses of about $10 a month for seamen, which will make the Pacific pay rate about $54 a month as compared with $60 a month for American combat troops. Similar bonuses for Army privates in the Pacific have been announced.

The fleet will probably be under the command of Capt. Harry G. DeWolf, Assistant Chief of Staff. Two new light aircraft carriers nearing completion, described as the largest warships Canada has ever had, the Cruiser Uganda, already in action in the, the cruiser Ontario, several destroyers and thirty-six of Canada's newest frigates will make up the fleet. The carriers will be manned by 1,300 men each.

MAY 21 1945

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA APPEARED TONIGHT TO HAVE EASED DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY TENSION OVER THE OCCUPATION OF TRIESTE AND ITS SURROUNDING AREA, POSSIBLY UNDER MOSCOW PROMPTING.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES WITH CONTACTS IN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DESCRIBED THE SITUATION AS "DEFINITELY IMPROVED" AND THERE WAS A DISPOSITION TO REGARD THE PROBLEM AS RIPE FOR AN EARLY SOLUTION.

ALREADY, TITO WAS WITHDRAWING HIS TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN AUSTRIA, ONE OF THE POINTS OF DISPUTE.

YUGOSLAV OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM TRIESTE, ALTHOUGH THE MILITARY SITUATION THERE WAS UNCHANGED WITH BOTH BRITISH AND YUGOSLAV TROOPS OCCUPYING THE ADRIATIC PORT.

WHILE DELEGATES PURPORTING TO SPEAK FOR THE CITIZENS OF TRIESTE SENT A BELLICOSE MESSAGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO TITO, PROGRESS WAS APPARENT ON DIPLOMATIC LEVELS.

DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS SAID IT HAD BECOME QUITE CLEAR IN THE LAST 24 HOURS THAT THE YUGOSLAVS WERE PREPARED TO SEEK A SOLUTION WITHOUT ARMED FORCE, AND THAT TITO'S GOVERNMENT HAD INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION WITH THE ALLIES.

(A SIMILAR VIEW WAS TAKEN BY THE COMMUNIST DAILY BORBA, PUBLISHED IN THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL, WHICH SAID IN AN EDITORIAL BROADCAST BY THE BELGRADE RADIO THAT THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAD STRESSED THESE TWO POINTS:

("FIRST, THAT IT DOES NOT INTEND TO ANNEX THESE TERRITORIES UNILATERALLY BEFORE A PEACE CONFERENCE THAT WILL FINALLY SETTLE THE QUESTION OF SLOVENE COASTLINE AND TRIESTE, I.E., BEFORE THE POSSIBILITY OF A DIRECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

("SECOND, THAT FOR THESE REASONS YUGOSLAVIA IS PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION...SO AS TO FIND, IN AGREEMENT WITH THE ALLIES, A SOLUTION THAT WILL SATISFY BOTH PARTIES AND WILL NOT BE CONTRARY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE POPULATION OF THESE TERRITORIES." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.)

DEVELOPMENTS WERE INDICATED ON TWO DIPLOMATIC FRONTS--FIRST TITO'S APPARENT READINESS TO DISCUSS DIRECTLY WITH ITALY THE LONG-TERM STATUS OF THE TERRITORY, AND SECOND HIS INCLINATION TO DISCUSS THE PRESENT STATUS OF OCCUPATION WITH THE ALLIES.

WHETHER THIS ABOUT-FACE WAS DUE TO A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION TO TITO FROM MOSCOW WAS UNKNOWN IN LONDON, BUT THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THIS MIGHT HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

IT WAS REGARDED BY PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF THE IMMEDIATE QUESTION OF OCCUPATION WOULD BE THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS RATHER THAN BY DIRECT TALKS WITH FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

A33

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS BY THE BELGRADE RADIO THAT DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN OPENED WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO TRIESTE, BUT DIPLOMATIC SOURCES ACCEPTED THEM AS AUTHENTIC.

TITO'S WITHDRAWAL OF YUGOSLAV TROOPS FROM CARINTHIA AND STYRIA IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA SUGGESTED SINCERITY ON THE PART OF THE BALKAN LEADER IN ATTEMPTING TO REACH AN AMICABLE DECISION.

A DISPATCH FROM TRIESTE SAID THAT THERE WAS NO RELAXATION OF YUGOSLAV MILITARY CONTROL WITHIN THE CITY DESPITE THE REMOVAL OF THE MAIN HEADQUARTERS.

DELEGATES CLAIMING TO REPRESENT THE CITIZENS OF TRIESTE SENT A MESSAGE TO TITO SALUTING HIM AS "THE LIBERATOR OF OUR CITY" AND DECLARING:

"IT IS OUR WISH THAT THE CITIZENS OF TRIESTE, AS THE POPULATION OF AN AUTONOMOUS CITY OF NEW YUGOSLAVIA, PARTICIPATE WITH OTHER PEOPLES O

MAY 21 1945

...TRATION UNDER YOUR VICTORIOUS
...ER COMMENT IN ROME, WHERE THE
...UED A STATEMENT CHARGING THAT
...NEWLY-FORMED ITALO-SLOVENE
...YUGOSLAVS WOULD PRESS THEIR
...AN CARINTHIA AND STYRIA AT THE
...CONTROVERSY BETWEEN FRANCE AND
...DDITIONAL FRENCH TROOPS IN
...XIETY.
...CE OF THE LEVANT STATES, BUT
...FRANCE IN THE AREA.
PS620PEW

...EWS BUREAU ANNOUNCED TONIGHT
...EQUIPPED BY THE RUSSIANS WILL
...UP WHICH WAS FORMED IN RUSSIA
...AND.
...MENT OF A MODERN ARMY WOULD
...T WORLD WAR WHEN THE CZECHS
...AT THAT TIME A LARGE FRENCH

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS
A NEW CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY TO BE TRAINED AND EQU
BE BUILT AROUND THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY GROUP W
DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE HOMELAND.
A SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED THAT RE-ESTABLISHMEN
FOLLOW THE PATTERN ADOPTED AFTER THE FIRST WO
TURNED TO FRANCE FOR AID AND EQUIPMENT. AT T

MILITARY MISSION WITH HEADQUARTERS IN PRAGUE HELPED ORGANIZE AN ARMY OF 40 INFANTRY AND FOUR MOTORIZED DIVISIONS.

NOW, SAID THE SPOKESMAN, NEW CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA MAKE IT DESIRABLE TO REQUEST MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE FROM RUSSIA.

CZECHOSLOVAK UNITS TRAINED IN BRITAIN WILL BE ABSORBED AND RE-TRAINED IN THE NEW ARMY.

RUSSIA HAS AGREED TO RECEIVE A NUMBER OF YOUNG CZECH OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN AT ALL SOVIET MILITARY SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING. AFTER RECEIVING THE SAME TRAINING AS RED ARMY MEN THEY WILL RETURN TO THE HOMELAND.

(NO PICKUP) MAY 21 1945

SW213PEW

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT DENMARK AND THE SOVIET UNION HAVE AGREED TO RESUME DUPLOMATIC RELATIONS WHICH WERE BROKEN OFF AT THE TIME GERMANY INVADED DENMARK.

DENMARK HAS DESIGNATED D. TDESSING AS MINISTER TO THE U.S.S.R.

PS1131PEW

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE HAMBURG RADIO BROADCAST A PRAGUE REPORT TODAY THAT THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY WOULD BE PATTERNED AFTER THE RED ARMY AND WAS EQUIPPING ITSELF WITH RUSSIAN ARMS AND TRAINING MANY OF ITS OFFICERS IN RUSSIA.

A BROADCAST IN CZECH SAID CZECH SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT ABROAD AS WELL AS PARTISAN FORCES WHO WAGED BATTLE AT HOME WOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE NEW ARMY.

MT1PEW

HDQ Lvl xxx open conflict

MARSHAL TITO'S COMMANDERS, MEANWHILE, MOVED THEIR MAIN HEADQUARTERS OUT OF TRIESTE FOLLOWING A SHARP EXCHANGE OF STATEMENTS BETWEEN THE PARTISAN LEADER AND BRITISH MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER. THIS WAS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, TO BE PART OF A GENERAL RESHUFFLE OF YUGOSLAV TROOPS AND THERE WAS NO RELAXATION OF YUGOSLAV MILITARY CONTROL APPARENT IN THE CITY, SAID A TRIESTE DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LYNN HEINZERLING. MAY 21 1945

HEINZERLING SAID THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS IN TRIESTE THAT THE YUGOSLAVS HAD AGREED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE KLAGENFURT AREA IN THE DISPUTED SECTOR OF THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OF CARINTHIA.

A FOOD SHORTAGE SO ACUTE THAT IT MIGHT EMERGE AS ONE OF THE DETERMINING FACTORS IN THE DISPUTE HAS HEIGHTENED THE PROBLEM, HEINZERLING ADDED. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HE SAID, THAT YUGOSLAV MILITARYNAUTHORITIES HAD MADE OVERTURES TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR PERMISSION TO BRING IN FOOD FROM THE PADUA AREA OF ITALY. BUT IT WAS UNLIKELY THIS WOULD BE PERMITTED. SINCE THOUSANDS OF DISPLACED PERSONS STREAMING INTO ITALY

WERE BELIEVED LIKELY TO SHARPEN THE FOOD SITUATION IN THAT NORMALLY FRUITFUL AREA.

THE YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY TANYUG QUOTED TITO AS SAYING THAT HE WAS SURPRISED AND DISPLEASED WITH MARSHAL ALEXANDER'S STATEMENT SATURDAY, WHICH LIKENED TITO'S METHODS WITH THOSE OF HITLER AND JAPAN. THE AGENCY QUOTED TITO AS SAYING THE PRESENCE OF HIS TROOPS IN THE TERRITORY UNDER DISPUTE "CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS CONQUEST."

"I SAY AGAIN," TITO WAS QUOTED, "THAT THE YUGOSLAV ARMY AND YUGOSLAVIA ARE PREPARED TO COLLABORATE WITH THE ALLIED FORCES AND COUNTRIES, BUT AT THE SAME TIME I SAY THAT YUGOSLAVIA CANNOT PERMIT HERSELF TO BE HUMBLED AND HER RIGHTS DENIED." MAY 21 1945

WASSAEW

LONDON, MAY 21 (AP)--STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZ , FORMER PREMIER OF POLAND, SAID TODAY THAT THERE STILL WAS A CHANCE THAT THE POLISH PROBLEM COULD BE SOLVED BY THE BIG THREE AND THE COUNTRY REESTABLISHED ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS.

"WE DO NOT DEMAND THAT POLAND SHOULD BE REESTABLISHED IN THE SAME SHAPE AS BEFORE," MIKOLAJCZYK SAID AT A MEETING COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY. "WE DESIRE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRULY DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT X X X AND REJECT A ONE PARTY GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVELY COMMUNIST."

"POLAND NEEDS A GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY BASED ON THE OLD

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AS SOLEMNLY PROMISED AT YALTA."

EXPRESSING A DESIRE FOR FRIENDSHIP AND CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH RUSSIA MIKOLAJCZYK, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE PEASANT PARTY, APPEALED FOR THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE RELEASE OF THE "ARRESTED POLITICAL LEADERS AND DISCONTINUATION OF THE PROSECUTIONS AND ~~TERROR~~ POLITICAL TERROR IN POLAND."

MAY 21 1945

APRA HERCHERS 01745 AM1508

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, MAY 21-(AP)-MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLED THE CONFERENCE FOR APRIL BECAUSE "HE KNEW THAT HE HAD NOT LONG TO LIVE" AND "HE FELT THAT HE HAD SOMETHING TO GIVE THE WORLD."

"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," SHE SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S NATIONAL CONFERENCE, "EVEN BEFORE THAT FINAL MEETING AT YALTA, I AM TOLD, KNEW HISCDAYS WERE NUMBERED".

"IN FIXING THE DATE OF APRIL 25," SHE ADDED, "HE WAS THROWING THE DICE WITH DEATH. ALAS, DEATH WON. HAD HE BEEN THERE, SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES CONSEQUENT UPON A TOO EARLY MEETING WOULD HAVE BEEN SMOOTHED AWAY. WITHOUT HIM THEY WERE ALL TOO PLAIN."

MISS WILKINSON ADDED THAT "DESPITE THE INEVITABLE DIFFICULTIES OF SUCH A CONFERENCE AT SUCH A TIME, IT IS TERRIBLY IMPORTANT FOR THE BUILDING OF A PEACEFUL WORLD THAT IT WAS HELD AT ALL. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN SO EASY TO LET THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD LIE IN THE HANDS OF THE BIG POWERS. IN EFFECT THAT WOULD HAVE MEANT THE BIG THREE -- THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. DICTATORSHIP IS NO LESS DISTATORSHIP WHETHER IT IS EXERCISED BY BIG POWERS OR BY A MASTER RACE."

SHE SAID THAT DIFFERENCES AT THE CONFERENCE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BLOWN IT "SKY HIGH WERE KEPT WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF REASON AND DISCUSSION BY MEN WHO WERE WELL AWARE THAT THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE TO THIS CONFERENCE BUT A RETURN TO THE HORRORS OF MUTUAL SUSPICION AND INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY."

W528AEW

XXXXXX JAPANESE WAR." Blackpool Eng - King

ERNEST BROWN, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY, EXPRESSED UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT OF CHURCHILL, INFORMING HIM IN A LETTER THAT "WE SHALL BE GLAD TO DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO SUPPORT YOU IN YOUR HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES UNTIL VICTORY OVER JAPAN IS WON."

MORE THAN 1,100 DELEGATES TO THE LABOR PARTY'S NATIONAL CONVENTION HERE, SOME ALREADY WAVING CAMPAIGN BANNERS, ROARED DOWN CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED FRONT BE CARRIED ON INDEFINITELY AS WELL AS HIS ALTERNATE SUGGESTION THAT THE WHOLE ISSUE BE TAKEN TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM.

CLEMENT ATTLEE, LABORITE DEPUTY PRIME

ER, IN A PERSONAL LETTER TO 10 DOWNING STREET, EMPLOYED THE BLUNTEST LANGUAGE HE EVER USED IN ADDRESSING CHURCHILL.

IT WOULD NOT BE "EITHER RIGHT OR POSSIBLE" TO EXTEND THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT, WHICH ALREADY IS 10 YEARS OLD, HE SAID, AND HE CONDEMNED THE REFERENDUM PLAN AS A "DEVICE....ALIEN TO ALL OUR TRADITIONS... WHICH HAS ONLY TOO OFTEN BEEN THE INSTRUMENT OF NAZISM AND FASCISM."

ATTLEE WROTE THAT CHURCHILL, BY OBJECTING TO AN AUTUMN ELECTION, WAS "DEPARTING FROM THE POSITION OF NATIONAL LEADER" AND "YIELDING TO PRESSURE OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, WHICH IS ANXIOUS TO EXPLOIT YOUR OWN GREAT SERVICE TO THE NATION IN ITS OWN INTEREST."

THE LABOR PARTY'S ACTION PUT IT UP TO CHURCHILL WHETHER HE WOULD CALL A GENERL ELECTION THIS SUMMER.

ESHOULD YO

"SHOULD YOU, HOWEVER, DECIDE ON AN ELECTION IN JULY," ATTLEE WROTE CHURCHILL, "THE RESONSPIBILITY MUST AND WILL OF COURSE BE YOURS."

ATTLEE AND OTHER LABOR LEADERS CONDEMNED ANY SUMMER ELECTION IDEA ON THE GROUNDS THAT SERVICE MEN OVERSEAS WOULD NOT HAVE TIME OR A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER CANDIDATES AND POLICIES.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT ANOTHER "RUSH ELECTION" SUCH AS THAT HELD IN 1918 WOULD "GRAVELY WEAKEN THE AUTHORITY OF ANY GOVERNMENT AT A TIME WHEN "PUBLIC CONFIDENCE WOULD BE ESPECIALLY NECESSARY."

ATTLEE PLEDGED THE LABOR PARTY'S "FULLEST SUPPORT TO THE WAR UNTIL JAPAN IS DEFEATED" BUT TOLD CHURCHILL:

"WHEN THIS WILL BE IS NOT CERTAIN. WE HOOE IT MAY BE SOON, BUT IF IT WERE TO BE PROLONGED WE SEE ARISING IN A MUCH MORE ACUTE FORM ALI THOSE DIFFICULTIES WHICH YOU APPREHEND AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE DOMESTIC SPHERE AND WHICH YO GIVE AS AN OBJECTION TO CONTINUING TO AUTUMN."

ATTLEE SAID THAT HE AND HIS PARTY COLLEAGUES IN THE WAR CABINET THOUGHT THERE WOULD BE "A GREAT ADVANTAGE IN THE GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS SUCCESSFULLY BROUGHT THE NATION THROUGH THE WAR CONTINUING FOR A SHORT TIME IN ORDER TO DEAL WITH THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD AND ESPECIALLY TO HELP TO BRING TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE."

HE ADDED THAT HE HAD HOPED THAT "THE LONG AND HONORABLE ASSOCIATION WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE COUNTRY THROUGH SO MANY PERILS TO VICTORY" WOULD BE "BROUGHT TO AN END BY COMMON AGREEMENT AND WITHOUT CONTROVERSY."

PS757PEW

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD LABOR PARTY

X X X CONTROVERSY."

THE LABOR PARTY'S ACTION INDICATED THE LIKELY WITHDRAWAL OF LABORITE MINISTERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO CONDUCT ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

THAT WOULD LEAVE CHURCHILL TO FORM A "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT TO SERVE UNTIL THE ELECTION. THE PRIME MINISTER PROBABLY WOULD HAVE 30 MINISTERIAL AND JUNIOR MINISTERIAL POSTS TO FILL WITH "CARETAKER" APPOINTEES.

SN1157PEW

EXTENSION OF PARLIAMENT. ADD — (Kind) Blackpool, Eng - Laborites

BRITAIN'S LAST GENERAL ELECTION WAS IN 1935.

THE LABOR MINISTERS SAID A JULY ELECTION WOULD DEPRIVE THOUSANDS OF THE ELECTORATE, INCLUDING SERVICE MEN, OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE AS THEY WOULD NOT HAVE TIME TO REGISTER.

IN A LETTER TO ATTLEE, CHURCHILL MADE THE PROPOSAL "WHICH I EARNESTLY HOPE YOU WILL NOT READILY REJECT, NAMELY THAT WE SHOULD FIX UPON ANOTHER OBJECT FOR OUR JOINT ENDEAVORS AND ADJOURN THE QUESTION OF OUR SEPARATION UNTIL IT IS GAINED."

"IT WOULD GIVE ME GREAT RELIEF," HE SAID, "IF YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS WERE FOUND RESOLVED TO CARRY ON WITH US UNTIL A DECISIVE VICTORY HAS BEEN GAINED OVER JAPAN.

"IN THE MEANWHILE WE WOULD TOGETHER DO OUR UTMOST TO IMPLEMENT THE

PROPOSALS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND FULL EMPLOYMENT CONTAINED IN THE WHITE PAPERS WHICH WE HAVE LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT."

MT128PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-A BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS "PHANTOM" REGIMENT HAS OPERATED SECRETLY THROUGHOUT THE WAR IN EUROPE AND AFRICA AS THE SWIFTEST COMMUNICATIONS LINK BETWEEN FRONTLINE ALLIED TROOPS AND OVERALL COMMANDERS IN THE REAR, IT MAY BE DISCLOSED.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS PERFECTED A SIMILAR UNIT ON AN EVEN LARGER SCALE AND THE OUTFIT WENT INTO ACTION A MONTH BEFORE GERMANY SURRENDERED.

LT.COL.A.H.MCINTOSH, COMMANDER OF THE PHANTOM REGIMENT OF 150 OFFICERS AND 1,250 MEN, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THAT HIS PATROLS HAVE ACCOMPANIED ASSAULT FORCES AND AIRBORNE TROOPS ON EVERY IMPORTANT MISSION SINCE THE NORMANDY LANDINGS. TH

E

Y SUPPLIED INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF BATTLE AND THE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY HOURS BEFORE NORMAL COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS.

IN BROADCASTING INFORMATION FROM NEW ENEMY LINES, THE PHANTOM PATROLS USED SPECIAL TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING SETS INVENTED FOR THE BRITISH ARMY. THEY USED A FOOLPROOF CODE WHICH THE GERMANS NEITHER COULD BREAK DOWN IN INTERCEPTION NOR DECIPHER UPON CAPTURE.

THE INVENTION PERMITTED MESSAGES TO BE BROADCAST AT THE RATE OF 30 WORDS A MINUTE. A TRANSMITTER, AS EASY TO OPERATE AS A TYPEWRITTER, SCRAMBLED THE MESSAGES AS THEY WENT OVER THE AIR AND A RECEIVER PIECED THEM TOGETHER AUTOMATICALLY.

DURING THE 11 MONTHS WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT, MCINTOSH'S MEN SENT MORE THAN 70,000 MESSAGES FROM BATTLE AREAS TO HEADQUARTERS OF THI 12TH AND 21ST ARMY GROUPS. EIGHTY AMERICAN EXPERTS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE PHANTOM REGIMENT, WORKING PRINCIPALLY AT HEADQUARTERS.

G1215PEW

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-COUNSEL FOR MARSHAL PETAIN SAID TODAY THAT FLEET ADM.WILLIAM D.LEAHY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WOULD BE ASKED TO COME TO FRANCE AS A WITNESS FOR VICHY GOVERNMENT LEADERS.

LEAHY FORMERLY WAS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO VICHY.

JACQUES ISORNI, ONE OF THE LAWYERS, SAID PETAIN WANTED LEAHY TO TESTIFY AND WAS CERTAIN THE ADMIRAL'S APPEARANCE WOULD BE OF VALUE TO THE DEFENSE. HE SAID ANOTHER TWO MONTHS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO COLLECT EVIDENCE, ALTHOUGH THE STATE HAS SAID THE CASE WOULD BE TRIED WITHIN A MONTH.

PETAIN FACES A POSSIBLE DEATH SENTENCE ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATION WITH HITLER. PETAIN IS BEING HELD IN A SMALL FORTRESS OUTSIDE PARIS.

MT102PEW

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-LT. COL. FRANCIS S. GABRESKI OF OIL CITY, PA., U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE ACE WHO SHOT DOWN 28 GERMAN PLANES BEFORE HE WAS FORCED DOWN BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES, HAS ARRIVED HERE AFTER MONTHS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS AND SAYS HE WANTS A CHANCE AT THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

GABRESKI NOW IS HEADED FOR THE UNITED STATES. THE 26-YEAR-OLD FLIE WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS LAST JULY WHEN HE MADE A CRASH LANDING NEAR COBLENZ.

"I WAS SHOOTING AT A PLANE ON THE GROUND," HE SAID. "I STUCK THE NOSE DOWN A LITTLE TO GET ON THE TARGET AND THE PROPELLOR HIT THE GROUND."

AFTER HIDING FOR FIVE DAYS, HE WAS CAUGHT AND SENT TO A PRISON CAMP. HE WOUND UP AT BARTH, WHERE HE SAID "THE FOOD WE GOT FROM THE RED CROSS PARCELS KEPT US GOING."

GABRESKI FLEW WITH THE RAF AT ONE TIME AFTER HE WAS SENT TO ENGLAND IN 1942 AND SPECIALIZED IN COMBAT WITH THE RAF'S POLISH SQUADRON.

THE LATE POLISH GENERAL SIKORSKI DECORATED HIM WITH THE POLISH CROSS FOR VALOR. HE ALSO WEARS THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH SIX OAK LEAF CLUSTERS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH FOUR CLUSTERS.

MT510AEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-RUMORS THAT FRENCH LABOR LEADERS WERE PLANNING A NATIONAL GENERAL STRIKE CIRCULATED THROUGH FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES TODAY AND THE BELIEF WAS EXPRESYED THAT THE COUNTRY APPROACHED A CRISIS IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OFFICIALS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LABOR UNIONS SAID IMPORTANT CONFERENCES WERE HELD OVER THE WEEK-END BUT DENIED GENERAL STRIKES WERE IMMINENT.

MEANWHILE, A SURVEY OF BASIC STOCKS AND BONDS SHOWED THAT PARIS BOURSE QUOTATIONS HAVE SLIPPED SHARPLY WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS AND PARTICULARLY SINCE THE RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THESE WERE DOMINATED BY COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS IN THE ORIGINAL POLLING. SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS LAST WEEK IN COMMUNITIES WHERE CLEAR MAJORITIES HADN'T BEEN ESTABLISHED CONFIRMED THE LEFTIST TREND.

BOURSE QUOTATIONS SHOWED A STEADY DECLINE SINCE THE END OF APRIL IN THE FOLLOWING ISSUES: BANK OF PARIS, SUEZ CAPITAL, RIO TINTO, ROYAL DUTCH, DEBEERS. THE HEAVIEST DECLINE IN SUEZ PROBABLY WAS DUE TO A RUMOR THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT NATIONALIZE THOSE HOLDINGS.

SIGNIFICANTLY, SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINING STOCKS WERE THE ONLY ONES GAINING.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS SAID THE ELECTION RESULTS AND GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE MAKING IT ILLEGAL TO TRANSFER STOCKS ANONYMOUSLY WERE FACTORS DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE DECLINE IN THE MARKET. GENERAL INTERNAL CONDITIONS ALSO WERE EXERTING A DEPRESSING EFFECT.

CONVERSELY, THE FINANCIAL BLACK MARKET REGISTERED A STEADY RISE IN THE PRICE FOR BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH MONEY. PAPER DOLLARS OFFICIAL-LY WERE WORTH 50 FRANCS. SOURCES SAID THAT ON MAY 1, THE BLACK MARKET WAS PAYING 145 FRANCS PER DOLLAR AND NOW PAYS 1,235 GOLD DOLLARS ALLEGEDLY BRING 1,235 FRANCS. PRICES FOR THE BRITISH PAPER POUND WAS LISTED AT 530 FRANCS.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES APPEARED INCREASING WITH A GENERAL STRIKE AT LYONS AND THE RHONE REGION LAST WEEK; A WALKOUT AMONG COAL MINERS AT PAS DE CALAIS AND AN EXPLOSION AT THE GHOME DU RHONE FACTORY, WHICK WAS BELIEVED THE RESULT OF SABOTAGE.

THE LYONS GENERAL STRIKE WAS INDUCED BY A DISSATISFACTION ATTRIBUTED TO THE FOOD SITUATION AND A DEMAND AMONG WORKERS THAT THE REGION BE PUT ON A WAGE PARITY WITH PARIS LABOR.

THE STRIKE AMONG COAL MINERS WAS CONSIDERED EXCEPTIONALLY SERIOUS. THE FRENCH COAL INDUSTRY HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO BUILD UP RESERVES FOR THE COMING WINTER AND MOST OF FRANCE'S INDUSTRIAL MACHINE RUNS ON COAL.

1222PEW

HUNGARIAN COURT. ADD Paris-Bedtime xxx corrt

THIS WEALTH IN MONEY, ART AND JEWELS WAS WATCHED OVER BY THE PRO-NAZI PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL BANK OF HUNGARY AND SOME 500 FINANCIAL EXPERTS, CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS AND OTHER EMPLOYES, GUARDED BY 200 PICKED HUNGARIAN GENDARMES.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID NAZI GESTAPO AGENTS TRIED TO HIJACK THE TREASURE SHORTLY BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF 80TH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS. THE

GESTAPO HAD THE ACTIVE COOPERATION OF THE HUNGARIAN BANK PRESIDENT, WHO WAS AN APPOINTEE OF THE PUPPET PREMIER, DR.FERENC SZALASI.

BUT A PATRIOT HUNGARIAN STALLED ON THE JOB AND DELIBERATELY MISLAI KEYS AND VITAL RECORDS AND GENERALLY SABOTAGED THE GERMAN ATTEMPT AT PLUNDER. WHEN THE AMERICANS ARRIVED THE GERMANS FLED IN PANIC.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL BANK, TO WHOM DR.SZALASI HAD GIVEN POWER OF ATTORNEY OVER THE BANK IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL CONSTITUTION, HAS SINCE BEEN ARRESTED BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

THE PERSONNEL MANAGER OF THE BANK, AN ARDENT NAZI AND FORMERLY AN OBSCURE BANK EMPLOYE WHOSE SALARY WAS INCREASED NEARLY SIX TIMES UNDE NAZI SPONSORSHIP, HAS ALSO BEEN PLACED UNDER ARREST.

JP723AEW

Tucker

(CX) PARIS, FIRST ADD-PRECEDE SHAEF-EISENHOWER X X X IN GERMANY

IN CHICAGO, MRS. SMITH SAID SHE HAD HAD "HINTS" IN COL. SMITH'S LETTERS THAT HE WAS ASSIGNED TO AN IMPORTANT MISSION "BUT THIS IS JUST WAY BEYOND MY IDEA OF IT."

"I DON'T THINK HE WOULD THINK OF THE DANGER OF IT," SHE SAID. "I DON'T THINK ANY GOOD SOLDIER WOULD. IT WOULDN'T BE ANY MORE DANGEROUS THAN COMBAT DUTY."

MAY 21 1945

THE FAMILY, SHE ADDED, HAS NOTICED SMITH'S RESEMBLANCE TO GEN. EISENHOWER FOR YEARS.

MRS. SMITH SAID COL. SMITH HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY 23 YEARS, AND WAS SENT OVERSEAS IN COMMAND OF A BATTALION IN AUGUST, 1943. SHE DOESN'T EXPECT THAT HE WILL BE SENT HOME SOON, SHE ADDED. THE SMITHS HAVE BEEN MARRIED NINE YEARS.

FZ1030ACW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-THE DEATH RATE AMONG SURVIVORS OF BELSEN'S HORROR CAMP, WHERE 40,000 PRISONERS WERE LIBERATED A MONTH AGO HAS BEEN REDUCED BY 80 PER CENT, THE 21ST ARMY GROUP REPORTED TODAY.

TWO WEEKS AFTER FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S FORCE OVERRAN THE CAMP, ALL OF THE FREED ALLIED PRISONERS HAD BEEN DISINFECTED BUT MORE THAN HALF WERE SO WEAK THEY STILL NEEDED SPECIAL TREATMENT.

TWENTY-TWO THOUSANDS WERE UNABLE TO ASSIMILATE ORDINARY FOOD. AIRPLANES FLEW IN 40 TONS OF DRY SKIMMED MILK AND 7,000 POUNDS OF A PROTEIN AND GLUCOSE PREPARATION.

MAY 21 1945

ONE HUNDRED MEDICAL STUDENTS WERE FLOWN TO THE CAMP TO SUPERVISE SPECIAL FEEDING.

X INSTALLATIONS AT THE CAMP NOW INCLUDE A 2,000-BED RECEPTION STATION, A GENERAL HOSPITAL, TWO FIELD AMBULANCES, TWO FIELD HYGIENE STATIONS.

MAY 21 1945

THE PERSONNEL INCLUDED 800 GERMAN NURSE INTERNEES 180 GERMAN DOCTOR INTERNEES, 18 SWISS NURSES, SIX SWISS DOCTORS, NUTRITION CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS IN TYPHUS.

MAY 21 1945

EUNSONS 2207 APL JSS 555P

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-EDOUARD HERRIOT, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, WAS WELCOMED TO PARIS TODAY BY MINISTER OF STATE JULES JEANNENEY IN THE NAME OF GENERAL DE GAULLE AND THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A HEARTY RECEPTION BY AT LEAST 25 DEPUTIES REPRESENTING VARIOUS PARTIES, INCLUDING COMMUNIST MEMBER JACQUES DUCLOS LENT

SUPPORT TO RUMORS HERRIOT WOULD JOIN THE GOVERNMENT.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE LEFT HIS PLANE AND MARCHED THROUGH A GUARD OF HONOR, HERRIOT WAS PRESENTED A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN. THE ELDERLY FRENCH STATESMAN, RECENTLY LIBERATED FROM A GERMAN PRISON, WAS AFFECTED VISIBLY BY THE ~~TUMULTUOUS~~ WELCOME FROM SOME 300 PERSONS, INCLUDING MANY OF HIS OWN RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY

SHAKING HANDS AND EMBRACING HIS COLLEAGUES, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS, HERRIOT KEPT REPEATING: "I FEEL FINE, BUT I AM A LITTLE DEAF."

HERRIOT WAS ACCOMPANIED ~~XXXXXXX~~ BY THE PARIS POLICE CHIEF, HIS SECRETARIES AND HIS COOK, CESARINE CESARINE, WHO FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE HERRIOT AUTOBIOGRAPHY, MRS. HERRIOT REMAINED AT THEIR LYON HOME WHERE SHE HER HUSBAND, MAYOR OF LYON FOR MANY YEARS, HAS BEEN STAYING SINCE HER THEIR RELEASE FROM INTERNMENT.

ELG-LOWRYS SECOND 1700-150PEW

PARIS, MAY 21--(AP)--THE ARMY'S TRANSPORTATION CORPS UNLOADED 21,411,899 TONS OF SUPPLIES IN EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS PORTS DURING EUROPEAN PHASE OF THE PRESENT WAR, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE FIGURE COMPARED WITH 5,418,238 TONS UNLOADED

30.24 25981

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE HUGE CARGO WAS BROUGHT OVER ON 6,900 SHIPS BETWEEN JANUARY, 1942, WHEN THE FIRST TON ARRIVED IN THE BRITISH ISLES, AND APRIL 30, 1945.

PORT SOLDIERS DEBARKED 4,162,072 AMERICAN TROOPS THROUGH THE 53 ~~WORLD WAR~~ PORTS THEY OPERATED. FROM JUNE, 1917, TO NOV. 11, 1918, THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE UNLOADED 1,918,125 SOLDIERS AT THEIR 15 CONTINENTAL PORTS.

12 PM REALMFARS 01900 MR/9408

PARIS, MAY 21--(AP)--BISHOP HENRY K. SHERRILL OF BOSTON, MASS., CHAIRMAN OF THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSION OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, IS VISITING AMERICAN ARMY CHAPLAINS ON THE CONTINENT.

THE BISHOP CAME HERE FROM LONDON WHERE HE ~~WAS~~ REPRESENTED AMERICAN CHURCHES AT THE CONFIRMATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THEN WENT TO ITALY WHERE HE IS NOW VISITING U.S. FIFTH ARMY CHAPLAINS. THE EUROPEAN THEATER CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE HERE SAID SHERRILL WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO PARIS THIS WEEKEND.

THE ~~EUROPEAN~~ CHAPLAINS' OFFICE SAID SHERRILL, WHO IS

[redacted] EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS, ALREADY HAD VISITED EVERY AMERICAN ARMY ALONG THE OLD FRONT LINES AND HAD CONFERRED WITH MOST OF THE GENERALS. HE WAS A GUEST AT GEN. EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS AT REIMS A FEW DAYS AGO.

BY HOWARD COWAN ELG-EUNOONS SECOND 1710--110PCW

BERCHTESGADEN, MAY 21-(AP)-HITLER'S SECRETARIES SAID TODAY THE INABILITY OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT GAVE HIM SOME OF HIS WORST MOMENTS OF THE WAR.

IT WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COOLNESS THAT GREW UP BETWEEN HITLER AND HERMANN GOERING.

THE SECRETARIES SAID THE COOLNESS BETWEEN HITLER AND GOERING FINALLY BROUGHT ON AN OPEN BREAK BETWEEN THE TWO AND WHEN IT WAS ALL OVER HITLER HAD WORKED HIMSELF INTO SUCH A STATE THAT HIS PHYSICIAN ORDERED HIM TO BED FOR A WEEK.

SEVEN CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARIES WHO RECORDED THE SECRETS OF THE STAR CHAMBER SESSIONS BETWEEN HITLER AND HIS HENCHMEN PROVIDED THESE DETAILS TODAY AFTER REFRESHING THEIR MEMORIES FROM THEIR SHORTHAND NOTES.

THE HISTORIC FEBRUARY, 1944, OFFENSIVE BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRFORCES--WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO WIPE OUT GERMAN FIGHTER PRODUCTION AND CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE ALLIED INVASION--PRODUCED THE FIRST RIFT WITH GOERING.

"THE PRODUCTION OF GERMAN FIGHTERS BOGGED DOWN COMPLETELY IN FEBRUARY, 1944," HANS HELLING, WHO SEEMS MOST FAMILIAR WITH GERMAN AIR FORCE AFFAIRS, RELATED.

"THE UPSHOT WAS THAT PRODUCTION WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE AIR MINISTRY TO THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS AND ARMAMENTS."

THE SHIFT REMOVED PRODUCTION FROM GOERING'S PROVINCE.

"THERE HAD BEEN MANY EXCUSES FROM GOERING THAT (PRODUCTION MINISTER ALBERT) SPEER'S STUPID MANPOWER POLICIES WERE TO BLAME FOR THE LOW PRODUCTION," HELLING SAID.

"BUT THE SHARPEST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HITLER AND GOERING WERE OVER FUNDAMENTAL MATTERS. HITLER CONSTANTLY PREACHED THAT HE MUST HAVE SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR. HE REALIZED THAT FROM THE START. BUT HE ADVOCATED A LIGHT, FAST, HIGH-ALTITUDE BOMBER--LIKE THE BRITISH MOSQUITO--WHOSE ONLY DEFENSE WOULD BE ITS SPEED. GOERING REFUSED TO AGREE THAT HIS TWO BASIC TYPES THE MESSERSCHMITT 109 AND THE FOCKE-WULF 190 WERE INADEQUATE.

"HITLER FRETTED BECAUSE PLANES WERE NOT ARMED WITH HEAVIER CALIBER GUNS. I REMEMBER WHEN HE COMMENDED A FLIER FOR SHOOTING DOWN A BOMBER WITH A 220 MM. CANOON AT 100 FEET. HE BECAME ANGRY AND SAID IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN A 3.7 OR EVEN HEAVIER GUN. THE PILOT SHOULD NOT HAVE HAD TO APPROACH SO DANGEROUSLY NEAR HIS TARGET.

"'NO WONDER,' HITLER SAID, 'WE LOSE FOUR PLANES TO THE ENEMY'S ONE.'

"CAREFULLY HOARDING ALL THE FIGHTERS HE COULD TO MEET THE EVER-INCREASING THREATOF INVASION, HITLER WAS ABLE TO SCRAPE UP 12 SQUADRONS OF 68 PLANES APIECE A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE NORMANDY D-DAY--816 PLANES.

"SO MANY PLANES WERE RUINED IN MOVING THEM AROUND TO FORWARD AIRFIELDS THOUGH THAT THE AVERAGE SQUADRON'S STRENGTH WAS ONLY 35 PLANES WHEN THE INVASION DID COME.

A105

"FROM THE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN GOERING AND HITLER IT SEEMED THAT WAS ONE OF THE WORST FAULTS OF THE LUFTWAFFE--SO MANY PLANES WERE RUINED BEFORE THEY EVER GOT INTO THE AIR."

UNDER THE NEW PRODUCTION AUTHORITY GERMAN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION ROSE TO 5,100 PLANES IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1944. OF THESE 3,500 WERE NEW PLANES AND 1,500 WERE SALVAGED AND REPAIRED CRAFT. THIS FIGURE INCLUDED EVERYTHING, FIGHTERS, BOMBERS, TRANSPORTS AND COURIER CRAFT. BUT THIS FIGURE BEGAN TO DWINDLE SOON AND THE END OF THE WAR FOUND THE NAZI AIR BOSSES--FOLLOWING HITLER'S ORDERS--WORKING FEVERISHLY ON NEW MODELS.

"WHAT ABOUT THE HEINKEL 177 THAT GOERING MENTIONED?" HELLING WAS ASKED.

ALL SEVEN SECRETARIES MADE WRY FACES AND SNORTED AND GESTURED THEIR CONTEMPT.

"IF GUENSCHE HADN'T KILLED HITLER THE HE-177 WOULD HAVE," SAID HELLING. HE REFERRED TO HITLER'S BODYGUARD IN BERLIN WHO, THE SECRETARIES SAY, WAS DETAILED TO SEE THAT HITLER DID NOT FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS AND TO KILL HIM AND DISPOSE OF THE BODY.

"THAT WAS THE BIGGEST FLP OF THE WAR," HE ADDED. "THEY HAD 50,000 PEOPLE WORKING ON THE PRODUCTION OF THAT PLANE THAT TOOK 10 TONS OF FUEL FOR ONE FLIGHT AND ONLY GOT A TOP SPEED OF 250 MILES AN HOUR."

THAT WAS THE BOMBER WHICH GOERING SAID WOULD HAVE REALLY SURPRISED THE ALLIES IF HE HAD EVER BEEN ABLE TO GET IT INTO ACTION. BUT FROM THE REACTION OF HITLER'S SECRETARIES IT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE GERMANS WH WOULD HAVE BEEN SURPRISED.

THE PRODUCTION OF JET-PROPELLED PLANES WAS EQUALLY DISAPPOINTING.

"THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO BE READY TO GO INTO PRODUCTION AT THE BEGINNING OF 1943," HELLING SAID.

BUT IT WAS A YEAR AND A HALF LATER BEFORE THEY COULD SEE ANY RESULTS. ALTOGETHER 1,200 JETS AND 2,500 POWER ELEMENTS WERE PRODUCED.

THE SURPRISE ATTACK ON ALLIED AIR BASES ON THE CONTINENT ON JAN. 1, 1945 DURING THE ARDENNES OFFENSIVE WAS STAGED STRICTLY AGAINST HITLER'S WISHES, HELLING SAID.

"HE OPPOSED THE OFFENSIVE USE OF THE FEW FIGHTERS WHICH WERE OPERATIONAL," THE SECRETARY DECLARED. "'EVERY PLANE LOST OVER AMERICAN TERRITORY MEANS A PILOT LOST TOO,' THE FUEHRER SAID. 'THEY HAVE SO MANY AIRFIELDS NOW IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE ANYWAY.' BUT GOERING MADE THE ATTACK ANYWAY AT DAWN ON NEW YEARS' DAY THROUGHOUT BELGIUM AND PARTS OF FRANCE.

"HITLER NEVER DID LEARN HOW MANY PLANES WERE LOST. IT WAS AT LEAST 400. GOERING FIRST SAID 250 BUT EVERY TIME THERE WAS ANOTHER MEETING HITLER WOULD ASK HIM AND GOERING WOULD SAY 25 MORE, 40 MORE WERE MISSING. FINALLY IT JUST WASN'T BROUGHT UP ANY MORE.

A106

"HITLER SAID HE NEVER WANTED TO ATTACK ON THAT SCALE AGAIN."

HERE THE MEN WHO RECORDED THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN HITLER AND HIS CLOSEST ADVISORS--AND MANY OF THE CONFERENCES AT WHICH HITLER HIMSELF WAS NOT PRESENT--SAID HITLER NEVER WAS TRUTHFULLY INFORMED OF AMERICAN PRODUCTION FIGURES. THE FIGURES WERE DELIBERATELY WITHHELD FROM HIM FOR FEAR OF HIS ANGER AT GERMANY'S INABILITY TO MATCH THEM.

ONE OF HITLER'S THREE OUTSTANDING TANTRUMS OF THE WAR WAS THROWN AS A RESULT OF THE "DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN AIRFORCE AT STALINGRAD AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE EFFORT TO SUPPLY THE TROOPS BY AIR TRANSPORT."

SAID LUDWIG KRIEGER, OLDEST OF THE SECRETARIES.
"ANOTHER WAS IN FEBRUARY, 1945, WHEN GUDERIAN WAS SUPPOSED TO ATTACK IN POMERANIA. HITLER HAD TOLD HIM TO WAIT A FEW DAYS LONGER, BUT GUDERIAN ATTACKED PREMATURELY AND FAILED."
THE THIRD OUTBURST WAS WHEN HITLER AND GOERING HAD WORDS IN SEPTEMBER, 1944, OVER THE CONTINUED FAILURE OF THE LUFTWAFFE. HITLER WAS ILL FOR A WEEK AND HAD TO BE PUT TO BED BEFORE HE RECOVERED FROM THE EFFECTS.
MT1043AEW

15TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, MAY 21-(AP)-ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING MADE TODAY TO RETURN THE REMAINS OF EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE TO THEIR HISTORIC RESTING PLACE IN THE AACHEN CATHEDRAL. AT PRESENT THEY ARE IN AN AIR RAID SHELTER IN A COPPER MINE AT SIEGEN.
MAJ.GEN.ERNEST N.HARMON, CORPS COMMANDER IN THE 15TH U.S. ARMY, AND THE MOST REV.JOHANNES JOSEPH VAN DEVERELDEN, BISHOP OF AACHEN, NEGOTIATED FOR THE TRANSFER.
THE JEWEL STUDDED CASKET OF THE EMPEROR, HIS CROWN SCEPTORS AND CEREMONIAL SWORDS ARE AMONG TREASURES SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION BY AN AACHEN CURATOR WHO MOVED THEM FROM CITY TO CITY SEVEN TIMES SINCE 1939.
MT1131AEW

ESSEN--FIRST ADD KRUPP VON BOHLEN (BY DE LUCE) X X X EMERGENCY.
THE INDUSTRIALIST ATTRIBUTED THE STOPPAGE OF KRUPP PRODUCTION JUST PRIOR TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR TO DESTRUCTION OF WATER PUMPING INSTALLATIONS BY AIR ATTACKS.
"WE HAD PLENTY OF COAL, BUT WHEN WE COULD NO LONGER GENERATE STEAM TO RUN OUR GENERATORS, OUR PLANTS HAD TO QUIT OPERATING," HE SAID, ADDING THAT REPAIRS COULD BE MADE QUICKLY.
HE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN REVIVING GERMAN AGRICULTURE, SAYING THAT THE PRODUCTION OF FARM EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN NEGLECTED IN GERMANY SINCE THE STARTHOF THE WAR. HE SAID THE KRUPP INTERESTS HAVE A LARGE COUNTRY HOLDING OF 61,750 ACRES BETWEEN HERI[illegible]ND THE NORTH SEA.
UNTIL TODAY VON BOHLEN UND HALBA[illegible]H HAD OCCUPIED HIS MANSION RELATIVELY UNDISTURBED EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL MILITARY AND PRESS VISITORS.
HIS PROFESSED ATTITUDE HAD BEEN THAT HE WAS AN INDUSTRIALIST TO WHOM MEMBERSHIP IN THE NAZI PARTY AT A FEE OF TEN MARKS A MONTH WAS MERELY INCIDENTAL TO RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY IN THE NATIONAL FLIEGER KORPS. THE LATTER WAS AN AMATEUR PILOTS ASSOCIATION WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED AS THE FOUNDATION OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.
MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL FLIEGER KORPS ABOVE THE RANK EQUIVALENT TO A CAPTAIN ARE DEEMED MANDATORY ARRESTS BY AMERICAN OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS.
PS955PEW

[illegible] THEY HAD PERFORMED. ADD xxx WUPPERTAL (De Luce) xxx done
THE WEREWOLVES WERE POORLY TRAINED. THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, AT FOUR KNOWN SABOTAGE SCHOOLS IN THE RUHR, LASTED ONLY FIVE DAYS.
A SAMPLE SABOTAGE KIT CONSISTED OF TWO POUNDS OF BULK EXPLOSIVE, FOUR SMALL PACKAGES OF EXPLOSIVES, FOUR EXPLOSIVE PENCILS, A FEW TIME FUSES, A HAND GRENADE, AN INCENDIARY BOMB AND RIFLE AMMUNITION. MOST WEREWOLVES PROMPTLY HID THE KITS AND HAVE SINCE PRODUCED THEM FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS.
UPON COMPLETING HIS SKETCHY TRAINING A WEREWOLF APPARENTLY RECITED AN OATH TO DO "MY DUTY AT ALL TIMES AND BE LOYAL TO THE WEREWOLF."
MAY 21 1945
B51 (Q)
THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT NAZI FANATICS WERE RECONCILED IN ADVANCE TO THE FAILURE OF THE WEREWOLF SABOTAGE PROGRAM EVEN IF THE WAR WAS PROLONGED. BUT THEY COUNTED ON IT TO HARASS GERMAN CIVILIANS FROM COOPERATING WITH THE ALLIES IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.
CONVICTED WEREWOLVES, REGARDLESS OF THEIR AGE, WHICH RANGES FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS ON THE AVERAGE, ARE SUBJECT TO EXECUTION. AS YET NONE OF THE TEEN-AGE WEREWOLVES HAVE BEEN PUT TO DEATH. BUT THE ADULTS IN THE HITLER JUGEND WHO TRAINED THEM CAN EXPECT NO LENIENCY.
ACCOMPANIED BY SGT.MICHAEL FORSTER OF 1204 WEST PICO BLVD., SAN FRANCISCO,CALIF., WHO IS THE SON OF FILM DIRECTOR MICHAEL CURTIZ, I WAS INTRODUCED TODAY TO A TYPICAL WEREWOLF--KURT ARNOLD.
SKINNY AND OWL-EYE, HE WAS USHERED IN FROM HIS CELL. HE WORE THE SHABBY BROWN SWEATER AND SHAGGY BLACK PANTS HE HAD WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED.
ARNOLD SAID HE WAS 18 YEARS OLD AND THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN INDUCTE INTO THE WEHRMACHT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. HE LOOKED 14 OR YOUNGER.
"HE IS THE TYPE OF HITLER JUGEND WHO WOULD HAVE BETRAYED HIS MOTHER TO THE GESTAPO IF SHE HAD LISTENED TO FOREIGN RADIO BROADCASTS OR DONE ANYTHING ELSE VERBOTEN," SAID FORSTER.
ARNOLD SAID HIS AMBITION TO SERVE THE FUEHRER HAD NOT STOPPED SHORT WITH MEMBERSHIP IN THE HITLER JUGEND. AN ADULT LEADER ORDERED HIM TO ATTEND SABOTAGE SCHOOL AT LANGENBERG. WHEN ARNOLD TOLD HIS MOTHER SHE OBJECTED STRENUOUSLY, HE SAID, BUT HE LIED TO HER AND WENT. HIS FATHER WAS A SOLDIER AND HAD BEEN AWAY FOR MONTHS.
N843AEW

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY,MAY 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)--CHARLES HUGUNIER, PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE NEWSPAPER FRANC TIREUR OF PARIS, RETURNED FROM FLENSBURG TODAY WHERE HE SAW GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ AND SAID HE WAS TOLD BY "THE GERMAN CHIEF OF STAFF THERE" THAT DOENITZ WAS GOING TO LONDON "WITHIN SEVERAL DAYS" TO CONFER WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.
MAY 21 1945
APRA CHAMBERLAINSO1925 AM1145AM

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

WEIMAR, GERMANY, MAY 21-(AP)-EXCEPT FOR THE VIGILANCE OF SOME ANTI-NAZIS AT JENA, THE REMAINS OF GERMANY'S GREAT LIBERAL POETS, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE AND FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER, WOULD HAVE BEEN BLOWN TO BITS ON ORDERS OF THURINGIAN GAULEITER FRITZ SAUCKEL, WEIMAR'S MILITARY GOVERNOR, MAJ.WILLIAM M.BROWN, SAID TODAY.
INSTEAD, BROWN HAD THE SARCOPHAGI OF THESE TWO ILLUSTRIOUS GERMANS BROUGHT BACK FROM JENA TO THE CRYPT OF THURINGIAN PRINCES WHERE THEY HAD REPOSED SINCE THE MAUSOLEUM WAS ERECTED HERE IN 1824.
HERE'S HOW VIRGINIA-BORN BROWN, WHO NOW LIVES AT SCARSDALE, N.Y.,

TELLS THE STORY:

"SAUCKEL HAD GIVEN ORDERS THAT THE SARCOPHAGI WITH THE REMAINS OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER WERE TO BE BLOWN UP IN THE EVENT OF ALLIED INVASION OF THURINGIA LEST THEY FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE AMERICANS WHO HE SAID WOULD DESECRATE THEM. THE ANTI-NAZIS LEARNED OF THIS AND ONE NIGHT MOVED THE SARCOPHAGI FROM THEIR REGULAR PLACE IN A JENA VAULT AND SHOVED THEM BEHIND SOME CHESTS, BOXES AND OTHER STORED GOODS SO THEY COULD NOT BE FOUND. AFTER THE FALL OF THE NAZI REGIME THEY INFORMED ME.

MAY 21 1945

"SEVERAL DAYS AGO I HAD THEM BROUGHT BACK TO WEIMAR. WE HELD A CEREMONY OF RECOMMITTING THEM TO THE PRINCES' CRYPT UNDER THE TITLE OF "HEIMKEHR GOETHES UND SCHILLERS" (THE RETURN HOME OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER). I FINISHED MY LITTLE ADDRESS BY QUOTING GOETHE'S FAMOUS LINES: 'UEBER ALLEN GIPFELN IST RUH.' (ABOVE ALL THE MOUNTAIN TOPS IS PEACE.)

"AS A FURTHER TRIBUTE TO WEIMAR'S GREAT POETS, I HAD WREATHS LAID AT THE MONUMENTS OR GRAVES OF GOETHE, SCHILLER, HERDER AND WIELAND."

MAY 21 1945

BROWN ALSO IMMEDIATELY HAD "OFF LIMITS" SIGNS PLACED ON THE HISTORIC DWELLING PLACES OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER, BOTH OF WHICH WERE BADLY BOMB-DAMAGED BUT WHICH PROBABLY COULD BE RESTORED AS WELL AS THE HOMES AND RESIDENCES OF OTHER WEIMAR LEADERS OF CULTURE.

THE SIGN ON GOETHE'S HOME READS: "STRICTLY OFF LIMITS TO ALL TROOPS. THIS IS THE HOUSE WHERE GOETHE LIVED AND DIED. HE WAS THE GERMAN SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AND THIS HOUSE SHOULD NOT BE DAMAGED FURTHER."

566

ANOTHER FACT BROWN ENCOUNTERED AFTER BECOMING MILITARY GOVERNOR WAS THE EXISTENCE OF THE "EMMY GOERING FOUNDATION," THE INCOME FROM WHICH WAS USED TO SUPPORT 70-YEAR-OLD ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. GOERING'S WIFE BEFORE HER MARRIAGE WAS AN ACTRESS AT THE WEIMAR THEATER WHERE THE REICHSMARSHAL SAW HER AND FELL IN LOVE WITH HER.

"THE JOKER ABOUT THE FOUNDATION," BROWN SAID, "WAS THAT GOERING DID NOT CONTRIBUTE ANY MONEY TO IT AT ALL. HE SIMPLY MADE A CERTAIN DUTCH INDUSTRIAL FIRM SUPPLY THE FUNDS. NATURALLY, FOR THE SAKE OF THESE PENNILESS OLD STAGE PEOPLE I UNBLOCKED THE FOUNDATION'S ACCOUNT BUT YOU MAY REST ASSURED IT DOES NOT CARRY EMMY GOERING'S NAME ANY LONGER."

MAY 21 1945

BROWN PRIDES HIMSELF ON THE FACT THAT HE APPOINTED AS WEIMAR'S CHIEF BURGOMEISTER UNDER THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT AN EDUCATOR--HIS NAME WITHHELD FOR SAFETY REASONS--WHO ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE HAD BEEN A POLITICAL PRISONER AT THE INFAMOUS BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP WHERE HE HAD BEEN DRAGGED IN 1933 WITH 700 OTHER WEIMAR NONCONFORMISTS.

BY LOUIS LOCHNER B13OPEW

LEIPZIG, MAY 21 (AP)-LUTHERANS OF THE LEIPZIG AREA WILL HOLD SUNDAY A "SERVICE OF THANKS FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE REV. MARTIN NIEMOELLER AFTER ALMOST EIGHT YEARS OF INCARCERATION IN BERLIN, ORANIENBURG AND DACHAU--THE LATTER GERMANY'S MOST NOTORIOUS CONCENTRATION CAMP.

A NOTICE AFFIXED TO LEIPZIG'S CHURCH DOORS THIS MORNING CARRIED THE SIGNATURES OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PROTESTANT MINISTERS AND CLOSED

WITH: "WE HEARTILY INVITE ALL CHRISTIAN-MINDED LEIPZIGERS TO ATTEND."

THANKSGIVING SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN THE FAMED THOMAS CHURCH, WHERE JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH WAS ORGANIZED FROM 1723 TO 1750--A 16TH CENTURY CHURCH STANDING ALMOST MIRACULOUSLY INTACT IN A WILDERNESS OF RUBBLE.

(A DISPATCH FROM BERN SAID THAT THE SWISS EVANGELICAL AUXILIARY HAD APPLIED TO SWISS AUTHORITIES FOR AN ENTRY PERMIT FOR THE PASTOR, WHO DEFIED HITLER AND WAS LIBERATED BY ALLIED TROOPS LATE IN THE WAR. THE DISPATCH SAID THE SWISS WERE CONSIDERING THE APPLICATION, WHICH ALSO ASKS ADMISSION OF NIEMOELLER, HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.)

SA-LOCHNERS 12001PW-FISCHERS 01300APR-437PEW

U.S. 15TH ARMY HDQS., GERMANY, MAY 21-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 300,000 DISPLACED FOREIGNERS, 200,000 OF THEM [redacted] OF RUSSIAN CITIZENSHIP, ARE BEING CARED FOR IN 246 ASSEMBLY CENTERS OF THE [redacted] 15TH ARMY, IT WAS REPORTED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

SOME 65,000 FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED HOMEWARD FROM THE 15TH ARMY ZONE IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS. ALMOST ALL WERE [redacted] WESTERN EUROPEANS.

PENDING COMPLETION OF ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, NO RUSSIAN CITIZENS HAVE MOVED FROM THIS ZONE.

DELUGES 01240 APR RW 922A

U.S. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, MAY 21 --(AP)-- ALLIED HEADQUARTERS T[illegible]IGHT FORMALLY DENIED THERE IS [redacted] CONNECTION BETWEEN THE EVACUATION OF THE CIVIL POPULATION ZONE AROUND RIMINI, ADRIATIC SEAPORT, AND THE SITUATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA.

THE STATEMENT, ONE OF A SERIES OF OFFICIAL STATEMENTS SAID:

"THE STATEMENT [redacted] MADE IN SOME QUARTERS THAT ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED THE CIVIL POPULATION TO EVACUATE THE WHOLE COSTAL STRIP IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF RIMINI IS INACCURATE. NO SUCH WHOLESALE EVICTIONS ARE TAKING PLACE.

"DUE TO CONCENTRATION OF SURRENDERED GERMAN FORCES IN THIS AREA SOME FAMILIES MAY HAVE TO MOVE BUT EVERY CARE IS BEING TAKEN TO KEEP SUCH REMOVALS TO A MINIMUM. THERE IS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THIS MATTER AND THE SITUATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA."

APRA107-LDM-DH-357P

U.S. STRATEGIC AIRFORCE IN EUROPE HEADQUARTERS, MAY 21-(AP)- LT.JOHN (RED) MORGAN, AMARILLO, TEXAS, EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER PILOT AND HOLDER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, TODAY DESCRIBED HOW HE ESCAPED DEATH WHEN HIS FLYING FORTRESS EXPLODED AT 20,000 FEET DURING THE SECOND DAYLIGHT RAID ON BERLIN, JUNE 3, 1944.

MORGAN, WHO SPENT 14 MONTHS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS, WAS LIBERATED WHEN THE RUSSIANS OVERRAN STALAG LUFT ONE AT BARTH.

TT8!&, 200-

WHEN THE RUSSIANS OVERRAN STALAG LUFT ONE AT BARTH.

THE RANGY, 200-POUND AIRMAN SAID HE WAS HURLED THROUGH THE FUSELAGE WITH HIS PARACHUTE CLUTCHED BENEATH HIS ARMS AND FELL MORE THAN THREE MILES BEFORE HE COULD ATTACH IT.

"THREE OR FOUR SECONDS AFTER IT POPPED OPEN I LANDED ON TOP OF A TREE," MORGAN SAID. "I FELL OUT OF IT -- ABOUT 30 FEET -- AND LANDED ON MY FEET. IT FELT LIKE I HAD BUSTED EVERY BONE IN ME. WHAT A JOLT!"

ME141PE

U.S. STRATEGIC AIRFORCE IN EUROPE HEADQUARTERS FIRST ADD MORGAN

(XX A JOLT!"

THE 30-YEAR-OLD TEXAN, WHOSE PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. S.A.L.MORGAN, LIVE AT 435 EAST 52ND ST., NEW YORK CITY, PRAISED MAJ. FRED RABO OF CHICAGO WHO WAS AT THE CONTROLS AS THE BOMBER LED A FORMATION OVER BERLIN.

"THEY SHOULD CREATE A BRAND NEW DECORATION FOR HIM," MORGAN SAID. "THEY CAN'T COME TOO HIGH FOR THE JOB HE DID."

MORGAN SAID:

"WE WERE BOMBING THROUGH THE CLOUDS. THE FLAK WAS BAD. WE GOT HIT SEVERAL TIMES AS WE SWUNG ONTO THE BOMBING RUN. MAJOR RABO WAS PILOT, BRIG.GEN. RUSSELL A.WILSON, DIVISION COMMANDER, WAS IN THE CO-PILOT'S SEAT AND I WAS STANDING BETWEEN THE SEATS.

"FLAK SET TWO ENGINES ON FIRE AND THE SHIP WAS GETTING OUT OF CONTROL. MAJOR RABO FOUGHT IT. HE TOLD THE NAVIGATOR 'BE SURE AND GET THE BOMBS RIGHT ON THE TARGET.'

"WE WAITED AND WAITED AND FINALLY GOT THE BOMBS AWAY IN THE RIGHT PLACE. IMMEDIATELY MAJOR RABO GAVE THE BAIL OUT ORDER. HE SAID 'EVERYBODY GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE.'"

MORGAN SAID ONLY FOUR OF TWELVE MEN ON THE BOMBER SURVIVED. HE SAID HE LOST APPROXIMATELY 30 POUNDS IN IMPRISONMENT BUT HAS GAINED 10 SINCE HIS LIBERATION.

MORGAN WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR IN 1943 WHEN AS A FLIGHT OFFICER AND CO-PILOT OF A FORTRESS HE HELD HIS WOUNDED AND DELIRIOUS PILOT OFF THE CONTROLS FOR AN HOUR AND SINGLE-HANDEDLY BROUGHT THE DAMAGED BOMBER ONTO THE TARGET AT HANNOVER.

THE INTERPHONE LINES HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY ENEMY FIRE AND HE WAS UNABLE TO SUMMON HELP. THE CREW DROPPED THE TOP TURRET GUNNER OUT BY PARACHUTE AFTER HIS ARM HAD BEEN SEVERED BY FIGHTER SHELLS. THE GUNNER HAD AGREED TO THE ACTION, REALIZING IT WAS HIS ONLY CHANCE OF SURVIVAL. HE LANDED IN GERMANY AND LIVED.

ME227PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 21-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND RADIO GAVE FULL PUBLICITY TODAY TO THE SITUATION AT TRIESTE, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM LONDON, WASHINGTON, BELGRADE AND TRIESTE BUT REFRAINING FROM EDITORIAL COMMENT.

HANDLING OF THE NEWS PARALLELED THE SOVIET PROCEDURE DURING THE DISORDERS IN GREECE LAST WINTER, WHEN THE RUSSIANS PRINTED COMPLETE DETAILS FROM ABROAD BUT WITHHELD COMMENT.

JP623AEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 21-(AP)-GUNDER HAEGG COMPLETED THE LAST LAP OF HIS JOURNEY HOME FROM THE UNITED STATES TODAY, ARRIVING AT GOETEBORG BY PLANE FROM ENGLAND. THE TRACK STAR LEFT IMMEDIATELY BY TRAIN FOR MALMOE, WHERE HE IS EMPLOYED IN A HABERDASHER'S STORE.

SN1222AEW

ROME, MAY 21-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT FORMALLY DENIED THERE WAS ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF SOME CIVIL POPULATION IN THE ZONE AROUND RIMINI, ADRIATIC SEAPORT, AND THE SITUATION IN TRIESTE.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID:

"THE STATEMENT MADE IN SOME QUARTERS THAT ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED THE CIVIL POPULATION TO EVACUATE THE WHOLE COASTAL STRIP IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF RIMINI IS INACCURATE. NO SUCH WHOLESALE EVICTIONS ARE TAKING PLACE.

"DUE TO CONCENTRATION OF SURRENDERED GERMAN FORCES IN THIS AREA SOME FAMILIES MAY HAVE TO MOVE BUT EVERY CARE IS BEING TAKEN TO KEEP SUCH REMOVALS TO A MINIMUM. THERE IS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THIS MATTER AND THE SITUATION IN VENEZIAGIULIA."

SN12AEW

The Greek Government established the first list of crimes committed by Axis Occupation. This list will be submitted to the Inter-Allied Commission for war crimes, by the Greek Government which will demand that the crimnals be delivered to Greece for trial.

The list compromises the following Germans and Italians:

GERMANS

Marshall Von List, Commander of Expeditionary Forces in Greece

General Speitel, Military Commander of Greece

General Andre, Military Commander of Crete

Generals Stropp, Simana, and Dietrich of the S. S.

Captains Blume, Raskansny and Major Fisher of Haidari Prison

ITALIANS

Generals Geloso and Vechiarelli, Supreme Commanders of the Italian Forces in Greece

General Mangalchi, President of Italian Court Martial in Athens

Colonels Azioli, Skatini, Saschi and Meoli, Commanders of the Carabiniers

Colonel Scolaro and Major Dipiazza, Chiefs of Counter-espionnage Services

Greece will also demand the delivery of the German Commissioner Altenburg and the Italian Commissioner Ghiggi for trial.

A second list of crimnals will be established for the destruction of the towns of Kalavryta and Distomo and for crimes committed by the Bulgarians during their occupation of Macedoine and Thrace. //

BY CHARLES F.FOLTZ

MADRID, MAY 21-(AP)-FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SECURITY TOLD FOREIGN NEWSMEN TODAY THAT SPAIN'S NANCLARES DE LA OCA PRISON CAMP WOULD BE A "MODEL " CAMP WHEN COMPLETED.

MEANWHILE, THERE WERE REPORTS THAT REPRISALS HAD BEEN TAKEN AGAINST FOREIGN PRISONERS WHO SPOKE TO NEWSMEN WHO VISITED THE CAMP.

RODRIGUEZ' STATEMENT WAS MADE TO NINE NEWSMEN WHO INSPECTED THE CAMP LAST WEEK AT THE INVITATION OF THE SPANISH INTERIOR MINISTRY. THESE NEWSMEN FOUND NO EVIDENCE THAT ANY FOREIGN PRISONERS HAD BEEN KILLED BUT REFUSED TO SIGN A PREPARED STATEMENT THAT NEITHER FOREIGNERS NOR SPANIARDS HAD DIED AS A RESULT OF PRISON TREATMENT.

THIS AFTERNOON, A PERSON WHO LEFT NANCLARES SUNDAY REPORTED THAT FOUR FOREIGNERS OUT OF THE 10 WHO TALKED TO THE NEWSMEN PRIVATELY UNDER AN AGREEMENT WITH THE PRISON COMMANDER HAD BEEN PUT IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

THE OTHER SIX WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN PUNISHED AND ALL FOREIGNERS IN THE CAMP WERE REPORTED KEPT INCOMMUNICADO.

THE NEWSMEN'S INVESTIGATION OF THE CAMP WAS A RESULT OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT OF A REPORT ON CAMP CONDITIONS 10 DAYS AGO BY A SOCIAL WORKERS.

RODRIGUEZ, WHO RECEIVED NEWSMEN IN THE HEADQUARTERS FROM WHICH HE COMMANDS ALL SPAIN'S NATIONAL POLICE FORCES, INCLUDING THE SECRET POLICE, SAID THAT THE FOREIGNERS IN NACLARES CAMP WERE THERE "ONLY UNTIL THEY WANT TO LEAVE AND CAN LEAVE SPAIN." HE SAID THAT THERE WERE NO SPANISH POLITICAL PRISONERS AT THE CAMP.

RODRIGUEZ SAID THAT THE RECORDS OF THE 10 FOREIGN PRISONERS QUESTIONED PRIVATELY BY THE NEWSMEN SHOWED THEY HAD SUFFICIENT DIET, THEIR WEIGHT REMAINING FAIRLY STABLE. HE AGREED TO SEND THE CORRESPONDENTS COPIES OF THE POLICE RECORDS OF THE 10 MEN.

MQ/PS1147PEW

VALLADOLID, SPAIN, MAY 20-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCO DECLARED TODAY THAT NATIONAL UNITY HAD SPARED SPAIN THE "HORRORS AND CONFLAGRATION" OF THE WAR AND ENABLED THE COUNTRY "TO FACE THE FUTURE CALMLY AND FIRMLY."

HE TOLD A CROWD OF CHEERING FALANGISTS THAT THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR HAD REPLACED A "GARRULOUS DEMOCRACY" WITH A "CHRISTIAN AND CATHOLIC DEMOCRACY" THAT MADE SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY POSSIBLE.

HE ATTACKED COMMUNISM, DECLARING THAT "TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF WORLD COMMUNISM REPRESENTS NOTHING MORE THAN HUNGER AND CALAMITY."

W120AEW

DAMASCUS, MAY 21-(AP)-ACTING PREMIER DJEMIL MARDAM BEY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SYRIA AND LEBANON HAD REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE WITH FRANCE ON CURRENT DIFFICULTIES, AND HOME MINISTER ASSALY DECLARED EIGHT PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 25 WOUNDED IN A CLASH WITH FRENCH SOLDIERS IN ALEPPO.

THE PREMIER SAID FRENCH TROOPS HAD LANDED IN SYRIA AND LEBANON AND THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES. HE ASSERTED THE TROOPS' PRESENCE AFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF BOTH LEBANON AND SYRIA.

SYRIAN TRIBAL LEADERS WERE SAID TO HAVE OFFERED THEIR SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

B535PEW

JERUSALEM, MAY 21-(AP)-LEADERS OF ARAB POLITICAL PARTIES TODAY PROCLAIMED A ONE-DAY GENERAL ARAB STRIKE FOR TOMORROW AS AN EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY FOR THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR DIFFERENCES WITH THE FRENCH.

MT1131AEW

MELBOURNE, MAY 21-(AP)-A FEW DAYS AFTER THE AMERICANS LANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES LAST OCTOBER, ROYAL AUSTRALAIN AIR FORCE CATALINAS BEGAN TO MINE THE CHINA COAST AND HAVE BEEN AT IT EVER SINCE, AIR MINISTER A.S. DRAKEFORD SAID TODAY.

THE CATALINAS ARE MANNED BY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN CREWS, HE SAID, REPORTING THAT THEIR EFFORTS HAS SPREAD CHAOS AMONG JAPANESE SHIPPING.

PM231APW NM

ADD HAGUE x x DE MONCHY

AMONG THE OFFICERS WATCHING THE PARADE FROM A ROPED OFF SECTION NEXT TO THE REVIEWING STAND WERE FOUR AMERICANS: CAPT.CAREL VAN HEUKELOM, FORMERLY OF 240 E. 79TH STREET, NEW YORK; SECOND LT.J.P. ELEDER, OF AUBURN, N.Y., ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TO BE REOPENED HERE; NAVAL LT.WILLIAM SPOELHOF, OF PATERSON, N.J.; AND WAC LT.CORNELIA GROWNVELD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

VAN HEUKELOM, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE SHAEF MISSION HERE, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS SISTER WHO LIVED IN HOLLAND THROUGHOUT THE NAZI OCCUPATION. VAN HEUKELOM'S FATHER LIVES AT LA JOLLA, CALIF.

RW653PEW

LIBEN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 21-(AP)-AMERICAN INGENUITY HAS MOUNTED THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM SO TROOPS CAN DATE THE PRETTY CZECH GIRLS.

IT WORKS THIS WAY:

THE EAGER THIRD ARMY TROOPER FINDS A CZECH YOUTH WHO SPEAKS A

LITTLE ENGLISH AND G.. ES HIM A PACKAGE OF CIGARETS. THEY WALK DOWN THE STREET UNTIL THEY FIND THEIR QUARRY.

WITH THE CZECH BOY TRANSLATING, THE GI ARRANGES A DATE AND THE THREE WALK OFF TO THE GIRL'S HOUSE OR SOME PUBLIC PLACE. WHEN THE GI AND GIRL START UNDERSTANDING THE AMERICAN, THE CZECH BOY TAKES OFF. THAT LEAVES EVERYONE HAPPY: THE BOY GETS THE CIGARETS, THE GI GETS GIRL, GIRL GETS GI.

PILSEN STILL IS CELEBRATING ITS LIBERATION ALTHOUGH THE THIRD ARMY TOOK THE MUNITIONS CITY BACK ON MAY 6. THE CZECHS TREAT EVERY TROOPER AS IF HE WERE GEN. EISENHOWER.

WIANTS 31117 RW 915.A

A144
BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
DSTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
RIJSSEN, HOLLAND, MAY 21--PLANS FOR JOINT ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BERLIN HAVE HIT A SNAG AND IT APPEARED TONIGHT THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY'S "BERLIN BRIGADE" WILL NOT BE GOING TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL AS PLANNED.

NO ONE HERE KNOWS WHAT CAUSED THE HITCH IN PLANS TO SEND THIS TOKEN OCCUPATION FORCE TO BERLIN FOR A MONTH, BUT THE WHOLE SITUATION NOW IS UNCERTAIN. POSSIBLY THE CITY IS IN SUCH BAD SHAPE THAT PLANS TO ACCOMMODATE TROOPS OF THE WESTERN ALLIES ARE NOT FEASIBLE.

A REPORTED SWITCH IN PLANS WHICH WOULD MAKE LEIPZIG HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INSTEAD OF BERLIN MAY HAVE HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT.

THE CANADIAN BRIGADE IS STILL STANDING BY AND THEY'LL BE THE MOST DISAPPOINTED CANADIANS IN EUROPE IF THEY DON'T GO.

THE TROOPS HAVE BEEN COUNTING HIGHLY ON THE HONOR OF GOING TO BERLIN AND HOPE A FAVORABLE DECISION WILL COME WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK.
SN130AEW

ROME, MAY 21, (A.)- $40,000 UNITED STATES DOLLARS WERE FOUND AMONG THE SUBSTANTIAL SUMS OF CASH IN THE FASCIST FOREIGN MINISTRY'S FUNDS WHICH WERE ORDERED SEIZED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICE OF THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY AT SALE, A TOWN ON LAKE GARDA, WHICH WAS THE LAST SEAT OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT.

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT THE FUNDS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COL. EDMUND O. HOWELL, JR., OF BALON, N.J., AND THAT SEARCH WAS BEING MADE FOR THE MANY MILLIONS OF LIRE WHICH THE LATE BENITO MUSSOLINI MINISTRY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SENT TO BANKS IN GERMANY FOR SAFEKEEPING.

APL NORGARD'S 02213 1750

STOCKHOLM, MAY. 21-(AP)--GUNNER HARRIS COMPLETED THE LAST LAP OF HIS JOURNEY HOME FROM THE UNITED STATES TODAY, ARRIVING AT GOETEBORG BY PLANE FROM ENGLAND. HE THE TRACK STAR LEFT IMMEDIATELY BY TRAIN FOR MALMOE, WHERE HE IS EMPLOYED IN A HABERDASER'S STORE.

APL STURDEVANTS 01200--JA-- 1210A

30.24 25989

OSLO, MAY 21-(AP)-THE GERMANS STRIPPED NORWAY OF ITS FISH SUPPLIE DURING THE OCCUPATION, BUT APPARENTLY THEY DIDN'T CARE FOR COD LIVER OIL AND FOR THAT REASON THE NORWEGIANS REMAINED FAIRLY HEALTHY.

THIS UNDERGROUND IN COD LIVER OIL, WHICH THE NORWEGIANS DRANK DAILY, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY DR. JOHANNES ZENNER OF OSLO, WHOSE WIFE WAS BORN IN CHICAGO.

EARLY IN THE OCCUPATION, HE SAID, NORWAY PHYSICIANS GOT TOGETHER AND DECIDED TO PROMOTE THE EXTENSIVE USE OF THE FISH OIL TO COUNTER-ACT MALNUTRITION.

THE NORWEGIANS WERE GETTING ONLY A TINY PIECE OF MEAT A YEAR, HEAVY BREAD LOW IN FOOD CONTENT, ONLY ABOUT 25 POUNDS OF POTATOES YEAR AND NO FRESH VEGETABLES. SOME BLACK MARKET FOOD WAS AVAILABLE AND OTHER WAS COMING IN FROM DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

THE DOCTORS SPREAD THE WORD TO ALL THEIR PATIENTS. THE HOME FRONT AND THE UNDERGROUND ALSO PASSED THE WORD ALONG.

AND BEFORE LONG, ALL OVER NORWAY NEARLY EVERY FAMILY WAS TAKING A DAILY DOSE OF COD LIVER OIL--WHICH THE GERMANS HAD DISDAINED TO TOUCH--AND MAINTAINING A REMARKABLE DEGREE OF HEALTH.

SA-NORDNESSES 1-2ND1101APR-3:0PEN

OSLO, MAY 21, (AP)- A FIVE MAN RUSSIAN CIVILIAN DELEGATION ARRIVED IN OSLO TODAY ON AN UNANNOUNCED MISSION.

THE DELEGATION WILL PROBABLY INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS OF RUSSIAN LABORERS WHO HAVE BEEN HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN NORWAY.

ANOTHER DELEGATION CONSISTING OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN OSLO SHORTLY.

APL AP 8 0203O TPK 1755

UTRECHT, HOLLAND, MAY 21. --(AP) -- AN ATTRACTIVE, 22-YEAR-OLD GIRL WITH SPARKLING EYES AND LONG BLACK HAIR FROM BRONXVILLE, N.Y. BLEW INTO THIS NETHERLANDS TOWN TODAY, DRIVING A BIG THREE-TON "MERCY" TRUCK FOR THE DUTCH ARMY.

SHE WAS MISS BERRY BONVINE, DAUGHTER OF LT. (S.G.) AND MRS. RUSSELL BONVINE OF 1 BROOKLANDS, BRONXVILLE. SHE CAME HERE WITH A LOAD OF FOOD FOR THE RELIEF OF THE TOWN'S HUNGRY POPULATION.

WEARING A TAM O'SHANTER DECORATED WITH THE DUTCH LION, SMALL MISS BONVINE SAID SHE HAD DELIVERED "TRUCKLOADS" OF FOOD DURING THE PAST WEEK, MANAGING THE HUGE TRUCK FOR ALL HER LACK OF SIZE.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL CAME HERE LAST NOVEMBER WITH A GROUP OF 40 WOMEN --

HOLLANDERS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

[redacted] FORMERLY A STUDENT AT MILLS COLLEGE, OAKLAND, CALIF. AND AN EMPLOYE OF THE NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENCY OF YOUNG AND RUBICAM, MISS BONNIGE ENLISTED IN THE NETHERLANDS WOMENS' VOLUNTARY CORPS [redacted] IN SEPT. 1944.

MAY 21 1945

"I WANTED TO DO SOMETHING FOR MY DUTCH RELATIVES WHOM I SAW IN 1936," SHE SAID. "THEY WERE VERY KIND TO ME THEN."

IT TOOK LOTS OF PERSUASION TO CONVINCE DUTCH AUTHORITIES OF HER VALUE SINCE SHE DOESN'T SPEAK DUTCH. BEING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN SHE ALSO HAD TO GET SPECIAL PAPERS PUTTING HER UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT FOR THE [redacted] DURATION OF HER SERVICE. SINCE THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD NOT ISSUE HER A PASSPORT, HER AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP WILL BE REINSTATED AT THE END OF HER ENLISTMENT.

MISS BONNIGE WAS TRAINED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AT PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. AND UNDERWENT A FURTHER TWO-MONTHS' TRAINING IN ENGLAND BEFORE SHE WAS SHIPPED TO HOLLAND LAST N VEMBER.

[redacted] HER FATHER IS IN THE ARMY AIR CORPS AND ALSO IS IN THE EUROPE THEATER. SHE HAS A BROTHER, LT. RUSSELL BONNIGE, JR., IN THE [redacted] INFANTRY IN THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE.

DR 550PEW BONIS 0755 APR CITY DESK.

40,

MADRID, MAY 21-(AP)- ARNALD BEAUCHEMIN, RADIOPHOTO ENGINEER OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., [redacted] WHO IS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY HERE, WAS MARRIED TODAY TO MARIA [redacted], 25, [redacted] SECRETARY-TYPIST IN THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE EMBASSY.

MAY 21 1945

LUPIS APRA 02100/KIN/ 1010P

CALCUTTA, MAY 21-(AP)-INCREASED EMPHASIS ON DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES TO CHINA, NOW THE MAJOR TASK OF U.S. FORCES IN INDIA AND BURMA WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AMERICAN SUPPLY AND MILITARY OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN CONSOLIDATED.

BOTH WILL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.GEN.DAN I.SULTAN, U.S.COMMANDER IN THE BURMA-INDIA THEATER. MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.R.COVELL, SERVICE OF SUPPLQ COMMANDER, IS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

IT SEEMED UNLIKELY THAT AMERICAN AND CHINESE TROOPS, WHOSE MAIN MISSION TO EXTEND THE STILWELL-BURMA ROAD INTO CHINA HAU BEEN COMPLETED, WOULD BE USED AGAIN FOR COMBAT IN BURMA. THEY HAVE BEEN INACTIVE DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS WHILE THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY CARRIED THE WEIGHT OF THE RANGOON DRIVE.

N853AFW

30.24 25991

CHUNGKING, MONDAY MAY 21--(AP)--A CHINESE PRESS DISPATCH
IN SOUTHWEST
SAID TODAY MORE THAN 300,000 INHABITANTS OF SHANSI PROVINCE ARE STARVING
AS A RESULT OF A WORMY LOCUST PLAGUE THAT DESTROYED OVER HALF THE CROPS.
IN THE SOUTHWEST PORTION OF THE PROVINCE. PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES ARE
NOW DEVISING REMEDIAL MEASURES, THE DISPATCH ADDED.

MAY 22 1945

PREWI 01530 MB/B51A

BY SGT BILL HENGEN OF (3744 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR JOURNAL AND TRIBUNE (DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIRTEEN MEN ON THE SQUAD OF THE UNBEATEN FOURTH MARINE DIVISION FOOTBALL TEAM FELL ON IW JIMA. FOUR WERE KILLED, ONE IS MISSING AND EIGHT WERE WOUNDED.

THE TEAM, THE ONLY UNDEFEATED ELEVEN IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS LAST SEASON IN THE PRE-IWO FOOTBALL CAMPAIGN, WAS COACHED BY MARINE LT.COL./).B. "PAT" HANLEY OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., FORMER HEAD COACH AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY. IT WAS TIED IN ITS FIRST GAME AND IMPROVED STEADILY, WINNING ITS REMAINING FIVE GAMES, THE LAST BY 55 TO 0.

THEN THE HERO-STUDDED LINEUP TURNED TO A MORE-IMPORTANT AND FAR MORE COSTLY CONTEST AT IWO JIMA. IT WON THAT ONE TOO--AND PAID THE PRICE.

LT. HOWARD W. "SMILEY" JOHNSON OF (RFD 4) WINDER, GA., A FORMER GEORGIA UNIVERSITY AND GREEN BAY PACKER GRIDDER, WAS CO-CAPTAIN. D-DAY NIGHT ON IWO, A MORTAR SHELL KILLED HIM.

SECOND LT. CHARLES R.ANDERSON, OF BRULE, NEBR., PLAYED FOR NEBRASKA STATE FROM 1940 THROUGH 1942. HE STARRED AS A HALFBACK WITH THE FOURTH'S TEAM. HE WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE BATTLE FOR IWO AND DIED MARCH 8.

CORP. WILLIAM A.GAUL OF (828 MOYAMENSING AVENUE) PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO WORKED HIS WAY UP TO FIRST STRING END WITH THE FOURTH, WAS KILLED BY A SNIPER.

MAY 22 1945

B88KX

PHARMACIST'S MATE 1/C EARL G.FLEMING OF (4436 SHERIDAN ROAD) CHICAGO, ILL., WAS KILLED WHILE ATTENDING THE WOUNDED.

PVT. ROBERT E.SIMPSON, OF (SOUTH 12 C. STREET) SPOKANE, WASH., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA END, IS LISTED AS MISSING SINCE THE D-DAY LANDING.

CAPT. FRASER P.DONLAN OF (12-5-2R ROANOAKE COURT) NEWARK, N.J., WHO PLAYED GUARD AT MANHATTAN COLLEGE FROM 1940 THROUGH 1942, WAS WOUNDED ON IWO.

LT. JOHN D.HALLABRIN OF (100 GIBSON AVENUE) MANSFIELD, OHIO, FULLBACK AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, WAS THE TEAM'S HIGH SCORER. ON IWO, ON D-DAY, HE WAS WOUNDED.

LT. SILAS J.TITUS OF (1809 BEVERLY ROAD) BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO STARRED TWO YEARS AT HOLY CROSS AND THREE YEARS WITH THE BROOKLYN DODGERS PRO ELEVEN, WAS WOUNDED AFTER A WEEK OF BITTER FIGHTING.

PFC. VIC J.URANOWSKI OF (13456 K AVENUE) CHICAGO, ILL., A HALFBACK WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY PLAYED IN INDIANA, WAS WOUNDED DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF FIGHTING ON IWO.

CORP. CHARLES W.SCHEBOR, OF (6511 YINGER AVENUE) DEARBORN, MICH., REGULAR CENTER WITH THE FOURTH, WAS WOUNDED ON D-DAY.

SGT. QUINTEN H.BRUNETTE OF (1219 SOUTH 64TH STREET) WEST ALLIS, WIS., QUARTERBACK AT MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, WAS WOUNDED DURING THE FIGHT FOR IWO.

CORP. MARK W.BUSSER OF LINCOLN, PA., A GUARD, WAS WOUNDED IN THE THIGH.

MAY 22 1945

LT. SAMUEL MANDISH OF (2962 ORCHARD STREET) WEIRTON, W.VA., CAPTAIN OF THE 1939-40 WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD, AND FORMER MOUNT HOPE HIGH SCHOOL, W.VA., COACH, WAS ASSISTANT COACH OF THE FOURTH'S TEAM. HE WAS WOUNDED ON IWO.

AN UNOFFICIAL MEMBER OF THE SQUAD WAS SGT. JOHN BARBERIO, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND FORMER RED BANK, N.J., NEWSPAPERMAN. BARBERIO WAS THE TEAM'S PUBLICITY MAN. HE LANDED WITH THE THIRD WAVE OF HIS UNIT, THE 25TH REGIMENT, AND WAS KILLED ON D-DAY.

HU1003PCW

A131WX (NAGO)

(190)(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WA WRITTEN BY SECOND LT.BEN PRICE OF BIRMINGHAM,ALA., A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER WHO WAS FORMERLY WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU AT ATLANTA,GA.)

NAGO,OKINAWA--(DELAYED)--A MARINE PATROL ON A SEARCH OF MOTOBU PENINSULA APRIL 24 FOUND THE BODIES OF A MARINE PILOT AND HIS OBSERVER, THE LATTER WITH HIS THROAT CUT. THE TWO HAD BEEN MISSING ON A FLIGHT FROM YONTAN AIRFIELD SINCE APRIL 8.

FIRST LT.REASON G.NEWTON OF LEBANON JUNCTION AND GILBERTSVILLE, KY., A FORMER HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, SAID HIS PATROL FOUND THE BODY OF THE PILOT STILL BEHIND THE CONTROLS OF HIS TINY, UNARMED ARTILLERY OBSERVATION PLANE. THE OBSERVER'S BODY WAS LYING SEVERAL FEET AWAY FROM THE PLANE.

ONE OF THE OBSERVER'S LEGS HAD BEEN BROKEN AND THERE WAS A MORPHINE SYRETTE, USED TO EASE PAIN, THRUST IN THE LEFT ARM. ANOTHER SYRETTE LAY ON THE GROUND NEARBY.

THE PILOT, LT.NEWTON SAID, HAD BEEN MACHINE-GUNNED IN THE BACK, WHILE THE OBSERVER'S THROAT HAD BEEN SLASHED FROM EAR TO EAR. WHETHER THE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OR CRASHED BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL FAILURE IS NOT KNOWN.

AT THE TIME OF THE CRASH ON APRIL 8 ALL MOTOBU PENINSULA WAS STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE. ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN THAT AREA DID NOT END UNTIL APRIL 20 AND MOPPING UP OPERATIONS CONTINUED.

THE REMNANTS OF THE CRASHED PLANE, LT.NEWTON SAID, HAD BEEN CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED.

FR120APEV

GUAM, TUESDAY, MAY 22-(AP)-OUR TINIAN-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES FLEW NAVIGATIONAL ESCORT FOR THE 318TH ARMY FIGHTER GROUP P-47S IN THEIR RECENT FLIGHT FROM THE MARIANAS TO THEIR NEW BASE ON OKINAWA.

"THE MOTHER HEN" MISSION WAS LED BY BRIG.GEN.JOHN H. DAVIES OF PIEDMONT,CALIF. THE B-29S COULD NOT LAND ON OKINAWA. THE ROUNDTRIP LASTED 13 HOURS AND 11 MINUTES.

NAVIGATORS OF THE B-29S WERE ELDRED SAVIERS (1566 8TH ST) CUYAHOGA FALLS,OHIO, LT.WILLIAM BAUBIEN, (1802 CHERRY ST) TOLEDO.OHIO. LT.DONALD M.ELLINGS. KLAMATH FALLS,ORE.,

AND LT.ALBERT AKEA, (8 SOUTH ARLINGTON) EAST ORANGE,N.J.
"MORE AND MORE FIGHTER PLANES WILL BE ESCORTED TO OKINAWA," SAI GENERAL DAVIES. "THESE PLANES OF THE 7TH FIGHTER COMMAND SHOULD PROVE A GREAT HELP IN SECURING OKINAWA--SPRINGBOARD TO JAPAN. WE ARE GLAD FOR THIS CHANCE TO COOPERATE WITH THE FIGHTERS. WE LIKE THE COVER THEY PROVIDE FOR OUR B-29S DURING OUR STRIKES ON JAPAN."
HU859PCW

OKINAWA, MAY 21-(AP)-THE "MIDNIGHT PATROL" IS ON THE LOOSE OVER OKINAWA, AFTER MORE THAN A YEAR OF FLYING NIGHT MISSIONS OVER THE MARSHALL ISLANDS WITHOUT SIGHTING A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE.
WITHIN THE LAST SIX NIGHTS THESE MARINE FLIERS HAVE SHOT DOWN SI NIPPONESE PLANES--FIVE OF THEM BROUGHT DOWN BY TWO PILOTS IN ONE EVENTFUL NIGHT.
"WE'RE THE OLDEST AND MOST HIGHLY TRAINED NIGHT FIGHTER OUTFIT IN THE PACIFIFIC," SAID LT.COL.MARION MILTON MAGRUDER OF LEXINGTON, KY., WHO ALSO IS ONE OF FORMER GOV. LAFOON'S KENTUCKY COLONELS.
"WE ARE MAKING A BETTER RECORD THAN ANY OTHER OUTFIT BECAUSE OF THAT LONG TRAINING PERIOD IN THE MARSHALLS, IN WHICH WE WORKED OUT OUR OWN TECHNIQUES SPECIALIZING IN HEADON ATTACKS.
"WE'RE A REAL MIDNIGHT PATROL BECAUSE WE FLY DURING THE DARKEST PART OF THE NIGHT. OTHER OUTFIT GET MOST OF THEIR KILLS AT DAWN OR DUSK, BUT OURS ARE SCORED IN FULL DARKNESS."
MAGRUDER, WITHOUT DISPARAGING THE FINE NIGHT FIGHTER RECORDS OF SUCH OTHER OKINAWA SECTOR OUTFITS AS THAT SKIPPERED BY MAJ.CLAIR CHAMBERLAIN OF ROCHESTERN,MINN., STILL POINTS PROUDLY TO THE FIVE JAP PLANES DOWNED BY TWO OF HIS FLIERS IN 45 MINUTES THE NIGHT OF MAY 18. THESE ARE BELIEVED BY SQUADRON OFFICERS TO BE RECORD KILLS FOR A SINGLE NIGHT'S ENGAGEMENT.
HU756PCW

OKINAWA,MAY 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARMY THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS JOINED A FOUR-MOTORED NAVY PRIVATEER SEARCH BOMBER ON A JAPANESE SHIPPING HUNT FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY.
THE THUNDERBOLTS, FROM THE 318TH FIGHTER GROUP, ALSO STRAFED AIR INSTALLATIONS IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS. PILOTS INCLUDED MAJ. JOHN JOSEPH HUSSEY,JR., OF 2985 SIXTEENTH AVE., SEA CLIFF,N.Y., CAPT.DONALD KANE OF 2725 N.45TH ST., MILWAUKEE,WIS.; 2ND LTS.LLOYD R.MILLET, 705 LEE AVE., BELLEVILLE,ILL.; JOSEPH DEVONA, 1001 AVERY AVE., SYRACUSE,N.Y.; JOSEPH CECI, 108-19 39TH AVE., CORONA,L.I.,N.Y.; KEITH W.MATTESON, 22 PINE ST., PORT ALLEGANY,PA., AND ALBERT BRYANT, 414 BRIDGE ST., NEW CUMBERLAND,PA.
DV711PCW

OKINAWA -- ~~FIRST~~ ADD 318TH FIGHTER GROUP (BY HAUGLAND)
X X X ~~CAMPAIGN~~. CUMBERLAND, PA
THE 318TH IS FLYING THUNDERBOLTS -- CAPABLE OF PROVIDING BOMBERS WITH AN ESCORT TO MOST OF JAPAN'S BEST TARGETS. THEY ARE OPERATING FROM A NEW FIELD BUILT IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS BY ARMY AVIATIO ENGINEERS.
MAJ.PAUL FOTJIK, (CORRECT) 25, (3677 EAST LAYDON AVE.) CUDAHY, WIS., AND (3225 SOUTH SPRINGFIELD AVE) MILWAUKEE,WIS., PILOTED THE FIRST THUNDERBOLT TO LAND AT THE NEW BASE.
THE GROUP'S FIRST MISSION AGAINST THE ENEMY FROM THE OKINAWA SECTOR WAS LED BY MAJ.PHILIP M.RASMUSSEN, 27, (1,208 HUNTINGTON ROAD) KANSAS CITY,MO., AND (73 WESTCHESTER ROAD) BOSTON,MASS., AND LT.WILLIAM P.GOFF, ST.LOUIS,MO.
FJ1159PCWX

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BY VERN HAUGLAND (340)
OKINAWA,MAY 21 (AP)-BRIG.GEN.WALTER DUMAS OF THE U.S. 10TH ARMY STAFF SAID TODAY NEITHER NAHA OR SHURI, OKINAWA'S TWO LARGEST CITIES, ARE OF ANY MILITARY VALUE IN THEMSELVES, SO THERE IS NO REASON TO TRY TO TAKE THEM IN A HURRY.
"IT IS OBVIOUS THAT WE MUST HAVE THE HIGH GROUND AROUND THOSE CITIES BEFORE WE CAN MAKE ANY USE OF THEM," SAID DUMAS, OF TEMPLE, TEX., IN A PRESS CONFERENCE.
THE GENERAL SAID THE FIRST PHASE OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN WAS "OUR LANDING APRIL 1 VIRTUALLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION--A SURPRISE TO US ALL" AND THE SWIFT OCCUPATION OF MOST OF THE ISLAND.
IT WAS DURING THIS PHASE THAT THE MARINES OF TH

E THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS SWEPT OVER THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND ENCOUNTERING LITTLE OPPOSITION, AND THE ARMY'S 24TH CORPS MOVED SOUTH TO COME SMACK AGAINST THE MAIN JAPANESE DEFENSES.
THE ARMY TROOPS BROKE THROUGT THE FIRST STRONG NIPPONESE HILL DEFENSE LINE AND THE ENEMY FELL BACK TO OPEN THE SECOND PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN, DUMAS SAID.
"NOW WE ARE IN THE SECOND PHASE," HE SAID. "THE THIRD PHASE WILL BEGIN WHEN THE ENEMY HAS RETREATED SOUTH OF THE NAHA-SHURI-YONABARU LINE.
"REDUCED STRENGTH AND LONGER AND MORE THINLY SPACED LINES ARE WORKING AGAINST THE JAPANESE, BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN WE'LL MAKE SPECTACULAR PROGRESS. IT WILL BE HARD SLUGGING ALL ALONG.
"THE JAP HAS ONE ADVANTAGE--HE IS UNDERGROUND. THE ATTACKER HAS TO GET OUT INTO THE OPEN.
"THE JAPS HAVE BEEN TRYING COUNTERATTACKS MORE OFTEN RECENTLY, AS THEY ALWAYS DO WHEN THINGS BECOME DESPERATE."
DUMAS SAID THE 10TH ARMY WAS FOLLOWING CONSERVATIVE PRACTICES IN COMPILING ENEMY CASUALTY FIGURES, AND WILL ACCEPT IN ITS COUNT OF DEAD ONLY THOSE JAPANESE BODIES ACTUALLY BURIED.
THE LATEST FIGURE FOR JAPANESE LOSSES ISSUED IN THE MAY 20 COMMUNIQUE WAS 48,103 KILLED FROM APRIL 1 THROUGH MAY 17.
IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THERE WERE AROUND 85,000 NIPPONESE SOLDIERS IN THE OKINAWA GARRISON WHEN THE AMERICANS LANDED.
GG1137ACW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON
MANILA, TUESDAY, MAY 22-(AP)-TWO-THIRDS OF A BIG JAPANESE FORCE TRAPPED IN CENTRAL LUZON'S IPO POCKET WERE LIQUIDATED SUNDAY BY THE 43RD INFANTRY DIVISION AND GUERILLAS, A SPOKESMAN AT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE SPOKESMAN, ELABORATING ON THE GENERAL'S COMMUNIQUE, ADDED THAT ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE SOUTH OF METROPOLITAN ROAD HAD BEEN ELIMINATED.
IPO DAM ITSELF, SOURCE OF ONE-THIRD OF MANILA'S WATER, WAS CAPTURED THURSDAY IN AN ACTION WHICH ENCIRCLED NIPPONESE DEFENDERS. SUBSEQUENTLY, A TANK-LED COLUMN SPLIT THIS FORCE IN TWO BY TAKING METROPOLITAN ROAD.
ONE HUNDRED DEAD JAPANESE WERE COUNTED ON THE ROAD AND 400 IN A CAVE AND IN ROAD DEFENSES KNOCKED OUT OR ABANDONED.
THE 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION, OPERATING A FEW MILES SOUTHEAST, CONTINUED ITS DRIVE TOWARD THE WAWA DAM BEHIND A 150-PLANE, 5TH AIR FORCE EXPLOSIVE AND FIRE BOMB STRIKE. ON CENTRAL LUZON'S PACIFIC COAST, THE FIRST CAVALRY, MOVING NORTH TOWARD JAPANESE POSITIONS AT INFANTA, HIT OPPOSITION NINE MILES SOUTH OF THAT OBJECTIVE AND WAS FIGHTING IT OUT WITH A NIPPONESE FORCE EQUIPPED WITH MORTARS, ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS.
ON MINDANAO ISLAND, THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED SASA AIRDROME NORTH OF DAVAO AND NOW HOLDS FIVE OF SIX AIRFIELDS IN THAT

AREA. THE FIELD WAS DEFENDED STUBBORNLY.
ILLUSTRATING FEROCITY OF THE FIGHTING NORTH OF DAVAO, A BATTALION MEDICAL OFFICER, CAPT. SIDNEY B.LAURIA, WATERBURY, CONN., ALONE ATTENDED 262 CASUALTIES IN THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS OF FIGHTING. IN ONE THREE-HOUR PERIOD, HE ATTENDED 50 MEN DURING A MORTAR BARRAGE.
IN CENTRAL MINDANAO, MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE MARTIN'S 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION SWEPT 10 MILES NORTHWARD TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF MALAYBALAY, CAPITAL OF BUKIDNON PROVINCE. IT REACHED THE EDGE OF THE AIRFIELD AND WAS WITHIN 25 MILES OF A JUNCTION WITH THE 40TH AND AMERICAL (CORRECT) DIVISIONS WHICH ARE MOVING SOUTHWARD ALONG SAYRE HIGHWAY.

BY AL DOPKING
WITH U.S. SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, OKINAWA, MAY 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIGHTING AROUND SUGAR LOAF HILL NEAR THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE JAPANESE NAH-SHURI-YONABARU DEFENSE LINE IS SO STRENUOUS AT NIGHT THAT THE FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT HAD TO MOVE IN DURING DAYLIGHT TO RELIEVE THE 29TH.
WHEN THE JAPANESE SPOTTED THE TROOP MOVEMENT THEY OPENED UP WITH A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE ON THE SECTOR AMERICAN ARTILLERY REPLIED IN FORCE AND THE CHANGE WAS MADE WITH LIGHT CASUALTIES.
COL. ALAN SHAPLEY, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT AND A VETERAN OF NEW GEORGIA, BOUGAINVILLE AND GUAM, SAYS NOWHERE HAS HE SEEN THE JAPANESE FIGHTING HARDER OR SO WELL DUG IN.
SIXTH DIVISION MARINE OFFICERS LOOKED FOR HEAVY FIGHTS IN NAHA, OKINAWA CAPITAL WHERE THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE NIPPONESE WERE STRONGLY DUG IN, AND HALF MOON HILL WHICH MAY HAVE INTERLOCKING TUNNELS WITH SUGAR LOAF.
SHAPLEY SAID THIS INTERLOCKING TUNNEL SYSTEM MAY BE ONE REASON THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO HANG ON SO STUBBORNLY TO SUGAR LOAF, WESTERN ANCHOR OF THE SHURI DEFENSE LINE AND GUARDIAN OF THE EASTERN APPROACHES TO NAHA.
"THESE JAPS ARE WELL DUG IN," SAID SHAPLEY, "AND WE ARE AT A GREAT DISADVANTAGE.
BUT HE EMPHASIZED HIS FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT, MADE UP OF FORMER CARLSON AND EDSON RAIDERS, WOULD TAKE THE GROUND THEY WANTED. AS SHAPLEY'S MEN PULL THROUGH SUGAR LOAF THEY SWING INTO POSITION WHERE THEY CAN WHEEL TO THE LEFT TO HIT SHURI FORTRESS OR TO THE RIGHT IN A FLANKING DRIVE ON NAHA.
(SHAPLEY'S WIFE LIVES AT 2517 LA SALLE GARDENS SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY; AND HIS FATHER, CAPT. LLOYD S. SHAPLEY, USN, RETIRED, AT 1329 TAYLOR, SAN FRANCISCO.)
SOME MARINE OFFICERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THE JAPANESE WERE GETTING "PUNCHY" FROM CONTINUED AMERICAN ARTILLERY POUNDING. THEY SAID THE NIPPONESE WERE COMING OUT OF THEIR CAVES WHEN ATTACKED INSTEAD OF STAYING IN THEIR HOLES AS IN THE PAST. THE CHANGE IN TACTICS MAY BE CAUSED BY SHELLSHOCK.

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ABOFX
TWO OF SHAPLEY'S CAMPAIGNERS GAVE THE JAPANESE SMALL SCALE TASTES OF THEIR OWN BANZAI ATTACKS.
FIRST LT. RICHARD E.GOHEEN, FORMER CHICAGO NEWSPAPERMAN, LED A PATROL 400 YARDS IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN LINES AROUND HALF MOON HILL WHERE THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A CROSS FIRE AND HAD TO PULL BACK. JAPANESE ON A HILLTOP BEGAN ROLLING GRENADES DOWN ON HIS MEN. GOHEEN SAW A JAPANESE OFFICER POKE HIS HEAD UP OUT OF A HOLE 75 YARDS AWAY.
FIGURING THE JAPANESE WERE GETTING READY TO ATTACK, THE AMERICAN OFFICER YELLED "BANZAI" HIMSELF AND LED HIS MARINES IN A CHARGE WHICH BROKE UP THE POTENTIAL ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.
PVT. JOHN P.CONNOR, (5732 ETZEL ST.) ST.LOUIS, MO..

30.24 25993

BECAME ENRAGED AT SEEING HIS BUDDIES BEING KNOCKED OFF AND STAGED A ONE MAN ATTACK. HE HURLED 16 GRENADES DURING HIS CHARGE AND THE, FROM A HILLTOP UNDER THE PROTECTIVE FIRE OF TANKS, KEPT UP THE GRENADE BARRAGE.
ABOUT 35 JAPANESE PLANES, MAKING THEIR FIRST STRONG AIR ATTACK ON OKINAWA SHIPPING IN SEVERAL DAYS, DAMAGED FIVE LIGHT AMERICAN VESSELS SUNDAY EVENING. TWENTY-SIX OF THE ATTACKERS, WHICH CAME IN AT LOW LEVEL, WERE DESTROYED BY FIGHTER PLANES AND SHIPS' ANTI-AIRCRAFT.
MAJ.GEN.ANDREW D.BRUCE'S 77TH DIVISION LAUNCHED ITS SURPRISE ATTACK AT 3 A.M.--NOT LONG AFTER MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD,JR'S SIXTH DIVISION MARINES HAD FOUGHT OFF THE NAHA COUNTERATTACK BY 400 TO 600 JAPANESE. HALF OF THE ATTACKERS WERE KILLED AND THE REST DRIVEN BACK BY THE LEATHERNECK VETERANS.
LT.GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR'S 10TH ARMY ETTACKED HEEVILY ALONG MOST OF TH

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LT.GEN. UMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR'S 10TH ARMY ATTACKED HEAVILY ALONG MOST OF THE OKINAWA FRONT THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY AGAINST CONTINUED STIFF RESISTANCE FROM CAVE AND PILLBOX-ENTRENCHED NIPPONESE.
THE 77TH DIVISION'S ATTACK IN DARKNESS WAS THE MOST SPECTACULAR PUSH. THE DOUGHBOYS WERE MET BY INTENSE SMALL ARMS FIRE. AFTER DAYLIGHT, THE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKED, TRYING TO DRIVE THE YANKS BACK OUT OF TAIRA. BUT THE ASSAULT WAS REPULSED AND BRUCE'S INFANTRY PUSHED ON SOUTH FROM THE VILLAGE TOWARD SHURI.
NIMITZ'S COMMUNIQUE DID NOT STATE HOW CLOSE THIS PUT THE FORWARD ELEMENTS TO THAT KEYSTONE OF THE SOUTHERN LINE.
FLEET AIRWING ONE,ETC., FIFTH GRAF 2ND NIGHT LEAD
DV746PCW

JAPCAST (200)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 21-(AP)-"CRITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR SITUATION" TODAY LED JAPAN TO MOBILIZE ITS 20,000,000 STUDENTS ON A FULL WARTIME BASIS "ACTIVELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEFENSE OF THE HOMELAND," THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID.
THE DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE MOBILIZATION ORDER EFFECTIV

DEFENSE OF THE HOMELAND," THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID.
THE DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE MOBILIZATION ORDER EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, WOULD CONVERT ALL STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM THE UNIVERSITIES DOWN INTO A "STUDENT CORPS."
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCED THE "NEW WARTIME EDUCATION DECREE," AND SAID STUDENTS WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL TRAINING "TO QUALIFY THEM FOR ACTIVE COMBAT DUTIES."
THE DISPATCH, GARBLED IN SPOTS, SAID A DIPLOMA WOULD BE GRANTED FOR UNFINISHED STUDIES "IN CASE OF DEATH."
ORDINARY SCHOOL ROUTINES "ARE TO BE SUBJECTED TO PRODUCTION X X X DEFENSE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES," AND STUDENTS "INCORPORATED INTO THE NEW STUDENTS CORPS WHILE ENGAGED IN THESE ACTIVITIES WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL TRAINING TO QUALIFY THEM FOR ACTIVE CAOMBAT DUTIES."

THE DECREE WAS PASSED BY THE CABINET ON APRIL 20, DOMEI SAID IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, BUT WAS NOT APPROVED BY EMPEROR HIROHITO UNTIL TODAY. THIS DISPATCH SAID THE EMPEROR HAD DDED A PREAMBLE TO THE DECREE IN AN "UNPRECEDENTED ACTION X X X WHICH SPEAKS ELOQUENTLY TO WHAT DEGREE HIS MAJESTY IS PLACING HIS RELIANCE ON THE YOUNG, SINCERE AND LOYAL STUDENTS."
SF722APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 21-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO TOLD THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TODAY THAT SUPERFORTRESSES ARE BOMBARDING THE COUNTRY WITH LEAFLETS "AIMED AT CAUSING ANTIWAR THOUGHTS AND ANTAGAONISM AMONG THE MILITARY GOVERNMENTAL AND CIVILIAN PEOPLE."
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GOVERNMENTAL AND CIVILIAN PEOPLE."
IT WARNED THAT ALL LEAFLETS MUST BE TURNED IN.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC., SAID ONE SUPERFORTRESS BOMBARDED TOKYO THIS AFTERNOON WITH THESE "PAPER BOMBS" THE CONTENTS OF WHICH WERE BRANDED AS "VERY CHILDISH."
RADIO TOKYO WARNED THAT "PEOPLE WHO PICK THEM UP WILL PLEASE HAND THEM IN IMMEDIATELY" AND "NEGLIGENCE WILL BE PENALIZED."
"STRONG NERVES," ADDED RADIO TOKYO, "MUST BE USED BY EVERY INDIVIDUAL" TO COMBAT THESE "PAPER BOMBS."
0D723PPW NM

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT NOON, EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 21)
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-CONGRESS WAS TOLD TODAY THAT IF GERMANY IS PERMITTED TO REBUILD HER WAR POTENTIAL THROUGH CARTEL AGREEMENTS SHE WILL BE READY IN ANOTHER GENERATION TO LAUNCH WAR AGAIN.
THE WARNING CAME FROM REP.VOORHIS (D-CALIF) IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY IN THE HOUSE.
"THOSE IN MANY COUNTRIES WHO BELIEVE IN 'BUSINESS AS USUAL', EVEN WITH THE ENEMY, ARE ALREADY BUSILY AT WORK AND HAVE BEEN FOR A LONG TIME," HE SAID.
"IT WILL TAKE, IN MY JUDGMENT, ALL THE EARNESTNESS AND DETERMINATION OF PATRIOTIC AMERICANS TO PREVENT ANOTHER THROTTLING OF WORLD COMMERCE BY GERMAN-DOMINATED CARTELS AND ANOTHER BUILDING UP OF GERMANY'S POWER TO MAKE WAR BY THE VERY SAME METHODS THAT WERE EMPLOYED AFTER WORLD WAR I."
VOORHIS URGED THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO ACT PROMPTLY ON A RESOLUTION HE HAS INTRODUCED TO ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENTAL POLICY REGARDING CARTEL AGREEMENTS.
THE RESOLUTION WOULD DIRECT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO PREVENT AMERICANS FROM ENTERING INTO CARTEL ARRANGEMENTS WITH INDUSTRIES OF ENEMY NATIONS AND ALSO TO USE ALL POSSIBLE MEANS TO PREVENT SUCH NATIONS FROM BUILDING UP THEIR WAR POTENTIALS THROUGH OPERATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.
"THERE WILL BE THOSE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY AND IN ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE WHO WILL FEEL THAT 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' WITH THE GERMAN CARTELS WILL BE TO OUR INTEREST," SAID VOORHIS.
"THEY WILL TELL US THAT, SINCE THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT CONTROLS COMPLETELY ALL THE INDUSTRIES OF THAT NATION, CARTELS AND MONOPOLIES ON OUR PART CONSTITUTE THE ONLY ANSWER TO THAT SITUATION. TO MY MIND THIS IS AN OUTRIGHT CONFESSION OF DEFEAT BEFORE WE START."
THE CALIFORNIAN, IN A LENGTHY REVIEW OF CARTEL OPERATIONS PRECEDING THE WAR, ASSERTED THAT GERMAN INTERESTS ARE AGAIN SEEKING TO ENTRENCH AND REBUILD THEMSELVES IN THE ECONOMIES OF OTHER NATIONS.

B16WX
"THERE HAS BEEN NO HESITATION ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS IN MAKING T

B20WX
"THERE HAS BEEN NO HESITATION ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS IN MAKING THEIR PLANS TO TURN SURRENDER INTO PREPARATION FOR THE NEXT WWR THIS TIME JUST AS THEY DID IN 1918," HE SAID.
MEETINGS WERE HELD LAST AUGUST, VOORHIS DECLARED, BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NAZI PARTY AND LEADING GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS, AT WHICH TIME IT WAS PLANNED THAT CONTRACTS AND ALLIANCES BE MADE AT ONCE WITH FOREIGN FIRMS AND THE GROUNDWORK LAID FOR OBTAINING HUGE FOREIGN LOANS.
HE SAID THAT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS GERMAN-CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN OTHER COUNTRIES, AND THAT REPORTS NOW INDICATE GERMAN INDUSTRY OWNS OR CONTROLS SOME 500 SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND.
"THE CONTROL OF GERMANY BY ALLIED ARMIES FOR A PERIOD OF TIME IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION, BUT UNLESS WE TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT THE REBUILDING OF GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL IN PLACES OUTSIDE GERMANY, WE WILL FAIL TO KEEP FAITH WITH THE MEN WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THE PEACE AND SAFETY OF THE WORLD," VOORHIS CONCLUDED.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT NOON, (EASTERN WAR TIME), TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 21)
VH447AEW NM

A92KX (MC NUTT AHED)
WEST OUT (160)
FIRST LEAD MCNUTT
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 21-(AP)-MANPOWER COMMISSIONER PAUL MCNUTT LEFT A NEW QUESTION ON MANPOWER POLICY WITH WEST COAST MANAGERS TODAY AS THEY MULLED OVER HIS WEEKEND CONFERENCE.
MCNUTT HAD TOLD LABOR, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES THAT FORMERLY-DEFERRED KEY SUPERVISORY EMPLOYES FROM 18 TO 38 WOULD BE DRAFTED TO REPLACE MUSTERED-OUT VETERANS.
WHAT MANAGERS WANTED TO KNOW WAS HOW THAT POLICY FITS WITH THE NATIONAL AIMS MCNUTT STRESSED--HEAVY PRODUCTION TO DEFEAT JAPAN, AND ORDERLY RECONVERSION TO PEACETIME PRODUCTION AS WAR PRODUCTION PERMITS
THE REGIONAL WAR MANPOWER OFFICE INTERPRETED HIS REMARKS TO MEAN A CAREFUL SCRUTINY WOULD BE KEPT ON DEFERMENTS, AND WHEN ANY DEFERMENT SEEMED NO LONGER NECESSARY FOR WAR PRODUCTION, THE DEFERRED MAN WOULD BE DRAFTED.
POSTPONEMENT OF INDUCTION OF WORKERS IN PACIFIC COAST SHIP REPAIR YARD

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OUNCED TODAY FROM WASHINGTON BY THE SELECTIVE SERVICE, WAS SAID BY MANPOWER OFFICIALS HERE TO BE IN LINE WITH MCNUTT'S INDICATED INTENTIONS IN PROVIDING MANPOWER FOR CRITICAL WORK.
HE FORECAST ETC PICKING UP LAST GRAPH PREV
HUSO8PCW

A141KX
(WEST OUT) (250)
CONNALLY
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 21-(AP)-SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT THE CHARTER OF THE PROPOSED NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION--LIKE THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION--WILL BE "A BUNDLE OF COMPROMISES."
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE HASTENED TO ADD, IN AN ADDRESS TO AN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION DINNER, HIS OPINION THAT DELEGATES FROM 49 NATIONS ARE SETTLING THEIR DIFFERENCES AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE IN A NEW EXAMPLE OF "INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY IN ACTION."
NOTING THAT A GREAT DEAL HAD BEEN SAID ABOUT DIFFERENCES IN OPINION AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, CONNALLY SAID THAT THE WIDE AREA OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY NATIONS SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED IN SOME CASES.
"I WANT TO POINT OUT THAT SUCH DIFFERENCES ARE BOUND TO ARISE WHEN THE REPRESENTATUTIVES OF 49 NATIONS SIT DOWN TO FRAME A CONSTIT-

TION AS MOMENTOUS AND IMPORTANT AS THIS NEW CHARTER," THE TEXAN SAID.
"THERE WERE DIFFERENCES, FAR REACHING DIFFERENCES, AT PHILADELPHIA IN THE HOT SUMMER OF 1787 WHEN OUR OWN CONSTITUTION WAS AGREED UPON.
"LIKE THAT CONSTITUTION, OUR NEW CHARTER WILL BE A BUNDLE OF COMPROMISES. EACH PARAGRAPH, EACH CLAUSE, EACH WORD IN BEING SLOWLY BUT SURELY HAMMERED OUT ON THE ANVIL OF DISCUSSION. IN MY OPINION, THE WAY WE ARE SETTLING OUR DIFFERENCES AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE IN SAN FRANCISCO IS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY IN ACTION."
CONNALLY SAID THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS CONFIDENT THAT THE CHARTER TO BE DRAWN HERE "WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WILL RECEIVE SENATE RATIFICATION."
FJ1219ACW

OTTAWA, MAY 21-(AP)-A PRICES BOARD STATEMENT SAID TODAY THAT IT NOW WAS "POSSIBLE TO CONFIRM PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED ESTIMATES" THAT WOOD SUPPLIES WILL PERMIT AN OVER-ALL INCREASE OF FIVE AND SIX PER CENT IN THE PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MILLS BEGINNING WITH THE THIRD QUARTER OF THIS YEAR.
THE STATEMENT SAID CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS WILL "PRODUCE ALL THEY CAN, CONSISTENT WITH SUCH LIMITATIONS AS MAY PREVAIL AT THEIR MILLS RESPECTING AVAILABLE LABOR AND MATERIALS, INCLUDING WOOD."
THE STATEMENT SAID THE THIRD QUARTER ALLOCATION OF NEWSPRINT FOR THE UNITED STATES WILL BE AT THE RATE OF 215,00 TONS PER MONTH OF 32-POUND PAPER--A TOTAL OF 645,000 TONS FOR THE QUARTER.
THE NEWSPRING ALLOCATION FOR CANADIAN CONSUMPTION WILL BE SIMILARLY INCREASED.
COMMENTING ON OVER-ALL PAPER AND PAPERBOARD SUPPLY FOR CANADIAN CONSUMPTION, THE STATEMENT SAID THAT "WHILE THE BOARD HAS BEEN RELAXING CONTROLS WHEREVER POSSIBLE, THERE CAN BE LITTLE IMMEDIATE CHANGE FROM THE CURRENT SITUATION, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF NEWSPRINT, OWING TO THE SHORTAGE OF WASTEPAPER, THE NEEDS OF THE PACIFIC WAR, AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKAGING OF FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIALS."
RQ158PEM

NEW YORK, MAY 21--THE [redacted] BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED TODAY THE BELGRADE RADIO HAD BROADCAST A STATEMENT BY MARSHAL TITO THAT THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT MAY NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIESTE PROBLEM.

THE BRITISH BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE BLUE NETWORK, QUOTED THE YUGOSLAV STATION AS SAYING IT WAS N O T THE INTENTION OF THE TITO GOVERNMENT TO ANNEX THE DISPUTED ADRIATIC AREA BY UNILATERAL

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ACTION PRIOR TO DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION AT A PEACE CONFERENCE.

HOWEVER, THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE DISPUTED TERRITORIES MAY BE DISCUSSED DIRECTLY WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE CONFERENCE TAKES PLACE," THE BROADCAST ADDED, "AND WE ARE PREPARED TO CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT WHICH WOULD BE SATISFACTORY TO BOTH SIDES AND WOULD N O T BE CONTRARY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOCAL POPULATION."

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MAY 22 1945

MAY 22 1945

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YANKS SMASH ANCHOR OF JAP OKINAWA LINE HALT DRAFT FOR 'USEFUL' WORKERS OVER 29

TROOPS CIRCLE RUBBLED TOWN IN QUICK THRUST

Veteran Infantrymen Spear into Yonabaru in Pre-Dawn Assault.

OPPOSITION LIGHT

Rain, Mud Slow Action on Central, Western Fronts.

ELLISON

GUAM, Wednesday, May 23 — (AP) Veteran infantrymen of the Seventh division speared into Yonabaru, eastern anchor of the stiff Japanese line across southern Okinawa, in a surprise pre-dawn assault yesterday and threw an encircling arm around the rubbled city.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's crack Seventh, back in action after a two week rest, made its quick thrust against light opposition, in bad weather and thick mud. Tank support was impossible.

Overlook Two Towns

The infantrymen who swept around Yonabaru reached heights overlooking the towns of Rioi and Itarashiku, about 1,000 yards south of Yonabaru. They were in the northern end of a long ridge line which dominates the communication road net south of embattled Shuri.

Yonabaru still was not fully secured up to last night but the Japanese apparently did not intend to try to hold it. Admiral Chester W Nimitz said today Yonabaru had been "thoroughly reduced by our gunfire and bombing."

Addition of the Seventh division to the Okinawa fighting bolstered total U. S. strength to five divisions—some 75,000 men. Until now maximum strength has been about four divisions on the southern Okinawa front.

Rain and mud the past few days slowed action on the central and western sectors.

The 96th infantry division, which gave way on the extreme east flank to the Seventh, pressed southwestward from bloody Conical hill in a sector where it has been fighting a bitter hand-to-hand battle for a week clearing enemy strong points.

The success of Maj. Gen. James Bradley's 96th in pushing the Japanese off ridges north and northwest of Yonabaru cleared the way for the Seventh's spectacular thrust into Okinawa's fifth largest city, which had a prewar population of 5,000.

Some Japs Caught

It seemed probable some Japanese were caught between the Seventh division troops inside Yonabaru and those forming the encircling arm to the west.

The Seventh's thrust appeared aimed at heights dominating a key road junction in the Kamizato region southeast of Shuri, at a time when the Japanese already are suffering supply difficulties.

Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commanding the Third Marine Amphibious corps, told Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haughland that "there are indications we are sealing off Japanese communications south of Shuri. When the Jap loses his communication, his forces disintergrate and he will then break into small pockets."

Another heavy night counterattack against Maj. Gen. Pedro A Del Valle's First Marine division on the west flank was turned back with 80 Japanese killed.

Twelve to 15 Japanese planes attacked American shipping in the Okinawa area at dusk Monday. Eight were shot down and the remainder were chased off. No damage was reported.

American commanders at Okinawa forecast the breakdown soon of organized last-stand Japanese resistance on the island under the continuous grinding pressure of U. S Tenth army infantry and Marines.

"If the weather doesn't impede us I think we will break the Jap resistance soon," said Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger, commander of the Third Amphibious Marine corps' Sixth and First divisions at the front.

The Yanks will "capture this island in the comparatively near future," said Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, commander of naval forces around the island.

Turner said Okinawa, three-fourths in American hands, already is a base for aerial attacks on southern Japan, only 325 miles to the north, and on Formosa and enemy air bases in the Ryukyus.

The American drive along the sulphuric four-mile southern Okinawa battleline put the Yanks closer to Shuri town and castle, central key to the Japanese defense, while advances were made Monday on both flanks, headquarters said yesterday.

Five Ships Damaged

Thirty-five Japanese planes dived in for lowe-level attacks on American ships off Okinawa Sunday evening, damaging five light U. S. units. Only nine of the Nipponese aircraft escaped destruction.

A furious 500-man Japanese counterattack Sunday night on Sugar Loaf hill, west coast height on the Okinawa line, was turned back by Sixth division Marines who had secured the crest after 11 bloody attacks.

Then the Leathernecks pushed 200 yards south of Sugar Loaf Monday, winning a limestone ridge on their right flank to dominate the Asato river, which flows through Naha, Okinawa capital city, front reports said.

Another Marine surge in this area took the Devildogs to the crest of Half Moon hill, but Japanese command of a nearby height kept the Americans from cleaning up the reverse slopes of the hill.

Some of the Japanese in the charge up Sugar Loaf hill wore American Marine uniforms and carried U. S. weapons. The enemy left 200 dead on the hillside. Marine losses also were heavy.

On one slope were the bodies of 30 Marines and 15 Japanese, and Pfc. Paul R. Hunter, Lake Worth, Fla., commented: "That's the first time I've ever seen a hill with more Marine bodies than Jap bodies."

In the center the 77th infantry division captured the town of Taira-Machi, 500 yards north of Shuri, Monday and then pressed slowly onward after throwing back a Japanese counterattack aimed at retaking the town.

The First Marine division, on the 77th's right flank, clung to the ridges won in the vicinity of Wana against heavy Japanese opposition.

Patrols Enter Town

Patrols of the 381st regiment, 96th division, entered the ruined town of Yonabaru on the east coast, drawing some sniper fire.

The 96th division units moving westward to aid the pincer operation against Shuri met intense Japanese interlocking machinegun fire from a series of hills which the doughboys have dubbed "Mike," "Love" and "Charlie."

While the Japanese resistance remained bitter and they continued to throw forward their reckless charges in attempts to hold or retrieve hill positions, Admiral Turner said the enemy's courage was "the courage of desperation."

"It seems that the Japanese have about their last reserves in the line," Turner said, in agreement with other high American officers who also pointed out that the Nipponese have no choice of reinforcement.

General Geiger said breakdown of Japanese resistance on the island would come with failure of the enemy's line of communications, and there are indications that the Americans are sealing off these lines to the south of Shuri.

"When the Jap loses communications his forces will disintegrate, and he will then break into small pockets," Geiger said.

British carrier planes bombed military targets in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyu chain Sunday and Monday. U. S. Navy search bombers harassed shipping in the East China sea and waters south of Honshu.

Nimitz reported a few casualties were caused when Japanese bombers raided Iwo Jima Monday night. Two enemy planes were shot down.

Mopping up operations on Iwo and islands in the Marianas from May 13 through May 19 resulted in 94 Japanese killed and 134 captured.

Both Sides Suffer Heavy Losses on Sugar Loaf Hill

HADSELL

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, May 22.—American infantrymen and Marines today fought toward the battered fortress city of Shuri from three sides against fierce Japanese resistance as Yank partols entered the port of Yonabaru and bloody enemy counterattacks were baten back by determined Marines.

("The Japanese courage on Okinawa is the courage of desperation," said Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner aboard his flagship as he confidently predicted "we will capture this island in the comparatively near future."

("If the weather doesn't impede us," said Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger, commander of the 3d Marine Amphibian Corps. "I think we will break Jap resistance soon.")

An estimated 500 Japanese, some of them wearing American Marine uniforms and carrying American weapons, counterattacked fiercely agaist the 4th Marine Regiment of the 6th Marine Division on Sugar Loaf Hill, with heavy casualties exacted on both sides.

Two hundred dead Japanese were found after the attack was repulsed and at least 100 others were believed killed, but Marine casualties also were heavy.

Pfc. Paul R. Hunter of Lake Worth, Fla., commented after looking over one slope where about 30 Marines and 15 Japanese lay dead.

"That's the first time I have ever seen a hill with more Marine bodies than Jap bodies."

Patrols Enter Yonagaru.

Across the island, the 391st Regiment of the 96th Infantry Division sent two patrols into Yonabaru, one along the seawall and the other along the road. The latter went all the way through town without seeing the enemy, although it drew a slight amount of rifle fire.

The 77th Division, in the center of the line, caught the enemy off balance with a surprise predawn attack and within an hour and a quarter had captured the town of Taira, 500 yards from Shuri, where from high ground they looked on the smoking ruins of the one-time second largest Okinawa city.

The 307th Regiment, using tanks, flamethrowers, and self-propelled guns, made a surprise assault on a hill 1,100 yards east of Shuri late Sunday, killing nearly 300 Japanese in taking the hill and paving the way for later advances in extremely bitter fighting.

Associated Press War Correspondent Al Dopking said the Sugar Loaf Hill action was preceded by an hour and a half of intense Japanese artillery and mortar shelling.

Will Not Be Occupied at Once.

Brig. Gen. Walter Dumas of the 10th Army staff told Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland that Shuri, in the center of the line, no longer has military importance and the break-through to the city will not be followed by immediate occupation.

All high ground around Shuri, whose ancient castle fortress is shattered by shells and bombs, must be secured before any use can be made of that second city of Okinawa.

One of the heights yet to be taken is Half Moon Hill, a few hundred yards from dearly won Sugar Loaf Hill in the 6th Marine area on the west flank.

Marines led by Lt. Col. Reynolds Hayden of Washington were in a fierce battle for Half Moon Hill. They had reached the crest of the hill, but were unable to take the reverse slopes because the enemy held a tiny knoll from which they were covering the crest with machine gun fire.

Japs Routed From Caves.

Half Moon Hill is believed connected with Sugar Loaf by tunnels. This means of reinforcement and supply aided the Japanese in driving the Marines off Sugar Loaf's summit 10 times before the crest finally was held after the 11th attack.

The 5th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division seared the Japanese from caves and holes on the south slope with flaming oil.

The 1st Marine Division under Maj. Gen. Pedro del Valle, Alexandria, Va., an artillery expert, gave the northern approaches to Shuri a night-long shelling in preparation for a tank-led advance.

Gen. del Valle noted a definite dropping off in Japanese artillery fire as observation posts on the ridges are captured by the relentless Yanks.

Three groups of suicidal Japanese carrying satchel demolition charges tied to their waists tried to destroy tanks of the 1st Marine Division, but all were repulsed.

35 Planes Attack Shipping.

About 35 planes Sunday evening made the first strong Japanese air attack on Okinawa shipping in several days. They damaged five light vessels in low-level sweeps, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported. Twenty-six were shot down.

Japanese broadcasters claimed Japanese planes destroyed or heavily damaged five ships, including a light cruiser sunk, at Okinawa Sunday night.

Search planes of Fleet Air Wing 1, which began flying from Okinawa bases only a few weeks ago, already have sunk 86,880 tons of Japanese shipping and damaged 81,500 tons. They have destroyed 21 Japanese planes and damaged 15.

CALL WILL BE CUT 25 PCT. IN JULY, HERSHEY REVEALS

MAY 22 1945

Larger Number of Occupationally Deferred Men 18 to 29 to Be Called.

YOUNG MEN NEEDED

Local Boards Ordered to Review Cases of Registrants 30 to 38.

WASHINGTON, May 22 — (AP) Indefinite blanket deferment of men 30 and over who remain in "useful" jobs was ordered today by Selective Service.

NIGHT

This liberalized policy, effective at once, results from the narrowing of the war to one front, Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey announced at a news conference.

He disclosed that the draft call will be cut about 25 per cent to 90,000 men a month beginning in July.

But Hershey predicted at the time that as a result of the new leniency for older men, it will be necessary to call an increasing number of occupationally deferred registrants 18 through 29.

M'Nutt Silent

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At San Diego Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chairman, declined comment on Gen. Hershey's announcement which was in apparent contradiction to McNutt's statement Saturday in San Francisco that the draft would cut sharply into supervisory personnel in the higher-age groups, and that no further deferment certificates for key men would be issued.

The policy change covering older men affects principally those 30 through 33, who up to now have been required to be "necessary men regularly engaged" in an essential activity. The change puts them on the same footing as men 34 through 37, who have been required only to be engaged in essential work.

In the future occupational deferments granted to men 30 and over no longer will be subject to review every six months, but will be good for an indefinite period, Hershey added.

Boards to Review Cases

Selective Service instructed local boards to review the cases of all registrants 30 through 37 who are in 1-A and to defer any who may qualify under the new more liberal policy.

Hershey emphasized that draft boards will have wide discretion in determining the essentiality of a job, and indicated that those engaged in important consumer goods production will receive consideration in the granting of deferments.

The draft director explained that while the War Manpower Commission's list of essential activities will continue to be used as a guide, local boards "are not in any way restricted or limited by the list."

Local boards also were instructed to handle with "sympathetic consideration" the cases of all fathers 30 and over, and to resolve in their favor any decision where doubt is involved.

Hershey pointed out that fathers of three or more children are immediately entitled to 36 of the 85 points the Army requires for discharge.

He said that prevailing job jumper penalties will be continued in effect for the entire draft age span of 18 through 37. This means that occupationally deferred registrants who quit jobs without permission of their local board will be subject to induction.

"I don't believe," Hershey said, "that local boards will be very sympathetic toward men over 29 who voluntarily leave jobs for which they were deferred."

The draft director ordered local boards to review immediately the cases of all 4-F and limited service registrants 18 through 29.

Young Men Needed

"The armed forces have reiterated that their need is for young men, preferably below 30 years of age," Hershey stated. "The supply of registrants is extremely limited.

"There is a very large number in the age group 18 through 25 who have been found disqualified for general military service or qualified for limited service only. It appears reasonable to believe that substantial numbers of these registrants may now be found qualified for military service either by reason of the need of the armed forces for younger men or because of a change in the registrants' physical condition."

Hershey said the policy of certifying key men 26 through 29 for deferment will be continued "pending receipt of more accurate information concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services."

He made it clear, however, that these as well as the younger men soon will be subject to a stricter policy of occupational deferment.

Beginning in July, Hershey said, 45 per cent of the monthly call will be filled from the ranks of men becoming 18 years old. Thirty-three per cent of the 90,000 call will come from men 19 through 25, while the balance—22 per cent—will be made up of men 26 through 29 and such older men as "we can't avoid taking."

This latter reference was to men 30 and older whose jobs do not contribute to the war or to other "useful" work.

Comments on Policy

In outlining the more liberal policy for men 30 and over, Hershey said:

"These workers, together with the increasing numbers of veterans who will be released by the armed forces, will make it possible for employers to replace many registrants in the younger age group who have heretofore necessarily been deferred."

Where registrants 30 through 37 are temporarily unemployed because of war production cut-backs or "other good and sufficient cause," local boards will consider deferment on the basis of their last job, Hershey said.

The only proviso is that such a registrant "make a continued effort to obtain employment in an activity in war production or in the national health, safety or interest, or in essential agriculture or work deemed by the local board to be useful to the community."

MAY 22 1945

'USEFUL' WORK QUALIFIES ONE FOR DEFERMENT

Gen. Hershey at Same Time Predicts Heavier Call for Younger Men.

4-FS TO BE REVIEWED AGAIN

Induction Quotas Will Be Cut 25 P. C. Below Current Rate, Beginning in July.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—Selective Service announced today a policy of indefinite deferments for men who have reached their thirtieth birthday and who are engaged in "useful" work. At the same time it predicted a heavier call of younger men to military service.

Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, said at a news conference that as a result of the war's end in Europe "occupational deferment policy must be liberalized" for registrants of the ages 30 through 37.

This course, effective immediately, means that these older men will not be drafted so long as they say in work considered useful by local boards. It means, too, that deferments will not require renewal at the end of six-month periods, as heretofore.

Gen. Hershey also announced that the draft call, beginning in July, will be cut about 25 per cent below the current rate. That will put it at 90,000 men, as compared with 120,000 at present.

Review of 4-F Files Ordered.

The draft director instructed local boards to review at once the files of 4-F and limited service registrants 18 through 25. Where there is reason to believe "they may now be qualified for military service," they should be forwarded for re-examination, Gen. Hershey said.

For men 26 through 29, the prevailing certification policy of Government agencies will be continued for the present. Gen. Hershey predicted, however, that "the time is coming when more of these men occupationally deferred will have to be drafted."

The certification policy, put into effect early this year to protect a "hard core" of key men in war production, will continue in effect "pending receipt of more accurate information concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services," Gen. Hershey said.

"The armed forces," he continued, "have again stated that there is need for young men, preferably below 30 years of age."

In view of this, he added, the requirement that men 30 through 33 be necessary men as well as engaged in an essential activity, is being eliminated. This puts such registrants on the same basis as men 34 through 37, who have needed merely to be "regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety and interest or useful to the community, or in an activity in war production or an agricultural occupation essential to the war effort."

Boards Receive Full Discretion.

"Local boards," Gen. Hershey's memorandum said, "have full authority to determine what may be considered in the national health, safety or interest."

He added that the War Manpower Commission's list of essential activities will continue to be used as a guide, but he emphasized that local boards "are not in any way restricted or limited by the list."

Gen. Hershey predicted that the draft calls beginning in July will be made up this way:

Men becoming 18 years old, 45 per cent of the 90,000; men 19 through 25, 33 per cent, and men 26 through 29, together with those 30 and over "we can't avoid taking," 22 per cent.

Soldiers Recalled From Industry.

The Army today began the recall of all soldiers lent to industry as the result of man power shortages. The first groups ordered back to active service included approximately 400 highly skilled men, such as physicists and chemists, and 700 men under the age of 30 who had been working in copper mines.

The War Department said the men were being recalled to active duty because of the demobilization of 1,300,000 soldiers under the point rating system.

The 400 highly skilled men will be returned to the Army at the expiration of their present periods of inactive duty while the 700 copper miners will be brought back as quickly as possible. The recall of the 700 left approximately 1,200 older soldiers in the copper mines.

Eventually more than 10,000 other soldiers released to work in foundries, rubber, aluminum, textile and other industrial plants will be restored to active service. These will be recalled either as their periods of inactive duty expire or, in the case of those released for indefinite periods, as quickly as the industry can spare them.

Man-power Pool Forming.

The department pointed out that the partial demobilization will create a man-power pool of discharged veterans from which industry may draw men possessing key skills.

The Army also rescinded regulations providing for the release of skilled soldiers to work in war plants. Soldiers in that category were placed on inactive duty and transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps for the period of time that they were authorized to work in industry. They received the regular industrial pay, but gave up their Army compensation during that time.

Some soldiers were also given short furloughs to work on the construction of war plants, but most of those already have returned to active duty. They were given their basic Army pay and the regular industrial wage while they were on such furloughs.

Inductions Halt Here Tomorrow.

Halting of induction tomorrow into the armed services of all New York men who have passed the age of 30 was ordered this afternoon by Col. Arthur C. McDermott, New York city director of Selective Service.

Seventy-two men already ordered to report for induction tomorrow morning will be sent back unless they are volunteers, Col. McDermott said.

There are 23,721 men in New York city between the ages of 30 and 33 classified as 1-A who are affected by the new order, announced by Gen. Hershey in Washington. In a directive to all local boards, Col. McDermott said that local boards are to have jurisdiction in determining whether men over 30 years are in useful occupations.

Hershey's Memorandums on Draft Changes

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—Following are the complete texts of two memorandums which Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has issued to local draft boards concerning changes in draft policy:

30 YEARS AND OVER

Local Board Memorandum No. 115-J.

Issued: May 19, 1945.

Subject: Occupational classification pending amendment and reissuance of local board memorandum No. 115.

1. Changing conditions—(A) The termination of the European war is resulting in material changes in the man-power situation both with respect to military personnel and war production. This necessitates revision of local board memorandum No. 115, particularly with respect to registrants eighteen through twenty-nine, who must be made available for military service in greater numbers, and registrants ages thirty through thirty-three and thirty-four through thirty-seven, who should be given greater consideration for occupational deferment. All of these changes cannot be made until more accurate information is available concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services. The 42A special (revised) procedure will be substantially restricted in a new local board memorandum No. 115 which is now in process of amendment and reissuance. Until that time such procedures will remain in full effect, with no mandatory reopening of a registrant's case upon receipt of a certified form 42A (special-revised).

(B) The armed forces have again stated that their need is for young men preferably below thirty years of age. They have indicated that the calls for men in July and succeeding months will be reduced to about 90,000 a month. Accordingly, occupational deferment policies must be liberalized so as to reduce the total number of men to be inducted in the age group thirty through thirty-three and thirty-four through thirty-seven to a minimum and occupational deferments restricted as to younger men so as to make available such men for military service. Cutbacks in plants engaged in war production should make available for employment older workers or those disqualified for military service. These workers, together with the increasing numbers of veterans who will be released by the armed forces, will make it possible for employers to replace many registrants in the younger age group who have heretofore necessarily been deferred.

2. Regulations amended for registrants ages thirty through thirty-three. As a result of the reduction in calls and the armed forces' re-emphasis on the induction of young men, Selective Service regulations have been amended to remove the requirement that a registrant age thirty through thirty-three must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety or interest, or an activity in war production or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort in order to be eligible for deferment in Class II-A, Class II-B or Class II-C. Under the amended regulations, a registrant in the age group thirty through thirty-three, as well as those in the age group thirty-four through thirty-seven, should be deferred in Class II-A, Class II-B or Class II-C if he is merely "regularly engaged in" one of such activities or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort. Local boards have full authority to determine what may be considered in the national health, safety or interest. While the list of essential activities attached to Local Board Memorandum No. 115 may be used as a guide, local boards are not in any way restricted or limited by this list.

3. Consideration of Fathers.—Local boards in considering the occupational deferment of a father, age thirty through thirty-seven, should weigh the case with sympathetic consideration. Among other things, the local board in classifying a father should consider the cost to the government under the service men's dependents allowance act which would result in the event such father is inducted into the armed forces; also the fact that the War Department has announced its demobilization policies and is crediting a father of three children with thirty-six points, which is the equivalent of thirty-six months of active service in the armed forces. All cases

MAY 22 1945

Summary of New Draft Orders

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 23—The text of the Selective Service statement summarizing changes in draft policy follows:

Emphasizing that the needs of the armed forces are for men under 30 years of age, national headquarters of Selective Service today announced that local boards are being requested to liberalize occupational deferments so as to reduce the total number of men to be inducted in the 30 through 37 year old group—particularly those who are fathers—and to review cases of registrants in the age group 18 through 25 who have heretofore been rejected for general military service or found qualified for limited service only, and forward for re-examination those whom they have reason to believe may qualify for military service.

The five main points covered in the local board memorandum are:

(1) Need of the armed forces for young men,

(2) Review by local boards of cases of IV-F and limited service registrants 18 through 25, and forwarding for re-examination those who there is reason to believe may now be qualified for military service,

(3) Liberalization of deferment policies for men over 30, especially for those who are engaged in work useful to the community.

Cutbacks Are a Factor

(4) The fact that cutbacks in war plants will make older men available for war production jobs, thereby enabling the release of younger men now occupationally deferred for military service; and also that discharged veterans will be available in increasing numbers to replace the younger men now holding occupational deferments, and

(5) The 42A (special revised) procedure will remain in full effect pending receipt of more accurate information concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services.

"The armed forces have again stated that there is need for young men, preferably below 30 years of age," states the memorandum announcing that revised requirements provide that to be eligible for occupational deferment a registrant 30 through 33, as well as a registrant 34 through 37, need merely be "regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety and interest or useful to the community, or in an activity in war production or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort." It was previously required that registrants 30 through 33 be found "necessary to" as well as "regularly engaged in" the occupations described in order to be eligible for occupational deferment.

The cases of all registrants 30 through 37 who are now in Class 1-A or in the conscientious objector classes are to be reviewed by the local boards and those registrants found to be qualified for occupational deferment under the new more liberal policies will be reclassified even though an order to report for induction has been issued.

"Local boards," states the memorandum, "have full authority to determine what may be considered in the national health, safety or interest." The War Manpower Commission's list of essential activities is to be used as a guide, but local boards were instructed that they "are not in any way restricted or limited by the list."

"Local boards in considering the occupational deferment of a father, age 30 through 37, should weigh the case with sympathetic consideration," the memorandum states.

"Among other things, the local board in classifying a father should consider the cost to the Government under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act which would result in the event such father is inducted into the armed forces; also the fact that the War Department has announced its demobilization policies and is crediting a father of three children with thirty-six points, which is the equivalent of thirty-six months of active service in the armed forces.

"All cases of doubt shall be resolved by the local board in favor of a father-registrant age 30 through 37."

Officers at national headquarters pointed out that approximately 90 per cent of the remaining men over 30 are fathers.

The memorandum states that the armed forces have indicated that the calls for men in July and succeeding months will be reduced to about 90,000 per month.

Stress Put on Youth

In stressing the necessity for obtaining as many young men as possible, the memorandum states, "Cutbacks in plants engaged in war production should make available for employment older workers or those disqualified for military service. These workers, together with the increasing numbers of veterans who will be released by the armed forces, will make it possible for employers to replace many registrants in the younger age group who have heretofore necessarily been deferred."

Officers at national headquarters pointed out that occupational deferments have been granted in the national interest and for the purpose of giving employers an opportunity to train replacements and that except for men having highly specialized training employers had more than four years in which to train replacements for their younger men.

Cases of registrants 18 through 25, who have been previously rejected because of physical disabilities, or qualified for limited service only, are to be reviewed and those of them who local boards have reason to believe may be acceptable for military service are to be forwarded for pre-induction examinations.

Officers at national headquarters expressed the opinion that many registrants, previously rejected, may now be acceptable because of changed conditions since V-E Day or because of improvement in their physical condition.

All of the changes in the regulations which may be necessary, states the memorandum, "cannot be made until more accurate information is available concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services." However, there will soon be a revision of procedure and revised regulations which will further restrict granting of occupational deferments for men in the 18 through 29 year old group.

Consideration for Unemployed

Local boards are authorized to consider registrants 30 through 37 for continued occupational deferment "on the basis of their last employment, if they are temporarily unemployed by reason of cutbacks, or other good and sufficient cause, provided the registrant makes a continued effort to obtain employment in an activity in war production or in the national health, safety or interest, or in essential agriculture or work deemed by the local board to be useful to the community."

Under the new regulations the words "completed his service" are to be written on the cover sheet of the file of registrants who have been demobilized and those who have been found to have "already made a sufficient contribution to the war effort as a member of the land or naval forces of the United States." Such registrants are to be retained in 1-C classification and may not be reinducted without specific authorization of the Director of Selective Service or unless they volunteer.

The amended regulations provide for a new classification 1-G in which shall be placed any registrant who is a member of the land or naval forces of a cobelligerent nation. In this classification may also be placed "any registrant who has been separated from the land or naval forces of a cobelligerent nation on or after Sept. 16, 1940, by a type of discharge equivalent to an honorable discharge or a discharge under honorable conditions from the land or naval forces of the United States, provided it is found that such registrant should be relieved from any future consideration for classification into a class available for service because the registrant has already made a sufficient contribution to the war effort as a member of the land or naval forces of a cobelligerent nation."

of doubt shall be resolved by the local board in favor of a father-registrant age thirty through thirty-seven.

4. Determination of "Regularly Engaged In."—In determining whether a registrant is "regularly engaged in" an activity in the national health, safety or interest, or in war production, local boards are authorized to consider registrants for continued deferment in Class II-A or Class II-B on the basis of their last employment, if they are temporarily unemployed by reason of cutbacks, or other good and sufficient cause, provided the registrant makes a continued effort to obtain employment in an activity in war production or in the national health, safety or interest, or in essential agriculture.

5. Review of Classifications.—Local boards are hereby directed to review the cases of registrants ages thirty through thirty-seven who are now in Class I-A, Class I-A-O or Class IV-E and if the local board finds that a registrant qualifies for occupational deferment under these more liberal classification policies, it shall reopen the case of such registrant and classify anew even though an order to report for induction has been issued.

6. Filling Calls.—It is recognized that this action will make it difficult, if not impossible, for local boards to completely fill their calls for the remainder of May and in June. The issuance of this local board memorandum should not be interpreted as meaning that the needs of the armed forces for the numbers called are not as urgent as they have been in the past. The War Department's plan for the release of veterans who have contributed their full share in combat duty cannot be made fully effective unless trained replacements are available. Every effort should therefore be made to meet future calls in full from the age group eighteen through twenty-nine, including those who have been previously rejected for general military service (see Local Board Memorandum No. 77-E), plus those in the older age groups who do not contribute to the national health, safety or interest, war production or essential agriculture, and those who voluntarily leave the employment for which they were deferred without a favorable determination by the local board.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY, Director.

18 THROUGH 25 YEARS

Local Board Memorandum No. 77-E.

Issued: 5-19-'45.

Subject: Re-examination of registrants ages eighteen through twenty-five.

1. The armed forces have reiterated that their need is for young men preferably below thirty years of age. The supply of registrants in this age group is extremely limited. There is a very large number of registrants in the age group eighteen through twenty-five who have been found disqualified for general military service or qualified for limited service only. It appears reasonable to believe that substantial numbers of these registrants may now be found qualified for military service either by reason of the need of the armed forces for younger men or because of a change in the registrants' physical condition.

2. Local boards should review the cases of registrants in the age group eighteen through twenty-five who have heretofore been found disqualified for general military service or found qualified for limited military service only and, except as provided in Paragraph 3, forward for pre-induction physical examination those whom they have reason to believe may be qualified for military service. Local boards should seek the advice of the local board examining physician or the medical advisory board with respect to individual registrants, but the provisions of the Local Board Memorandum No. 77-A are waived with respect to the registrants herein described.

3. No useful purpose would be served by the re-examination of registrants in the age group eighteen through twenty-five who would be deferred under current classification policies even though physically qualified for military service. Therefore, local boards should not forward such registrants for pre-induction physical examination.

4. Registrants may be forwarded for pre-induction physical examination under the provisions of this memorandum without changing their present classifications. If after pre-induction physical examination they are found qualified for military service, their cases should immediately be reopened and reconsidered.

5. Registrants forwarded under the provisions of this memorandum may be included in the regular call for pre-induction physical examination, but in no case should such registrants constitute more than one-third of the local boards' pre-induction call unless authorized by the state director.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY, Director.

CHURCHILL SEEKS GENERAL ELECTION

Prime Minister Stung by Labor Party's Refusal to Continue Coalition.

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, stung by the Labor party's refusal to continue in his coalition government until the end of the Japanese war, in effect called today for a quick general election to end the present "bickering" of the British cabinet.

In a letter to Deputy Prime Minister and Labor Party Leader Clement Attlee, Churchill mentioned no date, but he generally was expected to announce tomorrow or Thursday that he was advising the King to dissolve parliament in three weeks, with an election to be held July 5.

Labor Rejects Proposal

The Labor party, in convention at Blackpool, rejected yesterday Churchill's proposal that the war-born coalition stick together until victory over Japan, yet the party had desired to postpone an election until autumn.

Churchill, taking the attitude that, since the coalition would not work with him until the end, the issue should be decided at once, said flatly that a prolonged electioneering atmosphere until autumn "might soon weaken the country before the world."

Administrative efficiency already is suffering from this atmosphere, he said.

The prime minister's letter to Attlee was made public shortly after the labor delegates had adopted a 12-point platform aimed at the ultimate establishment "of a socialist commonwealth of Great Britain."

The labor program called for sweeping nationalization of Britain's industry, specifically naming coal mines, railroads and all other forms of inland transport and iron and steel plants as the first to be taken over. Public ownership of the Bank of England also was advocated.

Churchill closed the door very firmly against any continuation of the coalition through the summer—as suggested in a letter from Attlee—when he replied that withholding the balloting until October "would mean that from now on until October outside the government and even within it we should be continually preparing for an election."

"We have already suffered several months of this electioneering atmosphere which," he said, "I am sure is already affecting administrative efficiency."

Churchill said he was seeking only to achieve "tolerable conditions under which we could work together" and added that it was clear "that these no longer exist and it is odd that you should accompany so many unjust allegations with an earnest request that we go on bickering together until autumn."

Churchill's letter mentioned no specific date for the dissolution of the government and the first general elections in 10 years but the whole tenor of the letter underscored the probability that an election was imminent.

The next move still appeared to be up to Churchill. Presumably This would come when he asks King George VI to dissolve parliament. He has said previously that when such a time came he would appoint a "caretaker" government to serve for the interim period until the election results are decided.

By agreement between the coalition cabinet members, the king will give three weeks notice of his intention to dissolve parliament. On top of this will come the normal period of 17 days between the dissolution and the balloting. Votes will not be counted until 20 days after they have been cast because of the absentee soldier vote. Results will be announced on the 21st day, the nation being without a parliament for 38 days.

Socialist Program for Britain Is Adopted by Labor Party

Calls for Sweeping Nationalization of Industries—Churchill Seen Moving for Election This Summer.

London, May 22 (A. P.).—The British Labor party today adopted a twelve-point program aimed at establishment of "a Socialist commonwealth of Great Britain."

The move came as Prime Minister Churchill faced by a decision of the Labor party to withdraw from the coalition government, was expected to ask King George VI to dissolve Parliament and thereby precipitate Britain's first general election in ten years.

Churchill virtually assured a summer election today in a letter to Clement Attlee rejecting the Labor party's suggestion that the balloting be delayed until fall. The Prime Minister expressed regret that the Socialists had turned down his proposal to continue the coalition government until the end of the war against Japan and said that continuation of the coalition short of that period "might soon weaken the country before the world" because of "bickering" within the Government.

No Date Set Yet.

Churchill's letter did not, however, name a specific date for the voting nor did tonight's official London Gazette contain any notice of dissolution for Parliament. Consequently the exact date for the election remained undetermined but most observers believed it would be July 5. The London press, which has been urging an early meeting of the Big Three to settle the Polish issue and other European problems, said that with the elections coming up any such meeting was out of the question until late in July or August.

The 1,100 Labor party delegates meeting at Blackpool at the party's national convention gave swift approval of the twelve-point Socialist platform which virtually meant the opening of the political campaign. The Blackpool program bluntly termed the Labor party a socialist party and called for sweeping nationalization of industry, specifically naming coal mines, railroads and all other public forms of transportation, and iron and steel plants as the first to be taken over by the Government. Public ownership of the Bank of England also was advocated.

Laborite Hugh Dalton confidentally predicted labor would win a comfortable majority for the first time in history. There has been a labor government in Britain before, but the party never has held an overall majority. Dalton asserted, "a British socialist government would be far more able to remove Russian suspicion of England than a British tory government."

Alarmed by Anti-Soviet Talk.

Several speakers voiced grave concern over what they called "poisonous anti-Soviet propaganda" which they said was becoming evident in Britain and among British troops on the Continent.

Debate on the international part of the party's platform was put off until tomorrow. Dalton said the Labor party was firmly opposed to any restriction on Jewish emigration to Palestine, declaring it was "thoroughly wrong and politically indefensible to put obstacles in the way of any Jews who wanted to go there."

Text of Churchill Letter

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's letter to Clement R. Attlee today:

I am sorry to receive your letter of May 21 in which you reject my proposal that we should work together until the defeat of Japan is achieved and the job is finished. In this letter you tell me that our only course is to prolong the present coalition until a general election in October.

This would mean that from now until October outside the Government, and even within it, we should be continually preparing for an election.

We have already suffered several months of this electioneering atmosphere, which, I am sure, is already affecting administrative efficiency and might soon weaken the country before the world at a time when, above all others, it should be stronger.

I agree with what you say in your letter that it is on the problems of the reconstruction of the economic life of the country that party differences are most acute.

"What is required," you say, "is decisive action. This can only be forthcoming from a Government united on principle and policy."

I agree also with your statement that "my colleagues and I do not believe that it would be possible to lay aside political controversy now that the expectation of an election has engaged the attention of the country."

For my part, I am sure that a continuance of uncertainty and agitation would be harmful to the whole process of the recovery of our trade and the change-over of industry.

It is not good for any country, and it is impossible for any coalition, to live for so long a time under the spell of an approaching general election. Least of all is this possible in a world where events are so tumultuous and dangerous as now.

Opinions are much divided as to how party advantage may lie between a July and an October election, and I regret the aspersions with which you have darkened this correspondence.

I have concerned myself solely with trying to create tolerable conditions under which we could work together. It is clear from the tone of your letter and the feelings of your party that these no longer exist and it is odd that you should accompany so many unjust allegations with an earnest request that we should go on bickering together till autumn.

Such a process would not be a decent way of carrying on a British Government.

I regret that you should speak of "rushing" an election. Foreseeing what might arise at the close of the German war, we discussed, as you will remember, the whole question of procedure in detail in the War Cabinet.

The normal period between a dissolution and the poll is seventeen days, and it was you and your colleagues who proposed that there should be at least a three weeks' additional interval, in view of the special circumstances prevailing.

We gladly accepted this reasonable request, and the unanimous decision of the Cabinet was made known by you on Jan. 17 when you announced in the House of Commons that the King had been graciously willing for this occasion to announce his intention to dissolve Parliament at least three weeks beforehand.

Churchill To Stand In New Constituency

London, May 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill will stand for election for a new constituency at the forthcoming general election but most of the voters will be his old constituents.

Churchill represents outer suburban Epping in Essex county, but a recent act of Parliament which sought to make the constituencies more equitable in the number of voters resulted in Churchill being nominated for the newly created Woodford division.

Though opposition parties may nominate a candidate up to nine days before polling day, Conservative headquarters as yet have had no notification of an opponent for the Prime Minister. Churchill's record would make it extremely unlikely he would be defeated, though loss of his seat at a general election by a Prime Minister is not without precedent—Ramsay MacDonald, National Labor Prime Minister having lost his seat in 1935.

At the last general election in Epping ten years ago Churchill polled 34,849 votes, his Liberal opponent 14,439, and a Laborite 9,751.

POLES CONTRADICT STALIN ON ARRESTS

London, May 22 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile said today that it possessed the text of a letter in which Soviet authorities invited sixteen Polish leaders, now under Russian arrest, to political conversations with Red Army authorities.

The announcement contradicted a statement May 18 by Marshal Stalin that the arrested Poles were not invited for negotiations by the Russians.

The Polish Government statement said:

"There can be no doubt that the arrested Polish leaders had been invited by Soviet authorities for negotiations. The Polish Government possesses the text of a letter by which Col. Pimenov of the NKVD (secret police) invited Vice-Premier Jan. Jankowski and Major-Gen. Leopold Okulicki, former Commander in Chief of the dissolved Home Army, for political conversations."

The announcement said Pimenov identified himself as a representative of the command of the First White Russian front.

"Pimenov described the object as clarification of the atmosphere and disclosure of the democratic Polish parties in order that they may take part in the general current of democratic forces of independent Poland."

BIG U-BOAT GIVES UP

London, May 22 (A. P.).—One of the largest of the German U-boats which harassed Allied shipping throughout the war, the 250-foot U-776, sailed up the Thames into the heart of London today in defeat. A British crew brought her into the city after her Nazi commander had surrendered the craft at Weymouth. The U-boat was tied up at Westminster pier, in the shadows of Parliament buildings. The public will be permitted to inspect the submarine Thursday.

BERLIN TIME ADVANCED

LONDON, May 22—(AP) A proclamation by the Russian military commander of Berlin, broadcast today on the Berlin radio, ordered Berlin residents to move their clocks ahead one hour to conform with Moscow time.

Dandelions for Rubber

LONDON (AP).—Experimental cultivation in Britain of dandelions grown from Russian seeds has yielded rubber "nearly as good as plantation rubber," the Imperial Institute reports.

New British Corporation To Assist Industry

London, May 22 (AP)—Formation of a $100,000,000 Government-sponsored finance corporation for British industry was announced tonight.

The organization will provide medium and long-term capital for development in the immediate post war years.

Lord Hyndley, director of the Bank of England, has been named chairman, and will be assisted by eight leading British business men.

The corporation has been formed jointly by the Bank of England and British insurance investment companies which will furnish the capital.

In addition to the share capital of $100,000,000, the corporation will have borrowing powers of $500,000,000, it was announced.

LEVANTINES FIGHT FRENCH

Armed Clashes Occur Throughout Syria, Lebanon

London, May 22 (AP)—New clashes between French troops and the Syrian and Lebanese populations broke out in the Middle East today as political unrest continued to spread.

Fighting against French troops occurred throughout Syria and Lebanon although a general strike in both states, scheduled for today, was called off as the Parliament sat in reportedly continuous session.

To Stay On Defensive

The French Cabinet also was reported in a lengthy night meeting which was prolonged beyond midnight and the Paris radio said that French troops in Syria had been ordered to take up "protective dispositions" but to "remain on the defensive."

[The Beirut radio said that the Lebanon Government had broken off negotiations with France over the French demands for concessions and that the break had been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

[The French Press Agency said the Syrian and Lebanese Ministers in Paris this afternoon handed a joint protest note to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Beirut and French broadcasts were heard by the FCC.]

Proposals Rejected

Tension increased in the Middle East as Syria rejected French proposals for concessions and began recruiting volunteers for a national army. The dispute became acute last week after the landing of French troops in Lebanon. Lebanon and Syria claimed violation of sovereignty.

Cairo dispatches said tonight that the French attitude remained firm in the Levant states, and that there were no new prospects for an early settlement.

The Arab states throughout the Middle East were watching the Syrian-Lebanese struggle closely.

In Jerusalem, the Arab newspaper *Atdjaa* said a country-wide general strike was being observed by Arabs "in sympathy with the Syrians and Lebanese over violation of their independence."

London, May 22 (AP)—The situation of the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea was clarified somewhat today by a friendly exchange between the Russians and the Danish foreign minister, J. Christmas Moeller.

Danish apprehension arose when the Russians occupied the island and cut communications with Denmark for the first few days.

Back to Copenhagen, Moeller expressed confidence that Soviet forces would withdraw when they had mopped up German troops resisting surrender on the island. Moscow dispatches said that some recalcitrant Nazis still held out.

Relations Restored

The Russian Tass news agency reported that diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark had been restored, while the Danish radio said steamer service between Copenhagen and Bornholm was to be reopened partly in the next few days.

But the long-standing "Polish Question" was far from being settled.

The controversy over the sixteen arrested Polish leaders—said by Premier Stalin to be charged with actions against the Red Army in Poland—was fanned by a claim by the London Poles that they possess a letter from Soviet authorities inviting the arrested leaders to hold political discussions with the Russian military command.

Czech-Hungarian Tension

The London Poles have charged that the arrested Poles were taken prisoner by the Russian secret police after arriving for the discussions. Stalin last week denied that the Poles had been invited to negotiate.

While the fate of the Czechoslovak province of Ruthenia remained uncertain, with indications that it might be ceded to Russia, tension also appeared to exist between Czechoslovakia and Hungary over the reported Czech intention of expelling Hungarian-speaking minorities from border areas unless they proved they had been anti-Fascist.

Moscow's Hand Seen in Tito's Shift on Trieste

London Hopes Solution Is Near as Yugoslavs Leave Austria

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 22.—Marshal Tito appeared today to have executed a complete about-face in his attitude toward the occupation of Trieste and the surrounding area, giving rise to speculation in London that the Yugoslav leader might have received a friendly suggestion from Moscow to change his stand.

Diplomatic sources close to the British Foreign Office said the situation was "definitely improved" and there were indications of an early solution.

Withdraw From Austria.

Tito was withdrawing his Partisan forces from Southern Austria, one of the points of dispute, and Yugoslav occupation headquarters had been removed from Trieste, although both British and Partisan troops remained in the Adriatic port.

American troops moved out of Gorizia today and began to occupy the strategic heights to the east of the disputed city, in what was described by a high Allied official as a peaceful penetration into territory which has been occupied heretofore, if at all, by Yugoslav troops, according to a dispatch from a Chicago Daily News foreign correspondent attached to the 8th Army headquarters.

American reinforcements were expected to replace the outnumbered garrison in Gorizia once it had deployed itself in the mountains beyond the city.

(Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark and Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, the dispatch said, arrived in Trieste this morning for the second time within a week. They will inspect the American garrison in the city and, presumably, will later proceed to other American camps and bases in the Venezia-Giulia area.

(In Trieste, the dispatch continued, the tension has increased, if anything, despite the assertion of a high Allied official yesterday that he was optimistic regarding the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute. He admitted, however, that he was basing his optimism more on the obvious fact of Anglo-American military superiority than on any evidence of a political rapprochement between the Allies.)

Ready to Confer.

There were indications of Tito's apparent readiness to discuss with Italy a long-term status of the disputed territory and with the Allies the present status of occupation. Sources close to the British Foreign Office believed the matter of immediate occupation would be settled through diplomatic channels, rather than through direct talks with Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Mediterranean commander.

It was believed in London that the Yugoslavs were prepared to agree to a peaceful but temporary settlement of the dispute and would press their territorial claims at the peace conference.

This was borne out by a Belgrade broadcast of an editorial which appeared in the Communist daily Borba, published in the Yugoslav capital. The paper declared the Yugoslav government had stressed "that it does not intend to annex these territories unilaterally before a peace conference that will finally settle the question of the Slovene coast line and Trieste, i. e., before the possibility of a direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia."

Seek Satisfactory Solution.

The editorial added "that for these reasons Yugoslavia is prepared to discuss the situation * * * so as to find, in agreement with the Allies, a solution that will satisfy both parties and will not be contrary to the interests of the population of these territories."

Tito previously had taken the position that Trieste was liberated by his forces and that they had the same right as other Allied armies to occupy liberated territory.

Italy received the port by the treaty of St. Germain in 1919, after occupying Trieste in 1918.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Rome said Allied headquarters had formally denied that there was any connection between the situation at Trieste and the evacuation of the civil population in the zone around the Adriatic port of Rimini.

MONTGOMERY TO HEAD BRITISH FORCE IN REICH

LONDON, May 22 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill announced today the appointment of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as commander-in-chief of British forces of occupation in Germany and the British member of the Allied control council in Germany.

The text of the announcement:

"By command of the King, the prime minister announces that Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, KCB, DSO, has been appointed commander in chief of the British forces of occupation in Germany and British member of the Allied control council in Germany. His chief representative for control questions will be Lt. Gen. Sir Ronald Weeks, KBC, CBE, DSO, MC."

MAI 22 1945

Bacon, Cooking Fat Rations For Britons Are Reduced

LONDON, May 22—(AP) Minister of Food J. J. Llewellin told Britons today that effective next Sunday their weekly bacon ration would be cut 25 per cent and cooking fats 50 per cent as their part in the struggle against a world food shortage.

Britons also were told that they would have to make their clothes last longer and stretch their clothing coupons over an additional month this year.

Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, announced that 24 coupons issued Feb. 1 would have to last seven months instead of six but generous exceptions were made for men and women leaving the armed forces. Children also will receive a further issue Aug. 1.

The news came as the United Kingdom, finished with its victory celebrations, tried to adjust itself to immediate post-war needs in Europe.

Three Ounces Weekly

Britons now will get only three ounces of bacon a week for person, instead of four, and one ounce of fat instead of two.

But Llewellin assured the British people that their share of sugar and cheese would be approximately the same as last year. However, their soap allowance also was pared one-eighth except for young children and industrial purposes.

While the meat ration escaped the latest economy measure, Llewellin said that butchers would have to accept one-seventh of their supplies in canned corned beef.

The minister, who recently returned from a food conference in Washington, explained that the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom had agreed to the principle of equal sugar consumption per person — even though it meant that the North American countries would have to accept bigger cuts.

Cut Oils, Fats

The three countries, he said, also had agreed to reduce their consumption of oils and fats proportionately, adding that no meat could be expected from America until the last quarter of 1945.

Llewellin told the British that the liberation of Europe had created demand for food greater than anticipated.

The Germans, he said, greatly increased the difficulties by their "insane determination" to continue resistance long after defeat was apparent.

He said Britain must resign itself to the fact that there was no prospect of an improvement in diet during 1945, although he would have liked to announce an increase in supplies as one of the fruits of victory.

The only hope he gave the British was that they would get better quality and more fish with the reopening of the North sea fisheries and he said Britain hoped to import larger quantities of fresh fruit from overseas.

North Ireland To Hold Election

Belfast, May 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Sir Basil Brooke of Northern Ireland announced today that a general election would be held June 14, after nominations June 4. The Ulster Parliament will be dissolved Friday.

3 ALLIES WILL TAKE FLENSBURG CONTROL

U. S., Britain, Soviet Sending Parties to German Area—Some Reich Prisoners Freed

GESTAPO MEN GET TRIP

They Are Being Sent to Russia —Anti-Nazi Groups in Bavaria and Austria Aid the AMG

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—Both the western Allies and the Russians are dispatching "control parties" to Flensburg, near the Danish frontier, to use the German High Command as an intermediary in controlling and administering German forces, Supreme Allied Headquarters announced today.

The Allied delegation, headed by Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's representative, has been instructed to work in close collaboration with the Soviet group.

A brief announcement that the control parties were moving in on the "Flensburg group" of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz indicated that the Allies had decided to demand the utmost assistance from the German High Command before disposing of it.

SHAEF Explains Move

"The main object of the Supreme Headquarters control party is to impose the will of the Supreme Commander on the German High Command and to make such use of the O.K.W. [Oberkommando Wehrmacht] as may be practical and expedient in controlling and administering the German forces in the A.E.F. area of occupation," the announcement from General Eisenhower's headquarters said.

Used strictly as a go-between, the German High Command will take orders from General Eisenhower's representatives and pass them on in the form of directives to the beaten German forces. Presumably the same system will be employed in the Russian zone of occupation.

The Allied control party also will have the task of collecting and safeguarding documents of the German High Command.

Included in the Allied group, besides General Rooks, are Brig. Gen. Ned Schramm of the American Army as Senior Air Officer, Capt. G. O. Maund of the British Navy as Senior Naval Officer and Brig. E. J. Foord of the British Army and the intelligence section of SHAEF.

Allied headquarters announced that some German prisoners of war, such as farmers and skilled laborers urgently needed to get Germany's economy working again, were being discharged and returned to full civilian status. The discharges are subject to careful security control "in order to insure that no persons wanted as war criminals or on grounds of security shall be released," the announcement pointed out.

"The male groups so far affected consist of agricultural workers, coal miners, transport workers and such other key personnel as may be urgently required in order that farm production and certain industries essential to the purpose of the occupation may commence at once," the statement said.

A dispatch from Hamburg quoted a well-informed British military source as saying that members of the Gestapo and the SS were being rounded up by the hundreds in that region and sent to Russia in labor crews to repair war damage. The informant said the Russians were using the island of Nordstrand, just off Schleswig-Holstein, as a gathering point for such prisoners.

U. S., British and Reds Plan Link With Flensburg Group

German High Command to Be Intermediary in Controlling Reich's Troops—Big Three Names Emissaries.

MAI 22 1945

Paris, May 22 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters announced today the appointment of Major-Gen. Lowell W. Rooks as Gen. Eisenhower's representative at Flensburg, and disclosed that Allied occupation troops would use the German High Command as an intermediary in controlling German troops.

Gen. Rooks has been deputy assistant chief of staff in operations at SHAEF. He was named to command a group known as the supreme headquarters control party at Flensburg. The group is composed of British-American representatives of the Allied armies, navies and air forces.

It includes Brig.-Gen. Ned Schramm, U. S. A., senior air officer; Capt. G. O. Maund, Royal Navy, senior naval officer, and Brig. E. J. Foord, of the British Army and intelligence section of SHAEF.

Russians Sending Group Two.

The Russian High Command is sending a similar party to Flensburg and Rooks has been instructed to work in close collaboration, SHAEF said.

"The main object of the Supreme Headquarters control party is to impose the will of the supreme commander on the German High Command and to make such use of the Okw (Oberkommando Wehrmacht) as may be practical and expedient in controlling and administering the German armed forces in the area of occupation," the SHAEF announcement said.

The central party also has been charged with collecting and safeguarding documents of the German High Command.

The implication drawn from the brief announcement was that the Allied command has decided to get the utmost out of the German High Command before disposing of it. The German High Command will take orders from Eisenhower's representatives—and presumably from the Russians in regard to their sphere of influence—and pass on to the beaten Germans the Allied directives.

Major-Gen. Warren F. Draper, chief of the public health branch of Supreme Headquarters, said today that the food situation throughout Europe was grim and estimated it would become serious in Germany within sixty days.

"There isn't enough food in sight to keep some people of Europe from going hungry," Gen. Draper told a press conference.

To Regain Civilian Status.

Allied Headquarters also announced that selected groups of German prisoners were being given discharges and released to return to farms and factories in a move to facilitate Allied occupation. The discharge of certain groups of German prisoners and disarmed Volkssturm personnel as well as certain classes of women prisoners, was authorized by Gen. Eisenhower, the announcement said.

They will revert to full civilian status and as such are not subject to military control beyond that imposed on all civilians in occupied Germany through the military government.

The announcement said that "male groups so far affected consist of agricultural workers, coal miners, transport workers and such other key personnel as may be urgently required in order that farm production and certain industries essential to the purpose of the occupation may commence at once."

In addition to required workers, all men over the age of 50 will be discharged, the announce-

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ment said, and all women will be discharged, subject to the discretion of Army group commanders to retain medical personnel and certain clerical categories should their services be required.

The discharges, begin at once, will be subject to careful security control "in order to insure that no persons wanted as war criminals or on grounds of security shall be released," according to Allied authorities.

WHEELER REFERRED TO U.S.

Eisenhower Puts Berlin Trip Up to State Department

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Democrat, of Montana) asked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today to seek permission from the Russians for his Senatorial committee investigating communications possibilities to visit Berlin and was informed that such a request would have to go through the State Department.

But the Supreme Commander added that if the State Department could obtain the authorization the Army would be happy to furnish transportation.

Italy Separatist Decree Reported

Paris, May 22 (AP)—A group designated as the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy has proclaimed the independence of the French-occupied Aosta Valley area in an agreement with local authorities, the Socialist newspaper *Le Populaire* reported today.

The newspaper said administrative, cultural and economic autonomy were proclaimed, with both French and Italian as official languages, for the disputed border-valley region, from which Britain and the United States were reported seeking the withdrawal of French troops.

Several Hundred En Route.

Paris, May 22 (A. P.).—Several hundred officers and men of American First Army headquarters units are en route to the Pacific via the United States, but Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's out fit in the Far East probably wil

r little resemblance to the army which spearheaded the Allied drive to victory in Europe.

Just how many combat units that fought under Hodges on the continent will be retained in the First Army for the Pacific war cannot yet be disclosed.

Some combat troops who for reasons of military necessity will not be eligible for immediate discharge probably already are on their way.

The best information here is that the vast majority of troops to be assigned to the shifted First Army will go through normal redeployment channels. This means the entire army will be regrouped, with most of its personnel coming from the surplus pool to be formed in the United States under the redeployment program.

Hodges and his staff, however, will have the same Pacific headquarters setup they had in Europe.

French Cabinet And Labor Clash

Paris, May 22 (AP)—A showdown appeared to be developing tonight between the French Government and the trade unions as the Cabinet, after a 4½-hour session, refused the General Confederation of Labor demands for nation-wide increases in wages for workmen.

Responsible sources said the Government declined to meet the union's demand for the wage boosts on the ground that the immediate issue to be met is the danger of inflation and that resulting rises in prices would nullify wage increases.

A meeting of labor leaders was called for midnight as soon as the Cabinet decision was made known.

The situation was regarded as tense and carrying the potentiality not only of a general national strike, but the possibility of breaking down the Government.

The first statement from the labor meeting said it was probable that one quarter of French labor will be called out on strike, but emphasized that such a decision has not been taken formally.

DENIED BY PETAIN

Paris, May 22 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain today denied any knowledge of the organization or operations of the Cagoulards (hooded ones), a French Fascist group.

Appearing more rested than at any time since his return to France from Germany, the 89-year-old former chief of state of the Vichy government gave spirited answers during two hours of preliminary questioning at Montrouge Fortress where he has been confined awaiting trial on a charge of "collusion with the enemy."

Asked if he knew anything of killers who were said to have belonged to the Cagoulards, Petain replied: "The question itself is an insult and the accusation is satanic."

250,000 IN EUROPE DUE HOME IN JUNE

4 Divisions Alerted For Transportation To U.S.

LONG

Washington, May 22 (AP)—The Army said today that during the redeployment of troops mail to a soldier overseas should be sent to the current address until the soldier advises he has a new address or asks withholding of mail until a permanent address is obtained.

Paris, May 22 (AP)—Troop shipments to the United States in June will number 250,000, compared to the 84,000 soldiers that will have left by the end of this month, an official statement said today.

Several hundred officers and men of Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army, which is being moved to the Pacific via the United States, already are en route home.

Four infantry divisions from the European theater—the 86th, 97th, 95th and 104th—already have been alerted for redeployment in June. They will leave in the order named and will go to the Pacific by way of the United States, the announcement said.

June Start Seen

Forces which will have left the Continent by the end of May will include 29,500 sick and wounded, 28,000 freed American prisoners, 15,500 potential discharges, and 11,000 in redeployed troop units.

Additional shipments which will have left the Continent by the end of June will include 20,500 sick and wounded, 15,000 freed American prisoners, 35,000 potential discharges and 130,000 men in redeployed troop units.

It was emphasized that these figures do not include men being redeployed directly to the Pacific. Transfer of troops to the United States by plane also is expected to begin in June.

15,000 A Month

[A dispatch from Casablanca today said the first group of veterans from the Allied Mediterranean theater arrived there by plane Monday, en route home on the new 15th Air Force-Air Transport Command combination ferry. This ferry is scheduled to carry 15,000 men a month from Italy to the United States by the end of August.]

European theater schedules also call for shipment of 4,000 American Navy personnel to the United States in May and 5,000 in June.

The first four divisions being redeployed were chosen from among those which were the last to arrive in this theater. Top priority on shipping space must go to units being deployed to the Pacific directly or indirectly as long as the war against Japan continues, headquarters said.

Readjustment Due

MAY 22 1945

These divisions will undergo readjustment of personnel before leaving this theater. Men having adjusted service rating scores above 85 are being replaced, insofar as time permits. Those not replaced here will be replaced in the United States before their outfits move on to the Pacific.

There are sufficient replacements available in this theater, headquarters said, but time is a limiting factor. Once in the United States, every man in the division will get a furlough and the divisions probably will undergo additional training there before going to the Pacific.

The Divisions' Records

The 86th Division landed in the European theater November 10, 1944, and went into action in March west of Regensburg, Germany. It was one of the first units across the Danube.

The 97th arrived August 12, 1944, and was part of the 15th Army during the holding operation on the west bank of the Rhine. Later it joined the 1st Army to help liquidate the Ruhr pocket.

The 95th arrived Sept. 19, 1944, and participated in the capture of Metz. It made the Moselle river crossing and won honors for its Thionville bridgehead operations, the capture of Saarlautern and the crossing of the Saar river.

The 104th landed Sept. 15, 1944. It helped the British clean out the Scheldt estuary, participated in the capture of Dueren and Cologne and in the breakthrough across the Roer river to the Rhine.

FREED YANKS REASSURED

Eisenhower Tells Of Own Effort To Speed Men Home

CHARLES KILEY

St. Valery En Caus, France, May 22 (AP)—General Eisenhower told more than 40,000 repatriated American prisoners of war today that he is personally doing everything to get them home as soon as possible.

The supreme commander, addressing his huge audience over a hastily constructed public-address system from a position atop a truck, said he had issued orders for America-bound ships carrying prisoners of war to be loaded to capacity, even to the extent of asking men to share individual beds and to sleep in shifts in order to fulfill their wishes of getting home soon "even if we have to swim."

Accompanied By Senators

General Eisenhower was accompanied by Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.), Albert W. Hawkes (R., N.J.), E. W. McFarland (D., Ariz.) and Homer Capehart (R., Ind.), together with Maj. Gen. F. E. Stoner, War Department representative with the Federal Communications Commission, and Paul Porter, chairman of the FCC. The congressional group, in Europe to study world-wide communications systems, had called on the supreme commander this morning and was invited to accompany him on his flying visit here.

The repatriates—about 40,000 enlisted men and 3,500 officers—were captured two months to two years ago in Sicily, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Some have been awaiting shipment home for three weeks, others for only a few days. They represented the 8th, 9th and 15th air forces and practically every combat ground force which was in action in the Mediterranean and European theaters.

Still Fighting Japan

In his address to the thousands of repatriates, the supreme commander said he felt sure there wasn't one among them "who has forgotten we are still at war with Japan."

"We are doing everything in our power to get you out of here and back home to see your families," Eisenhower added. "But, there is a great deal of activity now in progress to take care of the war with Japan, and if we can't supply the shipping for you immediately it is only because we must also think of your fellow-soldiers fighting in the Pacific."

"Speaking for everyone in America," the general continued, "I want to express our gratitude to you all for defeating Germany. You men carried the ball for us and we will not forget it."

Before Eisenhower spoke he was given a thunderous ovation by the repatriates.

Another roar went up after the general motioned for quiet and said, "Say, I'm just a GI, not a movie star."

Anti-Nazis Are Helping

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY in Germany, May 22 (AP)—Allied Military Government officials in Bavaria and Austria are getting a lot of voluntary help from self-styled anti-Nazi groups, but are steering clear of political entanglements.

Members of the Austrian resistance movement are being used for police, health and service activities. The situation in Austria is such that officers said there might be some relaxation of the rigid non-fraternization rules imposed on all Allied troops in enemy country. But it is not the same in Bavaria, although there have been estimates that as much as 80 per cent of the population is anti-Nazi.

In Munich, birthplace of nazidom, at least two apparently strong political parties are clamoring for recognition. One is the Bavarian Freedom Action party, headed by a Dr. Gernegroess. The AMG already has notified this group that it cannot be recognized and must cease its political activity. The other is the Bavarian Police Aid group, headed by a former police commissioner named Weismann. Its aid in ferreting out Nazis has been accepted, but its political activities otherwise have been curbed.

A third group, the German Alpine Society, showed up at Augsburg. It purports to represent a Bavarian freedom movement.

AMG officers disclosed that a number of members of the Bavarian nobility have offered aid. Their advice has been accepted in some cases, particularly regarding the backgrounds of would-be office-holders.

Meanwhile the AMG is screening the Munich populace in a search for school teachers and replacements for Nazi civil servants. Of 10,000 city employes, 230 held responsible positions. Of these 230, only forty have been retained.

NAMED HEAD IN RHINELAND

Dr. Hans Fuchs Selected Government Leader

MAY 2

U.S. 12th Army Headquarters, Germany, May 22 (AP)—Dr. Hans Fuchs, 70, pre-Nazi president of the Rhine province, was selected today as head of the German governmen for the 15th Army's occupation zone, which covers 14,000 square miles and had a prewar population of 11,000,000.

Selection of Fuchs was made by Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander of the 15th Army and military governor of its zone of occupation.

Fuchs, a veteran of the first World War and prominent in the Catholic party of the Venter, will be known as "*Oberpraesident* of the *Rheinprovinz* military district," which is 50 per cent larger than the political unit which was Rhine province in the Weimar German republic.

"Cabinet" Member Identified

One member of Fuch's "cabinet" also was officially identified tonight. He is Dr. Karl Mueller, 60, who will be food and agricultural chief of the military district. He was imprisoned by the Nazis for two months in 1933 after being removed as provincial food administrator. The Gestapo arrested him again in 1943.

Both Fuchs and Mueller have been active in construction of a new government and other leading officials already have been selected.

The new state will have as its capital Bonn, famous university town of the Rhine 15 miles southeast of Cologne.

The Fuchs administration will have no power over policy, but will be responsible for operation of the government under American military supervision.

The new government covers the districts of Dusseldorf, Aachen, Cologne, Trier, Coblenz, the Saarland, Pfalz and Hessen.

Tanks Disperse Crowd Of 5,000 at Cologne

By the Associated Press.

12th ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, May 22.—An unauthorized meeting of 5,000 Germans at Cologne Sunday was broken up by American troops who fired over the heads of the crowd.

The meeting was organized as a welcome for some Germans returning home from the Buchenwald concentration camp. The authorities called in the troops after the appearance of signs which said the Americans were treating Nazis too mildly. Army reports said the crowd dispersed without disorder.

HITLER PROFITED BY STAMP RACKET

GOEBBELS

Rosenheim, Germany, May 22 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, who fed the German people the myth that he didn't collect a cent in salary from the German state, obtained untold sums by the simple expedient of an overcharge on postage stamps.

A lot of those stamps are going to be burned now by the Allied Military Government and replaced by occupation postage. Some of the six pfennig stamps with a 24-pfennig overcharge "for the Fuehrer" will be preserved as historical curiosities, however, because they helped finance Hitler's pretentious private estate above Berchtesgaden and guest houses scattered over the Reich.

Heinrich Hoffman, who was Hitler's personal photographer for years and possibly his business adviser in addition, said the Fuehrer worked the stamp scheme to get funds for his personal use. In the years when

Hitler was riding high the German people were only too glad to plunk down an extra 24 pfennigs for his glory every time they bought a stamp. Each stamp bore an overcharge notation.

Hoffman, now a prisoner of war, also built himself up a private fortune with his monopoly on taking and distributing pictures of Hitler. Every German household was compelled to have and display at least one picture of the Fuehrer.

Hoffman is credited by some who knew him before the war with having possibly the biggest fortune in Germany outside the top ranking Nazi leaders.

Slender Chance Saved Hitler In July 20 Bomb Explosion

Berchtesgaden, May 22 (A. P.).—The attempt to assassinate Hitler last July 20 would have succeeded if a colonel had not kicked a little black briefcase, said Heinz Buchholz, a shorthand expert who was in the barracks at Rastenburg, East Prussia, when the bomb went off.

Buchholz, who escaped with only minor cuts from glass, continued recording Hitler's conferences until April 20, when he was ordered to leave Berlin.

Here is the story of the effort of Col. Von Stauffenberg to kill Hitler:

"Hitler had a conference every day at lunch time. His headquarters was in the forest near Rastenburg. The code name was Wolfsschanze.

"There were about twenty-five people in the room, which was at the end of the barracks and had windows on three sides. It was the first time Hitler had ever seen Stauffenberg, and Field Marshal Keitel introduced him. Stauffenberg was forming the new Volks Grenadier divisions.

Case Put Under Table.

"Col. Stauffenberg set his brief case under the long heavy table and stepped back behind and to the right of Hitler. Hitler was standing in the center of the long table which was spread with maps. On his right was Gen. Hensinger, then Col. Brandt.

"The conference had just begun when Col. Brandt kicked Col. Stauffenberg's briefcase and seemed annoyed that it was in his way. He stooped and picked it up and set it over about a foot—on the outside of the thick oak slab that supported the end of the table.

"The conference proceeded and at 12:40 some one called Col. Stauffenberg to the telephone. At 12:45 the brief case exploded with a big burst of yellow flame and black smoke.

"For a few moments it was quiet. Everybody was deafened by the noise. Then every one started yelling 'Where is the Fuehrer?' Keitel got him by the arm and started out.

"I jumped out of one of the windows and ran around to the door. Hitler was walking to his underground bunker a few feet away. His trousers were torn and his uniform was soiled. His hair and face were blackened, but he did not seem to be hurt. He kept pushing away every one who tried to help him."

Room Was Surrounded.

"When I went into the room, Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl was ordering the place to be surrounded so that no one could leave. Soldiers were everywhere and they helped the injured, and the ambulances were beginning to arrive.

"Col. Brandt, who had been nearest to the briefcase, even after he had moved to the outside of the table, died that night. One of his legs had been blown off.

"Hendreich Berger—he was sitting across the table from Col. Brandt taking notes—died in the afternoon. Both of his legs had been blown off.

"Luftwaffe Gen. Korten died the next day. A big splinter from the table had penetrated his abdomen.

"Major-Gen. Schmundt, Hitler's chief adjutant, lost an eye and a foot and died six weeks later.

"Investigators said that if Col. Brandt had not by chance moved the briefcase Hitler would have been killed or seriously injured. As it was, the table end shielded him from the blast."

Moscow, May 22 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Warsaw today said the first general Polish Peasants' Congress, attended by 1,500 delegates, had resolved "to hurl aside those seeking to harm relations between Poland and the Soviet Union or to start a civil war in the country."

The Congress also expressed confidence in the foreign policy of the present Soviet-sponsored Provisional Government at Warsaw, the Russian news agency said.

Moscow, May 22 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Berlin today said that more than 500 stores had reopened in the Reich capital, selling bread, meat, cereals and potatoes to the population. In addition, the report said, about a dozen music halls and thirty-six movie theaters are functioning. Gas plants were reported started up in all districts.

Swedish Prince Plans To Wed Despite Ban

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Sweden's "Panzer Prince," 28-year-old Carl Johan, will override the wishes of his grandfather, King Gustaf V, to marry Mrs. Kerstin Wijkmark, 35, once-wed member of Stockholm's cafe society.

A captain in a Swedish tank regiment, Carl Johan is the third of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf's five sons to renounce his succession to the throne for love. His older brothers, Princes Lennart and Sigvard, already are married to commoners. Only Prince Gustaf Adolf, the direct successor to his father, and Prince Bertil retain their succession rights.

The engagement of Carl Johan and the brunette journalist was announced at the week end. It followed a six-year acquaintance.

The daughter of a Swedish doctor of theology, Mrs. Wijkmark is editor of the Swedish woman's weekly, Vecko Revyn. Noted for her own attractive dress, she rose quickly to her editorial post as a result of her taste for fashions and a talent for selecting magazine material.

YANKS JOIN BRITISH UNITS NEAR TRIESTE

Clark Inspects Forces In Area; Alexander Reported There

MAY 22 1945

Rome, May 22 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced tonight that the 8th Army today had occupied positions on a line running northward from Trieste to a point 5 miles east of Gorizia.

The announcement said that towns occupied during the day included Montespino and Tarnova and that the United States Army 2d Corps had reinforced the British 8th Army and moved into Gorizia.

Clark In Trieste

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 15th Allied Army Group, and Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff of the 5th Army, inspected Allied troops in Trieste and in their new positions east of Gorizia and in the Udine area during the day.

[Reuters, quoting the Rome radio, reported that Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander also had arrived in Trieste.]

Confers With McCreery

Clark also conferred with Lieut. Gen. Richard L. McCreery, commander in chief of the 8th Army, and Lieut. Gen. John Harding, British 13th Corps commander, at their command posts.

The text of the announcement from Allied 15th Army Group headquarters:

"During May 22 the 8th Army completed a further stage of its forward concentration into Venezia Giulia. Positions have been occupied on a line running northward from Trieste to a point 5 miles east of Gorizia. Towns occupied during the day include Montespino and Tarnova.

"Gen. (Richard L.) McCreery's 8th Army has been reinforced by Lieut. Gen. (Geoffrey) Keyes's powerful United States 2d Corps, which has moved into the Gorizia area to augment Allied forces."

DECISION IS NEAR ON BORNHOLM ISLE

Stockholm, May 22 (A. P.).—Authoritative Danish circles expressed belief today that a decision would be reached this week whether Russia would continue to occupy the strategic Danish island of Bornholm, near the western end of the Baltic Sea.

Red Army troops, estimated at 5,000, landed there immediately after the German surrender with the announced purpose of cleaning up the Nazis. Copenhagen dispatches said only small pockets of Germans remain.

Foreign Minister J. Christmas Moeller visited Bornholm Saturday. Gen. Surtjenko of the Red Army went from Germany to Bornholm in a swift motorboat Saturday to attend a banquet at which Moeller and his associates were honored.

[Moscow announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Denmark today. A Moscow dispatch said Soviet units were expected to remain on Bornholm until the island's security was established definitely.]

The biggest immediate problem on the island of farms, fisheries and quarries is the reconstruction of houses destroyed by Russian bombers which attacked on May 8 after the German SS commander announced he would not capitulate. The Danes are seeking to arrange delivery of pre-fabricated wooden houses from Sweden.

Diplomatic Talks Proceed In Air of Conciliation

BELGRADE, May 21 (Delayed) (AP).—Diplomatic talks concerning the Trieste situation made progress today in an air of conciliation and there were indications that a compromise would be announced shortly.

The friendly atmosphere, caused by Marshal Tito's assurance that he was prepared for agreement, contrasted to the tenseness which existed when first statements were issued by Tito and British Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander concerning the occupation of Trieste and other territory by Tito's Partisans.

From the trend of present talks it appeared that a compromise agreement would likely contain the following provisions:

1. Yougoslav troops to remain as part of the occupying forces under the command of Marshal Alexander, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean.

2. Allied military government to be set up in the disputed territory as in other occupied lands.

3. Assurances to Yugoslavia that Fascist elements will not be allowed to retain any form of control.

4. Cessation of Yugoslav political activity which the Allies construed as an effort to incorporate the disputed territory immediately into the Slovene state.

Want Freedom From Fascists.

The official newspaper, the Communist daily Borba, said in an editorial that "Yugoslavia is not against forming a transitory military administration in these regions but only under conditions that this administration asssures a bleeding people complete legal and factual protection from Fascists elements."

The general feeling of compromise was expressed by a man close to the negotiations who said: "We are going to have a discussion, not a fight."

A sidelight to the Trieste situation was Tito's appointment of Gen Peko Dapcevic as commander of the 4th Yugoslav Army, the force presently in Trieste.

Dapcevic, although still in his early 30s, is one of the leading soldiers of the new Yugoslavia. He replaced Gen. Peter Rapcen, who was placed in command of the 1st Yugoslav Army.

(A Tass dispatch to Moscow from Belgrade declared that Italian planes had tried to break up a celebration of 30,000 Horvatians and Italians at Pola, Istrian port 60 miles south of Trieste, in which a greeting was sent to Tito. It said Yugoslav comment was that the planes "acted not only as an enemy of Horvatian Istrians, but also as an enemy of the freedom-loving Italian minority."

King Leopold Suffering From Heart Trouble'

Brussels, May 22 (AP)—An official bulletin made public today said King Leopold had suffered "acute heart trouble" at Salzburg last week and "for the time being is unable to travel." The bulletin, signed by the King's physician, was dated May 19.

Three physicians, including two heart specialists and one lung specialist, were attending the King, the bulletin said.

The general impression in Brussels is that the King, although urged by the Royalists and Catholics to return to Belgium, does not intend to reign again and that his failing health after the hardships of his internment under the Germans will provide sufficient reason.

Joint Occupation Plans For Berlin Are Stalled

By the Associated Press.

RIJSSEN, Holland, May 22.—Plans for joint Allied occupation of Berlin have hit a snag and it appeared today that the Canadian 1st Army's "Berlin Brigade" will not be going to the German capital as planned.

No one here knows what caused the hitch in plans to send this token occupation force to Berlin for a month, but the whole situation now is uncertain. Possibly the city is in such bad shape that plans to accommodate troops of the Western Allies are not feasible.

A reported switch in plans which would make Leipzig headquarters of the Allied Control Commission instead of Berlin may have had something to do with it.

Danish War Criminals May Go To Greenland

Copenhagen, May 22 (AP)—Danes convicted of war crimes may be sent to Greenland for hard labor in the cryolite mines pending a decision over whether the death penalty shall be instituted in Denmark.

A proposal legalizing capital punishment will be introduced in Parliament Friday. If both houses pass the bill, it probably will be submitted to a referendum.

Gen. Huebner Takes Post In Entertaining Troops

By the Associated Press.

PILSEN, Czechoslovakia, May 22.—Off-duty life for the American troops occupying Pilsen is just one party after another.

The 5th Corps and its 2d Infantry Division have command posts here. One night the grateful Czech citizens entertain the soldiers. The next night the soldiers repay the social obligation.

Nearby lakes provide boating and swimming. The weather is just right for such sport. Six days after the city's liberation the Pilson opera festival—dedicated to the Americans—opened with Smetana's "Bartered Bride." Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner of Bushton, Kans., and Washington, D. C., addressed the opera audience to express the appreciation of his 5th Corps.

Yanks, British Extend Control Over Trieste

Troops Push into Territory Garrisoned by Yugoslav Forces.

TRIESTE, May 22—(AP) American and British troops extended their control north and east of the Isonzo river above Trieste today, pushing into Yugoslav-garrisoned territory and it was believed that the tense period in this disputed area was about over.

(Allied headquarters in Rome announced that the Eighth army had occupied positions along a 20-mile line running north from Trieste to a point five miles east of Gorizia and taken the towns of Montespino and Tarnova. The penetration was described as a "further stage of their forward concentration into Venezia Giulia."

Clark Tours Position

(During the day, the new positions were inspected by Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Allied 15th army group.)

While there was no information here on the next steps contemplated by the U. S. and British governments, it was understood that Marshal Tito's Yugoslav government had agreed, in its latest note to Washington and London, with minor stipulations to all proposals put forward for a peaceful settlement of the argument whether the Trieste zone should belong to Yugoslavia or Italy.

Indication of the easing of tension was received with enthusiasm by Allied troops, many of whom had never celebrated V-E day properly because of the situation here.

One doughboy who had been standing guard at a bridge for days said with feeling: "The sooner I can kiss this part of the world goodbye the better I'll like it."

Critical Food Shortage

It was expected that the spectacle of armed Yugoslav and Allied patrols moving through the streets of Trieste soon would end. There was a critical shortage of food. An Allied military government team headed by Lt. Col. Joseph D. Scholtz of Louisville, Ky., was waiting outside the city ready to set up its administration.

Word that the Yugoslavs apparently had relented in their determination to hold the region until their claim could be formally settled came only a few hours after American and British troops had pushed in force into the hilly country north of Trieste in the Gorizia area.

There was no opposition from Yugoslav forces, who apparently were surprised by the sudden eruption of Allied troops and watched them pass with surprise in their eyes at such overwhelming force.

Many Yugoslav sentires saluted smartly as Allied officers passed and at some points Yugoslav trucks drew off to let long lines of Allied vehicles pass. Today's penetration varied in depth, but the average advance appeared to be about six miles beyond previous Allied positions.

The American 91st infantry division and the 10th mountain division are operating as part of the British Eighth army in securing supply lines from Trieste into Austria.

TITO REPORTED TO ACCEPT OUR TRIESTE PLANS

Dispute Over Occupation of City Ends While Eighth Army Troops Move.

AIM IS SECURING OF PORT

Yugoslavs Are Said Still to Have Soldiers There, but No Incidents Occur.

Trieste, May 22 (A. P.).—The dispute over the occupation of Trieste appeared ended today at about the time the Americans and British troops of the Eighth Army undertook peaceful penetration of the country Marshal Tito had claimed for Yugoslavia.

It was understood that the Yugoslav Government had agreed to all Allied proposals put forward, with modifications.

The Eighth Army earlier had pushed about six miles from the Isonzo River and the coastal road to Trieste, causing increased tension in the ten-day political deadlock.

While there was no official announcement here immediately of the contents of a new note Marshal Tito had sent to the British and United States Governments, the atmosphere was extremely optimistic.

An Allied Military Government team headed by Lieut.-Col. Joseph D. Scholtz of Louisville, Ky., has been waiting outside Trieste since its liberation in readiness to take over administration of the port city.

Allied trucks, tanks and armored cars moved over the roads north of Trieste in the Gorizia area.

Yugoslav troops offered no opposition in the areas visited and by late today, there was no report of incidents between troops of the two armies. One American, however, was wounded when he stepped on a mine near a roadblock. The mine was believed to have been laid by the Germans.

Operation Uneventful.

[The British radio said Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean, had gone to Trieste with the chief of staff of the United States Fifth Army.]

The American and British troops wore no battle helmets, but carried their usual arms.

In the hills northeast of Gorizia where a battalion of the United States Ninety-first Division moved into new positions, Lieut.-Col. Howard W. Reynolds of Hartford, Conn., said that his trip up the winding mountain roads was uneventful. The Tenth Mountain Division, which spearheaded the last Fifth Army offensive in Italy below Bologna, has moved over and come under Eighth Army command. Long columns of its transport moved up north of Gorizia. A battalion of the Ninety-first Division, which had been sitting in San Giusto Castle in Trieste for more than a week as part of the Allied force, withdrew from the Adriatic port city to rejoin its division.

Objective Is to Secure Port.

The objective of the Allied forces in the area is to secure the port of Trieste—an objective they have not yet achieved completely due to the dispute with the Yugoslavs—and to protect supply lines from Trieste to Austria.

The penetration eastward today followed a conference yesterday between the Yugoslav commander at Gorizia and the American commander, during which the Yugoslav officer said American patrols had been moving too far east. All Allied troops in Trieste have been ordered to carry arms.

Last evening the Yugoslavs sent twenty-seven tanks on a tour of the city, passing some points several times. Their patrols continued to roam the city, each member armed with a tommygun. At the corner of the Piazza dell Unita, a Yugoslav machine gunner had built himself a small bunker of rocks.

Yugoslavs Salute Allies.

In spite of this heightened tension, both sides seemed to be straining to avoid anything which would cause an incident. Many Yugoslav sentries saluted smartly as Allied officers passed in convoys. At some points, Yugoslav trucks drew off the roads to let long lines of Allied motorized vehicles pass.

No effort was made to move Yugoslav units. They remained and Allied formations went past them.

Nimitz and Osmena Hold Talks at Guam

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, May 22.—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines conferred today with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Mr. Osmena is en route from Washington to Manila.

Also here is Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, chairman of the Senate committee created to investigate conditions in the reconquered Philippines.

Geiger Also Predicts Early End of Resistance

OKINAWA, May 22 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger, commander of the Marine 3d Amphibious Corps, today forecast the breakdown of Japanese resistance on Okinawa soon because of the failure of their lines of communication.

"We made good progress considering the defenses we're up against," he said at a press conference. "If the weather doesn't impede us I think we will break the Jap resistance soon."

Japanese defenders on Okinawa, Gen. Geiger said, were supported by "the most effective artillery we have yet encountered in the Pacific."

He noted that the occasional display of a white flag by Japanese on the island battleground didn't mean surrender to them but the announcement of a banzai charge.

Marine flyers over Okinawa yesterday observed the 33d anniversary of Marine aviation by "doing the job they were sent to the Pacific to do," said Maj. Gen. Francis Mulcahy, commander of the 2d Marine Wing.

"That is," he added, "to destroy the Jap air, sea and ground strength wherever they can be reached."

Marine fighter pilots reached and brought down eight planes Sunday and Sunday night in helping ward off persistent attacks on American Ryukyu Island invasion forces.

Okinawa's Fall Near, Turner Declares in Praising Buckner

By Julian Hunt, representing the combined American press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S FLAGSHIP OFF OKINAWA, May 21 (Delayed).—Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander of the gigantic amphibious assault on Okinawa, predicted today that Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's 10th Army "will capture this island in the comparatively near future."

"The Japanese courage on Okinawa is the courage of desperation," Admiral Turner said after visiting command posts with Gen. Buckner on a tour across the island. "It seems that the Japanese have about their last reserves in the line and that the determination of our generals and our troops will soon put these Japs into ultimate limbo."

Praises Buckner's Success.

Speaking in the highest terms of the "tremendous accomplishments" of Gen. Buckner and his command, both in the bitter struggle for Southern Okinawa and the speedy development of occupied areas, Admiral Turner said:

"No longer should we say to Japan, 'Here we come', but now with the accomplishments of our troops in Okinawa, and with our activation of airfields of great importance we should say, 'Here we are.'"

While the Navy "has its own difficulties, contending with suicidal air attacks," Admiral Turner said, the Navy "greatly admires and respects the accomplishments of the soldiers on shore and has full confidence that these experienced troops will soon get the entire island into our possession."

Citing the herculean development of works ashore, the admiral said: "In this relatively short time here a great road system has been built where no roads existed before except for cattle trails and footpaths.

Airfields Already in Operation.

"Several airfields are in operation and every day from these hundreds of airplanes go aloft and bomb the Japanese. Every day at this early stage we have airplanes from Okinawa over Japan.

"We no longer are merely defending this position, but we already are using it for important attacks. Think what it will be like a month from now!"

Emphasizing again that American forces are not "just sitting there taking it" and that the aerial offensive from Okinawa has been definitely launched, Admiral Turner concluded:

"We can say already, from Okinawa we are attacking the southern part of Japan, also Formosa, Amami Oshima and Sakishima Gunto. In a very short time we will have additional airfields on Okinawa, and planes which will be able to plaster the defenses of Japan."

250 Okinawa Civilians Hide In Wells 6 Weeks

Okinawa, May 22 (AP)—Nearly 250 civilians crept out of two tunneled wells behind American lines today, ending six weeks of life underground that left them stooped, stiffened and blinking.

They were discovered when 77th Division soldiers mopping up behind their lines just north of Shuri fortress heard noises underground, apparently coming from two 50-foot wells.

Two American-Japanese interpreters investigated. One lowered the other into the well where he discovered crowded caves.

After some persuasion, 149 emerged from one hole and 95 from the other. The people said they were natives of Shuri and had fled from their homes when American attacks on Okinawa started.

TOWN SEIZED ON MINDANAO

31st Division Takes Provincial Capital Of Malaybalay

Manila, *Wednesday*, May 23 (AP). Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st Division occupied the north central Mindanao town of Malaybalay with its adjacent airfield and Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th Division pushed to within 2 miles of the last enemy-held airfield near Davao, headquarters reported today.

The 31st, driving toward a juncture with the 40th and Americal divisions, moved in from the south on Malaybalay, provincial capital of Bukidnon province.

24th Gains 4 Miles

The 24th gained 4 miles, to the outskirts to Bunan, to reach within 2 miles of Licanan airdrome.

Aloft, a 325-ton bomb load was loosed northeast of Manila by attack and fighter bombers in support of ground operations in the Cagayan Valley of Luzon. The fortress island of Formosa, University airdrome at Canton and railroad facilities near Nanking, China, were other targets.

In two sectors, warships were in action in support of ground actions. Naval units supported Australians and Dutch troops mopping up on Tarakan Island, north Borneo. Other naval units supported the Aussies in the bypassed sector around Wewak, British New Guinea.

Planes delivered effective blows on airdromes on Dutch Celebes and sank an 8,000-ton freighter-transport in the harbor of Balikpapan, Borneo.

Yanks Shelled From Hills

Malaybalay, a town of 18,000 population, was occupied Sunday against negligible opposition. Some enemy artillery shelled the Yanks from hills 2 miles to the northeast. The airfield has two grass strips but is virtually of no military importance.

On Luzon's east coast, the 1st Cavalry Division took Port Real on the coast highway south of Intanta Sunday. Patrol torpedo boats supported the operation with a miniature navy bombardment Saturday and Sunday. Two sides of the Infanta triangle now have been closed by cavalry men and guerrillas.

Under aerial cover, tanked soldiers of the 38th Division launched a drive in the Wawa dam sector of central Luzon, pushing toward the convergence of the Bosabosa and Marikana rivers in the Manila watershed.

Wiping Out Trapped Foe

With a spearhead of tanks, a column of the 43d Division and guerrillas wiped out two thirds of the large Japanese force trapped in the region of Ipo Dam, also a unit of Manila's water supply system. Some 500 Japanese bodies were counted in that sector.

With Japanese resistance shattered around Sasa airdrome, north of Davao City, by the 24th Division, a regiment under Col. Jock Clifford pushed 2 miles beyond Panacan village without opposition.

From the 5th Air Force base, Russel Brines, Associated Press correspondent, reported that last Saturday's aerial strike against Formosa by Philippine-based bombers and fighters was the heaviest yet by land-based aircraft on Formosan targets. Returning flyers said they destroyed 6 ships and 36 small craft and damaged 14 others.

Protection For Okinawa

Since last January 11 Yank flyers from the Philippines have unloaded 9,000 tons of bombs on Formosa in an effort to neutralize the island and protect the American invaders of Okinawa to the northeast from raids by Formosan-based planes.

Meanwhile, the 13th Air Force

sent 25 bombers last Friday against Brunei Bay on the west coast of British Borneo. The American 7th Fleet threw a half dozen Venturas against the same targets. Ten Liberators pounded the great Borneo oil center at Balikpapan.

Australian and Dutch forces on Tarakan, just off Borneo, were within 3 miles of the north coast.

The Aussies on New Guinea reached the base of Cape Moem, Japan's last coastal point in the Wewak sector. The known Japanese dead in the New Guinea cleanup now totals 4,112.

BOMBERS BLAST FORMOSAN PORT IN RECORD RAID

Planes From Philippines Sink 43 Ships in Blow to Seal Blockade.

SCHEDLER

Manila, May 22 (A. P.).—The heaviest air strikes ever made on Formosa in four months of raiding by Philippines-based bombers were reported today.

Associated Press War Correspondent Russell Brines reported from the Fifth Air Force base that airmen returning from last Saturday's record raid on Formosa had sunk six ships and thirty-six small craft and damaged fourteen other vessels of all types.

About 250 bombers and fighters were in the record assault aimed at jamming the cork into the principal shipping leak through a tight aerial blockade around the fortress island and crippling air centers from which Okinawa is being bombed.

Attack Lasts Several Hours.

The bombers dropped 390 tons of bombs, mostly 2,000 pounders, during a several-hour attack. This brought the total to more than 9,000 tons poured on the island off the China coast since January 11.

Harbor installatioss at Kiirun on the northern tip were the main objective. Nearly 100 Liberators raked the business district and harbor area of Kiirun, hitting in a series of closely timed waves. For the past four months, Fifth Air Force officers said, Kiirun has been the only Formosan port from which shipping has been able to evade the American blockade.

Meanwhile, forty-eight Mitchells bombed other targets and fighters strafed railroads and other communications.

Kiirun is a sizable, compact town built around an excellent harbor. It was so engulfed with smoke and bomb scattered dust that results of yesterday's attack were not observed. Photographs, however, showed direct hits on drydocks, warehouses and railroad yards.

Two-thirds of Pocket Wiped Out.

Just three days after capture of Ipo Dam in the Manila watershed, infantry of the Forty-third division, aided by guerrillas, wiped out two-thirds of a large enemy force trapped in the area. A tank-led column split Jap troops by seizing Metropolitan Road and then liquidated organized resistance south of that key highway. At least 500 enemy bodies were found.

A few miles to the southeast the Thirty-eighth Infantry Division drove toward Wawa Dam. Some 150 planes of the Fifth Air Force paved the way with explosives and fire bombs.

The First Cavalry ran into stiff opposition nine miles south of Infanta on central Luzon's east coast, while other Americans drove steadily ahead down Balete Pass toward the Cagayan Valley, breadbasket of northern Luzon. Bombers and fighters closely supported the Balete action.

Mindanao Drives Gain.

In north central Mindanao the Thirty-first and Fortieth Divisions were only twenty-five miles apart in their drive to split the second largest Philippine island. Between them lies a considerable Jap force. Driving north along the Sayre Highway, the Thirty-first advanced ten miles to within one mile of Malaybalay, capital of Bukidnon province. It fought on the edge of the town's two small airfields. The Fortieth gained slightly in its drive to link up with the Thirty-first, but was delayed temporarily in Mangima Canyon, where it cut to pieces a strong band of bypassed Nipponese. The Fortieth captured two old American 75 mm. guns and a 37 mm. cannon apparently abandoned by Yank troops when the Japs overran the island.

On southeast Mindanao the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division captured Sasa Airfield north of Davao, fifth of the area's six airfields to fall. The Japs resisted fiercely.

Australian and Dutch troops on Tarakan Island off Borneo drove to within three miles of the north coast. Sixth Division Australians driving east from Cape Borem on northeast New Guinea reached the base of Cape Moem, last remaining Jap coastal point in the Wewak area.

Flyers in Wide Raids.

The Australian Army communique said today more than 800 Japs died in the attempt to prevent occupation of Wewak, bypassed earlier by American troops. Total of known enemy killed by the Aussies in their cleanup campaign mounted to 4,112.

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For the sixth consecutive day Philippine planes hit land and sea transportation facilities, munition dumps, shipyards, dispersal centers and other war installations at Formosa, along the China coast, French Indo-China, Borneo, New Guinea and the Solomons.

Japanese Civilians On New 'Death March'

Manila, May 22 (AP)—A "march of death" involving the slaughter of Japanese civilians at the hands of Nippon soldiers was reported today by American army officers. Some Filipinos also were killed.

Officers of the 40th Division said they discovered bodies of 62 slain Japanese civilians and 22 Filipinos and found nine wounded Nipponese civilians on a Panay hillside. Capt. Wesley Loga, of Lakeview, Mich., a medical officer who was called to tend the wounded, heard this story:

About 400 Japanese civilian residents of Iloilo were forced to march from the metropolis when 40th Division troops advanced. One Japanese woman said the marchers were unable to sleep for three consecutive nights. On the fourth night they were permitted to stop, and as they rested the Japanese soldiers moved among the exhausted men, women and children slashing and stabbing with bayonets.

Col. Schechter Honored

Wins Legions of Merit for Radio Work Under MacArthur

MANILA, May 22 (AP)—Lieutenant Colonel Abel A. Schechter, of 180 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, received the Legion of Merit today for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" in establishing an extensive radio transmission system for General Douglas MacArthur's command.

Colonel Schechter, who was director of national radio news and special events for the National Broadcasting Company in New York, accepted a special commission last August to become director of the Army's radio branch in the Southwest Pacific.

He is returning to the United States where he will probably revert to civilian status. He was formerly a newspaper man in New York City and Providence, R. I.

Record Raid Lashes Formosa Harbor to Cut Off Jap Shipping

Airfields Used by Foe In Attacking Okinawa Also Are Targets

By the Associated Press.

BRINES

WITH UNITED STATES 5th AIR FORCE, Luzon, P. I., May 20 (Delayed).—About 250 bombers and fighters lashed Formosa yesterday with a record assault aimed at jamming the cork into the principal shipping leak through a tight aerial blockade around the fortress island and crippling air centers from which Okinawa is being bombed.

Philippines-based bombers dropped 390 tons of bombs, mostly 2,000-pounders, during a several-hour attack marking the heaviest and largest land-based raid on Formosa. This brought the total to more than 9,000 tons poured on the island off the China coast since January 11.

Harbor Installations Blasted.

Harbor installations at Kiirun on the northern tip were the main objective. Aircraft also sank six vessels and 36 small craft, and probably sank or damaged 14 other vessels including two subchasers and minelayers.

Nearly 100 Liberators raked the business district and harbor area of Kiirun, hitting in a series of closely timed waves. For the past four months, 5th Air Force officers said, Kiirun has been the only Formosan port from which shipping has been able to evade the American blockade.

Meanwhile, 48 Mitchells bombed other targets and fighters strafed railroads and other communications.

Kiirun is a sizable, compact town built around an excellent harbor. It was so engulfed with smoke and bomb scattered dust that results of yesterday's attack were not observed. Photographs, however, showed direct hits on drydocks, warehouses and railroad yards.

No Longer Offensive Threat.

All smashed at shipping caught in Kiirun Harbor, which is both a commercial port and naval base.

During four months of steady assaults on Formosa, bombers have concentrated on 26 main targets. Officers said the island is no longer an offensive threat and will not be as long as the aerial blockade is rigidly maintained. However, Japanese ground forces are amply stocked with guns, munitions and supplies. They are probably able to sustain themselves indefinitely.

The Japanese also have an undetermined number of aircraft and sizable stocks of gasoline on Formosa.

The enemy tried to extend these when it began construction a few months ago of a large naval base at Toshien, which has an excellent harbor. Then tunnelled extensively into adjacent hills for supply dumps. American airmen seriously crippled the project.

KWANGSI CHINESE ADVANCE 22 MILES

MOSA

New Thrust Made Into Jap Link With Indo-China

Chungking, May 22 (AP)—Chinese troops, hurling back strong enemy counterattacks, have thrust 22 miles into Japanese lines in the initial blows of China's new offensive against the south end of the enemy lifeline to Indo-China and Burma, the high command disclosed tonight.

The developing Chinese offensive in Kwangsi province, 150 miles north of Indo-China, was regarded by Chungking observers as the war's most serious Chinese threat to the west flank of Japan's trans-China supply corridor.

Strike From Hochih

Striking out from the captured Japanese bastion of Hochih, 330 miles south of Chungking, Chinese forces were sweeping eastward along the Kwangsi-Kweiyang (Kweichow) railroad toward the vital Japanese-held rail city of Liuchow.

Liuchow, biggest and most powerful Japanese stronghold in southern China, lies astride the long north-south railroad cutting across China that links Manchuria with enemy outposts in Indo-China and Burma.

The Chinese were advancing along the north and south embankments of the Kwangsi-Kweiyang railroad, and the Chinese command announced that forces below the railroad had advanced 9 miles and recaptured Chinchengkiang, 85 miles west of Liuchow.

These forces repulsed two Japanese counterattacks, while other Chinese troops bypassed Chinchenkiang on the south and were pressing toward Hwaiyuanchen, an important rail bastion 50 miles west of Liuchow.

Advance North Of Line

North of the east-west railroad line that winds up in Liuchow, another force had advanced 22 miles, chewing up all Japanese opposition, and reaching the suburbs of Szengen (Szeenhsien), 73 miles northwest of Liuchow.

In three other provinces—Fukien, Hunan and Honan—Chinese troops claimed successes.

In coastal Fukien, the Chinese cleared all Japanese troops from the area south of the Min River estuary beyond Foochow, after pushing north from the small port of Diongloh.

Some Japanese troops fled north across the river mouth, but their escape was imperiled by a Chinese spearhead which captured a point 12 miles northeast of Foochow, and thrust to the suburbs of Lienkong, 17 miles northeast.

Escape To Sea Menaced

Reports from the front said the Japanese in Lienkong were panic-stricken. Their escape road to the sea, 4 miles away, was threatened and the ships in which they hoped to escape north along the coast to Shanghai were being subjected to constant air attack.

Some Japanese forces were pushing northward along the highway from Foochow to Loyuan, 31 miles northeast of Foochow, in the hope of finding a better escape route but the high command said Chinese forces were intercepting them.

In Hunan province, Chinese forces overcame enemy resistance 25 miles west of Shaoyang (Poaching), former American airbase 60 miles west of the rail city of Hengyang, killing 300 Japanese.

Nineteen to 25 miles northwest of Shaoyang, the Chinese reduced two strong points. United States 14th Air Force medium bombers and fighters joined the battle and killed hundreds of Japanese, an American communiqué said.

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Farther north, Chinese soldiers in Honan province almost completed the encirclement of a Japanese group west of Hsihsiakow, 35 miles east of the Shensi frontier and 400 miles northeast of Chungking.

While the Japanese were threatened with encirclement at a point 6 miles beyond Hsihsiakow, other Chinese units struck to points 4½ miles north and 2 miles west of that bastion.

Almost 100 miles to the north, Chinese troops, with close air support, repulsed repeated Japanese attacks on their positions south of the Lunghai railroad towns of Shanhsien and Taying. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties.

SOONG SISTERS WIN KUOMINTANG SEATS

Chungking, May 22 (A. P.).—Two of China's famous Soong sisters—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Sun Yat-sen—were among 222 members of the New Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Government party) elected by the Sixth National Kuomintang Congress, which closed yesterday. Both became members for the first time.

Among other new members was Hollington K. Tong, Vice-minister of Information. Most of the prominent members, such as T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung, were re-elected.

Arab Unrest Spreads After 8 Die in Clash With French in Syria

O'BRIEN

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, May 22.—Agitation against reinforcement of French troops in Syria and Lebanon spread through the Pan-Arab states today following the killing of 8 persons and the wounding of 25 others in a clash with French forces in the Syrian city of Aleppo.

An Arab general strike throughout Palestine was forecast in reports to Cairo as the newly formed Pan-Arab League rallied around Syria and Lebanon.

At Damascus, Djemil Mardam Bey, Syria's acting Premier, announced that both countries had refused to negotiate further with France.

Parliaments Meet Today.

Parliaments of Syria and Lebanon were scheduled to meet during the day. Arab circles in Cairo predicted that protest work stoppages in both countries, which formerly were under French mandate, would be eased to "create an atmosphere of calm."

Reports of the Palestine sympathy strike emphasized pan-Arab sentiment against the position of the French, who were reported to have landed 500 troops in the Lebanese capital of Beyrouth. The month-old Arab league of seven Arab countries issued a statement yesterday saying the French action represented "an imperialistic frame of mind."

The Paris radio said the movement of French forces was necessitated by military development in the Far East, where French Indo-China is under Japanese occupation.

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The radio added these movements did not affect France's recognition of the independence of Syria and Lebanon, but that France was responsible for order in Lebanon.

Natives Back Independence.

It was reported from Damascus, the Syrian capital, that native tribal leaders had offered their services and had expressed their willingness to defend Syrian independence with their lives.

Gen. Abdel Rahman Mazzam Bey, secretary of the Arab League, said here that Syrian and Lebanese leaders had discussed the situation with Edouard Herriot, former president of the French Chamber of Deputies, who now has returned to France. Mazzam Bey expressed the hope Herriot might arrange a settlement.

The league, which includes Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon, said in its statement that "the Arab League will not fail in its duty to safeguard the liberty and independence of any threatened member."

It declared "the French are precipitating matters by sending troops into Syria and Lebanon" and that "these forces are meant to strengthen France's hand for the final settlement of the Levant problem."

NIEMOLLER SEES GENERATION LOST

Cairo, May 22 (A. P.).—Germans between the ages of 22 and 30 are regarded as a "lost generation" by Pastor Martin Niemoeller, militant German Lutheran, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches, said today.

The New York Methodist Bishop came here from a lengthy tour of Europe. He said he conferred with Niemoeller at a Naples hotel, where the German minister has been residing since his liberation from a Nazi concentration camp.

Bishop Oxnam said Niemoeller told him he saw little possibility of successful collaboration with Germany as a nation until after "a long period of controlled re-education." He suggested that the basis for such re-education should be a thorough policy of truth-telling about Nazi policies and practices.

Because of the indoctrination of Nazi beliefs in Germans between the ages of 22 and 30, Bishop Oxnam quoted Niemoeller as proposing that the United States should direct its re-education efforts at Germans under the age of 22.

FIRST SOLDIERS FLY NEW ROUTE

G. PALMER

Veterans Are Coming Home Via Mediterranean.

MAY 22 1945

Casablanca, May 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The first group of American troops to be headed home over the new air ferry route via the Mediterranean—eighty men chosen from among the oldest veterans of the United States Fifth Army—arrived here today from Pisa, Italy.

The soldiers were flown on the first leg of a four-hop flight in stripped-down Flying Fortresses of the United States Fifteenth Air Force, making a non-stop 1,380-mile flight along the eastern coastlines of Corsica and Sardinia and over Algiers and Oran in eight hours.

The ferry service they are inaugurating is expected to be carrying from 15,000 to 20,000 veterans home each month by the end of August. The route is operated by two bomber groups of the Fifteenth Air Force and the Air Transport Command.

Men in the first flight are veterans of the North Africa landings and the fighting in Tunisia, Sicily, Italy and Southern France. They represent the Infantry, Combat Engineers, Anti-Aircraft, Combat Military Police, medical detachments and other branches of the service. Here they will transfer to ATC planes for the overseas hop.

Col. Hampton in Charge.

The traffic from Pisa and Naples to Casablanca is being handled by the 463rd and 483rd bomber groups.

The homeward bound force here today is commanded by Col. "Easy Mike" Hampton of Uvalde, Tex., a veteran of twenty-five combat missions, who recently was released from a hospital after recovering from a wound received last March 16 in a Vienna raid. Col. Hampton also commands the 463rd group. Col. Joseph Stanley, Phoebus, Va., leads the 483rd.

The deputy commander of the force is Lieut.-Col. Harry Robb, Lincoln, Neb., who has just returned from Russia after being shot down in a Berlin raid March 24. Both groups trained together at McDill Field, Fla.

Japs Claim Six Hits In Iwo Airfield Raid

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Domei, Japanese news agency, today reported Japanese planes scored at least six hits on Iwo Jima's Motoyama airfield in a surprise raid last night.

The unconfirmed broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the attack caused fires and explosions.

Japanese Commentator Dies

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP)—The Japanese Domei agency today reported the death of Kiyoshi Kiyosawa, Japanese "diplomatic commentator." Kiyosawa, most recently noted for his propaganda attacks on the San Francisco Conference, died of "acute pneumonia." He was 55 years old.

REPORT HONSHU HIT

San Francisco, May 22 (A. P.).—Japanese domestic broadcasts reported three American Superforts bombed southern Honshu today, including the city of Nagoya and the Hamamatsu area. The broadcasts were recorded by the FCC.

JAP SOVIETISM IS SUGGESTED

Broadcast Cites Efficiency Of Leader Like Stalin

San Francisco, May 22 (AP)—Japanese broadcasts today emphasized the need for controlling "peace agitation," and called for a leader like Joseph Stalin and for an "inspiration" such as Sovietism to combat the empire's greatest crisis.

Naisuki Nakano, procurator-general, was quoted by the Domei news agency in a broadcast recorded by the FCC as frankly admitting the growth of peace agitation." . . . in a portion of the populace" because of the war situation.

Said To Order Arrests

Nakano was reported as ordering arrests for "any speech that might cause disorder in the national unity." His statement on the situation was made to the first meeting of the presidents of the courts of appeals and chief public procurators, held Monday.

"The first thing to be stressed in regard to ideological violations," Domei quoted Nakano as saying, "is the control of speech and action agitating peace." He added that it was "impossible to repulse the enemy outside Japan if there is no perfect unity within Japan."

The Tokyo *Shimbun* pointed to the "powerful leadership, based on Sovietism," of Stalin and said Japan could draw from this type "inspiration and ingenuity" necessary to defeat the "Anglo-American capitalist aggression."

Sovietism, said the newspaper article quoted by Domei, had "completely regenerated" Russia under Stalin, and enabled the Soviet Union to overcome "a danger of defeat far greater" than that facing Nippon.

Plans Study Of New Arms

Domei also reported the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Reikichi Tada as president of the Cabinet Board of Technology. It was said he would devote himself "to the study of the new arms destined for the special attack corps"—suicide units.

Tada, president of the Japanese Science Mobilization League, succeeds Dr. Hideji Yagi, who resigned. In recent months, as air and sea blockade cut sharply into Japan's merchant shipping from the occupied areas, Tada has been quoted by Japanese broadcasts as advocating development of synthetic substitutes for oil and other products to make the homeland "self-sufficient in vital war resources."

A new rice-control system to establish self-sufficiency for the various regions independently was announced by the Tokyo radio. It said this new Government measure was designed to prepare Japan for an "area-by-area" defense of the home islands.

Agitation for Peace Growing in Japan, High Official Admits

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—A high Japanese official admitted growing "peace agitation" in the homeland and called for the arrest of any person making speeches "that might cause disorder in the national unity," the Domei news agency said today.

The official, Procurator Gen. Namisuki Nakano, was quoted as declaring yesterday that "the growing critical situation of the war" has led to a "tendency toward peace agitation."

"It is impossible," he told the presidents of the courts of appeals in a meeting attended by Premier Kantaro Suzuki and President Seiichi Shimoyama of the Japanese supreme court, "to repulse the enemy outside Japan if there is no perfect unity within Japan."

The broadcast quoted Nakano as admitting present economic conditions "allow for no optimism."

In an earlier broadcast, the Tokyo radio told of American leaflets dropped from Super Fortresses and warned that any one not turning them in would be penalized.

The Tokyo radio said Japan's wartime education act, under which 20,000,000 students in the country were mobilized on a full wartime basis to participate actively in the defense of the homeland, was made effective today.

Promulgation of the act was accompanied by dissolution of the Japan Youth Associations, the broadcast said activities of their members will be included in the new student corps.

GI'S RECALLED FROM INDUSTRY

Army Returning 10,000 Soldiers To Active Service

MAY 22 1945

Washington, May 22 (AP)—The Army today began the recall of all soldiers loaned to industry as the result of manpower shortages.

The first groups ordered back to active service included approximately 400 highly skilled men, such as physicists and chemists, and 700 men under the age of 30 who had been working in copper mines.

The War Department said the men were being recalled because of the demobilization of 1,300,000 soldiers under the point-rating system.

700 To Return At Once

The 400 highly skilled men will be returned to the Army at the expiration of their present periods of inactive duty, while the 700 copper miners will be brought back as quickly as possible. The recall of the 700 left approximately 1,200 older soldiers in the copper mines.

Eventually more than 10,000 other soldiers released to work in foundries, rubber, aluminum, textile and other industrial plants will be restored to active service.

These will be recalled either as their periods of inactive duty expire or, in the case of those released for indefinite periods, as quickly as the industry can spare them.

The department pointed out that the partial demobilization will create a manpower pool of discharged veterans from which industry may draw men possessing key skills.

Regulations Rescinded

The Army also rescinded regulations providing for the release of skilled soldiers to work in war plants.

Soldiers in that category were placed on inactive duty and transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps for the period of time that they were authorized to work in industry. They received the regular industrial pay, but gave up their army compensation during that time.

Some soldiers were also given short furloughs to work on the construction of war plants, but most of those already have returned to active duty. They were given their basic army pay and the regular industrial wage while they were on such furloughs.

Aimless Jap Balloon Attacks Made on Western Mainland

WASHINGTON, May 22 — (AP) Aimless Japanese balloon attacks have been made on the western U. S. mainland for several months, the Army and Navy announced today.

Carrying a few small bombs, the unmanned balloons float without control, their main purpose believed to be to set brush and forest fires. No property damage has resulted from the enemy's fantastic effort," the announcement said.

The balloons are of gray, white or greenish-blue paper, about 33 feet in diameter. They are "known to have landed or dropped explosives in isolated localities," it was stated, but it was emphasized that the attacks "should not be viewed with alarm."

The military made the announcement as a warning to the public unexploded bombs may be found in isolated places and should be avoided, it stated.

The balloons have been the talk of the west for months. Until today, however, the Office of Censorship forbade any mention of them in the press.

Asking the public to keep specific information of the balloons from the enemy, the War and Navy departments said today the attacks were scattered and aimless, without military threat, but detailed facts might help the Japanese to correct their methods.

"There is always the possibility that unexploded bombs may be found lying in isolated spots or concealed in wooded areas," the statement said.

"Some may be buried in melting snow. With the coming of warm weather and the end of the school session it is desirable that people and especially children, living west of the Mississippi river, be warned of this possible hazard and cautioned under no circumstances to touch or approach any unfamiliar object."

The War department has started an educational public safety campaign in cooperation with schools and civic organizations.

The enemy would be aided greatly by exact information about time, locality and effect of the balloons in helping him to evaluate his efforts, it was stated.

Silence Is Asked

Civilians were asked to do as press and radio have done and "refrain from spreading news of any specific balloon incident of which they may hear."

In asserting that the attacks "should not be viewed with alarm," the announcement said:

"Due to the large areas of the United States and the variable nature of the winds, the possibility of a hit in any specific area is remote. The chances that any given place would be hit by these attacks is only one in many millions."

"Editors and broadcasters, cooperating splendidly with the office of censorship, have done a remarkably effective job of keeping all details from the enemy," the departments said.

They advised readers and listeners to understand that reports were omitted to keep information from the enemy.

The public was urged to keep a careful watch "for possible forest fires started by incendiary bombs. Thus far, no such incident has occurred."

Early in the war Japanese submarines lobbed shells into the vicinity of Astoria, Ore., and also into an oil field in southern California. The only other known direct attack on the U. S. mainland was when a small, submarine-launched airplane dropped incendiary bombs in the vicinity of Mount Emily, Ore.

The announcement about the balloons referred to the attacks as long range but officials declined to elaborate. The starting place or places remained undisclosed.

Japanese-controlled land areas are vast distances away, giving rise to speculation that the explosives were launched closer to this continent, perhaps from submarines. Officials would not comment.

However, the announcement contained a possible indication that the origin may have been on the other side of the Pacific.

"It is the viewpoint of the departments," it stated, "that the possible saving of even one American life through precautionary measures would more than offset any military gain accruing to the enemy from the mere knowledge that some of his balloons actually have arrived on this side of the Pacific."

Jap Long-range Balloons Have Attacked Western U. S.

Army and Navy Reveal Sporadic Attempts as Warning to Those West of Mississippi —No Property Damage, Says Report.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—The War and Navy departments reported today that the Japanese have been making a "fantastic effort" to bomb the western United States mainland with free balloons.

The long-range balloons, made of paper and carrying small bombs, are unmanned. Some of them are known to have landed or dropped explosives in isolated sections, but there has been no damage to property, the joint statement said.

Except for the shelling by a Japanese submarine of a southern California oil field in February, 1942, at little damage, the balloon bombs constitute the enemy's only direct strike at the continental United States.

This was the first time that the public generally had been told of the balloon attacks, although they were known to many newspaper men and others.

The joint statement said the disclosure was being made so that a public safety campaign could be undertaken to prevent possible damage or injury from the balloons. There is always a possibility, the statement said, that unexploded bombs may be found in isolated spots concealed in wooded areas or buried beneath melting snow.

With the approach of warm weather and the end of the school season, the statement added, "it is desirable that people and especially children living west of the Mississippi River be warned of this possible hazard and cautioned under no circumstances to touch or approach any unfamiliar object."

No Cause for Alarm.

The Army and Navy said they wanted to reassure the nation that the balloon attacks are so scattered and aimless that they do not constitue a military threat.

"They should not be viewed with alarm," the statement said. "Due to the large areas of the United States and the variable nature of the winds, the possibility of a hit in any specific area is remote.

"The chances that any given place would be hit by these attacks is only one in many millions."

The armed services said they took the position that the possibility of saving even one American life through precautionary measures would more than offset any military gain which the enemy might make from the mere knowledge that some of the balloons had arrived on this side of the Pacific.

Will Conceal Details.

The enemy would like to know the exact time the balloons arrived, the locality and their effect the statement said, adding:

"Such information would permit him to evaluate the results of his fantastic effort and possibly correct his methods."

The statement said this specific information will be kept back from the enemy if possible.

The balloons, which carry a few small bombs, were described as being of gray, white or greenish-blue paper and about thirty-three feet in diameter. The main purpose of the bombs, it was said, is believed to be to set brush and forest fires. The balloons cannot be controlled by the enemy.

However, the two services warned that the bombs are dangerous and should not be touched by any one who is not familiar with them.

So far, there have been no reports that incendiary bombs have started any forest fires but the Army and Navy emphasized that a careful watch must be kept.

Urging editors and broadcasters to continue their co-operation with the censorship office on the balloon operations, the two services said that newspaper readers and radio listeners should also understand that details of the balloons are being omitted from news reports to keep the enemy from obtaining further information on the attacks.

In case the balloons cause a casualty, the statement said it will serve the national interest if the press and radio and all civilians refrain "from connecting such casualty with enemy action."

The services also asked civilians to follow the example of the newspapers and radio and refrain from spreading news of any specific balloon incident.

AGE LIMIT LOWERED

WASHINGTON, May 22 — (AP) The Women's Army corps today lowered from 50 to 38 years the age limit for the enlistment of WACs.

Lilienthal Begins New 9-year Term

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—Chairman David E. Lilienthal embarked today on a new nine-year term as director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Re-appointed by President Truman, Mr. Lilienthal won Senate confirmation yesterday by a voice vote with Senators McKellar and Stewart, Tennessee Democrats, opposing.

HOUSE UNIT STARTS PROBE INTO SUGAR

Committee Inquires Into Cuban Production Cut

Washington, May 22 (AP)—The House Food Committee tonight investigated reports that the Cuban Government has ordered 1945 sugar production curtailed at a time when world stocks are approaching their lowest ebb.

"We're going to look into this," said Committee Chairman Anderson (D., N.M.), "to see whether Cuba is limiting sugar production."

The United States has bought the 1945 Cuban crop, but the two countries have not come to price terms on the 1946 production.

To Call CCC Officials

Anderson said he would call in officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which negotiated the purchase of Cuba's 1945 crop.

The Congressman received an unsolicited letter from a Havana sugar producer saying the Cuban Government had limited sugar-mill output for this year.

The producer, Viriato Guiterrez, wrote that Cuba, on May 3, fixed a quota for one of his mills which would permit him to turn out 112,184 fewer bags of sugar than the 320,000 he planned for this season.

Effect Of Restriction

Anderson, making public the letter today, said the restriction on that mill alone would remove about 20,000 tons of sugar from this year's crop, and pointed out that the limitation, spread through the country, could reduce production by several hundred thousand tons.

In his letter Gutierrez said he intended to ignore the restriction order, and he told Anderson the limitation came at a time when Cuba owes it to the world to turn out all the sugar she can.

In a sugar shortage report filed with Congress today, the food committee urged that the Government "open negotiations immediately for the purchase of the 1946 Cuban and Puerto Rican crops."

N. A. M. HAS WAY TO END CARTELS

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Urges a World Exchange of Scientific Data.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—The National Association of Manufacturers urged today an international exchange of scientific information to improve business as a substitute for cartels. R. J. Dearborn, president of the Texico Development Corporation, told a Senate committee in behalf of the N. A. M.:

"N. A. M. is firmly opposed to cartels, whether private or governmental, and it believes in adherence to and enforcement of anti-trust laws."

Dearborn recommended that patent contracts be recorded in the United States Patent Office for the information of the Government.

"The public," he said, "has erroneously been led to believe that patent licenses restrain trade although a patent license is a waiver of the patentee's right to exclude some one from making, using or selling his invention.

"A cartel is characterized by a restraint of trade. This is the very antithesis of a patent license."

Proposes Post-war Program.

He said exchange of scientific and technical information through patent agreements should be encouraged and urged this post-war program.

1. Requiring the filing of all patent agreements in which a foreign country is involved.

2. Filing of domestic agreements "to remove the unjustified suspicion that manufacturers are entering into secret agreements contrary to public policy.

3. Set up safeguards to prevent business secrets from reaching competitors.

The Senate group, headed by Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.), is winding up hearings on legislation that would require filing of all foreign contracts. The measure has been described as being aimed at cartels which operate in restraint of trade.

THREE ALLIES CO-ORDINATING RECONVERSION

Truman Reveals Step Taken to Equalize Burden of War in Pacific.

FOR U. S., BRITAIN, CANADA

19th Lend-Lease Report Shows We Have Supplied Russia With 13,300 Planes.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that American, British and Canadian reconversion plans are being co-ordinated so that each country will bear its fair share of the Pacific war burden. He added, in transmitting the nineteenth report on lend-lease operations to Congress, that the mutual aid program will continue as "a military necessity" until final victory.

"There will be substantial reductions in the total volume of Allied war production now that Germany has been defeated,' the report said. "Both in the United States and abroad these reductions will permit some reconversion from war to civilian production and some increase in commercial exports.

"Plans for reconversion in the United States, Britain and Canada are being co-ordinated on a broad front so that these nations will be devoting equitable shares of industrial capacity to the war against Japan. Such adjustments must remain subject, of course, to the overriding consideration of maintaining the most effective flow of war supplies to win total victory over Japan."

Covering the period through March 31—more than a month before Germany's collapse—the report was silent on future lend-lease to Russia, which is not at war with Japan. It said however:

"The lend-lease programs of war aid to our Allies have also been adjusted and reduced to take into account the end of hostilities in Europe and the new military situation. Future programs of lend-lease aid will continue to be based, as in the past, on the controlling consideration of the most effective prosecution of the war."

13,300 Planes Sent Russia.

Total lend-lease shipments to Russia for the period covered by the report were listed at $8,410,000,000, with $3,285,000,000 sent in the last twelve months. Included were 13,300 airplanes, "more than to any other ally," 6,800 tanks and 312,000 tons of explosives.

Lend-lease aid to all Allies amounted to $38,971,797,000, exclusive of consignments valued at $784,383,000 to commanding generals for transfer in the field to lend-lease countries. Most of the latter were turned over to the French forces in North Africa and to China.

Actual exports totaled $29,310,457,000. In addition to the shipments to Russia, Great Britain received $12,775,392,000; Africa, the Middle East and Mediterranean area $3,813,058,000; China and India $2,023,339,000; Australia and New Zealand $1,257,089,000; Latin America $226,859,000 and other countries $805,025,000.

The report did not explain the difference between total aid and actual exports, except for a $4,164,606,000 item for "shipping and other services."

It estimated reverse lend-lease for 1944 at $2,531,672,000, bringing the total received by this country to January 1, 1945, to $4,656,315,000. Of that amount $3,352,247,000 came from the United Kingdom.

Fabricated House Rumor Assailed

"This reverse lend-lease aid is mostly in the form of supplies and services furnished to our armed forces overseas," the report added.

The report denounced as "fiction" what it said were "rumors" that the United States is sending to Britain as lend-lease several hundred thousand pre-fabricated houses which are consuming a substantial portion of American lumber. Actually, it said, "we are using about two-thirds of 1 per cent of our national lumber supply in 1945 to provide 30,000 temporary emergency houses for war workers" in England to help replace some of the 500,000 homes destroyed.

Other "fiction" cited in the report includes rumors that Britain is not getting any meat from Canada because she can get it from the United States under lend-lease, that the United States has furnished large quantities of cigarettes to other nations and that lend-lease exports to Britain have enabled that country to maintain its export trade at a comparatively high level while American exports declined.

It said (A) that Canada shipped Britain one-third of her total production of meat, (B) that lend-lease cigarette shipments accounted about 1¼ per cent of American production and (C) that British export trade has declined drastically while our own "has not fallen substantially below the pre-war level."

In his transmittal letter President Truman said:

"While the bulk of the United Nations forces were engaging the Nazis in Europe, Allied forces succeeded in piercing the perimeter of Japanese defenses and established the bases from which decisive offensives can be launched. Now all of the might and power of the United States, the British Empire, France, the Netherlands and our other allies can be brought to bear, together with the Chinese forces, against Japan.

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"Long and costly as the struggle ahead may be, it has been immeasurably shortened by the system of lend-lease and reverse lend-lease."

1st Army to Be Shifted To Pacific Via U. S. With 30-Day Leaves

Divisions May Be Altered; Unit Is First Sizable Force to Be Transferred

By the Associated Press.

The American 1st Army, which blazed a path for Allied troops across the German frontier and broke the Siegfried Line, soon will be stalking Japanese.

Numbering some 150,000 men a month ago, the Army commanded by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges is being redeployed by way of the United States, with 30-day furloughs awaiting its members here.

It is the first sizable contingent the War Department has officially

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announced will move from the European theater to the Pacific.

Troops of the 1st parachuted into France before H hour on D day. Then, in one of the most dramatic campaigns in American military history, the Army slashed through France, Belgium and into Germany killing or capturing hundreds of thousands of Nazis. Units of the 1st were credited with the capture of Paris.

Made First Rhine Crossing.

Breaking through the vaunted Siegfried Line to lead the way into the Reich, the 1st seized and established the Remagen bridgehead over the Rhine.

Gen. Hodges' men, too, were the first to join the Russians at the Elbe.

Gen. Hodges, a tough and resilient commander, has served over 40 years in the Army. He worked his way up through the ranks.

The War Department's announcement last night said:

"The divisions and Army corps that fight with the 1st Army against Japan will not necessarily be the same as those that fought in Germany. However, enough veteran units and veteran personnel will take the field under Gen. Hodges to insure the same vigorous assault against the Japanese as was made by the 1st Army against the Germans."

Fighting Record Praised.

The 1st Army's fighting record, the announcement said, "ranks with the proudest in the Allied Expeditionary Force. Although the Army itself did not enter combat until the invasion of the Normandy coast, several of its units took part in its original landings in North Africa, Sicily and Italy."

The announcement came only hours after President Truman had said bluntly that the United States is amassing "overwhelming force" to strike the Japanese. The Chief Executive's statement was made to a joint session of Congress honoring a Congressional Medal of Honor winner—a 1st Army technical sergeant, Jake W. Lindsey of Lucedale, Miss.

It was Mr. Truman who in his first week in office went over the heads of the Army high command to give Gen. Hodges, along with George S. Patton, jr., 3d Army commander, four-star rank.

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, earlier had told Senators that Gens. Hodges and Patton couldn't be raised to full generals because they commanded only one army each, rather than an army group.

But Mr. Truman disagreed.

As of April 12, the 1st Army was composed of four corps, embracing 13 divisions. These corps and divisions, together with their commanding officers, were announced as follows:

Third Corps—Maj. Gen. James A. Vanfleet.

Fifth Corps—Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.

Seventh Corps—Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins.

Eighteenth Airborne Corps—Maj. Gen. Mathew B. Ridgeway.

Divisions.

First Infantry—Maj. Gen. Clift Andrus.

Second Infantry—Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.

Third Armored—Name of commander not available.

Seventh Armored—Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck.

Eighth Infantry—Brig. Gen. Bryant Moore.

Ninth Infantry—Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt.

Seventy-eighth Infantry — Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker.

Eighty-second Airborne — Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin.

Ninty-ninth Infantry—Maj. Gen. Walter Lauer.

Hundred and Fourth Infantry—Maj. Gen. Terry Allen.

Hundred and Sixth Infantry—Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh.

Twenty-eighth Infantry — Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota.

22,000 Freed Yanks To Return This Month As Army Speeds Work

By the Associated Press.

About 22,000 American soldiers liberated from Germany in the closing stages of the war will be back in the United States by the end of this month.

Others of the 100,000 held by Germany as the collapse came will be sent home as swiftly as possible, the War Department says. The men are coming back both by air transport and ships.

Col. Albert L. Warner, war Intelligence Division chief, explains that many of the men were released in camps deep in Germany and others in areas into which the Russians advanced.

Strain on Facilities.

They are being moved as rapidly as possible to American camps where medical attention, good food and part of their back pay await them.

"The limitations on transport and communication facilities inside Germany make for delay in hearing from some of the liberated men," Col. Warner says. "Every facility at the War Department command is being used to expedite reports.

"In addition to the official notifications, which the adjutant general is sending to the next of kin as soon as the names are received at the War Department, each prisoner now is being authorized to send one personally composed message, free of charge, over Army signal facilities, to insure that some word is received by the families of these men as soon as possible. Commercial telegraph facilities and the mails are also open to liberated prisoners, without restriction, to send word to their families. Also the Red Cross is expediting reports."

Special Section Speeds News.

The department said it had established a special repatriation section of the casualty branch to keep families informed of the movements of liberated prisoners, their return to their outfits or news of their expected arrival. In ports here, telegraph and telephone facilities are provided to expedite news of homecomings.

Department officials say that next of kin are notified as swiftly as possible, but that in some instances, where a liberated prisoner is in need of early treatment back home or at some rear area base overseas, he is hurried there immediately and that such details as notification are carried out later. As a result no estimates are available of the percentage of next-of-kin notifications.

Of all American soldiers reported prisoners in the various theaters since the start of the war, 19,876 have been listed as exchanged or returned to military control.

LEND-LEASE CUTS SEEN BY TRUMAN

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WASHINGTON, May 22 — (AP) President Truman told congress today reductions in war production and lend-lease "will be possible even as we and our Allies throw augmented forces into the decisive offensives against the Japanese."

The United States, Britain and Canada are coordinating their reconversion plans, the President said in the 19th report on lend-lease operations, so their industries will share equitably in the continuing war.

"Such adjustments must remain subject, of course," he said, "to the overriding consideration of maintaining the most effective flow of war supplies to win total victory over Japan."

Mr. Truman reported that the United States furnished its Allies with a total of $38,971,797,000 in goods and services under lend-lease, from the time it was started, March 11, 1941, to March 31, 1945. In the same time, reverse lend-lease to this country was estimated at $4,656,315,000.

In stating that the lend-lease program has been reduced to take account of the end of European hostilities and adjusted to the new military situation, the President made no mention of Russia, which is at peace with Japan. However, he said:

"Future programs of lend-lease aid will continue to be based, as in the past, on the controlling consideration of the most effective prosecution of the war."

U.S. Speeds Relief For West Europe

Washington, May 22 (AP)—President Truman tonight set the machinery in motion to speed civilian supplies to liberated nations of western Europe.

In letters to four Government agencies he ordered that, so far as feasible, priority be granted for the "minimum civilian requirements" of France, Belgium, Holland and other countries ravaged by war.

Follows Rosenman Report

In effect, the White House action translated into official Government policy the recommendations of Samuel I. Rosenman, special assistant to the President, in Rosenman's recent report on rehabilitation and relief needs of the liberated areas.

Food, fuel and the transportation equipment to haul them are foreseen as the major needs of a continent which some officials believe is heading into the coldest and perhaps the hungriest winter since the start of war.

While the task of helping feed western Europe already has bitten into home-front food supplies in the form of recently reduced American rations of sugar, fats and oils, a WPB spokesman said that the "hard-goods" requirements of Europe should be met with comparative ease.

Effect On U.S. Small

John D. Small, chairman of WPB's committee on industrial controls, said:

"As far as railroad equipment, farm machinery, pumps for Holland, and machinery for rehabilitating European industry are concerned, the shipments should take only a fractional part of United States production and should neither delay reconversion nor affect the domestic economy."

Rosenman's report, cited in the Truman letters, said that, just as the United States has been the largest producer of the United Nations in wartime, "so will it naturally be looked to as the principal source of civilian supplies for these countries."

The President then added: "It is the established policy of this Government to accept this responsibility as far as it is possible to do so."

Calls For Priorities

"As a matter of national policy, therefore," he continued, "I request your agency to grant the priority necessary to meet the minimum civilian requirements of those of our allies who have been ravaged by the enemy, to the fullest extent that the successful prosecution of military operations and the maintenance of our domestic economy permit."

The letter went to Chairman J. A. Krug, of WPB; Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator; Chairman Leo T. Crowley, of the Committee on Foreign Shipments, and Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator for War.

DEUTSCH CASE CALLED 'DEAD'

House Review Of Contempt Proceedings Deferred

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Washington, May 22 (AP)—Amid indications that the case is dead, the House Veterans Committee today deferred reconsideration of its contempt proceedings against Albert Deutsch, reporter for the New York newspaper *PM*.

The matter will not be presented to the House until the committee again has considered it, Committee Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) said. Earlier a high Administration man said he had told Rankin the contempt citation "wouldn't get 75 votes if it reached the floor" of the House.

The committee last Friday recommended that Deutsch be held in contempt after he refused to identify Veterans' Administration officials who gave him information used in articles criticizing the medical program for war veterans.

Rankin's Disclosure

Before the committee's action can become effective, however, it must be approved by the House in the form of a resolution turning over the case to the local Federal district court.

Rankin told reporters today he did not expect to take up the case "for several days." Asked specifically when it would be brought to the House, he said he did not know, adding that before anything is done he would consult the committee.

Rankin's disclosure came after Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member, told reporters the Deutsch case "is dead," following a closed committee meeting late today. Other committee members expressed the same opinion.

Question Another Writer

Earlier, Mrs. Rogers said she would press for reconsideration of the 13-to-5 vote by which the committee acted last Friday.

The committee spent four hours today questioning Albert Q. Maisel, writer of several articles in monthly magazines, concerning information on which he based sharp criticism of the Veterans' Administration's medical program.

At the conclusion of the first day of his testimony, the 36-year-old New Yorker was accused by Rankin of having "gone a long way toward discrediting the greatest system of veterans' hospitals the world has ever known.

Based On Impressions

Under close questioning by Representatives Gibson (D., Ga.) and Scrivner (R., Kan.), Maisel acknowledged he could not prove his published statements that many veterans hospital doctors could not hold jobs elsewhere; that they had "sneered" at veterans' requests for surgical treatment, and that they had shown a "callous" attitude toward patients.

Those conclusions he insisted, were based on his own impressions after a first-hand investigation of many veterans' hospitals.

Maisel said food was served so cold that 400 patients at the Castle Point, N.Y., tuberculosis hospital signed a complaint against it.

Patients Complained

He asserted also that patients had complained on exorbitant fees charged for cashing Government checks. He charged that, over his protest, a mental patent at the Lyons (N.J.) hospital had been given the new "shock treatment" for demonstration purposes.

During his inspection at Lyons, he said, several patients lay on the floor outside the physiotherapy room awaiting treatment while the clinical director received a facial treatment. The official's explanation, Maisel said, was that the treatment "would do him as much good as it would the patients."

Questioning Pointed

Questioning of Maisel became so pointed and persistent as to details at one point that the writer of "Third Rate Medicine For First Rate Men" told the committee he believed it was "quibbling over words" and "the meaning of the English language."

When Representative Cunningham (R., Iowa) announced that he had visited several hospitals during the Easter recess and had interviewed 500 patients, all of whom "resented" Maisel's articles, Maisel suggested that conditions had been changed since publication of his articles and public announcement that Congress was investigating.

100,000 Ships Added to Navy During the War

It Will Need 10,000 New Officers a Year in Future, Senator Walsh Reveals

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—The United States Navy, world's biggest, now has almost as many shitps and boats as it had men in 1938.

This was disclosed today with the announcement that 100,000 vessels of all categories have been added to the force of 7,695 which existed on Dec. 7, 1941—the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. In 1938, the fleet had only 109,065 officers and men.

The 100,000 craft include 1,500 combatant ships of the lines; 82,266 landing ships and craft and 557 auxiliaries. The rest consists of patrol and mine craft and small boats.

The Navy wants 10,000 new officers a year after the war, it was disclosed today.

Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, revealed these post-war plans at a committee hearing in which approval was given to a bill increasing to fifteen the Annapolis quota for the District of Columbia.

The academy now has 3,100 enrollees. Senator Walsh said the Navy wants to double that.

"The plans now call for 10,000 young ensigns a year," he said.

HEAVY ORATORY LAUNCHES HOUSE TARIFF BATTLE

WASHINGTON, May 22 — (AP) Democrats shouted today that the tariff vote will test whether congress wants world cooperation or isolationism. Republicans fired back that administration lower tariff proposals are "imbecilic and fantastic."

With heavy oratorical barrages, the House took up an issue as old as the two political parties—and party lines again were drawn tight.

Rep. Doughton (D-NC), 81-year-old Ways and Means committee

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chairman, opened for the Democrats, calling for enactment of legislation giving President Truman broad new postwar power to cut tariffs in reciprocal trade agreements with other nations. He declared:

"We can talk our heads off about world cooperation at Dumbarton Oaks, at San Francisco, or other points of the compass, but an inclination for action is a lot more convincing to our Allies with whom we must work out a more permanent and secure peace.

"Our vote on this bill will be the first real test as to whether or not we are willing to participate in international cooperation or revert to a policy of economic and political isolation."

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn) set off the Republican attack, declaring that this "tumble-weed variety," of reciprocity makes "Uncle Sam a glorified Santa Claus," an "Uncle Sap" to the rest of the world.

The State department, meanwhile, threw new administration weight into support of the measure. Acting Secretary Grew said in a statement that "the fate of the reciprocal trade agreements act may well tip the balance" toward "narrow economic nationism," or "the opposite goal of lowered barriers, more trade, greater productivity and greater material well-being."

Knutson said the State department's "give-away-our-markets" program is an "imbecilic and fantastic one-way trade program" that will put American workers in competition with low paid foreign labor, and result in unemployment in this country.

MANSFIELD EXPECTS RUSSIAN WAR IN EAST

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat, of Montana, predicted today that Russia would join the war against Japan.

Mr. Mansfield added that unless China was unified soon, such a development might split China into two separate states. Disunity in China is so great, he said—he recently served as a personal observer for the late President Roosevelt in the India-Burma-China theatre—that it may force this country to switch its strategy in the war with Japan.

If China is not unified, he declared, "it is quite possible that we will shift our plans for beachheads on the China coast to a direct assault on the Japanese home islands themselves." Mr. Mansfield said that Russia's entry into the conflict might produce these two Chinese states:

"One (the Chinese Communists) would be allied to and, in a sense, dependent on Russia; the other (the Chungking Government) would be, in a sense, anti-Russian but would be dependent on itself for survival and not on any outside power. I cannot envisage, if this comes to pass, the United States maintaining more than a passive interest in Chinese affairs," he said, "because to do otherwise would place us in an extremely embarassing position."

Two Moves Made At Capital To Increase Basic Wage Rate

Washington, May 22 (AP)—Two new moves to permit general wage increases in excess of those allowed by the Little Steel formula developed today in the Capital.

The CIO recommended to President Truman that a twenty per cent increase in prevailing basic wage rates be granted "to restore prewar relationships between wage rates, prices and productivity per man-hour."

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) introduced a House resolution calling on the Executive Department to permit pay boosts up to 30 per cent of January 1, 1941, rates. The Little Steel formula limits increases to fifteen per cent.

Work-Hour Cut Expected

Philip Murray, CIO president, said, after he had called on the President, that immediate increases were necessary in view of an expected general reduction of working hours from 48 to 40 per week.

"Such a policy would not require any upward price adjustments," Murray said, "nor, with proper price controls, initiate any inflationary spiral. In 1944, price levels were far enough above costs to yield $25,000,000,000 of profits before taxes. Production for war purposes has passed its peak, and production for civilian purposes will be on the increase. Thus, purchasing power is declining as more goods become available for consumers."

Rising Cost Of Living

Gearhart said rising costs of living justified higher wages, and noted that the House only recently authorized a tax-free expense allowance of $2,500 for its own members.

"There is no doubt in the world," said Gearhart in a statement, "but that the cost of living has risen far above the compensating increase in pay which my resolution recommends.

"Even the most conservative economists, economists who ignore the impact of war taxes, admit that the cost of living has increased 29.4 per cent over January 1, 1941."

TRUMAN FRISCO TRIP INDICATED

Other Travels Become Likely On President's Schedule

Washington, May 22 (AP)—President Truman will follow in the footsteps of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a great traveler if he goes all the places being added to his potential schedule.

It was strongly indicated today that he might look in on the San Francisco world organization conference before it winds up. A caller also quoted him as expressing the hope he could find time to visit the annual governors' conference at Mackinac Island, Michigan, June 2-4.

Other Trips Possible

Other business that may call the President away fro... Washing...n are:

1. A meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, date and place to be determined, to discuss peace problems.

2. A conference with G. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, time and location also yet to be determined.

3. A voyage to Manila for the inauguration of the independent republic of the Philippines, whenever that is created. The President has said he hopes to be able to accept the invitation of President Sergio Osmena to attend this ceremony.

In addition, the President plans a quick trip to North Carolina in October to address a special session of the State Senate. He has promised Representative Doughton (D., N.C.) that he would make this journey.

San Francisco Not Ruled Out

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said today there were no developments on the impending Big Three or de Gaulle meetings. But when asked about reports that the President might go to San Francisco to close the world security conference Ross said significantly:

"I can't talk about that at the moment."

When it was recalled that Mr. Truman had said he would not go to San Francisco because his business was "right here," Ross said the Chief Executive merely had said he would not "open" the conference.

Speculation about a Big Three meeting place, meanwhile, ran the geographical span from continental United States and Alaska to Berlin, Prague, Vienna, and the French and Italian Rivieras.

Berlin Speculations

Those figuring on Berlin had nothing to bolster their reasoning except that it would be "dramatic" or "symbolic." Persons guessing other locations argued Berlin was wrecked and had a hostile population.

There are some officials who believe Mr. Truman might prefer a meeting in this country on the ground there are too many things warranting his remaining on home soil for an indefinite period.

It was Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan who added Mackinac Island to the President's potential itinerary. As host to the July governors' conference, he added his personal invitation to a formal one from the conference executive committee for the President to attend one of the sessions.

Governor Kelly said the President expressed a "great desire and hope to be there."

American Books To Combat Nazi Ideas in Europe

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Copies of more than 70 American books, each designed to combat a certain type of German propaganda, will be sent to Europe to kill Nazi-bred lies about the United States, OWI announces.

Among the 70 books which have been translated into European languages are:

"Benjamin Franklin," by Carl Van Doren; "United States Foreign Policy and United States War Aims," by Walter Lippmann; "T. V. A., Democracy on the March," by David E. Lilienthal; "Men of Science in America," by Bernard Jaffe; "The Road to Teheran," by Foster Rhea Dulles; "GI Joe," by Ernie Pyle, containing selections from his two books, "Here Is Your War" and "Brave Men," and "The Human Comedy," by William Saroyan.

The books will be sold, not given away, OWI declared.

7,500 REACH U.S. ON BRITISH VESSEL

NEW YORK, May 22.—(AP) More than 7,500 cheering American and Canadian servicemen and civilians returned from Europe today—all agreeing it was "wonderful to be home, "and the majority wishing they could stay.

"It's the most wonderful feeling in the world to be home," said Capt. Fred Larsen of New Orleans, an Eighth Air Force P-51 pilot with 61 missions and four enemy planes to his credit.

"I am very glad to get home. I wish I could stay," said Capt. William D. Clark, Jr., of Wilsonville, Ala., a veteran of 85 fighter missions who has bagged six Nazi planes.

A WAC band serenaded the soldiers, aviators, nurses, diplomats and civilians as they came down the gangways of the huge, camouflaged British liner.

The happiest men were 231 veterans who were 42 years or older. They came home to be discharged. Most of the others will have 45 days' furlough before shoving off for the Pacific.

The Army group of 2,953 persons, the majority from the 8th, 9th and 12th Air Forces, entrained for Camp Kilmer, N. J. They included 2,092 in the rotation group, 404, miscellaneous; 230, temporary duty, 188, Royal Air Force; 36, civilians, and three Frenchmen.

RomanianPeople'sCou... Sentences 29 To Deat...

New York, May 22 (AP)—T... Romanian People's Court tod... sentenced to death 29 of the "first group of war criminals" to be tried before it, the Bucharest radio announced.

Eight other defendants were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and loss of civil rights, said a broadcast reported by the FCC. One was acquitted.

Sforza Urges Yugoslavs To Study Unity With Italy

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP).—Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister, in a Rome radio broadcast last night urged Yugoslavia "to consider the advantages of deep and cordial understanding with the Italian people who morally, democratically and geographically will always count in Europe."

Obviously referring to the current dispute over Trieste, Count Sforza said:

"The present period is no more than a fleeting instant in Europe's history, and any effort at enforcing a policy of conquest of strategic points and national restriction against the people of Italy, whom no one can destroy, is paramount to the desire to create those situations which led to two world wars."

U. S. Sailor Finds German Cousin on U-boat

Boston, May 22 (A. P.).—An 18-year-old Coast Guard man—youngest member of the prize crew which brought the surrendered German submarine U-873 into Portsmouth, N. H.—discovered a German cousin aboard the undersea raider, Coast Guard headquarters announced today.

Seaman second class Charles Sebastian Kogler, of Donora, Pa., boarded the U-873 in the darkness of early morning May 11, with two Coast Guard officers and eighteen other enlisted men. They laid a course for Portsmouth, arriving last week.

While Kogler stood his watches, Coast Guard officers said, he came in contact with one of the German prisoners, Rudolf Beck, an electrician and veteran of five years service in the German navy.

Kogler could speak a little German and Beck a little English. After some halting conversation, they discovered they were either third or fourth cousins. Beck knew and was a patient of Kogler's uncle, a physician in Hannover, Germany.

Coast Guard officers said Kogler obtained some information from Beck, including the fact that the submarine had been out of Norway since about February 1, and had sunk a tanker off Newfoundland two weeks before receiving radio orders from Admiral Doenitz to surrender. Then other members of the U-boat crew told Beck to keep quiet.

The young Coast Guardsman enlisted when he was 17 and participated in the taking of the surrendered "pig boat" after less than four months in service. He is the son of Frank P. Kogler and has two brothers serving in the Army.

6,500,000 Tons Of Ships Lost

Mobile, Ala., May 22 (AP)—More than 6,500,000 tons of American shipping has been lost since the war began in Europe in 1939, Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said in an address here tonight.

This figure represents more than half of the entire pre-war merchant fleet, he said, but has been made up seven times over by the construction in American shipyards of approximately 56,000,000 deadweight tons.

The announcement of the shipping losses was made in Admiral Land's Maritime Day address before the Mobile Propeller Club.

What Should Be Done

Admiral Land ... breakdown of his idea on what should be done with the huge merchant fleet in the postwar period. He estimated total shipping available at 63,000,000 tons, less 6,500,000 tons lost to enemy action.

He proposed:

Operating 17,000,000.

Asignment of 6,000,000 tons for military service.

Scrapping 7,000,000 tons as obsolete.

Sale of 10,000,000 tons to foreign lines.

"National defense reserve" to be "in sanctuary by statute" of 21,500,000 tons.

Bleak Axis Future

"I would like to emphasize that the increase i nour foreign trade merchant fleet," he said, "should be supported primarily from trade formerly carried by the Axis powers, and, so far as we are concerned, primarily from Japan."

A sfor the future of the German and Japanese merchant fleets, he said, "so far as I am concerned, they have none. There should be no ocean-going merchant fleets in either of these countries for many years. They used them before the war primarily to promote their military objectives and, in my opinion, thus forfeited their right to have them."

He added that foreign trade must be on a 50-50 basis, and asserted he was "very much in favor of reciprocal trade agreements."

30.24 26009

Clark to Fly From Italy For Chicago Memorial Day

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 22 — Gen. Mark W. Clark, American commander whose Allied forces beat the Germans in Italy, will fly to Chicago from Europe for a Memorial Day celebration, the Army disclosed today.

About fifty soldiers from the Chicago area who fought under General Clark will be brought back with him and during the public ceremonies will receive discharges under the point system. Each has received many medals. The Army said names of the men would be released later.

TROOPS EN STRIKE A..

Federal Action Seen Imminent In Chicago Dispute

Chicago, May 22 (AP)—Troops encamped on Chicago's Lake Shore tonight as Federal intervention was expected in a truck drivers' strike which has tied up food and vital materials for nearly a week.

A detachment of military policemen from Fort Custer, Mich., estimated unofficially to number 700 men, arrived in Chicago late today and set up camp on Northerly Island, part of the 1933-34 Century of Progress Exposition grounds in Burnham Park.

Freight Backing Up

Some form of Federal intervention became assured after the National War Labor Board referred the dispute over wages and hours to Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis in Washington.

Effects of the walkout of 6,500 independent union members were being felt beyond the metropolitan area.

Some railroad freight was backing up for lack of interline transfer service, waste paper saved in the war-salvage campaign was piling up, and over-the-road trucking was hampered by a shortage of loading and unloading facilities.

Warplant Shut down

At least one war plant, the Automatic Electric Company, manufacturer of signal and telephone equipment for the armed forces, was compelled to shut down. Police labor detail squad cars were convoying within Chicago trucks handling war materials, drugs for hospitals and perishable foods.

A suit demanding damages of $1,000,000 was filed against the striking Independent Chicago Truck Drivers Union by the Keeshin Motor Express Company, headed by John L. Keeshin.

The suit, filed in Federal court, alleged the concern would be forced out of business unless the strikers were ordered to comply with the War Labor Disputes Act. The suit was the second one filed since the strike began.

Sanctions Possible

On Saturday the Motor Express, Inc., and the Chicago Tunnel Transport Company sued for a total of $1,100,000 on similar grounds.

Referral of the strike, in effect since midnight Wednesday, to Davis raised the possibility of wartime sanctions upon the strikers.

These sanctions could include cancellations of draft deferments and disallowance of retroactive pay granted under the WLB wage award which the strikers are protesting.

WLB Defied By Men

The War Labor Board had directed the men to return to work before the board, under established policy, could reconsider the wage question. At a meeting last night the men defied the WLB instructions and voted to stay off the job.

The union struck in protest against refusal of their full demands for shorter hours and more pay. The WLB granted a wage increase of 8 cents an hour for a 51-hour week. The strikers, receiving $42 to $51.50 for a 51-hour week, demanded $42 to $56.50 for a 48-hour week.

Hundreds of boxcars stood unloaded at railroad terminals. New York Central Railroad officials said the line's freighthouse contained 800 tons of merchandise, much of it perishable, and was filled to capacity.

Transferred By Rail

Eastern and Western railroads avoided some delays by consolidating less than carload shipments and transferring cargoes through the Chicago terminal area by rail.

The Office of Defense Transportation said the strike had affected more than local trucking because intercity or interstate drivers found themselves without facilities for disposing of cargoes.

John Robinson, chairman of the Chicago Wastepaper Salvage Committee, said the strike was hurting the paper drive because many concerns were compelled to burn collections at their premises because of lack of storage space.

3 Japanese Prisoners Escape At Camp McCoy

Camp McCoy, Wis., May 22 (AP)—Three Japanese prisoners of war escaped last night and were still at large today, the public-relations office said. They were the first Japanese prisoners to escape internment in the United States.

The missing prisoners, civilians who had been attached to Japanese labor battalions, apparently burrowed under a barbed-wire fence.

PLAN FOR LEAGUE RULE IN PACIFIC BLOCKED BY U.S.

Egyptian Amendment Turned Down by Committee in Peace Conference.

AFFECTS TRUSTEESHIPS

Stettinius Leaves Conference to Confer with President Truman.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22—(AP) With Britain and the United States leading the fight, a proposal which would have placed some strategic Pacific islands automatically under international rule in a new world organization, was blocked today at the United Nations conference.

Turned down in a committee considering trusteeships for dependent and strategic areas of the world, was an Egyptian amendment which would have placed mandates from the last World War under supervision of a new league.

Yank Won Territory

That would have covered such islands as the Marshalls, Marianas and Carolines, mandated to Japan after the last conflict and snatched from her in this one at the cost of American lives and blood.

The United States, above all else in a trusteeship system, wants to make sure that she can control Pacific bases which the Army and Navy consider vital to the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

The Egyptian amendment, which got only six affirmative votes, would have upset the whole trusteeship theory which the committee has been considering—that areas should be placed under jurisdiction of the world organization only by consent of the powers possessing the mandated territories.

Commander Harold E. Stassen, for the United States, and Lord Cranborne for the British, argued vigorously against that.

The ballot, Stassen said, "should clear the way for other points. It was an important decision affecting the core of the trusteeship system."

Stassen also reported to the committee that progress was being made toward a compromise on whether independence or self-government, or both, should be listed as ultimate objectives for the people of dependent territories.

He told reporters he was working personally on a compromise and was discussing the project with the British and French. He hopes to report on the plan at a committee meeting tomorrow.

Put over for further discussion tomorrow was a Guatemalan amendment which provides that trusteeship should not be applied to territories over which two members of the world organization are in dispute.

Stettinius Leaves

The conference was running smoothly enough, on the whole, to let Secretary of State Stettinius take time off to hurry to Washington for consultation with President Truman.

Possibly among those problems were a British - Russian - American deadlock over a new Polish government, occupation of Germany and Austria, a Truman-Churchill-Stalin meeting, a conference between Mr. Truman and General Charles De Gaulle of France, plans for a peace conference, and a ticklish situation in the Middle East.

The latter had its repercussions here at the Golden Gate, where representatives of the Arab states got together to discuss troubles in the Levant arising from the movement of French troops into Syria and Lebanon.

As Stettinius, official host of the conference, packed up for a flying trip to the capital, issues at the San Francisco World parley stacked up this way:

1. Big and little powers are fussing about the right the great nations have cut out for themselves to determine what the new world organization will do about enforcing peace. A voting formula worked out at a Big-Three meeting at Yalta this spring requires unanimity among China, France, Britain, Russia and America. Any one of them could veto peace-keeping action in the organization's proposed security council. It may take a few days to settle this issue.

2. The Big - Five nations are agreed, and so are most of the Latin American states, on a formula which would let groups of states take collective defensive measures against an aggressor until the security council stepped in with necessary peace-enforcement moves. The Arab states have asked more time to study it, but a conference committee has announced it will dispose of the matter this week.

3. A committee considering creation of a council for economic and social cooperation among nations has voted that the council should rank in importance with other agencies of the world organization. But the United States is balking on a committee-approved proposal that the council promote full employment. Seeking to avoid interference in domestic affairs, America now wants to say the council should work toward the solution of "International economic problems, including full employment," thus putting the matter on an international basis.

4. Committees working on a new international court were well along with their task. Still to be decided is whether the court should have compulsory jurisdiction, and how to transfer functions of the old Hague tribunal to the new one.

No Full Agreement

One the veto-voting question, not even the major powers are in complete agreement on how the Yalta formula would work out.

In an effort to dissolve some of the confusion, small powers on a conference subcommittee wrote out a series of questions and handed them today to the four nations sponsoring the conference—Britain, Russia, China and the United States.

They wanted to know just how the Big Four interpreted the Yalta formula. They may get the answer in a day or two. In the interval, there will be no committee balloting on the issue.

There was a chance the big powers might take a licking on the issue of vetoing peaceful settlements. Australia was getting considerable support for an amendment to limit application of the veto to actions involving use of military or economic coercion.

The possibility the Australian amendment might carry, raised another point: What will be the Russian attitude toward a charter in the event of a Big Five defeat on this proposal?

Delegates hinged their hopes that Russia would accept the charter in whatever final form it takes, on evidence that the Soviets have been able to take previous beatings at the conference with apparent good grace.

MILITARY BASES FORECAST FOR U.S. AND ALLIES

A Free Hand in Selecting Spots to Fortify Is Assured Victors.

MAY 22 1945

TWO NATIONS OPPOSE PLAN

Egypt and Greece Seek in Vain to Upset Theory About Mandated Territory.

San Francisco, May 22 (A. P.).—Eventual approval by the United Nations Conference is forecast today for a trusteeship policy giving the United States and its Allies a free hand in establishing future strategic military bases.

Despite differences of opinion among the Big Five nations on the future treatment of dependent peoples, it is reported that the right of this war's victors to pick the spot they wish to fortify for future defense was nailed down.

A conference committee gave substance to this view in a 31 to 1 vote to limit a world organization's supervision over mandated areas to territories voluntarily placed under its administration.

Thus the victors will settle at the peace table which areas taken from the enemy in this war should be placed under international control and which would be retained by an individual country for its own use.

Two Seek to Upset Plan.

Egypt and Greece sought to upset this theory. They wanted to eliminate from the five-Power trusteeship proposal a claim directing that the mandated areas should be designated by subsequent individual agreement.

United States and British delegates objected that this would destroy the right of a possessor nation to lay down the terms under which it should be administered by a world league sponsorship. The motion was voted down.

The committee then approved a provision stating that league members agreed their policies on trusteeship territories would be based on "good neighborliness."

On Iraq's motion, the committee agreed to insert in a policy statement the word, educational as a part of the pledge of the mandate-holding power to promote the economic and social advancement of the dependent peoples concerned.

The choice of language to describe objectives of trusteeships has proved the greatest obstacle thus far to complete five-Power agreement on this question.

Stettinius to See Truman.

Secretary of State Stettinius leaves the United Nations conference today for a hurried trip to Washington to confer with President Truman on mounting war-end crises in Europe. Mr. Stettinius plans to return within a few days. In the meantime leadership of the American delegation falls to Senators Connally (D.-Tex.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.).

Mr. Stettinius himself gave no clew as to the purpose of his Washington trip, except to say it was not to discuss conference questions with the President. A dispatch from Rijssen, Holland, however, offered a possible hint on what may come up.

The story disclosed that plans for joint Allied occupation of Berlin—which were agreed upon months ago by Russia, Britain and the United States—had hit a snag and the whole situation now is uncertain.

Two Latin Republics May Unite

Guatemala and El Salvador Are Reported Ready for an Early Federation.

San Francisco, May 22 (A. P.).—The Chronicle today said the new revolutionary governments of Guatemala and El Salvador are ready to announce plans for a federation of the two Central American republics almost immediately.

The article said that the Presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador, Juan Jose Arvalo and Castenada Castro, have been meeting in their countries while the United Nations conference was in progress.

If the report is confirmed, it will be the first concrete step in more than a century of efforts on the part of Central American Liberal politicians to achieve a federated state of Central America.

The program, the account said, calls for the two nations to revied their constitutions to make them parallel, then to set up an interchangeable monetary system, do away with passports, and institute a joint police force. Finally, the two countries would fuse into one State with one President and one Legislature, tentatively to sit at Santa Ana, El Salvador, near the present Guatemalan border.

The Chronicle article suggests that the Government of Costa Rica is the only other Central American Government that might be interested in joining such a movement, but that it is separated from its two sister "progressive" nations by Nicaragua and Honduras.

The movements which recently overthrew the Ubico governments of Guatemala and the Hernandez Martinez regime in El Salvador, and have shaken other Central American governments have given rise to some recent speculation as to the possibility of realizing the old dream of federation, the article said. The almost completed construction of the Pan-American highway in part overcomes one of the major obstacles to past accomplishment of the idea—the lack of communications between the Central American republics.

Connally Calls Parley 'Democracy in Action'

MAY 22 1945

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee predicted last night that the charter of the proposed new world organization—like the American Constitution—will be "a bundle of compromises."

He hastened to add, in an address to an American Bar Association dinner, his opinion that delegates from 49 nations are settling their differences around the conference table in a new example of "international democracy in action."

Noting that a great deal had been said about differences in opinion at the United Nations Conference, Senator Connally said the wide area of agreement seemed to have been overlooked in some cases.

"I want to point out that such differences are bound to arise when the representatives of 49 nations sit down to frame a constitution as momentous and important as this new charter," he said.

"There were differences, far-reaching differences, at Philadelphia in the hot summr of 1787 when our own Constitution was agreed upon.

"Like that Constitution, our new charter will be a bundle of compromises. Each paragraph, each clause, each word is being slowly but surely hammered out on the anvil of discussion."

Senator Connally said the American delegation is confident that the charter to be drawn here "will be acceptable to the people of the United States, and will receive Senate ratification."

British Delegate Pulls a Boner On Baseball

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—George Tomlinson of the British delegation retreated quickly to cricket today, after striking out in an attempt to use baseball language in the United Nations Conference.

Mr. Tomlinson, parliamentary undersecretary to the Labor Ministry, was discussing the place of top-flight powers in the economic council of the proposed world organization.

Of course, they'll have to be there, he told a committee. He explained that he could no more imagine leaving Russia off the economic council than he could imagine leaving the New York Giants out of big league baseball.

An Egyptian delegate observed that this might lead to domination by the Giants.

Gordon Graydon of Canada said this would not necessarily follow because the St. Louis Cardinals are the baseball champions.

"All right," Tomlinson replied, "I'll stick to cricket after this."

ASK FRENCH CURB

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—(AP) Accusing France of using Senegalese trops for coercion, the Syrian and Lebanese governments disclosed today they had protested to the big powers against employing in their countries armed forces which are not directly concerned with prosecution of the war.

Faris Al-Khouri, prime minister of Syria and chairman of its delegation to the United Nations conference, told a news conference that the pact of the Arab league contained a clause providing for military action in event of aggression by another state.

He said he expected the Arab league to give help in the present crisis with France.

The Syrian prime minister added that the council of the Arab league "would take up the matter and decide what steps to take."

Super Destroyer Launched.

San Francisco, May 22 (A. P.). Bethlehem Steel Company's San Francisco Bay area shipyard last night launched its fiftieth world war II combat vessel, the 2,200-ton super destroyer William C. Lawe, named for a rear gunner on a torpedo plane of the original Squadron Eight at the battle of Midway.

Polish Americans Assail Decisions Made at Yalta

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP).—The Polish American Congress yesterday accused the Soviet Union of violating international law, and asked the United States Government to denounce the Yalta decisions affecting Poland.

Claiming that it represents 6,000,000 American citizens of Polish descent, the congress declared the London Polish regime was the only legal government of Poland and should be represented at the United Nations Conference.

In a memorandum submitted to Secretary of State Stettinius, the Polish Americans asked that Russian forces be withdrawn from Polish territory. The memorandum also called for the release of the 16 Polish underground leaders recently arrested by Russia.

LONDON, MAY22—(AP)— THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, IN

MAY 22 1945

A STATEMENT ISSUED TONIGHT ON BEHALF OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP, OFFICIALLY

DISAVOWED COMMENTS OF COL. B.K. THOMAS, BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY WOULD BE DECENTRALIZED.

WITHOUT REFERRING TO THOMAS BY NAME THE STATEMENT SAID:

"IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE 21ST ARMY

GROUP TODAY THAT [redacted]

THAT STATEMENTS "ATTRIBUTED IN CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS ON MAY 21

TO AN ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER ON THE QUESTION OF CENTRALIZATION

OR DECENTRALIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, THE FUTURE OF BERLIN

AND THE EXTENT OF THE BRITISH ZONE BOUNDARIES ARE ENTIRELY UNOFFICIAL

AND HAVE NO AUTHORITATIVE BACKGROUND."

THOMAS HAD SAID THAT THE RULE OF GERMANY ULTIMATELY WOULD BE

DECENTRALIZED AND PLACED UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF MAYORS

SUPERVISED BY THE ALLIES.

APL. 00007/WHEELER /MAY21CHAMBER/KIN/ 650P

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE PRAGUE RADIO, IN A BROADCAST STARTING "CALLING ALL BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS NOW IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA," SAID TONIGHT:

"ALL BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS NOW IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA MUST IMMEDIATELY REPORT EITHER IN PRAGUE OR IN PARDUVICE. PLEASE BRING PARTICULARS OF WOUNDED AND THOSE IN HOSPITALS."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BROADCAST WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY APPARENT. PREVIOUS MILITARY REPORTS INDICATED THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN BEYOND THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDERS.

MAY 22 1945

APL WHEELERS 02335 JB 6PEW

LONDON, MAY22-( )- THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BERLIN NOW HAS TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHING UNDER SOVIET MILITARY OCCUPATION. THE FIRST, CALLED TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU, APPEARED IN MAY 15, THE SECOND IS THE BERLINER ZEITUNG.

THE BROADCAST ALSO SAID THE BERLIN RADIO IS NOW BROADCASTING 19 HOURS DAILY.

APL/ 00024/KIN/ 709P

26011

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-PIPE-SMOKING BRITONS WERE CHEERED TODAY BY THE ARRIVAL FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE OF THIS COUNTY'S FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF BRIAR IN FIVE YEARS.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THE 40 TONS OF BRIAR WILL MAKE 250,000 PIPES.

N843AEW

FOR 38 DAYS. ADD LDN XX 3R DAYS

ATTLEE'S LETTER TO CHURCHILL MAINTAINED THAT ANY ELECTION BEFORE FALL WOULD WEAKEN THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND CONTENDED THAT CHURCHILL WAS "YIELDING TO PRESSURE OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY WHICH IS ANXIOUS TO EXPLOIT YOUR OWN GREAT SERVICE TO THE NATION IN ITS OWN INTERESTS."

THE BRITISH PRESS, WHICH HAS BEEN URGING A MEETING SOON OF THE BIG THREE TO IRON OUT THE POLISH ISSUE AND SEVERAL OTHER PRESSING EUROPEAN PROBLEMS, SAID THAT SUCH A MEETING WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION NOW UNTIL LATE JULY OR AUGUST BECAUSE OF THE HOME POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE SETTING OF THE DATE FOR THE DISSOLUTION PROCLAMATION PROBABLY WILL BE THE SIGNAL FOR THE LABORITES IN THE CABINET TO WITHDRAW, AUTOMATICALLY BREAKING UP THE DOMINANT CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION WHICH HAS BORNE SINCE 1940 HEAVY WAR RESPONSIBILITIES.

LABORITE HUGH DALTON, ADDRESSING 1,100 LABOR DELEGATES AT BLACKPOOL, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE PARTY WOULD WIN A COMFORTABLE MAJORITY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY. THERE HAS BEEN A LABOR GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN BEFORE BUT THE PARTY NEVER HAS HELD AN OVERALL MAJORITY.

A212

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DALTON ASSERTED THAT A LABOR GOVERNMENT "WOULD BE FAR MORE ABLE TO REMOVE RUSSIAN SUSPICION THAN A BRITISH TORY GOVERNMENT" AND THAT IT WOULD BE "MORE LIKELY TO WIN THE TRUST OF MOSCOW THAN ANY OTHER GROUP."

THE PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS LIVED NEARLY TWICE AS LONG AS NORMALLY BY GRACE OF THE ELECTION TRUCE ESTABLISHED AT THE START OF THE WAR. UNDER THE TRUCE THE THREE MAIN PARTIES--LIBERAL, LABOR AND CONSERVATIVE--AGREED NOT TO PUT UP CANDIDATES. ONLY WHEN ONE OF THE SO-CALLED "SPLINTER" PARTIES--INDEPENDENT LABOR, COMMONWEALTH OR INDEPENDENTS--HAVE PUT UP CANDIDATES AT LOCAL ELECTIONS HAS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAD TO FIGHT A BY-ELECTION.

THE PRESENT PARTY STRENGTH IN COMMONS:

CONSERVATIVE 347; LABOR 170; LIBERAL NATIONALIST 28; LIBERAL 18; NATIONAL LABOR 6; ULSTER UNIONISTS 10; INDEPENDENT 15; IRISH NATIONAL ABSTENTIONISTS 2; NATIONALISTS 5; INDEPENDENT NATIONALISTS 2; COMMON WEALTH 4; INDEPENDENT UNIONISTS 1; COMMUNISTS 1; SCOTTISH NATIONALIST 1. VACANCIES 5.

EJ351PEW

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER AND GEN. MARK W. CLARK HAVE ARRIVED IN TRIESTE. THE REPORT QUOTED THE ROME RADIO.

EJ529PEW

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE LUXURIOUS COUNTRY MANSION NEAR BREMEN WHERE THE MISTRESSES OF HEINRICH HIMMLER'S SS TROOPS USED TO HAVE THEIR ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN AT THE GERMAN STATE'S EXPENSE HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE BRITISH ARMY AS A REST HOME FOR TROOPS, THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MANSION WAS LAVISHLY APPOINTED, A WAR OFFICE OBSERVER SAID, WITH 100 GAILY DECORATED ROOMS AND ADJOINING BATHS. IT HAS MORE THAN 100 ACRES OF GROUND WITH STABLES, GARAGES, SUN HOUSES AND GARDENS. SEVERAL WOMEN HAD TO BE MOVED OUT, THE OBSERVER SAID.

N933AEW

SPORTS.

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN, MAY 22-(AP)-THE U.S. 55TH FIGHTER GROUP HAS NAMED ITS ATHLETIC FIELD IN HONOR OF LT. BERT R. SHEPARD, 24, OF CLINTON, IND., A FORMER MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL PLAYER WHO LOST A LEG WHILE FLYING A P-38 OVER GERMANY WITH THE GROUP.

HE RECENTLY JOINED THE WASHINGTON SENATORS AS A COACH AND HAS BEEN PLACED ON THAT TEAM'S ACTIVE PLAYER LIST.

AFTER DESTROYING A NAZI PLANE BY STRAFING AN AIRFIELD IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY MAY 21, 1944, SHEPARD'S PLANE WAS HIT AND HE WAS FORCED TO CRASH LAND WITH A SEVERELY WOUNDED LEG. THE LEG WAS AMPUTATED BELOW THE KNEE IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL. HE WAS REPATRIATED LAST JANUARY.

SHEPYARD WAS THE MANAGER OF THE BASEBALL TEAM OF THE 55TH FIGHTER GROUP WHICH HAD A GAME SCHEDULED FOR THE NIGHT HE CRASHED. JUST BEFORE HE WENT DOWN SHEPARD RADIOED THE OTHER PILOTS: "TELL THE BOYS I WON'T BE BACK FOR THE GAME."

TA1014PEW

MAY 22 1945

...HAVE BEEN RETAINED. ADDS US 7TH ARMY XX RETAINED

AMONG LOCAL OFFICIALS INSTALLED IN SOUTHERN BAVARIA IS MARTIN DRESSER, DESCRIBED AS THE MAN WHO SENTENCED HITLER TO JAIL AFTER THE ABORTIVE 1923 MUNICH PUTSCH.

A121

BOARDS OF REVIEW HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE POLITICAL PRISON CAMPS, SPEEDING THE PROCESS OF RESTORING THEIR INMATES TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.

AMG SAID THE TYPHUS QUARANTINE AT THE NOTORIOUS DACHAU CAMP WOULD BE LIFTED SOON AND THAT IT SHOULD BE EMPTY WITHIN A MONTH. THE CAMP MAY BE BURNED TO ASSURE DESTRUCTION OF POSSIBLE DISEASE-BREEDING PLACES.

THE ARMY IS PUBLISHING A WEEKLY GERMAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER BUT THE 250,000 COPIES PRINTED FILL ONLY ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE DEMAND. A NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE LIMITS THE CIRCULATION.

MORE LABOR IS BEING HURRIED TO THE FARMS IN AN EFFORT TO GET IN SUMMER CROPS AND TRANSPORTATION IS BEING RESTORED.

RAILROAD WORKERS COOMPLETED THE MUNICH JUNCTION TODAY, OPENING A CONTINUOUS RAIL LINE BETWEEN MARSEILLES AND MOSCOW.

B1055AEW

ADDS 15TH ARMY HUGHES XX HESSEN

THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE SAARLAND-PFALZ-RHINE HESSEN AREA, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED MAY 18 AT NEUSTADT WITH DR.HERMANN HEIMERICH AS OBERPRAESIDENT, WILL BE SUBORDINATE TO THE BONN GOVERNMENT.

THE AREA ADMINISTERED BY HEIMERICH IS IDENTICAL WITH THE AREA OF THE 15TH ARMY'S 23RD CORPS. THE ARMY'S OTHER CORPS, THE 22ND, HAS NOT YET ESTABLISHED A GERMAN PROVINCIAL REGIME FOR ITS AREA, BUT THIS TOO WILL BE UNDER BONN.

COL.CHARLES T.JOHNSON OF CHICAGO COMMANDS THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT WHICH WILL HAVE CHARGE OF FUCHS' BONN CABINET.

PS951PEW

F...

UN...

IT WAS NOT MADE CLEAR WHETHER THE PROCLAMATION WAS THE RESULT OF PLEBISCITES AMONG THE MIXED ITALIAN AND FRENCH POPULATION.

THE AOSTA VALLEY WAS SEPARATED FROM FRANCE DURING THE ITALIAN-FRENCH FRONTIER READJUSTMENT OF 1860 WHICH GAVE FRANCE THE SAVOIE. FRENCH CIRCLES HERE HAVE DECLARED IT CONSTITUTED A DANGER ZONE FOR FRANCE AND THAT FRENCH CONTROL OVER THE AREA WAS A MILITARY NECESSITY.

N915AEW

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-THE ALLIED MILITARY BAN ON INTERVIEWS WITH KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM HAS BEEN REMOVED AS UNNECESSARY, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' INFORMATION SECTION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE KING WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, HOWEVER, THAT HE PREFERRED W O T TO SEE REPORTERS PRESENTLY BUT WOULD DESIGNATE AN AIDE TO REPRESENT HIM IN ANY INTERVIEWS.

MAY 22 1945

(AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN MADE PUBLIC AT BRUSSELS SAID KING LEOPOLD HAD SUFFERED A HEART ATTACK AT SALZBURG LAST WEEK AND "FOR THE TIME BEING IS UNABLE TO TRAVEL." A DISPATCH FROM SALZBURG LAST WEEK QUOTED LT. GEN. WADE HAISLIP, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.15TH CORPS, AS SAYING HE HAD DINED WITH THE KING AND FOUND HIM IN "EXCELLENT HEALTH.")

ELC-APR-LONGS 1745-DAY REPORT-335PEW

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-GERMANY HAD EVERYTHING IT NEEDED TO CARRY ON THE WAR EXCEPT PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND TRANSPORTATION, SUPPLY EXPERTS SAID TODAY AFTER WRESTLING WITH DISPOSAL OF THE HUGE STORES OF EQUIPMENT [redacted] UNCOVERED IN THE U.S.15TH ARMY'S AREA.

THEIR OPINION [redacted] IS BACKED BY THE FACT THAT THE ALLIED ARMIES TODAY CAN REPLENISH THEIR OWN [redacted] EQUIPMENT STORES WITH MATERIAL ONCE

DESTINED FOR HITLER'S FIGHTING FORCES. ALSO, IN MANY CASES, IT IS WEHRMACHT FOOD THAT IS FEEDING NAZI SOLDIERS IN AMERICAN PRISON PENS, 15TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID.

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THERE STILL IS NO AVAILABLE ESTIMATE ON THE VALUE OF THE GERMAN EQUIPMENT FOUND BY THE ARMY. INVENTORIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED SO FAR ON ONLY ON CRITICAL WAR ITEMS AND FIELD UNITS ARE TURNING IN DAILY ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON NEWLY DISCOVERED STORAGE POINTS.

AMONG SEVERAL MAJOR FOOD FINDS RECENTLY WERE [redacted] 75,000 TONS OF POTATOES WEST OF KOBLENZ, 100 CARLOADS OF SUGAR NEAR WORMS, 500 TONS OF COOKING OIL AT WORMS AND MORE THAN 500,000 POUNDS OF FLOUR IN THE COLOGNE SECTOR.

ELC-MK-[redacted]1824--835PEW

30.24 26013

ARMY, GIVING GEN.PATTON 19 DIVISIONS FOR HIS FINAL PUSH.

FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENTS WERE READY TO MOVE OUT IMMEDIATELY AFTER V-E DAY. OTHER UNITS NEEDED BY HODGES WILL BE OR ARE BEING SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR FURLOUGHS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE PACIFIC.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THE ENTIRE FIRST ARMY WILL BE THE FIRST RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES. MANY TROOPS WHO WERE AMONG THE LAST TO ARRIVE IN THIS THEATER MAY BE THE FIRST TO GET HOME.

AT THE SAME TIME MANY VETERANS IN THE FIRST ARMY MAY NOT GO TO THE PACIFIC AT ALL.

OVER AND ABOVE THE DEMANDS OF WHAT THE ARMY CALLS MILITARY NECESSITY, THE PERSONNEL IN HODGES' NEW ARMY WILL BE LARGELY REPLACEMENTS DRAWN FROM AMONG TROOPS WITHOUT SUFFICIENT ADJUSTED SERVICE POINTS TO QUALIFY FOR DISCHARGE. THEY WILL STEP INTO THE VACANCIES LEFT BY THOSE WHOSE FIGHTING DAYS ARE OVER.

JP704AEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

MAY 22 1945

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-HEALTH CONDITIONS IN GERMANY AND IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES LIBERATED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES ARE GENERALLY BETTER THAN EXPECTED AND IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM ARE APPROACHING NORMAL, MAJ.GEN. WARREN F.DRAPER, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, REPORTED TODAY.

APEM

, WHO ALSO IS DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL OF THE U.S.PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, ADMITTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FOOD SITUATION WAS GRIM THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND ESTIMATED IT WOULD BECOME SERIOUS IN GERMANY WITHIN 60 DAYS.

"THERE ISN'T ENOUGH FOOD IN SIGHT TO KEEP SOME PEOPLE OF EUROPE FROM GOING HUNGRY," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE. "BUT UP TO THE PRESENT THE LACK OF FOOD HASN'T HARMED THE MASS OF PEOPLE TO ANY GREAT EXTENT.

"EVEN IN THE RECENTLY LIBERATED AREAS OF HOLLAND NO EXTREME CASES OF STARVATION WERE FOUND AND THE GENERAL SITUATION WAS NOT AS ACCUTE AS EXPECTED, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE MANY CASES OF MALNUTRUTION, DRAPER SAID. HE INDICATED THAT THR

AS EXPECTED, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE MANY CASES OF MALNUTRITION, DRAPER SAID. HE INDICATED THAT THROUGHOUT EUROPE THERE HAD BEEN FOOD AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO HAD MONEY TO PAY FOR IT.

HE QUOTED FIGURES SHOWING THAT THE DEATH RATE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, WHICH INCREASED MARKEDLY DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE WAR, HAD BEEN DECLINING IN THE LATTER YEARS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION. HE OFFERED THESE FIGURES ON PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION:

1940--FRANCE 18.6, BELIUM 16.1; 1941--FRANCE 17.3, BELGIUM 14.6; 1942--FRANCE 16.4, BELGIUM 14.7; 1943--FRANCE 16.9, BELGIUM 13.4.

IN 1944 THE CITY OF PARIS HAD A DEATH RATE OF ONLY 15.4 HE SAID. FOR THE FOUR YEARS COVERED IN THE FIGURES FOR FRANCE AND BELGIUM, THE DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED STATES RANGED FROM 10.1 TO 10.5.

PLANS MADE LAST AUGUST FOR ADEQUATE SHIPMENTS OF DUSTING POWDER WERE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS IN CONTROLLING TYPHUS IN EUROPE DRAPER SAID. A TOTAL OF 4,965 TYPHUS CASES WERE DISCOVERED IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, MOST OF THEM IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

PRIOR TO ENTERING GERMANY ALLIED FORCES FOUND ONLY TWO TYPHUS CASES IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES, BOTH OF THEM IN A DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP IN FRANCE.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES ARE SO WELL IMMUNIZED AGAINST TYPHUS THAT ONLY TWO CASES WERE KNOWN TO HAVE DEVELOPED AMONG THEM, DRAPER SAID. BOTH CASES WERE MILD.

PS1105PEW.

EUROPE.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SHIFT, WHILE MAKING CLEAR THAT THE DIVISIONS AND CORPS TO BE COMMANDED BY HODGES IN THE FUTURE WOULD NOT NECESSARILY BE THE SAME AS THOSE WHICH FOUGHT WITH HIM IN GERMANY, ADDED THAT ENOUGH VETERAN UNITS AND PERSONNEL WOULD BE RETAINED TO INSURE THE SAME VIGOROUS RESULTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE AS WERE ACHIEVED AGAINST THE GERMANS.

ALMOST FROM THE TIME OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER THE FIRST ARMY--THE FIRST ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, FIRST THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FIRST

FIRST ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, FIRST THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FIRST ACROSS THE RHINE AND FIRST TO LINK UP WITH THE RUSSIANS--CEASED TO EXIST AS AN ARMY IN THIS THEATER.

A70

A70

THE DIVISIONS LEFT IN THE VETERAN FIRST WHEN VICTORY CAME WERE TRANSFERRED TO LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH, MAKING THAT ARMY THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD WITH ABOUT 25 DIVISIONS AND CLOSE TO A MILLION MEN.

OTHER DIVISIONS WHICH HAD FOUGHT WITH HODGES ACROSS NORMANDY, THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND OVER THE RHINE, INCLUDING THE BATTLE-HARDENED FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, ALREADY HAD BEEN SWITCHED TO THE THIR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS MAY 22 -(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SELECTED GROUPS OF GERMAN PRISONERS WERE BEING GIVEN DISCHARGES AND RELEASED TO RETURN TO FARMS AND FACTORIES IN A MOVE TO FACILITATE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

THE DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF GERMAN PRISONERS AND DISARMED VOLKSSTURM PERSONNEL, AS WELL AS CERTAIN CLASSES OF WOMEN PRISONERS, WAS AUTHORIZED BY GEN.EISENHOWER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THEY WILL REVERT TO FULL CIVILIAN STATUS AND AS SUCH ARE NOT SUBJECT TO MILITARY CONTROL BEYOND THAT IMPOSED ON ALL CIVILIANS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY THROUGH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

KK-JP634AEW

A89

(125)

SHAEF--FIRST ADD PRISONERS (A61) X X MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT "MALE GROUPS SO FAR AFFECTED CONSIST OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, COAL MINERS, TRANSPORT WORKERS AND SUCH OTHER KEY PERSONNEL AS MAY BE URGENTLY REQUIRED IN ORDER THAT FARM PRODUCTION AND CERTAIN INDUSTRIES ESSENTIAL TO THE PURPOSE OF THE OCCUPATION MAY COMMENCE AT ONCE."

IN ADDITION TO REQUIRED WORKERS, ALL MEN OVER THE AGE OF 50 WILL BE DISCHARGED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND ALL WOMEN WILL BE DISCHARGED, SUBJECT TO THE DISCRETION OF ARMY GROUP COMMANDERS TO RETAIN MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND CERTAIN CLERICAL CATEGORIES SHOULD THEIR SERVICES BE REQUIRED.

THE DISCHARGES, WHICH BEGIN AT ONCE, WILL BE SUBJECT TO CAREFUL SECURITY CONTROL "IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT NO PERSONS WANTED AS WAR CRIMINALS OR ON GROUNDS OF SECURITY SHALL BE RELEASED," ACCORDING TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

N840AEW

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B50

KX NR DT PX

ST. VALERY EN CAUS--FIRST ADD POWS (TOP ON AAA) X X X MOVIE STAR."

DURING THE VISIT THE SENATORS MET SCORES OF MEN FROM THEIR HOME STATES AND SPOKE WITH THEM. SEN. MCFARLAND MET 2/LT. PAUL R. SMITH, 203 MAIN STREET, SAFFORD, ARIZ., WHO FLEW LIBERATORS FOR THE ITALIAN-BASED 15TH AIR FORCE UNTIL HE WAS SHOT DOWN LAST DECEMBER.

SEN. HAWKES MET S/SGT. ANTHONY DELUCA, 606 OCEAN AVENUE, UJERSEY CITY, N.7'., B24 GUNNER

JERSEY CITY, N.J., B24 GUNNER WHO WAS SHOT DOWN ON A RAID ON VIENNA LAST JULY.

SOME OF THE SCORES OF MEN WITH WHOM EISENHOWER TALKED WERE 1/ST LT. HERBERT A.JORDAN, B26 PILOT FROM HOUSTON, WHO LIKE MANY OTHER FLIERS HERE HAD BEEN HELD CAPTIVE IN STALAG LUFT NO. 1 IN BARTH, GERMANY; 2/LT. EARL H.RIVERS, B17 CO-PILOT FROM MONROE, LA.; PFC JOSEPH SCHMIDT, WYANDOTTE, MICH., WHO HAD BEEN WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION UNTIL HE WAS CAPTURED NEAR COLMAR THREE AND A HALF MONTHS AGO; PVT. JOHN D.HESLING, NORTHEAST, PA.; 1/LT. Z.J.SAUNDERS, TOCCOA, GA.; 1/ST LT. D.WESTHEIMER, HOUSTON, TEX.; CAPT. HENRY C. REED, COFFEYVILLE, KANS.; PVT. S.J. HILLIS, LOS ANGELES, AND S/SGT. J.F.BONNER, KILLEEN, TEX.

TA923PEW

ROME, MAY 22-(AP)-REP. EUGENE WORLEY (D-TEXAS) ARRIVED FROM FRANCE TODAY AND CONFERRED WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER KIRK AND MYRON C. TAYLOR, PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY TO THE VATICAN. WORLEY EXPECTS TO LEAVE TOMORROW, GOING POSSIBLY TO ATHENS, BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

APW HORSAARDS 01735 RM 1238P

STOCKHOLM, MAY 22-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF BRYNHOLF ENG, SWEDISH LEGATION SECRETARY IN HELSINKI, AS HEAD OF A DELEGATION WHICH EXPECTS TO GO TO WARSAW SHORTLY TO INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING POLISH COAL FOR SWEDEN.

THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN A FAVORABLE VIEW TOWARD THE MISSION ALTHOUGH SWEDEN HAS NOT RECOGNIZED THE SOVIET-SUPPORTED REGIME.

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JHV/APR STRUDEVANTS 01530/105P

MOSCOW, MAY [illegible]-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH DENMARK, WHICH WERE BROKEN OFF ON JUNE 24, 1941--THREE DAYS AFTER GERMANY LAUNCHED HER INVASION OF RUSSIA. DENMARK WAS AT THAT TIME UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID T.DOESSING HAD BEEN NAMED DANISH MINISTER TO MOSCOW.

JP705AEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD DENMARK X X TO MOSCOW.

MEANWHILE IT WAS BELIEVED HERE RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE DANISH BALTIC SEA ISLAND OF BORNHOLM MIGHT TAKE THE ISLAND UNDER SOVIET CONTROL UNTIL RUSSIA AND DENMARK FORMALLY DISCUSS THE QUESTION.

SOVIET UNITS WERE REPORTED TO BE STILL ROUNDING UP ISOLATED GROUPS OF GERMANS ON THE ISLAND, ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE GARRISON WAS BELIEVED TO BE IN RUSSIAN HANDS BY NOW.

N841AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 22-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DISCOVERY OF 19 NEW DIAMOND DEPOSITS IN THE URAL MOUNTAINS AND SAID SOVIET DIAMOND PRODUCTION LAST YEAR SET A NEW RECORD.

N913AEW

A91

MOSCOW, MAY 22-(AP)-THE SOVIET VICTORY BANNER ATOP THE REICHSTAG BUILDING IN BERLIN WILL BE RETURNED SOON TO MOSCOW, DISPATCHES FROM GERMANY SAID TODAY, STIRRING EXPECTATIONS OF AN IMMINENT VICTORY PARADE IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

THE BANNER WAS HAULED DOWN YESTERDAY IN CEREMONIES AT BERLIN AND REPLACED WITH A SIMILAR FLAG.

N842AEW

THREE OTHER OPERAS DEDIC
SUCCEEDING NIGHTS. CAPT. EDWARD W.SNOWDON, PLAINFIELD, N.J., DID NOT MISS A ONE. HE SAID HE USED TO MANAGE SUCH OPERA AND RADIO STARS AS JEANETTE MACDONALD, JOHN CHARLES THOMAS AND LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI FOR A NEW YORK AGENCY. 4TH PILSEN X X 5TH CORPS

AMERICAN PROGRAMS ARE NOW BROADCAST DAILY OVER THE PILSEN STATION UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF MAJ.SOL RADAM, AKRON, OHIO, FIFTH CORPS SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER. THE STATION WAS REPAIRED BY COL.HASKELL CLEAVES, BAR HARBOR, ME., CORPS SIGNAL OFFICER, AND PROGRAMS ARE ARRANGED BY NORMAN TOKAR, NEWARK, N.J., WHO OF E PLAYED THE AMERICAN RADIO ROLE OF "HENRY ALDRICH." THE PROGRAMS HER INCLUDE NEWSCASTS, REPORTS OF BASEBALL GAMES, CONCERTS, RECORDED MUSIC AND LOCAL TALENT PROGRAMS IN WHICH MANY SOLDIERS WHO WERE "NAME" MUSICIANS BACK HOME PARTICIPATE.

DA1139AEW

WX

MAY 22 1945

EVE SUN SAYS INFORMAL REQUEST BEEN MADE TO HOUSE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FOR HEARING ON EMBARGO PLACED AGAINST EASTERN SHORE PRODUCE TRUCKS BY PHILADELPHIA TEAMSTERS IN ATTEMPT UNION DRIVERS. APC CHECK, AND ALSO IF ANY DVMPTS FROM REP.ROE (D-MD), TNX.

BA

MAY 21 H1141AEW B NM

-95-

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

TRIESTE, MAY 22-(AP)-EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS--BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICANS--MOVED EAST AND NORTH TODAY FROM THE ISONZO RIVER AND THE COASTAL ROAD TO TRIESTE IN A PEACEFUL PENETRATION OF HILLY COUNTRY OVERLOOKING THEIR FORMER POSITIONS AS THE POLITICAL DEADLOCK OVER TRIESTE BROUGHT BACK THE UNEASY CONDITIONS OF TEN DAYS AGO.

ALLIED TRUCKS, TANKS AND ARMORED CARS MOVED OVER THE ROADS NORTH OF TRIESTE IN THE GORIZIA AREA.

YUGOSLAV TROOPS OFFERED NO OPPOSITION IN THE AREAS VISITED AND BY LATE TODAY, THERE WAS NO REPORT OF INCIDENTS BETWEEN TROOPS OF THE TWO ARMIES. ONE AMERICAN, HOWEVER, WAS WOUNDED WHEN HE STEPPED ON A MINE NEAR A ROADBLOCK. THE MINE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LAID BY THE GERMANS.

B1059AEW

TRIESTE--FIRST ADD EIGHTH ARMY X X X THE GERMANS.

(THE BRITISH RADIO SAID FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, SUPREM ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAD GONE TO TRIESTE WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY.)

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WORE NO BATTLE HELMETS, BUT CARRIED THEIR USUAL ARMS.

IN THE HILLS NORTHEAST OF GORIZIA WHERE A BATTALION OF THE U.S. 91ST DIVISION MOVED INTO NEW POSITIONS, LT.COL.HOWARD W.REYNOLDS OF HARTFORD, CONN., SAID HIS TRIP UP THE WINDING MOUNTAINS ROADS WAS UNEVENTFUL.

THE TENTH MOUNTAIN DIVISION, WHICH SPEARHEADED THE LAST FIFTH ARMY OFFENSIVE IN ITALY BELOW BOLOGNA, HAS MOVED OVER AND COME UNDER EIGHTH ARMY COMMAND. LONG COLUMNS OF ITS TRANSPORT MOVED UP NORTH OF GORIZIA.

A BATTALION OF THE 91ST DIVISION, WHICH HAD BEEN SITTING IN SAN GIUSTO CASTLE IN TRIESTE FOR MORE THAN A WEEK AS PART OF THE ALLIED FORCE, WITHDREW FROM THE ADRIATIC PORT CITY TO REJOIN ITS DIVISION.

YUGOSLAV TROOPS, APPARENTLY SURPRISED BY THE SUDDEN ERUPTION OF ALL THESE ALLIED FORCES, WATCHED THEM PASS WITH SURPRISE IN THEIR EYES AT THEIR SIZE.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN TH

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AREA IS TO SECU

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE AREA IS TO SECURE THE PORT OF TRIESTE--AN OBJECTIVE THEY HAVE NOT YET ACHIEVED COMPLETELY DUE TO THE DISPUTE WITH THE YUGOSLAVS--AND TO PROTECT SUPPLY LINES FROM TRIESTE TO AUSTRIA.

THE PENETRATION EASTWARD TODAY FOLLOWED A CONFERENCE YESTERDAY BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAV COMMANDER AT GORIZIA AND THE AMERICAN COMMANDER, DURING WHICH THE YUGOSLAV OFFICER SAID AMERICAN PATROLS HAD BEEN MOVING TOO FAR EAST.

IN TRIESTE ITSELF, THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS CHANGED NOTICEABLY, WITH ARMED ALLIED PATROLS MOVING THROUGH THE CITY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN DAYS.

ALL ALLIED TROOPS IN TRIESTE HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO CARRY ARMS.

LAST EVENING THE YUGOSLAVS SENT 27 TANKS ON A TOUR OF THE CITY, PASSING SOME POINTS SEVERAL TIMES. THEIR PATROLS CONTINUED TO ROAM THE CITY, EACH MEMBER ARMED WITH A TOMMYGUN. AT THE CORNER OF THE PIAZZA DELL UNITA, A YUGOSLAV MACHINEGUNNER HAD BUILT HIMSELF A SMALL BUNKER OF ROCKS.

IN SPITE OF THIS HEIGHTENED TENSION, BOTH SIDES SEEMED TO BE STRAINING TO AVOID ANYTHING WHICH WOULD CAUSE AN INCIDENT.

MANY YUGOSLAV SENTRIES SALUTED SMARLY AS ALLIED OFFICERS PASSED IN CONVOYS. AT SOME POINTS, YUGOSLAV TRUCKS DREW OFF THE ROADS TO LET LONG LINES OF ALLIED MOTORIZED VEHICLES PASS.

B1224PEW

LISBON, PORTUGAL, MAY 22--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ENDED MILITARY MAIL AND CABLE CENSORSHIP TO THE CAPE VERD AND MADEIRA ISLANDS.

CENSORSHIP TO THE AZORES WILL BE ENDED IN DUE COURSE, IT WAS STATED.

MAY 22 1945

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MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, MA 22-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN SIXTH DIVISION TROOPS IN THE AITA -WEWAK AREA, NEW GUINEA, HAVE KILLED 4,112 JAPANESE IT WAS OFFIC LLY ANNOUNCED TODAY. EIGHT HUNDRED WERE KILLED AT WEWAK.

FR553ACW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.EARL HODGES, 210 SHERIDAN ST.,KNOXVILLE,TENN., LED THE 307TH REGIMENT OF THE 77TH DIVISION IN THE SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ASSAULT UPON A HILL EAST OF SHURI LATE YESTERDAY.

FLAMETHROWERS, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND TANKS WERE USED AND 300 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED.

ON THE RIGHT, THE 305TH REGIMENT PUSHED SOUTH FROM CHOCOLATE DROP HILL ABOUT 300 YARDS TO WITHIN 700 YARDS OF ISHIMMI.

IN THE 96TH DIVISION AREA, THE JAPANESE MOVED SOME MACHINEGUNS IN THE DARKNESS TO PROVIDE MORE TROUBLESOME FIRE FROM A SERIES OF HILLS--MIKE, LOVE AND THE REVERSE SIDE OF CHARLIE--AGAINST THE 383RD REGIMENT'S UNITS.

THIS MORNING, THE 381ST USED TANKS TO PUSH F AND I COMPANIES UNDER CAPT.WILLARD G.BOLLINGER, AQUASHICOLA,PA., AND LT.HARRY J. KLINE, 115-8TH ST., N.W., MINOT.N.D., FOR GAINS OF UP TO 300 YARDS. THE UNITS SWUNG BACK NORTH TOWARD CONICAL HILL AGAINST THE ENEMY DUG IN ALONG A RIDGE BETWEEN THE TWO HILLS.

JW124PCW NM

WITH THE 41ST DIVISION AT JOLO CITY, PHILIPPINES, (DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.R.H.LUDDEN, VIROQUA,WIS., LOOKED THOUGHTFULLY AT THE LITTER CASE BEING CARRIED INTO THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL OF THIS SULY CAPITOL. IT WAS A WOMAN.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 2ND PLATOON, 116TH CLEARING COMPANY, SAID TO HIS ASSISTANTS, CAPTS.JOHN LEE OF ROCHESTER,N.Y., AND RICHARD CULLEN, OMAHA,NEB.: "I HOPE THAT'S NOT A MATERNITY CASE. NONE OF OUR BOYS HAS TACKLED ANYTHING LIKE THAT AS YET. THEY MIGHT NOT KNOW HOW TO TAKE IT."

"OUR BOYS" -- MEDICS WITH TWO YEARS OF COMBAT DUTY IN NEW GUINEA, AND ONLY GI'S TO WORRY ABOUT -- ARE NOW RUNNING A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL. IT IS THE FIRST TIME, SAYS CAPTAIN LUDDEN, AN ARMY MEDICAL UNIT HAS BEEN GIVEN SUCH AN ASSIGNMENT IN THE PACIFIC.

IT CAME ABOUT WHEN THE 41ST DIVISION TROOPS,- TO WHICH THE 116TH HAS BEEN ATTACHED SINCE EARLY 1942, CAME ASHORE ON JOLO, APRIL 9, AND FOUND THE CITY A BATTERED PULP WITH AN ACUTE HOSPITALIZATION PROBLEM.

DURING THE THREE YEARS OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION, JOLO'S PEOPLE RECEIVED LITTLE MEDICAL ATTENTION. MALARIA, YAWS, BERI-BERI, TROPICAL ULCERS AND EVEN LEPROSY WENT UNATTENDED.

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THE "HOSPITAL" IS A FORMER PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING WITH THE SURGERY SET UP IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

SGT.FRANCIS DOUGHERTY OF WEST FRANKFORT,ILL., CHIEF SURGICAL TECHNICIAN, SAYS: "THIS IS PRETTY FANCY COMPARED TO A PYRAMID TENT WITH A SAND FLOOR AND A GASOLINE LAMP WE USED IN NEW GUINEA."

ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF OCCUPANCY THE JAPS SHELLED THE HOSPITAL, KILLING ONE ENLISTED MEDIC AND FOUR CIVILIANS AND WOUNDING 15 FILIPINOS

PVT.JOSEPH NEWTON, SPRINGFIELD,MO., IGNORED THE SHELLING AND RAN OUT AND ROUNDED UP PANIC-STRICKEN PATIENTS WHO HAD FLED THEIR COTS.

SOME OF THE MEDICS IN THE 2ND PLATOON OF 40 MEN HAVE BEEN OVERSEAS WITH THE 41ST SINCE SPRING 1942, INCLUDING CPL.NICHOLAS STATHAS OF CHICAGO, WEARER OF THE PURPLE HEART; SGT.CARL DEVANEY (CAPITAL V), BRONZE STAR WINNER, AND PFC.JOE TUCKER, UNIT PRESIDENTIAL CITATION WEARER, BOTH OF DETROIT.

EJ519ACW

NY CX

BY VERN HAUGLAND (200)

OKINAWA,RYUKYU ISLANDS,MAY 21-(AP)-DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE FLIERS OVER OKINAWA OBSERVED THE 33RD ANNIVERSARY OF MARINE AVIATION TODAY BY "DOING THE JOB THEY WERE SENT TO THE PACIFIC TO DO," SAID MAJ.GEN.FRANCIS MULCAHEY, COMMANDER OF THE 2ND MARINE WING.

"THAT IS," HE DDED, "TO DESTROY THE JAP AIR, SEA AND GROUND STRENGTH WHEREVER THEY CAN BE REACHED."

MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS REACHED AND BROUGHT DOWN EIGHT NIPPONESE PLANES YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT IN HELPING WARD OFF PERSISTENT ATTACKS ON U.S.RYUKYU ISLAND INVASION FORCES.

NIGHT FIGHTERS GOT TWO. 2ND LT.GORDON COLES, PENDLETON, ORE., SHOT DOWN ONE AND SHARED CREDIT FOR THE OTHER WITH 2ND LT.ARTHUR ARCENEAUX, GRAMERCY,LA.

DAY FIGHTERS UNDER MAJ.PERRY SHUMAN OF LAKELAND,FLA., RAN THEIR TOTAL TO MORE THAN 50 FOR THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN. LT. JAMES F.KEEGAN, EAST PORTCHESTER,CONN., DESTROYED TWO. LT. WALLACE WILHIDE, ANDREWS, N.C. AND 2ND LT.BILLIE LOOS, CARBONDALE,ILL., BAGGED ONE APIECE.

THE 2ND MARINE AIR WING SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY MAJ.ALAN FELDMEIER, LITTLE FALLS,N.Y., BOMBED AND STRAFED JAPANESE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA FROM A HEIGHT OF 50 FEET. ARMY GROUND OBSERVERS SAID "THEY DID THE ABSOLUTE BEST THAT COULD POSSIBLY BE DONE IN GROUND SUPPORT."

JW806ACW

B78KX

(120)

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION, CEBU, P.I., --(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS A FUNNY WAR ON CEBU. FOR WEEKS THE JAPS FOUGHT WITH A FEROCITY AND STUBBORNNESS COMPARABLE TO ANY ACTION IN THE HISTORY OF THE WAR. WELL-ORGANIZED, WELL-PREPARED, THEY MADE IT TOUGH ON THIS VETERAN AMERICAL DIVISION.

THEN, WHEN A FLANKING MOVEMENT CAUGHT THEM UNPREPARED, THEY BROKE AND RAN. NOW, MANY A JAPANESE IS BEING KILLED IN AN AMAZING DISPLAY OF MILITARY DISINTEGRATION.

FOR INSTANCE, ONE SMALL YANK PATROL PICKED OFF 35 IN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES, ALMOST WITHOUT GETTING A SHOT IN RETURN. PROTECTED ONLY BY A FEW SLEEPY SCATTERED GUARDS, THE NIPPONESE WERE ASLEEP IN AND AROUND A HUT.

PFC.WALTER MIZELLAR, FRUITPORT, MICH., KILLED FOUR. BEFORE THEY COULD GET TO THEIR FEET "ANOTHER GUY CHASED THEM OUT OF THE HUT WITH HIS RIFLE FIRE WHILE I PICKED THEM OFF AS THEY RAN FOR COVER," HE SAID.

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MANILA, (DELAYED)-(AP)-A HOSPITAL, CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING 8,000 PATIENTS, WILL BE COMPLETED IN AUGUST AT MANDALUYONG ON LUZON, MAJ.GEN.HUGH J.CASEY, BROOKLYN, N.Y., CHIEF ENGINEER OF THIS WAR THEATER, PREDICTED.

IT WILL BE THE LARGEST MILITARY CONSTRUCTION JOB IN THE PACIFIC THEATER. ALREADY THE HOSPITAL HAS 1,000 BEDS AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF 1,000 EVERY TWO WEEKS.

THE HOSPITAL AREA WILL COVER 1,300 ACRES, CONSIST OF 840 BUILDINGS, HAVE AN ADJOINING AIRSTRIP OF 5,000 FEET, USE 80 SEPTIC TANKS, HAVE LAUNDRY FACILITIES FOR 15,000 PEOPLE, CONTAIN ITS OWN ICE PLANT WITH A 16-TON DAILY CAPACITY AND HAVE ITS OWN ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WITH A CAPACITY TWICE ITS NORMAL NEED.

MORE THAN 2,000 FILIPINO LABORERS ARE AIDING THE ENGINEERS IN CONSTRUCTION. AT PRESENT THE 866TH ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION AND 1871ST ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION ARE ASSIGNED TO THE JOB.

DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF WORK THE AREA WAS UNDER CONTINUOU ARTILLERY FIRE.

JQ1058PCW

HONOLULU, MAY 22-(AP)-BASIL O'CONNOR, NATIONAL RED CROSS CHAIRMAN, SAID THAT A TREMENDOUS JOB FACES THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"AFTER THE ARMY RETIRES FROM MANILA A GREAT PIECE OF WORK WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION," HE DECLARED.

PHILIPPINE RELIEF MUST BE CONDUCTED WITH UNITED STATES FUNDS, HE SAID, BECAUSE THE UNRRA (UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION) IS NOT FUNCTIONING IN THAT AREA.

O'CONNOR WILL INSPECT RED CROSS FACILITIES AT IWO JIMA, OKINAWA AND OTHER PACIFIC AREAS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO MANILA.

FR546ACW

TBY AL DOPKING

WITH THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, OKINAWA, MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO COMPANIES OF BATTLEWEARY MARINES REPULSED A FIERCE AFTER DARK COUNTERATTACK LAST NIGHT BY 500 JAPANESE SUPPORTED BY AN HOUR AND A HALF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BARRAGE IN AN EFFORT TO RETAKE SUGAR LOAF HILL, THE WEST ANCHORAGE TO THE SHURI DEFENSE BELT.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ENEMY FAILED IN AN ATTEMPTED END RUN AROUND THE AMERICAN LINE IN SEVERAL BARGES. NAVY GUNS KNOCKED THEM OUT AS THEY REACHED THE BEACH, BRIGHTLY ILLUMINATED WITH STAR SHELLS.

THE JAPANESE FOLLOWED THE BARRAGE WITH A HAIL OF GRENADES, LOBBED OVER THE HILL TOP ONTO A COMPANY OF MARINES LED BY CAPT. MARTIN

K. "STORMY" SEXTON OF PHILADELPHIA., PA. THE MARINES RETURNED THE FIRE WITH GRENADES OF THEIR OWN, AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY BEGAN PLASTERING THE ENEMY POSITION WITH SCORES OF ROUNDS.

A BATTLESHIP AND A CRUISER OFFSHORE LIGHTED THE AREA WITH STAR SHELLS.

THE ACTION QUIETED DOWN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK WHEN THE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKED, LAYING DOWN A KNEE MORTAR AND HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND BLANKETING THE MARINE LINE WITH PHOSPHOROUS SMOKE.

"THEN THEY BEGAN COMING," SAID LT. COL. BRUNO A. HOCKMUTH, 2034 COLQUITT ST., HOUSTON, TEX. "I'VE NEVER SEEN SO MANY ARTILLERY FLASHES IN MY LIFE. THE FRONT LINE THOUGH ALL HELD HAD BROKEN LOOSE."

THEY HIT SEXTON'S COMPANY HEADON WHILE ANOTHER COMPANY LED BY LT. MARVIN PERSKI, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., TOOK THE REST OF THE ATTACK. IT DEVELOPED INTO A FREE-FOR-ALL GRENADE DUEL WITH LITTLE RIFLE FIRE.

COLONEL HOCKMUTH SAID DEAD JAPANESE WERE LYING ALL AROUND AND 200 OF THEM WERE COUNTED THIS MORNING, 30 IN HOCKMUTH'S BATTALION COMMAND POST.

AFTER RESHAPING THEIR LINES THIS MORNING, COLONEL HOCKMUTH'S MEN PUSHED 200 YARDS SOUTH OF SUGAR LOAF HILL TO A LIMESTONE RIDGE FROM WHERE THEY DOMINATED THE ASATO RIVER, SOME 1,200 YARDS

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TO HIS LEFT, MARINES LED BY LT. COL. REYNOLDS HAYDEN, 2929 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C., WERE IN A FIERCE BATTLE FOR HALF MOON HILL. THEY HAD REACHED THE CREST OF HALF MOON HILL BUT WERE UNABLE TO TAKE THE REVERSE SLOPES BECAUSE THE ENEMY HELD A TINY KNOLL FROM WHICH THEY WERE COVERING THE CREST WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE.

WW624APW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-YONABARU, FIFTH CITY OF OKINAWA AND EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE FORMIDABLE JAPANESE LINE ACROSS THE ISLAND, FELL YESTERDAY TO YANKS OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN A SURPRISE PRE-DAWN ATTACK WHICH CARRIED 1,000 YARDS SOUTH OF THE CITY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING, WITH THE SEVENTH, REPORTED TODAY THAT THE DOUGHBOYS MET NO RESISTANCE EXCEPT OCCASIONAL SNIPER FIRE AS THEY SLOSHED THROUGH THE IMPORTANT PORT TOWN.

YONABARU IS THE FIRST MAJOR OKINAWA CITY TO FALL INTO AMERICAN HANDS. IT WAS TAKEN APPARENTLY WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

MAJ.GEN. ARCHIBALD X X X ETC PICKING UP SECOND GRAF THIRD NIGHT LEAD

JW1052APW NM

CAIRO, MAY 22 [illegible] -(AP)- PRINCE ABDUL ILLAH, REGENT OF IRAQ, ARRIVED HERE TODAY, EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE INVITATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

HE WILL ARRIVE [illegible] MAY 26 IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE WILL SPEND THREE WEEKS BEFORE LEAVING FOR A WEEK TOUR OF CANADA AND THREE WEEKS IN

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30.24 26017

ENGLAND.

APL- CRIBBS 01916 EE. 25th.

ADD CAIRO XX 22

[illegible] EFFORTS BY GERMANS

THE AMERICAN BISHOP SAID THE FAMOUS PASTOR APPEARED THIN, BUT WAS IN GOOD HEALTH AND REPORTED THAT HE HAD SUFFERED MAINLY MENTAL TORTURES DURING HIS EIGHT YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

DISCUSSING THE GERMAN HORROR CAMPS, NIEMOELLER TOLD OXNAM THAT ALL THAT HAD BEEN PUBLISHED ABOUT THEM WAS TRUE, BUT THAT THE WORLD WOULD NEVER BE ABLE TO LEARN THE FULL TRUTH. THE AMERICAN BISHOP, WHO HAD VISITED THE BUCHENWALD CAMP DURING HIS TOUR, COMMENTED THAT IT SURPASSED ANYTHING THE IMAGINATION COULD PICTURE.

HE SAID NIEMOELLER WAS NOT SURE, NOW THAT HE IS IN CUSTODY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, WHETHER HE COULD RETURN TO HIS CHURCH DUTIES.

BEFORE COMING TO CAIRO, OXNAM VISITED ARCHBISHOP DAMISKINOS, REGENT OF GREECE, AND SAID HE WAS GLAD OF THAT CONFERENCE BECAUSE OF "THE GROWING CLOSENESS OF THE PROTESTANT AND GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCHES."

B2PEW

CASABLANCA-ADD HOMEWARD BOUND VETS (TOP A171) (TOP A171) (BY GEORGE PALMER) XXX PLANE RIDE. McDILL FIELD FLA

SOME OF THE VETERANS COMPLETING THE FIRST LEG OF THE INAUGURAL FLIGHT WERE:

T-5 SYLVAESTER CHARLIE WILLIAMS, 5281 SECOND ST., LOGANSPORT, IND.; SGT.CLIFFORD WILLIAM HALE, SNYDER, TEX.; T-5 EHLER GEORGE TOBECK, BAY CITY, TEX.; PFC. JOE F.MAREK, GANADO, TEX.; T-5 J.H.GRIFFEE, STAR ROUTE, POTTSVILLE, TEX.; T-5 JOSEPH F.GARGIULO, 714 AVENUE U, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; T-4 EARL D.HOLLIARD, 1512 MONTEREY ST., BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; SGT.JACK LEVINE, 7111 1/2 EAST EDGEWAR ROAD, LOS ANGELES; PFC LARRY SLOAN, 1545 AVENUE H, NEW YORK; T-4 GEORGE M. DZURINKO, 1141 FIRST ST., MONESSEN, PA.; SGT.HARRY FEINE, A VETERAN OF 26 YEARS IN THE ARMY, SPOKANE, WASH.; PVT.STEVE STALLABY, RED OAK, OKLA.; T-4 OLIVER PETER NELSON, FORT RANSOM, N.D.; S-SGT. LLOYD M.THOMPSON 2019 FRANKLIN ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; SGT.CLIFFORD M.JOHNSON, 467 HEPSCHEL AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN.; T-4 GILMAR L.WALTERS, 1158 INDIANA AVE., WICHIA,; (-.; PFC RAY

AVE., WICHITA,; KAS.; PFC RAY F.RUBENSTALL, 33 NIEL AVE., GALLIPOLIS, OHIO; PFC. ALBERT H.WILLIAMS, 123 SOUTH 23RD ST., LEXINGTON, MO.; PVT JAMES W.EVERIDGE, 3606 DELGANY ST., DENVER, COLO.; T-5 STANLEY A.STANKIEWICZ, DETROIT, MICH.; PFC JOSEPH W.PASHKO, 1225 WEST LORETX ST., CHICAGO; SGT.ROBERT J.CRAIG, DETROIT, MICH.

FD&G233PEW

CALCUTTA, MAY 22-(AP)-BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES ROOTED OUT AND DESTROYED SCATTERED JAPANESE UNITS IN BURMA TODAY AS FIGHTING DIMINISHED ON THE MAIN FRONT EAST OF TOUNGOO TOWARD THE THAI FRONTIER.

EMPIRE TROOPS, WHICH YESTERDAY BEAT OFF A DESPERATE REARGUARD COUNTERATTACK IN THE TOUNGOO AREA, ADVANCED A HALF MILE TO THE PYSAKAN CROSSROADS ABOUT 10 MILES EAST OF TOUNGOO AND LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM THE THAILAND BORDER. TOUNGOO IS SOME 150 MILES NORTHEAST OF RANGOON.

PATROLS WHICH CROSSED THE SITTANG RIVER NEAR MOKPALIN AND PATROLLED SOUTH ALONG THE EAST BANK WITHDREW AFTER ENCOUNTERING OPPOSITION. SHORE FORCES ALONG THE RIVER BAGGED FIVE BOATS AND KILLED 65 JAPANESE.

BRITISH PATROLS ON THE KOKKOWA RIVER 20 MILES NORTH OF RANGOON SANK FIVE CRAFT FILLED WITH JAPANESE.

AIR ACTIVITY WAS CURTAILED BY BAD WEATHER. MISSIONS THAT DID TAKE OFF CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS EAST OF TOUNGOO AND STORAGE AREAS EAST OF MOKPALIN.

THE WIDESPREAD MOP-UP OF ABANDONED JAPANESE SUPPLY DUMPS, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY, YIELDED 15,000 PAIRS OF SHOES, 30 TONS OF

BISCUITS, 250 TONS OF AMMUNITION, 50 TONS OF MOTOR PARTS, 150,000 BASKETS OF RICE, AND TWO DUMPS FULL OF HEAVY MACHINERY AND REPAIR EQUIPMENT.

PS953PEW

CALCUTTA MAY 22-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES, FLEEING FROM THE BRITISH IN SOUTHERN BURMA, STAGED AN UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK EAST OF TOUNGOO AS THEY SOUGHT TO COVER THEIR RETREAT ACROSS THE BORDER INT THAILAND, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE COUNTER-THRUST, ON THE MAWCHI ROAD, WAS APPARENTLY HURLED AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS WHICH YESTERDAY REACHED A POINT NINE AND ONE-HALF MILES EAST OF TOUNGOO AND ABOUT 50 MILES FROM THE BORDER. TOUNGOO IS SOME 150 MILES NORTHEAST OF RANGOON.

FORTY MILES NORTHWEST OF RANGOON, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, A BRITISH MOTOR LAUNCH SANK FIVE JAPANESE PATROL BOATS LOADED WITH ENEMY TROOPS IN THE KOKKOWA RIVER.

MOPPING UP OPERATIONS WERE PROCEEDING "SATISFACTORILY" ALL OVER REOCCUPIED BURMA, AND THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE WERE ABANDONING LARGE STORES OF SUPPLIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE AS MANY MEN AS POSSIBLE.

KK630AEW

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CALCUTTA, MAY 22-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SERGEANT RESCUED FROM THE JAPANESE PRISON AT RANGOON TOLD TODAY HOW HIS JAPANESE GUARD AMUSED HIMSELF BY TEARING BITS OF BURNED FLESH FROM THE GI'S TIED HANDS WHEN HE WAS MARCHED TO THE PRISON AFTER BAILING OUT OF A BLAZING BOMBER.

"SEE THOSE HANDS," SAID TECH. SGT. JOHN W.BOYD, OF MAYFIELD, KY. "I WOULDN'T HAVE THEM AND WOULDN'T BE LIVING IF IT WASN'T FOR AN INDIAN DOCTOR."

THE DOCTOR HE REFERRED TO WAS CAPT. D.W.SUDAN, A CHRISTIAN INDIAN DOCTOR IN THE INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS WHOM THE AMERICANS SAY SAVED MANY LIVES AT CONSTANT RISK OF HIS OWN IN TREATING WOUNDED PRISONERS THE JAPANESE LEFT BEHIND TO DIE.

BOYD SAID HE WAS SERIOUSLY BURNED ABOUT THE HANDS AND FACE WHEN HE BAILED OUT. THE JAPS TIED HIS HANDS BEHIND HIM ON THE MARCH TO PRISON, WHERE BOYD WAS THROWN INTO SOLITARY CONFINEMENT. HIS HANDS BECAME INFECTED. SUDAN, WHO WAS ALSO A PRISONER, PREVAILED ON THE JAPANESE TO LET HIM TREAT BOYD.

BOYD SAID ALSO THAT SUDAN RISKED HIS LIFE TO STEAL MEDICINES FOR OTHER SICK PRISONERS.

"ONCE I HAD DYSENTERY, BERIBERI AND JUNGLE SORES AT ONCE AND THEY HAD A SLAB WAITING FOR ME," SAID BOYD. "SUDAN WENT TO WORK ON ME AND PULLED ME THROUGH. A LOT FOUR BOYS OWE THEIR LIVES TO HIM."

SGT. HORACE DOYAL, OF ATLANTA, GA., ADDED: "YES SIR, THAT INDIAN DOC OUGHT TO GET THE HIGHEST MEDAL THE BRITISH HAVE GOT AND ANY AMERICAN ONE THEY'VE GOT FOR REAL GUYS."

TA1023PEW

CHUNGKING, MAY 22-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED SUCCESSES TONIGHT FOR CHINESE TROOPS IN THE PROVINCES OF KWANGSI, FUKIEN, HUNAN AND HONAN.

IN KWANGSI PROVINCE CHINESE TROOPS WERE SWEEPING EASTWARD ALONG THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW RAILROAD INTO THE ENEMY'S CHINA-INDO-CHINA CORRIDOR AFTER RECAPTURING THE JAPANESE BASTION AT HOCHIH, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

CHINESE UNITS IN FUKIEN HAVE DISPERSED ALL JAPANESE TROOPS SOUTH OF THE MIN RIVER AND ON THE NORTH BANK HAVE REACHED THE SUBURBS OF LIENKONG, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF RECAPTURED FOOCHOW, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, ADDING THAT THE ENEMY'S LINE OF RETREAT FROM LIENKONG TO THE SEACOAST WAS THREATENED.

IN HUNAN PROVINCE CHINESE TROOPS OVERCAME JAPANESE RESISTANCE 25 MILES WEST OF PAOCHING AND INFLICTED ABOUT 300 CASUALTIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. TWO ENEMY STRONG POINTS WERE REDUCED IN THE AREA BETWEEN 19 AND 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF PAOCHING.

THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF A JAPANESE FORCE WEST OF HSIHSIAKOW, 400 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUNGKING, WAS ALMOST COMPLETED BY CHINESE IN HONAN PROVINCE.

B133PEW

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKAN DEPARTMENT, MAY 21-(AP)-(DELAYED)-FIFTEEN GI'S, ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE UNDER THE ARMY'S POINT SYSTEM WITH FROM TO TO FIVE YEARS SERVICE ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM THE ALEUTIANS.

THEY RAN FROM THE PLANE TO THE AIRPORT RESTAURANT WHERE SOME SAW A WOMAN THE FIRST TIME IN AS LONG AS TWO YEARS.

TECH 4TH GR. JOHN C.MCQUADE, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., WITH 129 POINTS, MOST OF ANY OF THE MEN, SAID:

"THE FIRST THING I'LL DO WILL BE TAKE MY WIFE ON A HONEYMOON IN THE STATES. SHE'S AN ALASKA GIRL."

TECH. 5TH GR. JOE E.FREEMAN, OMAHA, NEB., SAID: "AFTER A MONTH'S REST, MY WIFE AND I'LL LIVE ON DAD'S FARM AND I'LL HELP HIM WITH THE CHORES."

OTHER MEN IN THE GROUP INCLUDED: TECH. 5TH GR. WILLIAM FOWLER, 801 POLLACK, GREENVILLE, MISS.; TECH. 4TH GR. PAUL L. HAYNER, 633 1/2 CHENANO ST., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.; TECH. 4TH GR. EARL J.SMITH, LUSK, WYO.; TECH. 5TH GR. FRENCH MEALEY, 768 5TH ST., OAKONT, PA.; SGT.HOWARD F.LORD, 202 N. MAIN ST., JERSEY SHORE, PA.; TECH. 4TH GR. WILLIAM S.BONNER, DRY FORK, W.VA.; AND WILLIAM H.LUDWIG, RT. 2, FARMERVILLE, LA.

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JQ1020PCWB73KX

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKAN DEPARTMENT, MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIFTEEN MEN CHOSEN FROM THE FORT RICHARDSON GARRISON FOR A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES WHERE THEY HOPE TO BE DISCHARGED UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY INCLUDE:

FIRST SGT.HAROLD C.ESEPENSHADE, HARRISBURG, PA.; MASTER SGT.OWEN W.EDINGTON, FLATROCK, ILL.; PFC.WILLIAM E.SCROGGS, FARGO, N.D.; TECH SGT.GEORGE SYDORUK, 142 FRANKLIN AVE., HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N.J.

T/5 ROBERT L.HUNT, 235 E.ROBARD ST., BROOKFIELD, MO.; CPL.HERALD E.STRINGER, MURFREESBORO, ARK.; T/5 FRANCIS W.M.DONAHUE, 2535 N.SAWYER AVE., CHICAGO.

T/5 ALBERT L.LEVORSON, HERREID, S.D.; SGT.WALTER W. WAHL, MCCLUSKEY, N.D.; CPL.WALTER H.FLETCHER, MONTREAL, MONTREAL, MO., 109.

LEVORSON WAS A MEMBER OF THE FAMED ALASKA SCOUTS WHICH FIGURED IN THE ALEUTIAN FIGHTING.

JQ1016PCW

JUNEAU,ALASKA,MAY 22-(AP)-GOV.ERNEST R.GRUENING HAS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION REQUESTING THAT FLAGS BE FLOWN AT HALF-STAFF BETWEEN SUNRISE AND SUNSET TODAY, TOMORROW AND THURSDAY THROUGHOUT ALASKA IN RESPECT FOR THE MOST REV.JOSEPH RAPHAEL CRIMONT, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ALASKA, WHO DIED SUNDAY.

LAST RITES FOR THE BISHOP WILL BE HELD THURSDAY MORNING.

FJ1203ACW

B30 (S E C G)

KX (SALT LAKE CITY ASKED)

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., MAY 22-(AP)-THREATENING TO GIVE PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING HIS FIRST PERSONAL DEFEAT AT THE POLLS IN 20 YEARS IS A BROAD SHOULDERED, 210-POUND FARMER-PREACHER WHO HAS THROWN A RELIGIOUS ZEAL INTO HIS WORK FOR THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, CANADA'S SOCIALISTIC THIRD PARTY.

HE IS EDWARD LEROY BOWERMAN, 53, ORDAINED IN 1917 AS A MINISTER OF THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, LATTER DAY SAINTS, FREQUENTLY REFERRED TO AS MORMON BUT HAVING NO CONNECTION WITH THE MORMON ORGANIZATION IN UTAH AND NOT AN ADVOCATE OF POLYGAMY.

KING, A LIBERAL, AND BOWERMAN ARE THE LEADING CANDIDATES IN THIS CONSTITUENCY IN THE JUNE 11 ELECTION OF A NEW FEDERAL PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA. THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES AND THE SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY ALSO HAVE CANDIDATES HERE, BUT THEY ARE NOT REGARDED AS HAVING MORE THAN AN OUTSIDE CHANCE.

BOWERMAN IS IN MANY RESPECTS A DIRECT OPPOSITE OF THE PRIME MINISTER. ALTHOUGH BORN IN THE LARGE CITY OF TORONTO HE CAME WEST AND HOMESTEADED AS A YOUNG MAN AND HAS WORKED THE SOIL ALL HIS ADULT LIFE. RUDDY, HORNY-HANDED, PLAIN-SPEAKING WITH THE PHRASES OF A MAN MORE AT HOME IN THE VILLAGE STORE THAN IN THE DRAWING ROOMS OF A CAPITAL, BOWERMAN HAS LITTLE APPARENT IN COMMON WITH THE SHORT, DELICATE-SKINNED AND URBANE PRIME MINISTER, BILLED TO THE NATIONAL ELECTORATE AS "CANADA'S ONLY WORLD STATESMAN."

ACTIVE IN PROGRESSIVE FARMERS' MOVEMENTS SINCE HE FIRST CAME WEST, BOWERMAN DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT HE HAD FOUND THE C. C. F. THE MOST EFFECTIVE PRESENT-DAY OUTLET FOR SOCIAL REFORMS HE HAS BELIEVED IN ALL HIS LIFE. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO USE THE C. F. F ON THE TEMPORAL LEVEL TO PROMOTE SOCIAL VIEWS HE ALWAYS HAD PREACHED IN HIS CHURCH.

C. C. F. WORKERS DECLARE THERE HAS BEEN NO FALLING OFF OF THE PARTY'S TIDAL WAVE IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY. ALTHOUGH THE PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL CONSTITUENCIES ARE NOT EXACTLY THE SAME, THE APPROXIMATE ELECTORATE NOW BEING ASKED TO RETURN KING TO OTTAWA GAVE THE C. C. F. CANDIDATE A MAJORITY OF 5,000 OVER THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN THE PROVINCIAL VOTING.

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B31 (S E C G)

BOWERMAN DOES MIXED FARMING ON 480 ACRES ABOUT 50 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN OF PRINCE ALBERT, HIS 19-YEAR-OLD SON GLENN DOING MOST OF THE WORK DURING THESE CAMPAIGN DAYS. HE HAS THREE OTHER SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS. ONE OF THE SONS IS WORKING IN A CHEMICAL PLANT AT RICHLAND, WASHINGTON, AFTER HAVING SERVED IN THE U.S. NAVY.

SOON AFTER HIS ORDINATION BOWERMAN SERVED FOR THREE YEARS AS PASTOR OF A CHURCH AT ANDES, MONTANA. LATER HE WENT TO SWANSON, SASK., AND FINALLY TO HIS PRESENT HOME NEAR THE TOWN OF SHELLBROOK.

ALTHOUGH HE HAS WORKED IN THE C. C. F. ORGANIZATION SINCE ITS EARLY DAYS A DOZEN YEARS AGO, THIS IS HIS FIRST CANDIDACY FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

WHEREAS PRIME MINISTER KING, WHO NEVER HAS LIVED HERE AND VISITS HERE RARELY EXCEPT WHILE CAMPAIGNING, IS A COMPARATIVE STRANGER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS, BOWERMAN IS OUT AMONG HIS PEOPLE MOST OF THE TIME. IN HIS CAMPAIGN SPEECHES HE STRESSES THAT THE CONSTITUENCY NEEDS A REPRESENTATIVE IN OTTAWA FAMILIAR WITH ITS EVERY-DAY PROBLEMS.

MK550AEW NM E G B

OTTAWA MAY 22-(AP)-THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LT.PETER ANDREW RUTTAN THOMPSON OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL RESERVE, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR, HAS BEEN LIBERATED. HIS SISTER, MRS.W.PRICE, LIVES AT 575 BEACON ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.

KK636AEW

30.24 26019

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A JOINT ARMY-NAVY STATEMENT ON THE ATTACKS BY JAPANESE LONG-RANGE BALLOONS ON THE WESTERN U.S. MAINLAND:

AS A MEANS OF CIVILIAN PROTECTION AGAINST POSSIBLE DAMAGE AND PERSONAL INJURY FROM SPORADIC JAPANESE LONG-RANGE BALLOON ATTACKS ON THE WESTERN PART OF THE NORTH AMERICAN MAINLAND, THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS UNDERTAKEN AN EDUCATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY CAMPAIGN IN COOPERATION WITH SCHOOLS AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.

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DURING THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS JAPANESE FREE BALLOONS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE LANDED OR DROPPED EXPLOSIVES IN ISOLATED LOCALITIES. NO PROPERTY DAMAGE HAS RESULTED. THERE IS ALWAYS THE POSSIBILITY THAT UNEXPLODED BOMBS MAY BE FOUND LYING IN ISOLATED SPOTS OR CONCEALED IN WOODED AREAS. SOME MAY BE BURIED BENEATH MELTING SNOW. WITH THE COMING OF WARM WEATHER AND THE END OF THE SCHOOL SEASON, IT IS DESIRABLE THAT PEOPLE AND ESPECIALLY CHILDREN LIVING WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BE WARNED OF THIS POSSIBLE HAZARD AND CAUTIONED UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES TO TOUCH OR APPROACH ANY UNFAMILIAR OBJECT.

THESE BALLOONS ARE OF GRAY, WHITE OR GREENISH-BLUE PAPER, ABOUT 33 FEET IN DIAMETER. THEY CARRY A FEW SMALL BOMBS SUSPENDED BENEATH THE BALLOON. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE BOMBS IS TO SET BRUSH AND FOREST FIRES. THEY ARE DANGEROUS AND SHOULD NOT BE TOUCHED BY ANYONE NOT FAMILIAR WITH BOMBS. THESE BALLOONS CANNOT BE CONTROLLED BY THE ENEMY. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT A CAREFUL WATCH BE KEPT FOR POSSIBLE FOREST FIRES STARTED BY INCENDIARY BOMBS. THUS FAR, NO SUCH INCIDENT HAS OCCURRED.

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS MAKE THIS STATEMENT SO THAT THE PUBLIC MAY BE AWARE OF THE POSSIBLE DANGER AND TO REASSURE THE NATION THAT THESE ATTACKS ARE SO SCATTERED AND AIMLESS THAT THEY CONSTITUTE NO MILITARY THREAT. THEY SHOULD NOT BE VIEWED WITH ALARM. DUE TO THE LARGE AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE VARIABLE NATURE OF THE WINDS, THE POSSIBILITY OF A HIT IN ANY SPECIFIC AREA IS REMOTE. THE CHANCES THAT ANY GIVEN PLACE WOULD BE HIT BY THESE ATTACKS IS ONLY ONE IN MANY MILLIONS.

IT IS THE VIEW OF THE DEPARTMENTS THAT THE POSSIBLE SAVING OF EVEN ONE AMERICAN LIFE THROUGH PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WOULD MORE THAN OFFSET ANY MILITARY GAIN ACCRUING TO THE ENEMY FROM THE MERE KNOWLEDGE THAT SOME OF HIS BALLOONS ACTUALLY HAVE ARRIVED ON THIS SIDE OF THE PACIFIC. WHAT WOULD AID THE ENEMY GREATLY WOULD BE EXACT INFORMATION AS TO THE TIME, LOCALITY, AND EFFECT OF ANY SPECIFIC INCIDENT OR THE NUMBER OF BALLOONS WHICH LAND OR ARE SIGHTED. SUCH INFORMATION WOULD PERMIT HIM TO EVALUATE THE RESULTS OF HIS FANTASTIC EFFORT AND POSSIBLY CORRECT HIS METHODS. THIS SPECIFIC INFORMATION THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS WILL STILL SEEK TO KEEP FROM THE ENEMY.

MOST OF THE FACTS ABOVE HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO MANY NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTING STATIONS. EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS, COOPERATING SPLENDIDLY WITH THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP, HAVE DONE A REMARKABLY EFFECTIVE JOB OF KEEPING ALL DETAILS FROM THE ENEMY. IT IS THE EARNEST HOPE OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS THAT THEIR COOPERATION WILL CONTINUE. IN ANY CASE OF A CASUALTY, IT WILL SERVE THE NATIONAL INTEREST IF THE PRESS AND RADIO AND ALL CIVILIANS WILL REFRAIN FROM CONNECTING SUCH CASUALTY WITH ENEMY ACTION.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE READERS AND RADIO LISTENERS SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT REPORTS OF JAPANESE BALLOONS ARE BEING OMITTED FROM NEWS COLUMNS AND RADIO SUMMARIES BY EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS TO KEEP FROM THE ENEMY FURTHER INFORMATION OF BALLOON ATTACKS ON THE WESTERN HEIMSPHERE. THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS TAKE THE LIBERTY OF RECOMMENDING THAT CIVILIANS THEMSELVES TAKE THE SAME PATRIOTIC COURSE

AND REFRAIN FROM SPREADING NEWS OF ANY SPECIFIC BALLOON INCIDENT OF WHICH THEY MAY HEAR.
(END TEXT)

FR404PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE WILL MEET TO MARK WHAT A FRENCH SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED AS A "NEW STEP TOWARD A CLOSER FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP."

WILLINGNESS OF DE GAULLE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, TO ACCEPT MR.TRUMAN'S SUGGESTION OF A PERSONAL CONFERENCE WAS ANNOUNCED HERE YESTERDAY BY GEORGE BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER. THERE WAS NO HINT WHETHER THE MEETING WOULD BE HERE OR ABROAD.

BIDAULT ALSO SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT FRANCE "WILL DO HER UTMOST IN THE FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN X X X. FRENCH LAND FORCES AS WELL AS NAVAL UNITS ARE READY TO PARTICIPATE IN BOTH CURRENT AND FUTURE OPERATIONS UNDER THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND."

EN ROUTE TO FRANCE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO, BIDAULT ISSUED THE STATEMENT AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH MR.TRUMAN.

BIDAULT SAID "THE MEETING WHICH GENERAL DE GAULLE X X X WILL HAVE WITH (MR.TRUMAN) IN THE FUTURE--I HOPE NOT DISTANT--WILL BE A NEW STEP TOWARD A CLOSER FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP WHICH IS DEAR TO BOTH OUR PEOPLES X X X."

LAST THURSDAY MR.TRUMAN ISSUED A STATEMENT REAFFIRMING THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORIC FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE AND EXPRESSING AMERICAN GRATIFICATION THAT FRANCE HAD EMERGED FROM THE WAR DETERMINED AND ABLE TO RESUME HER "RIGHTFUL AND EMINENT" PLACE AMONG NATIONS.

VH537AEW

UNDATED BROADCAST [New York May 22 MAY 22 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
COUNT CARLO SFORZA, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, IN A ROME RADIO BROADCAST LAST (~~NIGHT~~) NIGHT ~~RECORDED BY THE FCC~~, URGED THE YUGOSLAVS ~~RATHER IN THEIR OWN INTERESTS THAN OURS~~ TO CONSIDER THE ADVANTAGES OF DEEP AND CORDIAL UNDERSTANDING WITH THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WHO MORALLY, DEMOCRATICALLY AND GEOGRAPHICALLY WILL ALWAYS COUNT IN EUROPE."

"THE PRESENT PERIOD IS NO MORE THAN A FLEETING INSTANT IN EUROPEAN HISTORY," SFORZA SAID, "AND ANY EFFORT AT ENFORCING A POLICY OF CONQUEST OF STRATEGIC POINTS AND NATIONAL RESTRICTION AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF ITALY, WHOM NO ONE CAN DESTROY, IS PARAMOUNT TO THE DESIRE TO CREATE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH LED TO TWO WORLD WARS."

MAY 22 1945

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SAID TODAY THESE AMERICANS WERE AMONG 136 FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR WITH A GROUP OF 1,546 REPATRIATED RCAF PERSONNEL WHO ARRIVED IN NEW YORK TODAY:

FLYING OFFICER I.C.MACGUGAN, (428 10TH ST.) NIAGARA FALLS; WARRANT OFFICER PIERRE R.CARPENTER, (313 HOGAN ST.) HOUSTON, TEX; WARRANT OFFICER J.Q.ASHMORE, CREST DRIVE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.; WARRANT OFFICER J. WILSON, (220 NORTH LANE AVE)) YOUNGSTOWN, O.; WARRANT OFFICER HOWARD LANG (2828 VALENTINE AVE.) THE BRONX, AND WARRANT OFFICER J.F. WESTERMAN, (304 A NARBERTH HALL) NARBERTH, PA.

BZ1128PEW

BY HELEN CAMP

BRADLEY FIELD, WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., MAY 22-(AP)-ONE AFTER ANOTHER, 65 SILVER BOMBERS ROLLED INTO BRADLEY FIELD TODAY TO COMPLETE THEIR FINAL MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

BOMB BAY DOORS DROPPED OPEN AND HARDLY HAD THE PLANES TOUCHED THE GROUND WHEN MEN AND EQUIPMENT CAME PILING OUT.

PILOTS AND THEIR CREWMEN, GERMAN OFFICER SWORDS AND PET DOGS, DUFFLEBAGS AND PARACHUTES, COVERALLS AND DRESS PINKS...THE FIRST 1,075 AIRMEN - 800 ENLISTED MEN AND 275 OFFICERS FROM THE 8TH AND 15TH AIR FORCES - WERE BACK IN THE STATES FOR REDEPLOYMENT TO THE PACIFIC.

THEY HUGGED THEIR AIRPLANES, KISSED THE GROUND, POUNDED EACH OTHER ON THE BACK.

ONE LITTLE SERGEANT DANCING MERRILY UNDER THE WING OF HIS PLANE, SCREAMED, "GET ME HOME TO MICHIGAN OR I'LL GO CRAZY!"

HIS PAL, STANDING NEARBY, SUMMED IT UP QUIETLY:

"IT'S WONDERFUL. JUST WONDERFUL - THAT'S ALL."

THE PLANES THAT BROUGHT THE MEN BACK WERE THE SAME B-24S AND B-17S THAT POUNDED BERLIN, BOMBED PLOESTI AND DODGED FLAK OVER FRANCE. EACH CARRIED A 10-MAN CREW AND A MAXIMUM OF 10 PASSENGERS, MOST OF WHOM WILL BE GIVEN FURTHER TRAINING AND SENT TO THE PACIFIC AFTER 30-DAY FURLOUGHS.

HONOR GUESTS THE "SHADY LADY" B-24 WERE TWO THREE-MONTH-OLD GOLDEN RETRIEVER PUPS BOUGHT IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND BY LT.MICHAEL PELUSE OF WILKINSBURG, PA., AND LT.MALON ECHOLS OF TUCSON, ARIZ.

PS944PEW

BRADLEY FIELD--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RETURNING AIRMEN X X X TUSCON, ARIZ.

"WE HAD TROUBLE WITH THEM AT FIRST," LT. PELUSE SAID, STRAIGHTENING THE REGULATION DOG TAGS DANGLING FROM THE NECKS OF "MELODY" AND "RUPERT." "BUT THEY GOT USED TO IT."

ONE CREW WHO HAD BEEN TOGETHER FROM THE TIME THEY WENT ABROAD INCLUDED: LT. ROBERT L.DURAY OF BESSEMER, MICH., PILOT; LT. LE ROY A.BRUFLAT OF ST. PAUL, MINN., CO-PILOT; LT. WESLEY W.ROGERS, OF TULSA, OKLA., NAVIGATOR.

LT. THOMAS F. MANTELL OF PLAINFIELD, N.J., BOMBARDIER; T/SGT. AUBREY L.GIBSON, CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA.; T/SGT. MILTON J.WICKLANDER OF HUDSON, WIS.; STAFF SGT. JAMES M. ANDERSON OF OAKTOWN, IND.; STAFF SGT. CARMEN A.MARMO, OLD FORDE, PA.; STAFF SGT. ROBERT DONCOES OF CLIDTON, N.J., AND STAFF SGT. HAROLD E.LEVENSON OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ALL TALKING AT ONCE. THEY EXHIBITED HUNKS OF FLAK DUG OUT OF THEIR

30.24 26021

"SWAMP GOAT" AND DESCRIBED TWO "LOW LEVEL FLYING MISSIONS," DROPPING SUPPLIES TO GROUND TROOPS CROSSING THE RHINE.

"RIGHT AT TREE TOP LEVEL WE WERE!"

"THEY WERE SHOOTIN' AT US WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD!"

"YOU COULD SEE THE INFANTRY BOYS SNIPING ALONG THE STREETS!"

"EIGHTEEN HOLES IN THE PLANE--JUST LIKE A GOLF COURSE."

FIRST OF THE FLEET OF PLANES TO LAND WAS THE B-24 "BAR-V," PILOTED BY LT. H. GORDO KRETCHMAR OF FLINT, MICH.

HE STARTED OUT THIRD FROM LABRADOR THIS MORNING BUT WHILE THE B-24 AND B-17 AHEAD OF HIM CIRCLED BRADLEY FIELD IN A STEEP BANK HE FLEW RIGHT IN AND LANDED.

"THE OTHER GUYS GOT KIND OF PEEVED ABOUT IT," GRINNED CPL. CHARLES H.CONNOR OF HOMESTEAD, FLA., ONE OF THE CREW. "BUT WE GOT THERE FIRST ANYWAY."

ONE OF THE HAPPIEST MEN OF THE DJY WAS NOT A RETURNING AIRMAN BUT S/SGT JOHN HOWLETT OF DUBOIS, PA., A VETERAN O

MAY 22 1945

ONE OF THE HAPPIEST MEN OF THE DAY WAS NOT A RETURNING AIRMAN BUT S/SGT JOHN HOWLETT OF DUBOIS, PA., A VETERAN OF AFRICA AND SICILY NOW STATIONED AT BRADLEY FIELD.

HE WAS HELPING OUT BY DRIVING PHOTOGRAPHERS AROUND IN A JEEP. JUST AS HE PULLED UP TO THE SIDE OF THE THIRD PLANE TO LAND, OUT STEPPED HIS BROTHER, PVT. HARRY HOWLETT, WHO HAD BEEN OVERSEAS 37 MONTHS AND HAD BEEN A PRISONER OF WAR FOR TWO YEARS. THE BROTHERS HAD NOT MET FOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

AS FOR GOING TO THE PACIFIC, THE MEN WERE MUCH MORE CONCERNED WITH THEIR FURLOUGHS.

"IF THE CARDS ARE STACKED RIGHT, I'LL STAY IN THE STATES," SAID T/SGT PAUL CROMER OF WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINN., WHOSE BIGGEST THRILL WILL BE GETTING HOME TO HIS WIFE, MYRTLE, FOR THEIR EIGHTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY, JUNE 12. "THIS WAR IS FOR KINDS."

AND T/SGT JAMES MARSHALL OF ST. LOUIS, MO., CALLED "HORIZONTAL MARSHALL" BY HIS PLAS, SAID OF THE FUTURE; "IT'S UP TO THE ARMY. I JUST WORK HERE."

THE MEN, INITIAL GROUP OF HEAVY BOMBARDMENT AIRMEN TO BE BROUGHT BACK FROM EUROPE, WILL BE KEPT AT THE FIELD FOR FROM FIVE TO 24 HOURS FOR PROCESSING AND EXAMINATION. AFTER THEIR FURLOUGHS, THEY WILL REPORT TO THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY STATIONS NEAREST THEIR HOMES.

TA1008PEW

BRADLEY FIELD CONN-1ST ADD FLYERS XXX THE PACIFIC.

CORP. CHARLES H. CONNOR OF HOMESTEAD, FLA., DESCRIBED THE RACE TO BRADLEY:

"WE TOOK OFF THIRD FROM LABRADOR," HE SAID, "THERE WERE A B24 AND B17 AHEAD OF US. WE KNEW THE OTHER B24 WOULD BEAT THE 17 BUT WE DIDN'T EXPECT TO BEAT THEM BOTH.

"IT SEEMS OUR NAVIGATOR KNEW SOME SHORT CUTS," HE HE GRINNED, "AND INSTEAD OF CIRCLING THE FIELD, WE CAME RIGHT ON IN. THE OTHER GUYS GOT KIND OF PEEVED ABOUT IT."

OTHERS OF THE FIRST PLANES TO LAND WERE:

LT. GEORGE J. CARR OF HAZEL PARK, MICH., CO-PILOT; FLIGHT OFFICER FRED J. PECHIN, NAVIGATOR, OF PHILADELPHIA; LT. ROBERT I. HUNNICUTT, BOMBARDIER, OF CHARLOTTE, N.C.; TECH. SGT. CHARLES H. SCANNELL OF MANIC, N.Y.; TECH. SGT. GEORGE F. REILLY, OF UPLAND, PA., RADIO OPERATOR; S/SGT. LORTON C. GILBERT, OF HONEWELL, KAN.; S/SGT. ROY K. KOCH, OF OKLAHOMA CITY; S/SGT. EDWIN MAJKA OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; S/SGT. MORRIS HURWITZ OF BALTIMORE, MD.; CORP. JAMES E. CRYAN OF TRENTON, N.J.; CORP. HENRY C. EASTRIDGE OF BOONEVILLE, MD.; SGT. ROZ H. MATTSOS OF MASON. WIS..

AND MASTER SGT. WILLIAM O. POTTER, OF HOLLIS. OKLA.

BY HELEN CAMP

BRADLEY FIELD, WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., MAY 22-(AP)-THE FIRST OF THE MEN TO BOMB GERMANY INTO DEFEAT ARRIVED AT BRADLEY FIELD TODAY ON THE END OF A ROUND TRIP TO EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

FOR THE GREAT MAJORITY, IT WILL BE JUST A REST STOP BEFORE GOING ON TO THE PACIFIC.

FLYING THE SAME PLANES THEY HAD USED AGAINST THE NAZIS, THE MEN LANDED AT BRADLEY FIELD AT INTERVALS OF FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES. A TOTAL OF 1,275 AIRMEN, 800 ENLISTED AND 275 OFFICERS, ARE BEING RETURNED TO THE STATES FOR REDEPLOYMENT.

FIRST OF THE 65 PLANES TO ARRIVE WAS A B24 LIBERATOR BOMBER, THE BAR-V, PILOTED BY LT. H. GORDON KRETCHNAN OF FLINT, MICH. EACH PLANE BANKED SHARPLY OVER THE FIELD AT A 60-DEGREE ANGLE BEFORE COMING IN.

"WE'RE DISTINGUISHED, EH," SAID LT. KRETCHNAN, "WE'VE ALREADY BEEN DISTINGUISHED--WE SHOOK HANDS WITH A GENERAL."

THE MEN PILED THROU H THE BOMB BAY DOORS OF THE SHIP ONTO THE GROUND YELLING "OH BOY, OH BOY." AND "HIT IT REAL HARD," ADVANCED AND HUGGED EACH OTHER AND SHOUTED, "NEXT STOP PHILIPPINES."

A LOT OF GOOD NATURED GRUMBLING BETWEEN CREWS WENT ON AS THE SECOND AND THIRD PLANES LANDED BECAUSE THE THIRD PLANE TO LEAVE LABRADOR HIT BRADLEY FIELD FIRST.

"HOW DID THEY GET HERE AHEAD OF US?" ONE SERGEANT WANTED TO KNOW "DID THEY TAKE A SHORTER ROUTE OR WHAT?"

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A173NX

TAKEN BY TRUCKS FROM THE FLIGHT LINE TO THE RECEIVING HANGAR, THE MEN UNLOADED THEIR GEAR AND STOOD IN GROUPS WAITING TO BE PROCESSED. ON TOP OF THE DUFFLEBAGS AND PARACHUTES WERE AIRPLANE MODELS, GERMAN OFFICERS' SWORDS AND REAMS OF PARACHUTE SILK.

PLANES ARE EXPECTED TO COME IN ALL DAY IN THIS FIRST REDEPLOYMENT OF HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUPS FROM THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRA ... THEATERS. EACH PLANE CARRIED THE COMPLETE 10-MAN CREW, PL A MAXIMUM OF 10 PASSENGERS.

MEN WILL BE PROCESSED, GIVEN MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN THE NEXT 24 HOURS AND THEN GIVEN FURLOUGHS BEFORE HAVING TO REPORT TO THE AIR SERVICES FORCES RECEIVING STATION NEAREST THEIR HOME FOR TRAINING IN HEAVIER AIRCRAFT BEFORE GOING TO THE PACIFIC.

DP: NM

A183KX

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 22-(A)-THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TO THAT "ABOUT 200 ENEMY" PLANES HAD RAIDED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN THE OKINAWA GROUP YESTERDA (JAPANESE TIME).

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID BRITISH CARRIER BASED AIRCRAFT FLEW OVER SAKASHIMA, SOUTHWEST OF OKINAWA, BUT DID NOT SAY WHETHER THESE PLANES HAD ATTACKED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS.

JW1253PCW NM

AS9KX SOVIETS (230)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 22-(AP)-D.Z.MANUILSKY, CHIEF UKRAINIAN DELEGATE, PREDICTED TODAY THAT MANY OTHER RUSSIAN SOVIETS WOULD SEEK ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS AS SEPARATE MEMBERS.

AT PRESENT THE SOVIET UNION IS REPRESENTED AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE BY THE UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC, THE WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC AND THE MAIN RUSSIAN SOVIET WHICH HAS ITS CAPITAL AT MOSCOW. THERE ARE MORE THAN A DOZEN OTHERS, INCLUDING THE THREE BALTIC STATES AT LATVIA, LITHUANIA AND ESTONIA.

MANUILSKY, AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, WAS ASKED WHETHER ALL THE OTHERS WOULD SEEK UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP AS WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE HAD SUCCESSFULLY DONE, AND HE SAID THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, "YES, IN A VERY GREAT DEGREE."

AFTER HE HAD LAUDED THE INCREASING AUTONOMY GIVEN THE SOVIET UNITS BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HE WAS ASKED WHETHER THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF THIS DEVELOPING AUTONOMY IS "INDEPENDENCE" OR SELF GOVERNMENT." HE REPLIED THAT IT IS "INDEPENDENCE, WITH THE PRESERVATION OF OUR UNION."

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MANUILSKY SAID IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS THAT THE UKRAINE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE DIRECT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS, BUT THAT HE THOUGHT ANY SUCH MOVE SHOULD BE MADE BY BOTH PARTIES SIMULTANEOUSLY.

AT ONE POINT HE WAS ASKED ABOUT A SPEECH HE HAD ONCE MADE, AND ITS BEARING UPON THE ARREST OF 16 POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS.

"WE ARE POLITICAL MEN," HE ANSWERED SLOWLY, "AND IN DIFFERENT TIMES ON DIFFERENT QUESTIONS WE ARE SEEKING DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE PROPER TIMES."

JQ/DV705PCW

BOTH THE SYRIAN AND LEBANON DELEGATIONS SAID IN A JOINT STATEMENT THAT THE SENEGALESE TROOPS HAD "FIRED ON THE UNARMED PUBLIC, KILLING AND WOUNDING SCORES IN BEIRUT, DAMACUS, ALEPPO AND MANY OTHER TOWNS."

ADD SAN PAN X X FACE

AL-KHOURI DECLARED THAT NEITHER SYRIA NOR LEBANON HAD ANY OBJECTION TO THE PASSAGE OF ALLIED TROOPS THROUGH THEIR COUNTRIES.

"BUT WE DO OBJECT," HE SAID, "TO TROOPS BEING STATIONED AND CONTINUALLY INCREASED IN OUR COUNTRIES WHO ARE NOT DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR."

TALKING IN THE PRESENCE OF THE FULL SYRIAN AND LEBANON DELEGATIONS IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE VETERANS BUILDING WHERE COMMITTEES WORKED ON PLANS FOR A NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE, THE PRIME MINISTER ACCUSED FRANCE OF SENDING TROOPS INTO THE LEVANT "AS AN IMPLEMENT OF PRESSURE FOR OBTAINING THEIR DEMANDS" FOR "A PREDOMINANT POSITION" IN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

"WE DO NOT BLAME FRANCE FOR THE SHOOTING AND DISTURBANCES," HE SAID, "BUT WE DO BLAME FRANCE FOR SENDING UNDEVELOPED TROOPS INTO OUR COUNTRIES."

RECALLING THAT THE BIG-FIVE NATIONS--THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA--HAD RECOGNIZED THE INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA AND LEBANON, AL-KHOURI SAID:

"IT IS STRANGE THAT THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SEEMS STILL TO RELY UPON OUTWORN METHODS, HEEDLESS OF THE CHANGE OF WORLD TEMPER, ESPECIALLY AT A TIME WHEN THE GREATEST WORLD CONFERENCE IN HISTORY IS CONVENING TO SAFEGUARD THE LIBERTIES OF NATIONS, TO PUT AN END TO AGGRESSION AND TO ESTABLISH THE REIGN OF LAW INSTEAD OF THE ARBITRAMENT OF BRUTE FORCE."

DV722PCW NM

AL-KHOURI SAID SYRIA AND LEBANON WERE CAPABLE OF HANDLING THEIR OWN INTERNAL AFFAIRS WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE HELP.

THE LEVANT, HE SAID, WANTED TO MAINTAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES, BUT WAS DETERMINED THAT NO POWER, NO MATTER HOW BIG, SHOULD HAVE A PREDOMINANT POSITION.

"WE DESIRE TO TREAT ALL COUNTRIES ON THE BASIS OF ABSOLUTE EQUALITY," HE SAID.

THE PRESENT CRISIS, WHICH HAS BROUGHT POPULAR UPRISINGS, PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS AND CLASHES WITH SENEGALESE TROOPS, WAS PRECIPITATED, THE SYRIAN DELEGATE SAID, WHEN FRANCE MADE KNOWN CERTAIN PROPOSALS TO THE LEVANT.

THIS WAS DONE, AL-KHOURI SAID, IN A MEMORANDUM DEMANDING NAVAL AND AIR BASES FOR SAFEGUARDING FRENCH IMPERIAL INTERESTS, THE RECOGNITION BY SYRIA AND LEBANON OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC PRIVILEGES FOR FRANCE AND THE PATTERNING OF THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS EXCLUSIVELY ON THAT OF FRANCE.

(THE PARIS RADIO SAID THE MOVEMENT OF FRENCH FORCES WAS NECESSITATED BY MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FAR EAST, WHERE FRENCH-INDO CHINA IS UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION. THE RADIO SAID FRANCE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ORDER IN LEBANON, AND THAT THE TROOP MOVEMENTS DID NOT AFFECT HER RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA AND LEBANON.)

JQ VX815PCW

MAY 22 1945

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-THE UNADORNED TRUTH ABOUT MARLENE DIETRICH'S SCANTIES IS THAT THE SHAPELY-LIMBED SCREEN STAR HASN'T ANY SCANTIES--BY HER OWN ACCOUNT.

SHE WAS MOVED TO EXPLAIN MATTERS AFTER HUNDREDS OF SERVICE MEN, WHO READ ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER PETE CARROLL'S RECENT STORY OF ACCEPTING A PILOT'S CAP IN LIEU OF THE GARMENT HE SAID SHE HAD OFFERED HIM, WROTE TO ASK IF THEY COULDN'T HAVE A PAIR OF SOUVENIR SCANTIES, TOO.

"I TRADED MY AVIATOR'S CAP FOR A JUMP JACKET WHICH GEN.JIM GAVIN, COMMANDER OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION, HAD WORN MAKING THREE JUMPS UNDER FIRE AND HAD GIVEN TO MR.CARROLL," MISS DIETRICH SAID IN A LETTER TO THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM.

SHE DIDN'T MIND THE SCANTIES STORY, SHE SAID, ESPECIALLY SINCE IT HAD MADE PETE'S WIFE PROUD OF HER HUSBAND'S RESISTANCE POWERS, BUT SHE ADDED:

"I WOULD LIKE TO FIND HIM (CARROLL) SO THAT HE CAN ANSWER ALL THE LETTERS FOR ME AND MAYBE ASK MRS.CARROLL TO HELP ME OUT WITH THE 'SCANTIES,' AS I DON'T HAVE ANY."

MISS DIETRICH, WHO IS ENTERTAINING THIRD ARMY TROOPS IN GERMANY, MIGHT MEET UP WITH CARROLL ANY DAY. HE'S IN GERMANY, TOO.

B1152AEW

MAY 22 1945

MAY 22 1945

MAY 22 1945

30.24 26023

550 SUPERFORTS HAMMER ENTER OF TOKYO 3 NEW CABINET MEMBERS NAMED BY TRUMAN

RAILROAD YARDS KEY OBJECTIVE IN AERIAL RAIDS

Erickson

4,500 Tons of Bombs Dropped on Industrial Areas in Jap City.

REPORT LARGE FIRES

Returning Crews Tell of Flames Visible 200 Miles from Jap Capital.

MAY 24 1945

GUAM, Thursday, May 24—(AP) Striking before dawn, more than 550 Superfortresses today dropped 4,500 tons of bombs on important Tokyo industrial targets, the greatest load of destruction hurled on the Japanese capital to date.

The target area included the highly important Shinagawa sector. The railroad marshalling yards there, through which a third of Japan's rail traffic passes, was a key objective.

The assault equalled two 1,000-plane raids by B-17s or B-24s on Berlin from England.

Tokyo radio, saying that Yokohama and Kawasaki also were raided, made the unconfirmed claim that 19 Superforts were shot down.

A spokesman for Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, pointed out the Shinagawa area provided "one of the happiest combinations of inflammability and congestion" that could be found for the Superfortresses.

The first returning crews reported they could see the sky aglow over the Japanese capital as far as 200 miles.

Sgt. Charles Holder, Santa Monica, Calif., blister-gunner in the plane "City of Santa Monica" said that when he first saw the glowing sky he checked with his navigator on the distance and was told: "It's 200 miles."

Sgt. James Grady of Glendale, Long Island, N. Y., said: "I saw half a dozen fires starting and the sky was lit up considerably."

Grady added that he saw "six or eight 'fireballs'—presumably jet-propelled fighters—in the air. One came parallel to us but it gave us no trouble."

Grady was flying in the "City of Burlington" commanded by Lt. John H. Martin, of Tataum, Tex. who said that the plane was picked up by searchlights as it went over the target but he saw little flak.

Fly from Marianas

Taking off from bases in the Marianas, the B-29s carried thousands of pounds of deadly fire bombs to be hurled on flimsy residences built as temporary shelters for thousands of homeless after the devastating Tokyo earthquake in 1923 but never replaced. It was estimated probably 750,000 Japanese lived in the Shinagawa area.

This area has more small producers of light machine, aircraft precision instruments and technical aircraft component parts than any other Japanese district with the exception of Nagoya which, too, has been heavily hit by the Superforts. Nagoya is Japan's principal aircraft center.

Wave after wave of the big war birds struck at a target area which extended from the Tama river on the south of Tokyo to a boundary only three miles south of the Imperial palace. Pathfinder planes, operating after the British pattern in their night assaults on European objectives, dropped oil bombs to light the Tokyo target.

Lucrative Target

Tokyo has been a lucrative target for the B-29s since they began their incendiary campaign against Japanese key industries. Prior to today's assault 32.8 square miles of the Nipponese capital were burned out in previous fire bomb raids. In addition, 8.37 square miles in Greater Tokyo and adjoining Kawasaki, south of the Tama, have been destroyed.

Bomb loads now falling on Japanese targets from B-29 bomb bays equal or exceed the weight hurled on short-range European targets. Last week the planes dropped more than 9,000 tons in three raids including a pair of 500-plane strikes against Nagoya.

Six months ago today, 111 Superforts left Marianas bases for their first assault on Japan .

The fire bomb being used by the American planes is so powerful and deadly that reconnaissance photographs have disclosed nothing is safe from them, not even reinforced concrete.

While today's assault was the 23rd against the Tokyo area, 16 of the raids have been directed against Tokyo itself.

This latest pounding of the Japanese capital, third largest city in the world, was the heaviest since the big assaults of April. Those attacks, aimed at industrial areas including the great Tokyo arsenal, left huge fires burning that were visible more than 100 miles at sea.

The Superforts then started hammering Japanese air bases on Kyushu and Shikoku, joining American carrier aircraft in the campaign to neutralize enemy airfields mounting aerial attacks on Yank invasion forces on and around Okinawa, 325 miles south of Kyushu.

In this campaign nearly a score of airfields were hit on Kyushu and others on nearby Shikoku. The B-29s made as many as four strikes in five days, and also carried out attacks on other target areas on Honshu.

On May 10, more than 400 of the sky giants hit naval oil storage on southeast Honshu as well as airfields on Kyushu and Shikoku. This was the first B-29 raid in force on Japan's vital oil reserves on Honshu and every plane returned from the attack.

Two Heavy Assaults

Prior to today's foray, the two heaviest assaults of the stepped-up B-29 campaign—May 14 and 17—fell on Nagoya, Nippon's third largest city. A fleet of 500 planes smacked the city with 3,500 tons of fire bombs in the first visit and returning crews reported "sweeping devastation," with fires visible far at sea.

While these fires still burned, an even larger force, reported as exceeding 500, returned to Nagoya May 17, striking shortly after midnight. They flew in low with their incendiary missiles and ignited the entire southern section of the city, including the Mitsubishi Airplane Engine works and the dock area. Only two planes were lost in both of these raids.

Two days later a large task force of B-29s attacked factory areas near Tokyo and at Hammatsu. Because of bad weather conditions in the Tokyo area, most of the force diverted to the Hammatsu target. It was the second Superfort smash in sizeable force on Hammatsu, former textile manufacturing center that has been converted to war production.

These raids indicate the rising fury of the Superfort sweeps over Japan, now well past the 500-plane mark in strength. But there are even greater raids in store. Only last week it was disclosed that there are field facilities on a single island in the Marianas to mount 800-plane B-29 attacks. The island was not identified.

Equal to Two Berlin Raids

GUAM, May 24 (Thursday) (AP).—The B-29 assault on Tokyo today equalled two 1,000-plane raids by Flying Fortresses or Liberators on Berlin from England.

A spokesman for Major General LeMay said the Shinagawa area provided "one of the happiest combinations of inflammability and congestion" that could be found for the Superfortresses.

The fire bomb used by the American planes is so powerful that reconnaissance photographs have disclosed nothing is safe from them, not even reinforcd concrete.

While today's assault twenty-third against the Tokyo area, sixteen of the raids have been directed against Tokyo itself. This latest pounding of the Japanese capital, third largest city in the world, was the heaviest since the big assaults of April. Those attacks, aimed at industrial areas including the Tokyo arsenal, left fires that were visible more than 100 miles at sea.

The two heaviest previous assaults of the stepped-up B-29 campaign—May 14 and 17—fell on Nagoya, Japan's third largest city. A fleet of 500 planes hit the city with 3,500 tons of fire bombs in the first visit and returning crews reported "sweeping devastation." A force reported as exceeding 500 returned to Nagoya May 17.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THREE RESIGNATIONS

Tom Clark Will Be Attorney-General—Anderson Heads Agriculture, Schwellenbach Labor.

MAY 24 1945

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—President Truman today announced acceptance of the resignations of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor and the Attorney-General.

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, also has resigned, the President said.

Mr. Truman told his news conference that Attorney-General Biddle will be succeeded on June 30 by Tom Clark of Texas, now an assistant Attorney-General.

Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, is resigning immediately to become Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration and will be succeeded by Representative Clinton Anderson (D.-N. M.), now chairman of the House Food Committee, as Secretary of Agriculture.

Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, former United States Senator from Washington State, will succeed Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, also on June 30.

The President said Mr. Anderson would become War Food Administrator as well as Secretary of Agriculture when Marvin Jones steps out on June 30. Jones will return to the Court of Claims from which he took leave for war service.

Asked if he had requested the various resignations, the President said he had not; that he had the resignations already on hand of every man in the Government who could resign.

The resignations were submitted as a matter of custom when Mr. Truman became President on April 12.

In response to questions, Mr. Truman said flatly that he did not contemplate any changes in the State Department, presided over by Secretary Edward R. Stettinius Jr. He also said he would not accept the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

The President previously had replaced Postmaster-General Frank C. Walker with Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

A Terse Announcement.

Opening the brief news conference, Mr. Truman announced bluntly that he had some Cabinet changes to report. He then proceeded to announce acceptance of Attorney-General Biddle's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Clark as his successor.

He made public a letter from Mr. Biddle, dated Monday, submitting his resignation and asserting that the relation of the Attorney-General to the President is a particularly personal one, "and I think the time has come when you will wish to choose your own Attorney-General."

Mr. Biddle added that he had "nothing but admiration and praise for the courageous and wise manner in which you have undertaken your great responsibilities."

The President replied under date of today with an expression of appreciation for Mr. Biddle's services and expressed the hope that "I may have the privilege of consulting you in the future whenever occasion arises."

Mr. Truman said he had a very fine letter from Miss Perkins and that he had written her a good one, too.

In her letter dated Monday, Miss Perkins recalled that she had been Secretary of Labor for more than twelve years and thought it was desirable that when one party is in office for a long time "that a variety of talents be brought into the service of the Government."

"For this reason and because so large a part of the programs I have long hoped to see inaugurated have now been established," she said, "I desire to present to you my resignation to take effect at your convenience."

Accepting, under today's date, the President told Miss Perkins he did so "with great regret and with deep appreciation for all of the untiring service which you have rendered to our country."

She served in the Labor post throughout the late President Roosevelt's administration.

Wickard's Letter.

Mr. Wickard's resignation, dated April 17, said he wished to give the President an absolutely free hand.

In reply today, Mr. Truman

thanked Mr. Wickard "for consenting to remain in Government as the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration."

"The work of this agency means much for the comfort and efficiency of our rural dwellers," the President wrote. "I am delighted it will be in the hands of one who has so competently and tirelessly worked for their welfare."

Judge Jones, tendering his resignation as War Food Administrator in a letter dated yesterday, suggested merging the War Food Administration and the Agriculture Department.

While the war was being fought on both fronts, he wrote, "there was considerable logic in having an independent War Food Administration."

Sees Saving Possible.

Now that victory has been achieved in Europe, he went on, he felt the work of both could be carried on by the Secretary of Agriculture "with somewhat less expenditure of funds."

Judge Jones wrote the President that the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims had told him he would "like for me to return to the bench as soon as my work here will permit."

Mr. Truman wrote that it was "to the everlasting credit" of the WFA that even after supplying demands from all over the world "the American people as a whole not only did not go hungry but actually enjoyed a better diet than in the days before the war."

"It is an accomplishment of which you can be very proud," he wrote Judge Jones.

A reporter asked the President if he knew that Mr. Anderson ha made "very critical reports" on administration of some aspects of the food program as a congressional committee chairman.

The President said he was familiar with the reports but that he felt they helped the over-all situation and that he had planned to appoint Mr. Anderson before they were made.

Churchill Quits Post; Forces Early Election

Singleton

King Appoints Prime Minister to Form Temporary 'Caretaker Government.'

LONDON, May 23.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill forced Britain's first general election in 10 years by resigning today as chief of the nation's wartime coalition government in the midst of an old-fashioned, slugging political campaign.

King George VI, to whom the 70-year-old Premier formally tendered his resignation, appointed Churchill to form a temporary "caretaker government" to serve until after the elections, which promised fireworks between the aggressive labor party and the long-dominant Conservatives.

MAY 24 1945

Dissolve Parliament June 15

At Churchill's request the King announced that the present parliament would be dissolved by royal proclamation on June 15, the next step toward calling a general election probably on July 5. The results will remain locked in the ballot boxes for 20 days, until the servicemen's vote has been tallied.

At the hour Churchill was breaking up the wartime cabinet he formed in Britain's darkest days in 1940 his conservative party was undergoing a searing attack at Blackpool by two laborite cabinet ministers, Ernest Bevin, minister of labor and Clement Attlee, deputy prime minister.

Addressing a convention of the Labor party, Bevin—a possible successor to Churchill as premier—blamed the conservative party for the suspicion which he said was growing in British-Russian relations and bound the labor party, if elected, to correct the situation.

Bevin said he always had believed that the tragedy after the last great war was the failure to invite Russia to Versailles.

Attlee, joining Bevin in outlining the Labor party's policy, declared the problems of peace could be solved only by "building upon international organization." The convention overwhelmingly adopted a resolution charging that:

"British government policy, now and for the future of certain liberated countries in Europe, particularly Belgium, Greece, Italy and Poland, was more concerned with the preservation of vested interests than for the welfare, liberty and equality of social security of these peoples."

The Labor party has given its cabinet ministers a clear-cut mandate against participating in Churchill's "caretaker government" or taking any part in the administration until after the election.

Churchill, whose suggestion that the coalition government function until the Japanese war ended was rejected by the laborites, turned in his resignation initially at noon. Four hours later he returned to Buckingham Palace through a violent electric storm to accept the task of forming a stop-gap government.

An announcement from the Premier's residence said:

"The Right Honorable Winston Churchill, C.H., M.P., was received in audience by the King at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept his resignation as Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense.

"His Majesty invited Mr. Churchill to form a new administration. Mr. Churchill accepted his Majesty's offer of the post of Prime Minister and kissed hands upon his appointment."

The heavily Conservative Parliament will continue to sit for three weeks under an interparty agreement before it is dissolved by the King. Labor party Ministers were expected to return to London from Blackpool tomorrow to clear up outstanding business. Their personal resignation is not necessary.

Who Will Go Out

Withdrawal of labor support from the Government will leave eight senior and eighteen junior ministerial posts available, but some of these might be abolished in Churchill's "caretaker" government. The most important Laborites expected to pull out were:

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air; Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production; Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade; Sir William Jowitt, Minister of Social Insurance; Ben Smith, resident Minister for Supply in Washington, and Attlee and Bevin.

Step Forces Election In July; Will Head Interim Regime

MAY 24 1945

Singleton

London, May 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill resigned today and King George VI accepted the resignation and asked him to form a new administration.

The resignation formally broke up the wartime coalition cabinet formed in Britain's darkest days in 1940. A general election, the first in Britain in ten years, is expected to be called for July 5.

Churchill was expected to form a new government within a few hours to serve until after the election. Labor party ministers, who share in the Cabinet the responsibility for prosecuting the war, have signified their determination to have no part in the administration until elections are held.

To Dissolve Parliament

The King's acceptance of Churchill's resignation was announced formally at 10 Downing Street through the Ministry of Information. The announcement said Churchill "accepted his Majesty's offer of the post of Prime Minister and kissed hands upon his appointment."

Three weeks must elapse under an interparty agreement before the King dissolves the heavily Conservative Parliament.

Labor ministers, who have served in the coalition Cabinet since 1940, were given a mandate by their party earlier this week to resign if an election was forced at this time. Labor is the second most numerous party.

Churchill is expected to lead a new "caretaker" government into Commons when it reassembles Tuesday.

The British Press Association predicted that the new government would include such men as Sir John Anderson, Sir James Grigg, Sir Andrew Cuncan and Lord Leathers, who were pre-war businessmen without political backgrounds. All were called into the Government to do special jobs.

The full list is not expected to be ready before Sunday or Monday, as Churchill will need the intervening time to fill vacancies left by the departure of Labor and Liberal ministers.

Churchill, who led Britain from its most desperate days of the war to the unconditional surrender of Germany, gave King George his resignation at noon as Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense.

Churchill resigned at noon. He returned to Buckingham Palace later in the day for his second audience with the King, presumably to be invested as Prime Minister of the "caretaker" Government.

Puffing on a long cigar, he drove from No. 10 Downing Street to the palace in a violent electrical and rainstorm. He waved beneath his umbrella as he entered his car to a group collected on the sidewalk outside the official residence.

The British Press Association predicted that the new Government would include such men as Sir John Anderson, Sir James Grigg, Sir Andrew Duncan and Lord Leathers, who were prewar businessmen without political backgrounds. All were called into the Government to do special jobs.

Only Three Posts

The full list is not expected to be ready before Sunday or Monday, as Churchill will need the intervening time to fill vacancies left by the departure of labor and Liberal Ministers.

Churchill gave King George his and Minister of Defense, posts he had held since 1940.

He had held the office since May 10, 1940, when he succeeded Neville Chamberlain.

Campaign Under Way

Meanwhile, an old-fashioned political campaign already was under way, with the opposition press lampoonin gthe Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, the Conservative press editorially denounced the Laborites for their decision not to remain in the coalition Government.

The election will be held with Churchill at the peak of his popularity.

In the last election in 1935, the voters returned 431 Conservatives to Commons. Churchill is leader of the Conservative party. The Labor party is led by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Atlee.

Text Of Announcement

The Ministry of Information made this announcement, issued from No. 10 Downing Street:

"The Hon. Winston Churchill had an audience with the King at 12 noon today and tendered his resignation as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense."

Churchill only yesterday, in a letter to Attlee, rejected Labor's proposal that the coalition be continued until autumn, arguing that Britain would suffer in the eyes of the world if forced to carry on while the present spirit of "electioneering" prevailed.

Fall Election Urged

The Labor party had advocated an election in the autumn as a counterproposal to Churchill's request that the coalition be continued until after Japan is defeated.

Labor party leaders contended that the Conservatives, by forcing the issue now, were trading on Churchill's popularity as a war leader in order to gain votes. They maintained that an election in July would provide inadequate time to allow service men full representation at the polls.

Only Promised To Fight

When Churchill assumed power in 1940, he rallied Britain to a desperate stand against Germany. One of his first addresses promised the British nothing "but blood, toil, sweat and tears."

When the British Expeditionary Force left virtually all its equipment and hundreds of its men on the shelled and bombed beaches of Dunkerque, the sturdy voice of Churchill promised that the British would fight in the streets and woods of their islands and carry on the battle, if necessary, from across the sea.

The Labor party, which is in conference at Blackpool, challenged Churchill's leadership with a sweeping reform program calling for ultimate establishment of a British socialist commonwealth.

Truce Okayed In 1939

When the war broke out in September, 1939, the major parties agreed to void wartime political dissension by a truce under which the party which held a seat in Commons would be permitted to fill it without opposition in case a vacancy occurred because of death or resignation.

Britain was able to avoid a wartime election because there is no law calling for elections at specified intervals. Instead, an election can be forced at any time by the government in power.

One Minor Reshuffle

Stanley Baldwin was chosen to lead the Government following the Conservative victory in 1935, and continued as Prime Minister until May 5, 1937, when he gave way to the late Neville Chamberlain.

Chamberlain re-formed his Cabinet on a war basis on September 3, 1939, and continued to hold the reins until he was succeeded by Churchill—simultaneously with the German invasion of the Low Countries.

Churchill set up a coalition Cabinet, bringing all major parties into a win-the-war Government, which has survived intact except for one minor reshuffle in March, 1942.

Despite the wartime truce among the three major parties, the political composition of the House of Commons has been changed slightly by the occasional successful entry of a minor party into a by-election to fill vacancies.

Such by-elections have been too few and too local in character to provide more than the vaguest clues to the prevailing political temper. About half the 140 by-elections since 1935 have been unopposed, and in most cases Government candidates have been returned. There have been only a few notable upsets—two of which were suffered by the Conservatives and one by the Labor party.

Pipelines Fed Gas To Armies

MAY 24 1945

H-B JAN 20

London, May 23 (AP)—In one of the most outstanding engineering feats of the war, twenty 3-inch pipelines were laid under the English Channel soon after D-day to supply gasoline to the Allied armies.

Since early last fall these lines have carried an average of 1,000,000 gallons a day to the Continent. When the war ended, gasoline was being pumped through an unbroken chain of pipelines all the way from Britain to Frankfurt, across the Rhine in Germany.

Details of the secret project were disclosed today by the British Ministry of Fuel and Power, under whose direction the pipelines were constructed.

General Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill have paid high compliment to everyone connected with the unprecedented undertaking.

It was an almost entirely British amphibious engineering achievement. The United States Army had considered the possibility of laying its own pipeline under the Channel, but abandoned the plan to avoid duplication of the English lines.

2 Months After D-Day

The pipelines still are being used as the main artery of gasoline supply to the Continent for the armies of occupation in Germany, thus releasing much tanker tonnage for use in the Pacific war, ministry officials said. It was disclosed that the idea of laying the pipelines came first from Lord Louis Mountbatten in 1942 when he was chief of combined operations.

The first four lines were laid across the widest part of the Channel, from the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg to feed American invasion armies in that sector. The first was tapped on the Normandy coast on August 12—just two months and six days after D-day.

On the far shore the lines linked up with newly laid high-pressure mains that followed the armies right into Germany. Today the network runs from Liverpool and other tanker dumps along the English coast to Cherbourg, Paris, Boulogne, Antwerp, Eindhoeven, Egerich and Frankfurt.

French Firm In Refusing To Move Troops From Syria

London, May 23 (AP)—Tension remained high in Syria and Lebanon today as the French Government gave no sign of withdrawing troop reinforcements whose arrival in the two countries brought from their governments assertions that their sovereignty had been violated.

Dispatches from Cairo said the French attitude apparently remained firm and that there were scant prospects for an early settlement of the situation, which already has resulted in scattered clashes and bloodshed.

French Cabinet Meets

Advices from Paris, meanwhile, reported that the French Cabinet had held a long night session, presumably in connection with Levantine affairs, but there was no immediate indication of the outcome. A Paris broadcast said French troops in Syria had been ordered to take up "protective dispositions" and "to remain on the defensive."

The Arab newspaper *Atdifaa* in Jerusalem said Arabs were observing a general strike throughout Palestine "in sympathy with the Syrians and Lebanese over violation of their independence." The Pan-Arab League previously had denounced the French action.

Protest To Frisco

From San Francisco came news that the Syrian and Lebanese delegations at the World Security Conference had accused France of using Senegalese troops in their homelands as "instruments of political pressure and coercion" to obtain a privileged position.

A spokesman for the French delegation, Raymond Offroy, told a news conference in San Francisco that France planned to use the Levant states for airbases, depots and ports in the war against Japan, and added that France must maintain a "dominant position" in the area or some other power—which he did not name—would replace her. Furthermore, he stated, Syria and Lebanon could not guarantee their security in modern warfare and some great power must serve as their protector.

Linked To Far East

Previously, the Paris radio had said the French forces were moved into the Levant states because of military developments in the Far East, where French Indo-China is occupied by the Japanese. It added that France was responsible for order in Lebanon.

[The French press agency said the Syrian and Lebanese Ministers in Paris had handed a joint note of protest to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Beyrouth radio said the Lebanese Government had broken off negotiations with France over demands for concessions and that the break had been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. The broadcasts were heard by the FCC.]

Britain Reported Ready To Withdraw Troops

London, May 23 (AP)—Britain was reported today by a responsible source to be ready to withdraw its troops from the Levant provided the French reach an agreement with the Syrians and Lebanese.

There was no indication of the French reaction, but diplomats believed the proposal might allay an apparent French fear that Britain would seize the opportunity to jockey for a stronger position in the Middle East.

A source close to the British Government said that Britain's interest was mainly to preserve tranquility in the area while waging the war against Japan in Southeastern Asia.

Dispatches from Cairo, meanwhile, said that the violence in Syria and Lebanon had subsided but that tension continued. No new incidents were reported today and general strikes scheduled in both countries were suspended.

Britain's Exports To Reds Cited

London, May 23 (AP)—Sir Francis Joseph, chairman of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, said today that about $480,000,000 worth of civil goods had been sent to the Soviet Union by Britain from the empire and neutral sources during the war.

By civil goods, he explained, he meant materials not strictly of a military nature.

At a luncheon for members of a Soviet trade delegation, Sir Francis declared his corporation—supply channel for these goods—had dispatched material ranging from small packages of needles to electric generators weighing hundreds of tons.

99 Power Plants

In process of delivery, he said, are 99 electric-power plants with a total capacity of 750,000 kilowatts.

Among the supplies sent to Russia by the corporation were 257,000 tons of foodstuffs, more than 3,000,000 pairs of boots, $5,000,000 worth of industrial diamonds and 3,000,000 yards of khaki cloth.

Sir Francis said the corporation had participated in the organization of ocean convoys to carry these materials and declared that losses were only two and a quarter per cent.

The corporation shipped 628,000 tons of supplies to Russia overland from the Persian Gulf.

British Ship Cut In Two

London, May 23 (AP)—The 35,000-ton British battleship King George V collided with the British destroyer Punjabi off the west coast of Eire in May, 1942, and "only a handful" of the destroyer's crew of 200 escaped, Naval Correspondent W. A. Crumley, of the London *Daily Express*, reported today.

Crumley's account, the first made public concerning the accident, said the Punjabi was cut in two at the engine room in the same way and in the same waters as was the cruiser Curacao by the liner Queen Mary five months later.

The King George V, her bow buckled, was patched up at Liverpool and later was fully repaired in the United States, Crumley said.

Roseneath Naval Base To Revert To British

London, May 23 (AP)—The big United States naval base at Roseneath, Scotland, where American ships and sailors were prepared for two invasions, is being turned back to the British, United States naval headquarters announced today.

Roseneath, located near the famous Loch Long, was the largest funnel port in the United Kingdom. It was the fleet training base for both the North African and Normandy invasions.

Commander Arnold T. Pamperin, USNR, of Green Bay, Wis., is commander of the base. Lieut. Com. G. W. Graves, of Salem, Mass., is executive officer.

Japs Take Indo-China Airport

London, May 23 (AP)—The Paris radio said tonight that a new Japanese offensive had been launched against French forces in Indo China. The broadcast said French forces were obliged to make some withdrawals and an airfield had been captured by the enemy.

The radio said fighting occurred in the region of Mekong just inside the Burma-Indo-China border where an airfield, which "was the sole means for French troops to contact the outside world," was lost after bitter fighting.

London, May 23 (AP)—The Rome radio, quoting unconfirmed dispatches from Madrid, said today that serious disorders in Algeria had resulted in 3,000 Europeans being killed or wounded and 10,000 native casualties. The broadcast said the French Foreign Legion had gone into action.

Thousands Are Indicted By War Crimes Group

London, May 23 (AP)—A War Crimes Commission spokesman said here today thousands of persons, including some Japanese, have been labeled as war criminals by the commission.

There has been no official announcement of the exact number, but the spokesman indicated 3,000 or more have been indicted so far.

A responsible source close to the commission said recently if the pool-punishment plan advocated by Judge Samuel N. Rosenman, former White House adviser, is adopted, between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 persons eventually would be punished in some form as war criminals.

The Czechs alone have turned in a list of 500 and France, Poland, Belgium and Yugoslavia probably will accuse as many.

BEVIN ASSAILS CONSERVATIVES

Laborites Open Campaign on Foreign Policy.

Blackpool, England, May 23 (A. P.).—Two Labor members of the old Churchill coalition war cabinet attacked the Conservative party foreign policy today, with Ernest Bevin charging that it sowed suspicion in Russia.

Their remarks were regarded as opening Great Britain's first national election campaign in ten years.

Bevin, Labor Minister in the Coalition government, asserted that the first job of a Labor government, if elected, would be to wipe out the suspicion which he said was growing in Anglo-Soviet relations.

"We have no bad past to live down," Bevin asserted. "We pledge ourselves that we intend to place our cards on the table face upward, and we pledge ourselves never to use small States to play up against big States.

To Remove Fear.

"I believe there is a suspicion in the back of some peoples' minds that we will use these small States as a springboard against the Soviet Government, or that the Soviet Government will use them against us. It is the duty of the Labor party to remove this fear and restore confidence."

Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister in the Coalition government, joined Bevin outlining Labor's international policy before a national party convention. The convention overwhelmingly adopted a resolution charging:

"British Government policy, now and for the future of certain liberated countries in Europe, particularly Belgium, Italy, Greece and Poland, was more concerned with the preservation of vested interests than for the welfare, liberty, equality of social security of these peoples."

Comment on Poland.

Neither Bevin nor Attlee mentioned Churchill, the Conservative leader, by name.

Attlee said the problem of peace could be solved only by "building up an international organization." He emphasized there must be "continued co-operation and mutual understanding between the United States, Russia and Great Britain."

Both he and Bevin touched on the Polish problem.

"Some people have said the Poles are Fascists," Bevin said. "I knew Gen. Sikorski (the late Premier of Poland) intimately, and no one can tell me he was a Fascist, nor Mikolajczyk (resigned Premier.)"

When word that Churchill had resigned reached the convention, Ellen Wilkinson, chairman of the Labor party annual conference, declared:

"Well, the fight is on and we are in to win. Now let us stop personal bickering and get down to the big issues."

87,500 ARE DUE FROM EUROPE BY END OF MAY

Total to Include 11,000 Men in Transit to Pacific Theater of War.

JUNE FIGURE PUT AT 25,500

Troop Transport Planes to Be in Service Then—Many Going Directly to Asia.

Paris, May 23 (A. P.).—A total of 87,500 Army and Navy personnel will have been returned to America by the end of this month, and will be followed by 255,500 others in June, according to official figures. The totals include troops to be redeployed to the Pacific, plus sick and wounded men and liberated prisoners.

In addition, other men are being sent directly to the Pacific.

The Eighty-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-fifth and 104th Infantry divisions, latecomers to the European theater, will leave in June in the order named for the Pacific via the United States, minus personnel with discharge credits, an official announcement said yesterday.

Total May repatriations will include 29,500 sick and wounded men, 28,000 liberated prisoners, 15,000 men for discharge and 11,000 members of redeployed units. In addition there will be 4,000 American naval personnel.

Full-scale in June.

Full-scale redeployment will begin in June. The plans call for the repatriation of 20,500 sick and wounded men, 15,000 liberated prisoners, 35,000 for discharge and 180,000 in redeployed units. Also in that month troop transfers by plane are scheduled to begin. The Navy will send over 5,000 men in June.

At Casablanca yesterday it was announced that the first group from the Mediterranean theater arrived there on Monday by plane. They will be the first passengers on the new combined ferry service of the Fifteenth United States Air Force and the Air Transport Command, scheduled to take 15,000 men each month from Italy to the United States starting in August. Headquarters said that top priority on shipping space will go to units being deployed in the Pacific, either directly or by way of America.

The first four divisions being redeployed will have their personnel readjusted before they leave. Soldiers with adjusted service ratings of 85 points or more are being replaced here to the extent possible in the limited time left. The remainder with discharge ratings will be replaced during their outfits' stopover in the United States.

Furlough for Pacific Men.

Every man scheduled to go on to the Pacific will get a furlough in America, and the divisions will probably receive extra training before they move on.

The Eighty-sixth Division, which landed in Europe on November 10, 1944, was one of the first to cross the Danube after going into action west of Regensburg, Germany, last March.

The Ninety-seventh landed on August 12 and was first stationed on the west bank of the Rhine as part of the Fifteenth Army. It was transferred later to the First Army and assisted in liquidating the Ruhr pocket.

The Ninety-fifth, after arriving on September 19, took part in the capture of Metz, crossed the Moselle and was commended for its operations on the Thionville bridgehead, the taking of Saarlautern and the Saar River crossing.

The 104th arrived on September 15. It co-operated with the British in clearing the Scheldt estuary, saw action in the Roer breakthrough and took part in the capture of Dueren and of Cologne.

German Rulers In Flensburg Arrested

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May 23 (AP)—All members of the acting German Government as well as members of the German high command in Flensburg have been taken

into custody as prisoners of war, supreme headquarters announced today.

Those arrested included 300 officers, a number of men of other ranks and civilians, the announcement said.

[Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded Hitler as Führer, presumably was among those arrested as prisoners of war.]

"1,500,000 Criminals"

New York, May 23 (AP)—Joseph Pulitzer, editor and publisher of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, said last night that "possibly 1,500,000" Germans would have to be dealt with as war criminals and that he believed it would be necessary to occupy Germany "for at least one and possibly two generations to come."

Pulitzer, a member of the delegation of newspaper editors who toured concentration camps in Germany at General Eisenhower's invitation, spoke at a Carnegie Hall rally sponsored by the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

Urges Speedy Trials

The publisher urged that the groups primarily responsible for the horrors, such as "the gangsters who make up the Gestapo and the SS," be given fair but speedy trials and those found guilty "be put out of this world with army bullets through their heads."

He added, "all this applies to the German financiers and industrialists, those slick, smooth, English-speaking, London-tailored chaps who give such good parties but who, like the others, are up to their necks in blood guilt."

"It is difficult to get any accurate figures on the numbers involved," Pulitzer said. "The War Department for some reason has been reluctant to release information on the subject. But I estimate that somewhere between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 is a reasonable figure. Possibly 1,500,000 may be the final total."

"No Sense Of Guilt"

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) told the meeting that in Germany "there is apparently no sense of guilt or remorse for either the inauguration of the war or for the unspeakable horrors which were visited upon the victims, whether military or civilian."

He urged that "punishment should not be delayed or more in effectual by too great an accompaniment of legalistic tendencies."

LEVANT STATES WARN FRANCE

MAY 24 1945

Would Resist Use Of Force On Syrian And Lebanese Soil

Paris, May 23 (AP)—The Syrian and Lebanese ministers in a joint statement said today that "no nation in the world has the privilege of using force" in their homelands, and declared that if a settlement could not be reached with France their nations, backed by the Arab world, "would use every means at their disposal to resist."

Negotiations between the Levant states and France have been broken off, they told a press conference, although they expressed hope a settlement still could be reached on the question of French troop reinforcements in their countries.

Stand Of Arab States

Reading a prepared statement, the two ministers said in part:

"They (the ministers) declared it is still their firm hope that an agreement can be reached, but if not the two countries, backed by the Arab world, would use every means at their disposal to resist. The Arab states as a whole will support any single state whose national sovereignty is threatened.

"No nation in the world has the privilege of using force on Syrian and Lebanese soil."

Tense Situation Created

The arrival of additional French troops in the Middle Eastern states after previous protests from the Levant governments has created a tense situation. The arrival was at a time when France was reported insisting on special concessions and the right to control Syrian and Lebanese armed forces whose expenses are largely defrayed by France. The Levant governments condemned the troop arrivals as "an action which naturally savors of pressure and intimidation."

The French have said that the troops were being sent to the Middle East as a staging area for eventual movement to the Far East against Japan, and France has retained the right to station troops in both countries owing to a League of Nations mandate which has not lapsed.

Independence Recognized

At the same time, the two countries have been declared independent and the French Government has recognized their independence.

The French War Office said tonight that disturbances had broken out in Beirut and Damascus, but said these were local with only a few persons involved. Police quelled the demonstrators, an official said.

The Levant ministers said their governments had been negotiating with the French Levant delegate, Lieut. Gen. Paul-Etienne Beynet, on two major points—demanding the transfer of the "special troops" to their own control and on the signing of an economic agreement. They said Beynet refused the two Levant proposals and did not reply to their formal representations.

Seen Aimed At Pan-Arab Union

They said their governments were "greatly surprised" when additional French troops arrived in view of the fact that the European war had ended.

The ministers expressed a personal belief that the French reinforcements were sent as a precaution against the potentiality of the Pan-Arab Union, and said they did not believe that the French reinforcements were en route to the Far East.

Gen. Milburn Gets Post In Germany

MAY 24 1945

Paris, May 23 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, of Fayetteville, Ark., has been named chief of staff of the United States Group Control Council for Germany, it was announced today by Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, deputy military governor in Germany for General Eisenhower.

Milburn's appointment was announced with a list of additional army officers and civilians who will hold key posts in the administration of American-occupied German territory.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Betts, of Washington, D.C., will be director of intelligence for the Control Council. He has been ranking intelligence officer under Eisenhower for the last year and a half.

Organization Expert To Advise

Lounsbury S. Fish, an organization expert who has been affiliated with both the War Production Board and the Petroleum Administration for War, will advise Clay on plans for the organization of the United States group. He is a resident of San Francisco, Cal.

Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, of Washington, D.C., will head the Information Control Service, charged with controlling the German press, radio and other forms of public expression in Germany.

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., of Arlington, Va., has been designated as director of the United States group's public relations service. He has been director of the public relations division of SHAEF since September, 1944.

Other Officials Named

Brig. Gen. Frank C. Meade, of Philadelphia, Pa., was named deputy for communications under Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, who was previously named a director of Internal Affairs and Communications.

Peter J. Schardt, of Washington, D.C., former assistant postmaster General, will handle postal communications under Echols.

Col. Thomas W. Marrond, Washington, D.C., was named secretary general of the Control Council.

Others named were Col. Orlando W. Wilson, Berkeley, Ca., supervisor of public safety agencies, such as police, fire and civil defense; Col. Charles S. Reid, Atlanta, chief of the property control branch of the reparations, deliveries and restitution division, and Col. James Edmunds, East Stroudsburg, Pa., chief administrative officer of the Control Council.

French Say Laval Is Still In Barcelona

Paris, May 23 (AP)—The Surete Nationale said today that Pierre Laval remained in Barcelona despite a flurry of rumors last week that he was en route to France. He will be tried on a charge of high treason as soon as he arrives.

The Spanish Government, for reasons undisclosed in Paris, has declined to hand over the former chief of the Vichy Government to French authorities at the border. As a solution, the Spaniards have agreed to put him aboard a British warship which would deliver him to some French port.

The French said the British Admiralty, for security reasons, refused to name the port where the ship will enter. Army guards now are waiting for him at every major Atlantic port and most minor ones.

ALGERIAN RIOTS SPREAD

French Report 300 Europeans, 1,000 Arabs Slain or Hurt

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—The French War Office said tonight that 300 Europeans and 1,000 Arabs had been killed or wounded in disturbances in Algeria, where Berber tribesmen were fighting French authorities.

French patrols were reported scouring the wild country, which two years ago was a gigantic Allied base for the invasion of Sicily and Italy. The Berbers began attacking villages and isolated French farm houses several weeks ago. They were incited, the French said, by German agents and by distorted propaganda respecting the Pan-Arab Union.

Aachen Primary Grades Open

Paris, May 23 (AP) — Supreme headquarters authorized the 12th Army Group today to reopen the first four grades of the public schools of Aachen—the first German schools to begin operation since the Allied occupation.

Goering, Rundstedt In Europe

Paris, May 23 (AP)—Supreme Allied advanced headquarters said tonight that as of 6 P.M. (12 noon, EWT) former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt were "on the Continent."

British To Exhibit New Tank

Paris, May 23 (AP)—The newest British tank, the Comet, which has just been taken off the secret list, will go on display at the British army exhibition which will be opened by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in Paris, May 25, it was announced today.

ALL DOENITZ GROUP TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

MAY 24 1945

Flensburg 'Government' Members Made Prisoners Of War

Flensburg, Germany, May 23 (AP). Allied supreme headquarters, acting in concert with the Russian high command, arrested Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and other German leaders today, destroying the socalled Flensburg government and remnants of the Nazi high command.

NIGHT

Doenitz, who succeeded Hitler as Führer of the shattered Third Reich, was taken into custody along with Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, army chief of staff; Admiral von Friedeberg, head of the German Navy; and Reichsminister of production Albert Speer. Jodl and von Friedeberg represented Doenitz at the German surrender to Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower at Reims.

Taken To A Prison

At the same time it was disclosed that Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, who preceded Jodl as German chief of staff, and who signed the surrender to the Russians at Berlin, had been arrested ten days ago when the Allied mission of less than three dozen officers and men arrived in this North Sea port where 175,000 German soldiers still carried arms.

Doenitz, Jodl and Speer were taken from Flensburg by plane today to an undisclosed prison.

[The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported that von Friedeberg committed suicide by taking poison 45 minutes after the arrests. There was no immediate confirmation of this report.

SHAEF Hears Of Suicide

[Supreme headquarters in Paris also heard the report that von Friedeberg had killed himself—but was not yet able to confirm it officially.

[After the German officers had been informed of the arrest aboard the command ship, they were permitted to return to their quarters to pack personal belongings.

[Friedeberg was said to have asked permission of his escort to go into a toilet and while there swallowed poison.]

A high ranking SHAEF officer said all members of the German general staff probably would be sentenced to from 10 to 15 years imprisonment.

Jodl Packs

Doenitz came to the SHAEF command post aboard a captured German liner in the Flensburg harbor when he was sent for and did not return to his office afterward. A freshly opened package of cigarettes and papers giving the position of *Wehrmacht* forces as of May 9 were lying undisturbed on his desk.

Jodl, who became *Wehrmacht* chief of staff after Keitel's arrest, returned to his office after his arrest and packed his own bag while his aide, Capt. Herman Brudemuller, picked up odds and ends.

Friedeberg was arrested at his home near the *Oberkommando Wehrmacht* headquarters and Speer was arrested in his private castle in Gluckbord. Capt. Tony Solomon, of London, said he found the Nazi Production Minister in his bath.

Tanks Rumble In

While Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, whose appointment as General Eisenhower's representative at Flensburg was announced only yesterday, read the arrest orders to Doenitz, Jodl and Friedeberg in Keitel's old headquarters aboard the American-Hamburg Line steamship Patria, British Tommies rounded up lesser members of the German headquarters.

NIGHT

The British soldiers moved swiftly, lining the German men and women workers up against walls with their hands behind their heads, while tanks rumbled into the German compound and took over the remnants of the *Wehrmacht*.

British ships, commanded by an officer who served as piermaster during the evacuation at Dunkerque, rode in Flensburg harbor, their guns trained on the German shore and on surrendered U-boats and E-boats that floated near by, their white ensigns fluttering in the damp air.

Doenitz Looks Worn

Doenitz looked tired and worn as he trudged up the Patria's gangplank, just 23 days after he assumed Hitler's role as head of the German state. Jodl, who had been named commander of the *Wehrmacht*, after Keitel was arrested May 15, was accompanied by his aide, Major Wilhelm Oxenius.

In the brightly painted bar of the Patria, the Germans faced a long table covered with a white cloth at which were seated Rooks, Gen. Nicolai Trussov, representing the Soviet high command, and a British naval captain, Guy Maund, commander of the Allied ships in the harbor.

"Gentlemen, I am in receipt of instructions from supreme headquarters AEF and from the supreme commander, General Eisenhower, to call you before me this morning and tell you that he has decided, in concert with the Soviet high command, that today the acting German Government and German high command is to be taken into custody and several of its members made prisoners of war," Rooks said.

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Dissolution In Progress

"Thereby the acting German Government is dissolved. This is now going on. Troops of the 21st Army Group are now taking the several members of the civilian and military and certain records into custody.

"In conformity with the instructions, each of you is to consider yourself a prisoner of war from this moment. When you leave this room an Allied officer will attach himself to you and escort you to your quarters where you will pack, have lunch and complete your affairs. After that they will escort you to the airfield at 1.30 P.M., emplaning. You may take the baggage you require"

General Rooks added "that is all I have to say," and then turning to the Russian representative asked, "does General Trussov have anything to say?" A moment later the American officer asked the Germans if they desired to comment.

"Any Word . . . Superfluous"

"Any word now would be superfluous," Doentiz said as Jodl slumped in his chair.

Doenitz and Jodl had been cool throughout the interview, the Grand Admiral walking up and down the room at first and commenting: "It is now quite clear what is going to happen."

Later, when faced by a group of correspondents in the compound at brigade headquarters, the two Germans refused to talk.

"We are prisoners of war and will give nothing more than our names and ranks," he said.

The Nazi guards at Doenitz's headquarters offered no resistance when Lieut. Allan Thorp, of West London and his Cheshire Platoon descended on the old naval school building at 10 A.M. Officials said about 400 officers, 2,300 enlisted men and an unspecified number of civilians were arrested.

Three Separate Cables

It was disclosed that when the

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Doenitz and His Followers Taken Prisoner by Allies

MAY 24 1945

German Government and High Command Are Both Dissolved—General Staff Officers Said to Face Long Jail Terms.

Flensburg, Germany, May 23 (A. P.).—British Tommies, acting on orders from Supreme Headquarters, today arrested Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and all the other members of the so-called Flensburg government of Germany and disbanded the German High Command.

A British tank force took part in a display of power as some 300 German officers and many other ranks and civilians were taken into captivity.

All German General Staff officers will probably be sentenced to from ten to fifteen years' imprisonment, a high-ranking SHAEF officer said.

The action was taken in concert with the Russian Command.

Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl and Admiral von Friedeberg, both of whom signed the German surrender instrument at Reims, also were placed under arrest and taken away by Allied military guards. They followed Doenitz up the gangplank of the ship in Flensburg harbor which ever since the German capitulation has served as Allied Supreme Headquarters post here.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC, the British radio said that Friedeberg committed suicide.]

British Tanks Move In.

As Doenitz was mounting up the gangplank, British tanks from the Eleventh Armored Division clanked into the Nazi compound here and took over the remnants of German Army headquarters scattered throughout Flensburg.

In Flensburg harbor British ships commanded by a captain who was the piermaster at Dunkirk rode at anchor with their guns trained on the German shore and on surrendered German U-boats and E-boats.

British Tommies lined the German Government attaches, men and women alike, against the walls and ordered them to put their hands behind their heads.

Doenitz had been head of the German State for just twenty-three days when, showing signs of fatigue, he trudged up the gangplank of the headquarters ship.

Doenitz, Jodl, Freideberg and Jodl's aid, Major Wilhelm Oxenius, were summoned to the ship by Major-Gen. Lowell Rooks, Deputy Chief of Staff to Gen. Eisenhower, who informed them that Eisenhower had ordered them arrested and the German Government disbanded.

Since the surrender at Reims Flensburg has been neither fish nor fowl. Even though the Germans all were technically prisoners of the Twenty-first Army Group, Flensburg was left as the control point for Doenitz to turn over the Wehrmacht and what was left of the German government. The German officials rode to work every morning and one out of every ten German soldiers kept his arms to guard military installations.

According to the best information SHAEF intelligence has been able to gather, the Germans had earlier planned to split into north and south groups and prior to April 22 all that was left of the Nazi hierarchy had planned to go south into the Alps for a last stand. After the Germans in Denmark, Norway, western Germany and Holland had surrendered and arrangements were made through Doenitz for the capitulation of the entire Reich, the Admiral tried to convince the Allies that his government was the only means of forcing the Wehrmacht to put down its arms.

'Each of You Is a Prisoner.'

But it all ended today aboard the old Hamburg-American liner Patria when Gen. Rooks said:

"Gentlemen, I am in receipt of instructions from Supreme Headquarters of the A. E. F. and from the Supreme Commander, Gen. Eisenhower, to call you before me this morning and tell you he has decided, in concert with the Soviet High Command, that today the acting German government and German High Command is to be taken into custody and several of its members made prisoners of war.

"Thereby the acting German Government is dissolved. This is now going on. Troops of the Twenty-first Army group are now taking the several members, civilian and military, and certain records into custody.

"In conformity with instructions, each of you is to consider yourself a prisoner of war from this moment.

"When you leave this room an Allied officer will attach himself to you and escort you to your quarters where you will pack, have lunch and complete your affairs.

"After that they will escort you to the airfield at 1:30 P. M., emplaneing. You may take the baggage you require.

"That is all I have to say."

'Tried to Blackmail Us.'

Russian Gen. Trusso Nicolai was present while Rooks addressed the Germans.

In reply to a question by Rooks if they had anything to say, Doenitz replied: "Any word now would be superfluous."

Jodl slumped in his chair.

German guards at Doenitz's headquarters appeared surprised when the British troops raced into the compound of the old naval school but they offered no resistance

A high SHEAF official said that Doenitz "tried to blackmail us into thinking disarmament of the Wehrmacht would be impossible without his sham government to fall back on, but we figured him for the shrewd, cunning Nazi which he is."

When the SHAEF mission came here to set up headquarters the twenty Allied officers and fewer than twenty Allied enlisted men expected any minute that they would be set upon by the Nazis. He told them the farmers would balk and refuse to produce much needed crops. Furthermore, he said, there was not enough money in the banks in northwestern Germany to keep trouble from rising.

After their arrest Doenitz and Jodl refused to be interviewed.

"We are prisoners of war and will give nothing more than our names and ranks," Doenitz said as he and Jodl glowered at the battery of cameras facing them.

REDS SAY M.D. KILLED HITLER

Fuehrer Was Euthanasia Case, SHAEF Hears

Flensburg, Germany, May 23 (AP). A Russian report said today that Adolf Hitler, who sanctioned mercy killings, died that way himself—put out of his misery by an injection.

A high Allied headquarters official quoted an unidentified Red Army general as saying that Hitler was paralyzed and insane with pain during the last days of his life.

The Germans have asserted that Hitler died at his command post in Berlin. The Russian general reportedly confirmed that Hitler had died in his underground bunker.

Injection Reported

"A Professor Morel was said to have given Hitler an injection of some sort that put him to sleep forever," the SHAEF official quoted the Russian.

[A Dr. Theodore Morrell, a 59-year-old physician who said he was Hitler's personal doctor since 1938, was found in a hospital near Berchtesgaden two days ago. He said he had given Hitler glucose and caffeine injections for several months.

[Morrell, however, said that the last time he saw Hitler for a medical consultation was in Berlin on April 21. Then the Nazi leader refused to have his regular injection, went into a rage and ordered Morrell away. Morrell said he collapsed at Hitler's feet.

[Later in the day he saw Hitler again. Morrell did not state whether he had tried to give an injection once more. He left Berlin the next night.]

Changed His Mind

The Russian general asserted that Hitler had planned to make a last-ditch stand in the southern redoubt, but changed his mind April 22 and decided to face it in Berlin.

Allied authorities today arrested in Flensburg a Dr. Brandt who said he had been Hitler's physician for several years.

[In 1938, a Dr. Brandt was sent by Hitler to Paris to attend to a Nazi official shot by a Polish youth.]

Brandt said he knew nothing of the report that Dr. Morel had administered a mercy dose of morphine or some other deadly injection.

"I left Berlin quite a while ago," he said.

Brandt said that Hitler was a sick man much of the time and that he himself had operated on the Nazi leader twice.

Denies Cancer

Brandt helped perform the second of the ex-Führer's greatly publicized throat operations, but he denied that Hitler ever had cancer. "He had a slight throat ailment, a growth that really was not serious," he said.

Brandt denied that Hitler ever had epileptic fits, but said that he had given Hitler various types of injections for minor ailments. Brandt emphasized that he did not know anything of Hitler's state of health in his last days.

Brandt said the German leader aged greatly in the last year; his hair turning gray.

According to the Russian report quoted by an Allied officer, Hitler suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in Berlin as the Third Reich was tumbling around him. The hemorrhage reportedly resulted in his complete paralysis.

The Russians say that "Morel" took it upon himself to end Hitler's suffering with a mercy dose.

Aged German Catholic Top Official in Reich

MAY 24 1945

By DANIEL DE LUCE

TOENNISTEIN, Germany, May 23.—(AP) An aged German Catholic became the highest civil official in the occupied Reich today and voiced a plea for the German people "to relearn the principles of brotherly love."

As oberpraesident of the Rheinprovinz Military District 70-year-old Dr. Hans Fuchs has been resurrected from the political scrap heap where the Nazis tossed him 12 years ago, writing the word "traitor" on his house.

Fuchs has been charged by Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, military governor and commander of the U. S. 15th Army, with responsibility for carrying out the administration, under American supervision, of the largest political entity yet carved out of Germany by any Allied power.

In his first public statement on the policy he hopes to follow in his 14,000-square-mile military district of 11,000,000 peacetime population, Fuchs told the Associated Press: "My greatest aim is to inculcate a new Christian spirit in our youth, a spirit in which both Catholic and Protestant churches must collaborate in teaching."

Forced in Retire in 1933

Bald and granite faced, Fuchs was forced into retirement by the Nazis in 1933 after he had been oberpraesident of the Rhine province, core of the present military district, for 11 years and government employe under the Kaiser and the Weimar republic for more than 30 years.

Himself a German army captain in the First World War, Fuchs blamed the rise of Hitler on the German people's discontent with the Versailles treaty, "by which everything we made went back into the reparations fund and we could not recuperate."

He says he believes "the German language newspapers issued by the Allied psychological warfare department bring the people the news, but are less effective in changing their mental attitude," which should be done by Germans.

"Yesterday, in a conference with educational leaders of the Rhineland, I told them the combined efforts of all of us would be necessary to rid the Nazi thoughts from our people's minds, and in this the Christian church, regardless of creed, would have to be the leading factor and carry the greatest responsibility," he said.

Tells of Plans

The oberpraesident, wearing a well cut gray business suit, a spotless white collar, with a gold tie pin and cufflinks and a large topaz ring, told of his plans at this woodland resort where he has been living under military government protection. With him is Col. Charles T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., who will be supervisor of his administration.

Regarding his program for occupied Germany, Fuchs expressed these views:

RECONSTRUCTION—It would be helpful if German war prisoners skilled as farmers, tradesmen, technicians, teachers and civil servants could be released quickly." He especially feared starvation conditions next winter if the crops are not harvested.

PRESS—"We have some editors left over from old times. By publishing our own newspapers we could contribute more directly to German re-education."

JEWS—"They will be able to live in the new Germany as unhindered as they were before the Nazis took power. I feel every true German Christian opposed the anti-Semitic persecutions."

EDUCATION—Fuchs urges a revival of elementary schools along the lines of the Weimar Republic and the re-establishment of higher schools under religious auspices, which had been liquidated by the Nazis.

AGITATION — "In wide stretches of our country you will not see one occupation soldier. Yet there are no demonstrations of unrest by the Germans there." He said he did not believe the military government ban on meetings of more than five Germans achieved anything "at this time."

NON-FRATERNIZATION—He called this "very wise now when the memory of the war is very sharp on both sides."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT—He said that his administration would iron out inconsistencies in local Military Government regulations which, he said, forbid the ringing of church bells in some localities and permit it in others, ease the civilian travel restrictions here and increase them there. He believes more uniform policies would create "better feeling."

COMMUNISTS—Fuchs said he had not conferred with any German Communists while he and

Johnson hunted out candidates for the super-province administration. "Communists are not very prominent around here."

POLITICS—He envisaged a new "Democratic party" formed for collaboration "In rebuilding the Fatherland." He added: "The only requirement for membership in such a party would be that applicants be men of good will. I would like to see it include Catholic Centrists, National Liberals, Liberals, Social Democrats and, if the Communists wish to enter it, then Communists, too. Of course, it is only an idea of mine. I do not know if it is possible."

Of himself, Fuchs said that under Nazism he had lived in retirement and did not indulge in political activity of any sort. "Of course, I spoke critically of the Nazis in private, but I did not speak publicly," he added.

He lived in the Saar Basin, which was under League of Nations tutelage until a plebiscite was held.

"Because I had no Nazi flag to display when the Saar voted for German rule, some Nazis came at night and painted an inscription on my front porch, 'I Am a Traitor to My Country.' But they never attacked me openly. I was too well known in the Rhineland."

STREICHER, MAIN JEW-BAITER, TAKEN

Jewish Major Captures Him In Bavaria Hideout

Berchtesgaden, May 23 (AP)—Julius Streicher, the Nazis' principal Jew-baiter, was captured today by a Jewish officer from New York, Hitler's unkempt, bald-headed anti-Semitic leader was hiding away on a farm in the Bavarian hills.

The once-strutting ex-publisher of the anti-Jewish *Der Stürmer* tried to pretend he was an eccentric artist.

His captors were Major Henry Plitt, a New Yorker, and three companions of the American 101st Airborne Division. When he arrived here after a rough 40-mile ride, Streicher, bearded and scraggly, stumbled from a jeep and limped slightly.

Carried Long Whip

It was Streicher who once likened Hitler to Christ—and who for many years ruled Franconia with the long whip he always carried.

With the capture of Streicher, the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, and Nazi Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the top men in the Nazi heirarchy yet to be caught.

It was announced here that Gen. Ritter Franz von Epp, former governor of Bavaria, also had been captured recently.

Streicher was found on a farm near Waldring, a little village in an area thick with American soldiers of the 101st Airborne and the 42d divisions. The countryside is dotted with hundreds of tiny farms, hillside huts and hilltop chalets. It was an ideal hiding place.

Streicher Misunderstands

As Plitt and his three companions approached, Streicher was on the balcony of a Tyrolean-type house daubing at a canvas. He said his name was "Sailer" and that, as an artist, he didn't pay much attention to world affairs.

Plitt went without an interpreter and it was his faulty command of the German language that trapped Streicher.

Plitt tried to say: "You look so much like Streicher I have a notion to take you." Streicher misunderstood and believed the officer recognized him.

Forces Woman To Change Shoes

At the farmhouse—occupied by several other persons—Streicher demonstrated some of his old arrogance. When Plitt told him he must change to more comfortable shoes.

He sat down at ease in a soft chair, stretched out and forced a handsome woman—who may have been his wife—to change his shoes for him.

On the long, bumpy trip here, Plitt informed Streicher that his mother, in America was Jewish. Streicher grunted with what seemed contempt and Plitt described him as still arrogant.

Looks Older Than 59

With Plitt were Capt. Hugh Robertson, of Utica, N.Y.; jeep driver Pfc. Howard Huntley, of Portland, Ore., and Private Victor Nelson, of Houghton Lake, Mich.

Streicher looked older than his 59 years when he arrived here. He wore a tan raincoat and a faded blue shirt without a tie. Instead of the whip he used to carry so jauntily in Nuernberg he had a cane to support his limping leg.

Streicher revealed he had been at the farm since April 24. He was taken to the 15th Corps and passed from the jurisdiction of the 101st Airborne Division which has been setting up a record for running down Nazi big shots.

Believes Hitler Dead

Streicher was caught in the same general area—once considered the heart of the Nazis' vaunted redoubt region—where Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Dr. Robert Ley, Hitler's labor-front leader, lately were among top Nazis taken into custody.

Officers tried to get from Streicher some inkling of where Himmler and other Nazi fugitives might be. Streicher said he didn't know where they were. He said he believed Hitler was dead.

Military announcements did not reveal when Gen. Ritter von Epp, the defender of Munich, was seized, but he had been reported among those in Goering's party in the *Luftwaffe* chief's surrender near Schloss Fischhorn on the Zeller See.

In Jail with Hitler

Streicher just missed capture by American forces last month when he got out of Nuernberg a day or two before the Nazi shrine city was captured.

He was one of Hitler's early companions and before the Nazi movement gained power served several jail terms. He was with Hitler during the famous Munich beer hall *Putsch* in 1923 and went to Landsberg penitentiary with Hitler as a result.

Streicher always regarded Nuernberg as having been personally won by himself for Nazism. He assumed the title of Franken fuehrer or leader of the Franconians, the North Bavarians.

He strode around the town dressed in high boots and brown uniform, his bullet-like head bare and his whip in hand.

But his thefts from the winter relief funds were said to have become such a scandal that even Hitler could not defend him, so Hitler paid him off about 1940 with a big farm outside Nuernberg.

STREICHER CAUGHT BY YANK TROOPS IN BAVARIAN HILLS

Notorious Nazi Jew-Baiter Is Prisoner of 101st Airborne Division.

Berchtesgaden, May 23 (A. P.).—Julius Streicher, the notorious Jew-baiter, has been captured on a farm in the Bavarian hills by officers of the 101st Airborne Division.

With [illegible] Streicher, Heinrich [illegible] and Joachim von Ribbentrop are foremost among the top Nazis still at large. Streicher was taken in the same general area where Goering and other Nazi leaders lately have been seized. It also was announced that Gen. Franz von Epp, the defender of Munich, was in custody. He had been reported among those in the Goering party after the surrender near Schloss Fischhorn on the Zeller Zee.

Nazi Home Guard To Work On Farms

With the U. S. 3d Army in Southern Germany, May 23 (AP)—Thousands of members of the *Volkssturm*, the home guard that Hitler hastily formed in the closing stages of the war, are being freed from prison camps in the 3d Army's occupation zone to work on farms.

"We don't want to have to feed these people next winter, so they are going to have to get out and grow their own food," a military government officer explained.

POLES INVITED TO COME HOME

Warsaw Regime Insists It Be Recognized, However

Moscow, May 23 (AP)—The Warsaw Polish Government has invited war-scattered Poles to return to their homeland, providing they recognize the Russian-backed administration of President Boleslaw Bierut, the Polish press said today.

Some foreign diplomats stationed here regarded the overture to the London Polish Government in exile, soldiers in various Polish units of the Allied armies and refugees in many lands, as a possible means of establishing a united Polish Government.

In Switzerland, the *Berner Tagwacht* said that most of 6,000 Poles of the 2d Polish Division, interned in that neutral country since June, 1940, had refused to go to France for fear they would come under the jurisdiction of the London Polish Government.

The One Requisite

The Warsaw invitation was extended by Vice Premier Wladislaw Gemolka in an address to a convention of the Polish Peasant party in the Polish capital. He asserted that if a Pole would recognize the Polish Provisional (Warsaw) Government, he could find a place in the new Poland regardless of past party affiliation.

Apparently this opened the way for such returning Poles to seek a place in the Government. Several diplomats here said that if numbers of Poles from London, the Polish home army and from armies under the London Government's direction accepted the invitation it might change the attitude of many countries toward recognizing the Polish Provisional Government.

One diplomat, outside the Big Three, said if a representative number of Poles returning on the Gemolka invitation found places in the Warsaw Government, it would seem to him that "a broadening of the Government" would have been carried out and that "future discussions would be little short of quibbling."

A broadened Polish Government was agreed on at the Crimean conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. Britain and the United States have refused to recognize the Warsaw Government headed by Bierut and Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski. Stalin, in a recent formal statement, declared that Russia insisted the Warsaw regime form the "core" of any reorganized Government.

Meanwhile, a Russian commentator writing in the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*, today leveled a new attack at General Bor, leader of the Polish underground, asserting that new disclosures afforded proof of his connections with the German Governor of Poland.

The article described the sixteen Polish leaders arrested for diversion against the Red Army as Bor followers who were "caught with the goods of provocation against the Red Army."

Warsaw Invites London Poles To Come Home

But Stipulates They Must Recognize New Regime; Gen. Bor Attacked Anew

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP).—Vice-Premier Wladislaw Gemolka of the Warsaw Polish administration has invited Poles to return from abroad, saying that a proper place would be found for them in Poland if they united on a basis of recognizing his government.

Vice-Premier Gemolka told a Peasant party convention that the invitation held for adherents of the London Polish government in exile and members of the detachments under its command, the Polish press reported today.

One diplomat said: "It may mean the breaking of the log jam which has blocked any progress on the tough Polish problem."

It was noted, however, that the Vice-Premier made recognition of the Warsaw administration a provision. If the intention is to broaden the admnistration, it will probably be on the basis that the Warsaw group must be the core of a united Polish government decided on at the Crimean conference of Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Commenting on what he said was a statement by the Polish commander that during the German occupation, Frank frequently came to him with proposals of joint action against the Russians, the writer said that this was a "unique underground" in which the Poles could be approached by the Nazi Governor.

The article described the sixteen Poles recently arrested by the Russians as followers of Komorowski who were "caught with the goods of provocation against the Red Army."

(Komorowski, who led the unsuccessful Polish uprising in Warsaw last August, said in an interview in London on May 18 that he had attempted to establish liason between his underground forces and the Russians, but that his men had been arrested by the Soviets.)

Red Army Undertakes Vast Training Schedule

Even Occupation Forces Get Strict Study Program

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP).—The Red Army is now in the midst of the greatest training period in its twenty-seven-year history.

Dispatches from all over the nation, including the far-flung garrisons of Siberia, have reported an intensive schedule of practice in marching, firing, military tactics and strategy.

"Red Star," the official Army newspaper, declared: "A serious, thorough, all-around training period has replaced war. Relying on the experience gained in battle, commanders are called upon to stiffen and improve the skilled tactics learned in contemporary actions."

The newspaper urged strict diligence on the part of commanders and junior officers in maintaining discipline and seeing that each man participated in the broad training program.

The training schedules are being carried out even in the garrisons of Berlin, Budapest and Vienna.

The garrisons are also engaged in bringing the cities back to life. In Berlin and Budapest, particularly ,they are helping to clear the streets and restore utilities to operation.

Japan's Optimism Held Unfounded

Moscow, May 23 (AP)—A recent Tokyo declaration that by severing relations with Germany Japan has wiped out her tripartite background and thereby placed her "on completely friendly terms with the Soviet Union" seems to reflect unfounded optimism in Tokyo, foreign diplomatic circles here said today.

"While there has been no official Soviet comment on the declaration, made by a Japanese radio commentator, foreign missions in Moscow interpreted the statement as being provocative and not an interpretation of the situation. It goes without saying in diplomatic circles that the U.S.S.R. is not this gullible.

There has been no official change in Russian-Japanese relations since the end of the war, but it is no secret here that Japan has been genuinely interested in arriving at a new basis for discussing relations with Soviet Russia since the latter denounced their nonaggression pact. Her rupture with Germany obviously was a legal move the Japanese considered a first step in that direction.

Marshal Stalin's reference to Japan as an "aggressive" nation and Soviet assertions in denouncing the treaty that Japan was an ally of Hitler during the war with Germany still is uppermost in Soviet minds. It is said here there is no reason to believe Russian sentiments or the situation may have changed because of Tokyo's breaking off after the German defeat.

"If the Japanese think this then it is extreme optimism," an Allied diplomat said.

Mannerheim Sends Stalin Congratulations

Moscow, May 23 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, said today Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim, of Finland, had sent a message to Marshal Stalin congratulating him on the "termination of the war and the Red Army's brilliant victories over Germany unparalleled in history."

"I ask you, Mr. Marshal, to accept on my behalf and on behalf of the Finnish people the enthusiastic congratulations and expressions of our firm intention to endeavor with all our strength to develop friendly relations based on trust with the great neighbor of our country," Mannerheim's message continued.

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Bombers Being Conditioned

Stockholm, May 23 (AP)—About 75 United States heavy bombers forced to land in Sweden during the war will be flown back to America soon, an American military attache here reported today. Mechanics now are repairing them.

Quisling To Face Charge Of Treason

Oslo, May 22 [*AP—Delayed*]—Attorney General Sven Arntzen said today that Vidkun Quisling, Norway's dictator during five years of German occupation, would be charged with treason at a preliminary hearing probably to be held tomorrow.

The state prosecutor said the charge would be temporary and would be made only to hold Quisling in jail until time of the trial. He will let it stand as treason, or change it, after investigating the material to be presented by the state, he added.

Arntzen pointed out that there was much research work to be done.

Reds Reassure Danes On Bornholm Action

Copenhagen, *Thursday*, May 24 (AP)—The supreme command of the Red Army has assured the governor of Danish Island of Bornholm that Russian troops will remain on the island only "until questions arising from the war with Germany are settled."

An official statement issued after a conference Wednesday between Russian General Korotov and Governor von Stemann said: "Bornholm is part of Denmark and it is occupied only because it is situated behind our German occupation zone. . . . The Red Army has no intention of disrupting the normal life of the inhabitants or interfering with Danish administrative problems."

GERMANS QUITTING HOLLAND BY BARGE

Den Helder, Holland, May 23 (A. P.).—A fleet of twenty-five German barges left here yesterday for Wilhelmshaven loaded with 4,000 German sailors, soldiers, women and children—the first Germans to be evacuated from Holland since V-E day. They are part of a contingent of 12,000 civilians and sick or wounded soldiers who will be returned to Germany by this route.

On Friday 160,000 German troops will begin to leave. Landing craft will ferry them across the Zuider Zee to Harlingen in daily blocks of 10,000 to 12,000. From Harlingen they will be marched to concentration areas in the Emden-Wilhelmshaven sector, halting en route at twelve transit camps which have been established at fifteen-mile intervals.

Tito-Allied Row Nearing End

Settlement on Trieste at Hand—Yugoslavs Attend Dinner for Alexander

Heinzerling MAY 24 1945

Trieste, May 23 (A. P.).—The dispute between Allied governments and Marshal Tito over occupation of Trieste appeared near a final settlement today after a tense period which brought a sharp exchange between Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and the Yugoslav leader.

A new feeling of calm seemed to spread through the Adriatic port. Alexander arrived late yesterday and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander of the New Zealand Second Corps, gave a dinner last night which several high Yugoslav officers attended.

Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theater, inspected New Zealand troops here. A few Yugoslav patrols filtered through the streets, but in greatly reduced strength. Fewer Partisans armed with machine-guns and German hand grenades were seen.

[The Rome radio said a communique was expected hourly on solution of the Trieste problem, since Tito has accepted "in principle" the proposal advanced by Alexander. The New Zealand High Commissioner in London, W. J. Jordan, said in a formal statement "there is little indication" that Tito intended to wait for the peace conference to settle Yugoslav claims to the Trieste area. Jordan reported "minor incidents," but relaxed tension. He said Tito's forces have occupied villages neighboring Trieste, changing their names to Yugoslav versions.]

No announcement has been made of any change in the situation, although it was learned that new Yugoslav proposals were made and that these were believed generally in accord with the principles laid down by Alexander. Yugoslavs had occupied the port and claimed it as a part of their kingdom. The Allies insisted that any territorial change must be enunciated at the peace conference and not by unilateral action.

The movement of Allied forces into new areas east of the Isonzo River was accomplished without reported incidents. Allied officers were saluted briskly and with respect by Yugoslav sentries at most places, although they obviously were surprised by the sudden appearance of so many Allied vehicles.

It was believed here that the Yugoslavs may wish to keep some troops in the Trieste area even after turning the disputed area over to the Allied Military Administration. This question may delay final settlement of the controversy. Trieste civilians, predominantly Italian, seem to sense that the dispute could not continue indefinitely. A subdued holiday spirit prevailed along the water front last night.

Trieste Accord Delayed By Slavs

Heinzerling

Trieste, May 23 (AP)—Yugoslav determination that the mixed Italian-Yugoslav Council of Liberation continue to function in Trieste and the Venezia Guilia area threatened tonight to delay complete settlement of the dispute over these territories, despite Yugoslav agreement to the principle of Allied military administration.

This point and a number of other questions were believed to be obstacles to normal Allied Military Government administration of this bristling city.

Nevertheless, a strong note of optimism was apparent here that all issues soon would be settled as a result of new Yugoslav proposals which were believed generally to be in accord with the principles laid down by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

Yugoslavs' Decree

The Yugoslav-established Council of Liberation drew up a decree yesterday establishing a tribunal for judgment of Fascist crimes "against the existence and liberty of the people and of democratic institutions." The tribunal consists of nine Italians and two Slovenes.

A few Yugoslav patrols were still to be seen in the streets here, but in reduced strength, and there were fewer armed Partisans.

Movement yesterday of British and American forces into the area from Trieste northward to a point 5 miles east of Gorizia was accomplished without any reported incidents.

SEES FRENCH PLOT IN AOSTA VALLEY

MAY 24 1945

Rome, May 23 (A. P.).—The Communist party organ L'Unita declared today that French nationalists are attempting to seize portions of the western Piedmont region from Italy to gain a "political-military success." The paper said that the move was designed to gain the unified support of French reactionaries and war-mongers and help offset the Leftist swing shown in the recent French elections.

The Paris Socialist newspaper Le Populaire reported yesterday that a group called the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy had proclaimed the independence of the French-occupied Aosta valley in the Piedmont region. The French Foreign Office said it had received no word of any such development.

The independent Rome newspaper Il Tempo said that Premier Ivance Bonomi told a French journalist that he hoped Italo-French relations could be improved and "the frontier problem resolved in a friendly spirit."

FISHER GETS TOP MEDAL

Brooklyn Lieutenant in Italy Receives Congressional Award

ROME, May 23 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor was presented today to Lieut. Almond E. Fisher, 32, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who wiped out five enemy machine gun nests in one night and then, after he was shot through both feet, crawled about helping his men repulse furious Nazi counter-attacks.

Lieutenant Fisher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fisher, live at 326 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, and his wife at 5611 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was decorated by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding United States Army forces in the Mediterranean theatre, in the presence of several officers of his old outfit, the Forty-fifth Infantry Division.

The lieutenant now is a mortar instructor at an infantry conversion training center in Italy.

Texan Received by Pope.

Vatican City, May 23 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received Representative Eugene Worley (D.-Tex.) in a 15-minute private audience.

CHINESE PRESS ON TOWARD AIR BASES

American Fliers Help Drives at Paoking and Liuchow, Formerly Their Fields

MOOSE

CHUNGKING, China, May 23 (AP)—Chinese troops battled toward two Japanese-held former American air bases in south-central China tonight while the Japanese were reported pulling mechanized forces out of Shanghai, transferring them to Manchuria.

In bold bids to rewin air strips lost in Japan's offensive that rolled up the central line of United States bases last year, the Chinese struck out, closely supported by American bombers and fighters.

Two hundred and fifty miles southeast of Chungking, the Chinese in a two-pronged drive toward Paoking knifed within nineteen miles west and northwest of that Hunan Province base.

Four hundred miles southeast of the Chinese capital, assault troops battered forward on a fifty-mile front toward the former base at Liuchow. They were fifty to seventy-five miles from the former United States Fourteenth Air Force airfield.

Meanwhile, Fourteenth Air Force fliers took off from fields deep in China and struck into the area west and northwest of Shanghai, blasting heavily loaded Japanese troop trains moving northward.

The trains were jammed with soldiers, artillery and trucks, and the American air attacks tended to confirm recent Chinese reports that the enemy was transferring forces from Shanghai northward. Long-range P-51 Mustang fighter-bombers bombed the railway yards at Hsuchow, 320 miles northwest of Shanghai, and scattered explosives on a long, northbound train moving up the Tientsin-Pukow railroad north of the Yellow River town of Pengpu.

On a spur line south of Pengpu, 260 miles northeast of Shanghai, the Americans fired another troop train and also struck another on the parallel Peiping-Hankow Railroad north of Hankow.

Chungking Americans doubt that the Chinese have enough strength to reconquer the United States air bases in Hunan and Kwangsi, but Fourteenth Air Force fliers joined the fighting and strafed Japanese forces which an American communiqué said were "retreating."

On an eighty-mile arc northwest, west and southwest of Paoking the Chinese gained up to four miles along the Paoking-Chihkiang highway, but they encountered stiff resistance nineteen miles west of the town. They also were attacking Japanese positions nineteen miles northwest, and an American statement said that most enemy elements were fleeing, leaving only scattered pockets to be mopped up.

The Chinese High Command meanwhile said that Chinese forces attacking toward Liuchow had reached Tungkiang, seventy-five miles from the big railroad junction city, while others battled near Hwaiyuanchen, fifty miles west.

Liuchow and Paoking are key points on the west flank of the broad Japanese corridor across China linking Manchuria with Indo-China and Burma. If the Chinese can take Paoking and Liuchow they will seriously imperil Japanese communications along the corridor—the only good avenue of retreat for Japanese forces that eventually may have to abandon southeast Asia to Anglo-American arms.

In the east coast province of Fukien, the Chinese continued attacks in the vicinity of Lienkong, seventeen miles northeast of liberated Foochow with the Japanese offering strong resistance. Chinese forces south of the Min River estuary east of Foochow crossed to the north bank to join the drive.

In Honan province the Chinese completed encirclement of a large group of enemy forces trapped west of Hsihsiakow, 400 miles northeast of Chungking, capturing five heights in the face of tough enemy opposition.

Japanese Battered in Shansi

The Chungking radio said yesterday that continuous Allied bombing and guerrilla attacks had virtually disrupted Japanese communication lines in western Shansi.

Regular and guerrilla forces of the Chinese Communists have been active against the Japanese in Shansi. Previous reports indicated that no Nationalist land forces had been operating in the area.

The Chungking broadcast, which was reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said Japanese forces were reported concentrating along the Taiyuan-Chengting and Tatung-Puchow railways.

Recent gains of the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army were summed up in a communiqué issued yesterday and transmitted in English from Yenan, Communist headquarters, to North America. The communique, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"During the spring offensive this year, in response to Chairman Mao Tze-tung's call for expansion of liberated areas and encroachment on Japanese-occupied territory, our units recovered 2,140 square miles of territory, 1,312 Japanese and puppets came over to the Eighth Route Army and 2,783 were taken prisoner."

The French National Defense Headquarters issued a communiqué yesterday announcing that the Japanese had launched a new offensive against French forces still holding out in the upper Mekong area of Indo-China.

GIRLS INSULTED BY CHINA MOBS

Friends of Yanks Scorned and Hooted in Streets

MAY 25 1945 DAY

Chungking, May 23 (A. P.).—The Chungking edition of the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury said today that "scandal mongers appear to be persuading the Chinese that every American in uniform is a lecher and every Chinese girl allowing herself to be seen with him in public is a prostitute."

"Fanciful stories about jeep girls are rapidly building up a wall of hatred between the Chinese and Americans that may take years to dispel," the newspaper said. "It is no longer safe for an American officer or soldier to take a respectable Chinese girl out. Their presence on the street together is a signal for a howling mob of hoodlums to swarm around shrieking at the top of their voices, hurling insults and generally humiliating the couple.

"Frequently hotheads in the crowd slap the girl's face, pull her hair. The venom of the crowd is usually leveled at the girl, but fist fights often occur

when the American tries to save his companion from insult."

The paper said the situation was "pleasing the Japanese by threatening to create a rift between the two Allies."

The matter has evoked the attention of the highest Chinese and American authorities. One restaurant popular with American soldiers was placed out of bounds by military officials after girls leaving the place with men in uniform were insulted by crowds outside.

JAP TROOP TRAINS BOMBED IN CHINA

Chungking, May 23 (A. P.).—Pending to confirm recent Chinese statements that the Japanese were transferring forces from the Shanghai area into Manchuria, United States Fourteenth Air Force planes attacked heavily loaded northbound enemy troop trains yesterday. A communique from Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters told of the action today.

North of Pengpu, in north central Anhwei Province, a thirty-car train loaded with troops, heavy artillery and motorized vehicles was bombed. South of Pengpu another troop train was attacked. A third train was fire-bombed on the Peiping-Hankow Railroad north of Hankow. In addition American planes attacked railyards at the Hsuchow rail junction in Kiangsu Province, and hit a heavily loaded northbound train of thirty flat cars.

Chinese troops moving eastward along the main Shaoyang (Payoang)-Chihkiang Railroad in a four-mile advance reached a point nineteen miles from Shaoyang. A statement from headquarters of the Chinese combat command—an American advisory unit—said that in general Japanese forces in Hunan Province kept up their retreat eastward and that Chinese troops continued mopping up isolated enemy pockets. However most observers here expressed doubt that the Chinese yet possessed the strength to take Shaoyang, key point in the west flank of the enemy's corridor into Indo-China.

Jap Force Annihilated In Burma Operations

Calcutta, May 23 (AP)—Annihilation of a small Japanese force at Kabaing, 24 miles southwest of Thayetmyo, was reported today as British 14th Army troops continued to clean up remaining resistance in southern Burma.

To the east, casualties were inflicted on Japanese units caught in villages east of Pyu, 33 miles south of Toungoo on the Mandalay-Toungoo-Rangoon road, a Southeast Asia command communique said.

A new, but slight advance was made by forces moving eastward from Toungoo along the Mawchi road, pursuing enemy troops attempting to escape across the border into Thailand. The advance was made against stiff opposition, and additional enemy guns were captured.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command bombed Bangkok-Singapore communications and attacked two enemy air fields in southern Burma after a day of inactivity because of weather conditions.

Rescued Flyer Gets Purple Heart

Calcutta, May 22 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Awards and decorations were presented today by Major-Gen. Howard C. Davidson, United States Tenth Air Force commander, to a group of released American war prisoners under observation at Calcutta Hospital after their rescue in Rangoon.

The awards included the Purple Heart to Second Lieut. David B. Parmelee of Guilford, Conn. and Sergt. Karnik A. Thomasin 601 West 190th street, New York city.

Disease Among Natives In Islands Left By Japs

Sydney, Australia, May 23 (AP)—Frank Gaines, acting UNRRA director, said here today he found in a recent tour of liberated Dutch islands in the Pacific that the Japanese had left behind a serious trail of disease among the natives.

On one island, only 18,000 of the 30,000 natives there before the Japanese came remained, Gaines said. Some had been killed and others were taken away for forced labor.

Gains Past Yonabaru Double Okinawa Front

Guam, May 23 (AP)—A spectacular lunge by the United States 7th Infantry Diviison through and beyond strategic Yonabaru virtually doubled the length of the southern Okinawa line today and imperiled Japanese defenses of Naha and the fortress city of Shuri.

The flanking drive, aimed at supply roads vital to the enemy, added nearly 4,000 yards to the front which had been so narrow American troops had little room to maneuver to advantage, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, Brentville, N.Y., commander of the 7th, said.

The 7th, refreshed by a two-week rest, followed the 96th Infantry Division into ruined, muddy Yonabaru yesterday, then moved on into the hills 1,000 yards beyond in a surprise predawn attack.

Shuri Supply Routes Menaced

The doughboys seized the northern end of a strategic line of ridges along the east coast between Rioi and Intarashiku and occupied heights from which their guns overlook supply roads to Shuri in the center of the line.

Yonabaru, second largest Okinawa town, was entered by Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division late Monday and was the first major town on the island to fall into American hands.

In the darkness Tuesday morning, elements of the 7th Division, opposed only by sniper fire, drove through Yonabaru, cut the east-west traffic artery between that town and the capital city of Naha, and established strong positions on the ridges.

Five U.S. Divisions In Action

Officers expressed confidence the men could hold the ridges against enemy counterattacks. The return of the 7th to action pitted five American divisions—three Army infantry and two Marine—against the hard fighting Nipponese.

This thrust cut off some Japanese between Yonabaru and the heights. It extended an enveloping arm a considerable distance south of Shuri.

If the men of the 7th succeed in pushing south along the north-south ridge line, they will have positions completely dominating Okinawa's Okinawa's major roads and two rail lines running southeast from Naha. Once the rear is cleared, the Seventh would be able to mount artillery on the ridges and stymie Jap supply for the Shuri line with directly observed fire.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press front line reporter, said men of the 96th had a tough scrap while moving down heights on the approaches to Yonabaru, but the actual entry was virtually unopposed.

In the center and on the west, Marine and infantry operations were curtailed by heavy rains. On the west side of the line, the Japanese threw in one of their frequent counterattacks before dawn Tuesday but the 1st Marine Division o Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle crushed it, killing 80 of the enemy.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division strengthened its position along the Asato River in the northern edge of Naha.

Attack On Fleet

At dusk Monday, twelve or more enemy planes attacked ships of the United States Pacific Fleet supporting the Okinawa operation. Today's communiqué, disclosing the raid, said eight planes were shot down and "the remainder retired from the area without causing damage."

[Japanese broadcasts claimed Nipponese aircraft "struck heavily" at United States warships and transports off Okinawa at dawn today and "seriously damaged" an aircraft carrier. The broadcast, heard in San Francisco, asserted that airfields were also hit.]

Sunday and Monday, carrier-based planes of the British Pacific Fleet attacked airbases, docks and other facilities in the Sakishima group, southernmost of the Ryukyus, and shot down an enemy plane.

Jap Raid On Iwo

The communique said Japanese planes caused a few casualties but lost two raiders in a low-level night attack, Monday on American-won Iwo where the Yanks still are picking off enemy stragglers. Between May 13 and 19, 94 more Nipponese were killed on Iwo and 134 taken prisoner.

American planes, operating off the main Japanese homeland island of Honshu, shot down a glider, probably destroyed an enemy plane and sank two small cargo ships Monday. More small shipping was hit in the same sector yesterday.

JAPS WILT UNDER U.S. ATTACKS ON OKINAWA FRONTS

Both Flanks of Enemy Bent Back Despite Rain and Mud.

MARINES ENTER NAHA

Other Divisions Enlarge Hold on 'Little Siegfried' Line Supply Roads.

GUAM, Thursday, May 24—(AP) Both flanks of the stoutly defended Japanese line on Southern Okinawa were bent back yesterday by U. S. 10th Army forces, fighting through rain and heavy mud.

On the west side, the Fourth Regiment of the Sixth Marine Division crossed the Asato river to enter the capital city of Naha in force. On the east side, the Seventh Infantry division captured two hills, expanding its flanking bulge south of Yonabaru, whose occupation was completed against scant resistance.

The Fourth Marine regiment, including veterans of the old Marine raider battalions, forded the Asato and apparently won a secure bridgehead in the northeastern sector of Naha which previously had been explored by patrols.

Dominate Supply Roads

In the Yonabaru sector, the 32nd and 184th regiments pushed to about 1,200 yards south of that town, enlarging the American hold on heights from which artillery can dominate supply roads to the enemy's "Little Siegfried" line. The infantrymen took a height south of Taira town.

The Yanks also captured a hill west of Yonabaru in sharp fighting. This attack apparently was designed to widen the corridor beyond Yonabaru through which the Seventh could bring supplies to its front in the Ozata Mura hills. The Japanese between the Ozata Mura hills and the Okinawa east coast have not yet been cleared out.

Cut East-West Road

The Yanks already have cut the east-west road from Naha on Okinawa's west coast to ruined Yonabaru and presently are seizing heights from which guns can blast vital supply roads to fortress Shuri in the center of the line.

Sixth Division Marines on the northern edge of Naha sent elements yesterday across the Asato river 1,000 yards from the river mouth under cover of artillery and warship guns.

Weather Slows Battle

Continued rains and heavy mud made the going slow in all sectors.

On the East Coast side, the 96th Infantry division west of Conical hill beat off a stiff Nipponese counter-attack, killing 150 of the foe.

Near the center of the line, 77th division troops attacked hills fronting fortress Shuri.

In the same general sector, the First Marine division repulsed a Japanese counter-attack.

In support of the Okinawa fighting, escort carrier planes of the Pacific fleet pounded airfields and installations in the Sakishima group, southern Ryukyus Tuesday and Wednesday. One enemy plane was set afire and five strafed on the ground.

Seach planes ranged north to Japan itself. Privateers and Liberators of fleet air wing 18 sank three small craft south of Tokyo and strafed radar equipment on the homeland island of Shikoku Tuesday. A search plane sank a net tender and small cargo ship off the Honshu coast and shot down a Japanese plane.

Tarakan Invasion Pays Allies Dividends

San Francisco, May 23 (AP)—The invasion of Tarakan Island by Australian and Dutch forces has already paid oil dividends to the Allied cause.

The Netherlands news agency, Aneta, in a dispatch from Tarakan, just off the northeast coast of Borneo, said Allied forces found 300 tons of paraffine refined from oil produced by Tarakan wells. The material, it added, was being used in connection with repair work on the Tarakan air field.

The Aneta dispatch added: "Even at this stage of the twelfth day of the battle of Tarakan—it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of damage done to Tarakan's oil installations by Allied air attacks and by Japanese scorched-earth policy. N.E.I. oil experts who landed here right behind Australian troops still are unable to give any approximate time schedule for resumption of production."

U. S. FORCES DRIVE TO SPLIT MINDANAO

Two Columns Are Eight Miles From a Junction on Plateau —Foe Battered on Luzon

MANILA, Thursday, May 24 (AP)—Converging American columns are only eight miles from a junction on the high plateau of north-central Mindanao, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today. Their meeting with bisect the big island along the main north-south highway.

(AP) Fighting in the Manila watershed area increased in violence Monday as the 38th division, behind a tremendous fire-bomb air strike, drove to the junction of the Marikina and Bosoboso rivers and established a river line several miles in length.

Flame - throwing tanks added their destruction to that of hundreds of fighter planes which dropped jellied gasoline incendiaries as the infantrymen moved through acres of Japanese hillside positions.

Light Counter-Attacks

The Doughboys counted 136 Japanese dead during their push. The enemy tried several more night counterattacks, but only in small force.

Improvised weapons were effective in the mountain fighting. A medieval-type catapult hurled cans and barrels of jellied gasoline over ridges into Japanese-held gorges and against hillsides which planes had been unable to hit accurately.

Despite these fearsome weapons and thunderous artillery, the Japanese clung bitterly to their positions and fought back with what they had until they died.

In Central Mindanao, Gen. Douglas MacArthur Reported today, the 31st raced toward a juncture with the 40th and Americal divisions along the North-South Sayre highway as enemy resistance melted. They were only eight miles apart by Monday midnight.

Yanks of Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st division moved 10 miles north from captured Malaybalay to seize Dalwangan. The northern spearhead, composed of the 40th and Americal divisions, advanced several miles south of Maluko.

To the southwest, meantime, Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th division pushed along the Davao gulf shore one mile to secure Tambungon and was closing in on the Lincanan Airdrome, the last in that sector still in enemy hands.

On Luzon island the reduction of enemy strongpoints in the mountainous Balete Pass proceeded under close air support. Planes dropped more than 300 tons of explosives in covering the ground operations.

Planes Start Fires

Patrol bombers at night bombed the Takao and Keeling airdrome areas of Formosa, starting large fires. Installations at Shanghai and Canton were heavily hit. A 5,000-ton freighter and another smaller cargo ship were sunk in that area and a number of large schooners damaged. Rail and highway targets at French Indo-China were other targets.

While mopping up proceeded on Australian-invaded Tarakan Island, off Borneo, heavy bombers pounded Brunei Bay, Emalak, Sandakan and Jesselton on the Borneo mainland, cratering runways, setting oil fires and destroying buildings.

Bombers sweeping East Indies waters sank three freighters and damaged four other vessels.

Australian troops on southern Bougainville island crossed the Hongorai River in force and captured strong enemy positions near Tohu, two miles behind Japanese defenses guarding the Buin road ford. This was executed with effective air support.

RIDGE IS TAKEN EAST OF MANILA

Flame Throwers Are Used to Burn Path for Yanks.

Manila, May 23 (A. P.).—Flame-throwing tanks used in the Luzon Island campaign for the first time led strong American ground forces in successfully storming a mountain ridge in the Manila watershed yesterday.

The new offensive tactics by Major Gen. William C. Chase's Thirty-eighth Division coincided with announcement of important advances on Mindano Island in the southern Philippines, topped by the Thirty-first Division's occupation of Malabalay.

Jungle growth was burned out of ravines and off hillsides as though swept by forest fires as the flame-throwing tanks led Thirty-eighth Division doughboys in a spectacular assault on Woodpecker Ridge. The ridge, for which the Yanks have been fighting for [illegible] took its name from enemy machine guns on it.

Rough Country for Tanks.

Tanks fanned down wooded draws which have been concealing enemy guns. Other tanks crashed in with direct gunfire while field artillery, anti-aircraft guns and precision dive bombers concentrated on the ridge. When the ridge was taken the Americans counted 330 Japs, raising the division's total to 16,334 since it opened the Bataan campaign nearly four months ago.

Woodpecker Ridge was the dominating height between the Thirty-eighth and the Marikina River and had been one of the main barriers in its drive to recapture Wawa Dam. Japs were still intrenched in lower ridges and mountains beyond the ridge.

Immediately to the north the Forty-third Division counted 300 dead making a toll of 1,964 trapped Japs who have been killed in that area.

Strong Jap defensive caves on a pock-marked ridge stalled the Twenty-fifth Division on the northern Luzon front. The ridge is just north of Balete Pass, American-held entrance to fertile Cagayam Valley. The ridge held out against four days of continuous assault.

Gains Made on Mindanao.

On Mindanao the Thirty-first Division liberated the Bukidnon provincial capital of Malaybalay, an agricultural and governmental center of 18,000 population. Its small airfield, of little military value, was overrun. Opposition was slight. Some enemy artillery shelling was received from hills which rise abruptly two miles northeast of the city.

To the south the Twenty-fourth Division, finding only moderate resistance, advanced four miles to within two miles of Licanan airdromes, the only airfield remaining in Jap hands in southeastern Mindanao. The Twenty-fourth occupied Ilang town on the northwest shore of Davao Gulf.

On the east coast of Luzon the First Cavalry Division gained two miles to take Port Real, on the coastal highway south of Inranta.

Air Action Drops Off.

Long-range aerial activity dropped off after six days of intensive blows across the China Sea. The heaviest bombing delivered by fifteen Liberators of the Thirteenth Air Force which, with a Lightning fighter cover, sank an 8,000-ton freighter-transport in Balikpapan Harbor, Eastern Borneo. Mitchell bombers sank three freighters, two of them at Balikpapan, and two small coastal vessels. A Fifth Air Force bomber destroyed a medium freighter Monday in Hangchow Bay, China.

Twenty Mitchell bombers raked targets on Formosa in a follow-up to Sunday's 250-plane assault on that oft-hit industrial island.

TYDINGS, OSMENA VISIT MACARTHUR

Committee Head And President Confer With Army Chief

Manila, May 23 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines commonwealth, and the Tydings senatorial investigating committee arrived here today to receive a gold-braided welcome headed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The President and his family and Senator Tydings (D., Md.), head of the committee, hurried to the Malacanan palace from the airport, refusing [illegible] questions. Osmena said he would hold a press conference tomorrow.

Waits To Study Situation

Tydings said "no comment until I've studied the situation and conferred with President Osmena and General MacArthur."

Despite the brilliance of the reception as the officials stepped from their plane at Nichols Field the feeling of challenging political problems were present.

One of the first of American-Filipino leaders to greet Osmena was Brig. Gen. Manuel A. Roxas, considered one of the strongest men in current political affairs, although he has not officially announced his plans. It was the first meeting of these two political chiefs since they said farewell at an airfield on Mindanao, March 21, 1942, when Osmena departed for the United States and Roxas remained to be captured by the Japanese.

The men greeted each other soberly and simply said "Hello."

Test Of Strength Expected

Many observers expect a test of strength is imminent between them over the questions of treatment for collaborators. Roxas has opposed the current policy of eliminating from the Government and army jobs all who worked for the Japanese in any capacity.

Osmena likewise will face a demand for an immediate session of the Legislature, many members of which have been impatiently awaiting a first meeting since the liberation of the Philippines.

At a caucus this morning Jose Zulueta, of Iloilo, was elected speaker. He was on hand to greet the President. He said there are 73 assemblymen in Manila now, far more than needed for a quorum.

Independence Date Issue

Over everything hangs the question of the date for independence which was one of the purposes of Osmena's trip to Washington. Many Filipinos are skeptical of the desirability of immediate independence.

As the Osmena party left the airport General MacArthur told the President:

"I am anxious to see you when you get settled. Remember you can count on me."

THEY FLOORED BRIDGE PROBLEM

Manila, May 23 (A. P.).—Engineers of the Thirty-second Division finally solved the problem of putting the deck on a bridge over a small stream in northern Luzon, but that was only the beginning of their troubles.

The bridge was needed quickly. Engineers took the flooring of an abandoned house because it was the only adequate material available. As the fighting passed beyond, Filipinos drifted back, among them the family of the floorless house. The father promptly began removing the flooring from the bridge to his house. The engineers stopped that.

So that night the Filipinos moved onto the bridge and built a roof over it. The morning traffic found the family at breakfast on the bridge they had to cross. The engineers huddled with the family again and finally loaned the Filipinos tools and other supplies sufficient to build another house with a bamboo flooring, and everybody was happy.

Name Flyer Who Sank Whole Convoy

Manila, May 23 (A. P.).—It was Lieut. Warren R. Lasser of Waterloo, Iowa, pilot of a Navy Mariner plane, who annihilated a five-ship Jap convoy off the northern tip of Formosa, Seventh Fleet Headquarters disclosed today. The attack took place the night of May 18 and was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his communique May 21. At that time he did not disclose the name of the pilot.

JURY DUTY LOOKS GOOD FROM CEBU

With the Americal Division, Cebu, Philippines, May 23 (A. P.).—When Pfc. Eugene Weidman of 603 Midwood street, Brooklyn, opened a letter recently he found inclosed a summons to report for jury duty in Brooklyn or pay a $250 fine.

But the specified date had already passed and anyhow the Army had other plans for Weidman.

"Well, at least sending a summons to G. I.'s overseas is one way to make jury duty attractive," he commented.

Pfc. Weidman's brother, Morris, who lives at 605 Midwood street, Brooklyn, said today that Pfc. Weidman had written to him about the incident and he had written to the Commissioner of Juries.

"I wrote that my brother would be very happy to serve on a jury, if transportation could be arranged so that he could get back to Brooklyn," Weidman stated." It's a wonderful idea but I have my doubts as to whether the Commissioner will feel it his patriotic duty."

Pfc. Weidman, he said, is 29 years old and entered the Army in June, 1943. He went overseas in September last with the Signal Corps.

SUICIDE PLANES JAPS' LAST HOPE

Arms Expert Puts Dependence On Them For Victory

San Francisco, May 23 (AP)—Japanese heard today they must depend upon suicide planes for victory.

This view, expressed in an interview by Lieut. Gen. Reikichi Tada, head of the cabinet board of technology, was broadcast by the Tokyo radio, which also reported bombardment of coastal positions on Paramushiro, in the northern Kuriles, by an Allied surface force late Sunday.

The Tokyo radio said the bombarding force entered Suribachi Bay in southern Paramushiro but retired within 20 minutes when the island garrison "promptly launched counterattacks." There was no confirmation.

Called Arms Expert

When he assumed the presidency of the board yesterday, Tada was described by Radio Tokyo as "a great authority on the matter of arms manufacture and chemical elements."

Tada told the Japanese press that the board would devote "its main energies to one problem—namely, the improvement of technique for special attack corps (suicide) planes."

"I honestly believe," he continued, "that there is no other way to overcome the present war crisis. . . . The study of new 'sure-hit, sure-live' weapons is proceeding apace. It is all the more fortunate that the enemy is unable to infuse the spirit of our special attack corps even though he tries."

To Give Employers Power

Another Domei transmission, also recorded by the FCC, said the Government would promulgate tomorrow an ordinance empowering employes to assume quasi-military control over their employés.

This move to bolster Japan's war production under the mounting American air raids, Domei said, would authorize employers, if they see fit, to disregard "any existing regulations concerning hours of work and rest periods or other regulations affecting employment."

The measure requires employers to utilize any leisure time of war workers "which may result from the factory being destroyed or being subjected to other disasters."

'20-Odd' B-29's Over Kyushu, Japs Say

San Francisco, May 23 (AP)—An unconfirmed enemy report that "twenty odd" B-29's were over Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, early today was broadcast by Tokyo radio.

The Japanese Domei news agency was quoted in the broadcast as saying some raiders "are believed to have sown mines in the Kanmon Straits" but left open the possibility that some land targets were attacked.

Kuriles, Okinawa Bombarded, Japs Say

San Francisco, May 23 (AP)—American naval bombardments of the Kurile islands north of Japan and Okinawa Island to the south were reported today by Tokyo radio.

A broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said "small warships and five surface craft" entered Suribachi Bay on Paramurshro, northernmost Kurile Island, Sunday and shelled the shore for twenty minutes.

"Small islands" off Nakagushuku Bay on southern Okinawa were bombarded today, Tokyo said, as the United States 7th Division advanced down the shores of the bay.

Japan Demands U.S. Apology

San Francisco, May 23 (AP)—The Japanese Government demanded the United States "apologize to Japan" for the purported sinking of the relief ship Awa Maru, "punish those persons responsible" and pay indemnity, the Nipponese Domei News Agency reported today.

In a broadcast it quoted Sadao Iguchi, propaganda spokesman, as saying that the demand asked "an indemnity for the loss of lives of the crew and passengers, for injury done to the survivors and for loss of the vessel," which, Japan claims, was sunk by an American submarine.

Aussies Capture Last Wewak Fort

San Francisco, May 23 (A. P.).—Australian troops have captured Cape Moen, last of the former Jap strongholds in the Wewak area of northern New Guinea, the Melbourne radio reported today.

Cabinet Shifts Hailed by Labor And Congress

Republicans Cheer Merger of Agriculture and W.F.A. Posts; Anderson Lauded

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—In Congress and labor circles, President Truman's Cabinet changes met favorable response today.

First reaction to the broadest Cabinet reorganization in years augured well for the appointments when names for the three Westerners go before the Senate for confirmation.

A Republican cheer went up quickly for the move to combine the duties of Agriculture Secretary with those of War Food Administrator under Representative Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico Democrat.

"That's exactly what we've been advocating for two years," asserted Representative Thomas A. Jenkins, Republican, of Ohio, chairman of the unofficial Republican Congressional food committee.

"I am glad the President got around to putting the authority in one man. If it had been done two years ago the food situation today would be much better. I hope Mr. Anderson will be given full authority to do the job."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed "confidence and satisfaction" in the appointment of Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach to succeed Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor.

Phillip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was en route to Pittsburgh, but others connected with the C. I. O. indicated satisfaction with Mr. Schwellenbach's record in the Senate.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, could not be reached at once but associates expressed doubt he would comment.

Mr. Anderson's appointment will make certain extension of price-control legislation in the opinion of Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado. Some threatening clouds had gathered around the legislation. The Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee handling it has scheduled a meeting for Friday.

"Anderson certainly is an able man," Senator Johnson commented. "He'll storm around and

get the job done."

Selection of Tom C. Clark as Attorney General was hailed by a fellow Texan, Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, as "a fine appointment. He is an able warrior. He will make an outstanding Attorney General."

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, declared Mr. Clark is "level-headed and a good administrator. His appointment is satisfactory with me in every way."

Congressmen from Judge Schwellenbach's home state of Washington expressed gratification that the West should be given the Cabinet places.

PRESIDENT ALSO SIGNALS ATTACK ON FOOD PROBLEM

Clark Succeeds Biddle; Schwellenbach Replaces Mrs. Perkins.

2 JOBS FOR ANDERSON

New Secretary of Agriculture Will Also Be Food Administrator.

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

WASHINGTON, May 23 — (AP) President Truman shook up his cabinet today by naming three new members and signalled a new, streamlined attack on the nation's No. 1 home front problem — food shortages.

The new cabinet members:

Attorney General—Tom C. Clark, succeeding Francis Biddle. Clark, 45-year-old Texan, is now assistant attorney general.

Secretary of Agriculture — Rep. Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, former Democratic senator from Washington. He succeeds Miss Frances Perkins.

Secretar yof Agriculture — Rep. Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico Democrat, succeeding Claude R. Wickard.

Anderson Food Administrator

Mr. Truman disclosed that Anderson also will become War Food Administrator when Marvin Jones steps out of that position June 30 to resume his position as judge of the Court of Claims.

Anderson heads the House Food committee which has been critical of government food policy and has been calling for a new, coordinated attack. The fact that he was put into the twin posts of Agriculture secretary and War Food Administrator was taken to mean that new measures to combat food problems are in store.

On May 2 the House committee urged the President, among other things to coordinate the program from grower to consumer to break up black markets and ease shortages.

It advocated top priority for farmers in the matter of manpower and machinery, revised price policies to assure profits to producers and distributors, and special inducements to ward off threats of developing black markets in eggs and sugar.

Wickard to Run REA

Wickard, the retiring Agriculture secretary, has been picked as Rural Electrification Administrator, the President also disclosed at his busiest news conference yet, a session lasting less than 15 minutes. This is the post for which the Senate recently rejected Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration.

The extent of the sweeping changes in Mr. Truman's official family was greater than had been generally expected today. The White House had reported earlier that the President would have an announcement respecting Biddle's resignation.

As reporters streamed into the Oval Room, they were greeted by the President's announcement that he had some cabinet changes to report. He started rattling them off in rapid-fire order, reading from both the letters of resignation and his replies.

The President said he had planned to appoint Rep. Anderson as Agriculture secretary even before the House committee's reports were published, but he added that the reports would help solve agricultural problems.

The resignation of Marvin Jones as WFA administrator, to become effective not later than June 30 the President said, paves the way for the merger of that post with that of Agriculture secretary.

This was a course Jones recommended to the President when he asked to be relieved of his job in order to return to the United States Court of Claims from which he has had a leave of absence.

Jones wrote that while there was logic in having an independent War Food Administration during the two-front war, the defeat of Germany makes possible the merger of the two posts and probably will result in expenditure of less money.

Though there have been some differences in the past between Mr. Truman and Biddle over federal appointments in Missouri, they were not reflected in the exchange of letters between the two.

Biddle, who has served as attorney general nearly four years, and prior to that time as solicitor general, wrote the President that the relation of the holder of his post to the President is "a particularly personal one and I think the time has come when you will wish to choose your own attorney general."

Biddle Pledges Support

Biddle closed by pledging his support and expressing "admiration and praise for the courageous and wise manner" in which the President has undertaken his great responsibilities.

The President replied by expressing appreciation for Biddle's services during the war and during the preparation of war and adding:

"I shall always look back with pleasure upon my association with you while I was in the Senate as well as during the past months."

All Quit June 30

The President added that he wanted to cousult Biddle in the future whenever the occasion arose. The resignation, like those of Miss Perkins and Judge Jones, is effective June 30.

Miss Perkins, one of the original members of the Roosevelt cabinet, wrote that during her more than 12 years as labor secretary, a large part "of the programs I have long hoped to see inaugurated have been established."

She added that when one party has been in office for a long time she thought it was desirable "that a variety of talents be brought into the service of the government."

The President replied that during her administration "unsurpassed progress in position, influence and prestige, has been made by American organized labor."

"During this period," he wrote her, "Such far reaching legislation as the fair labor standards act, the national labor relations act and the social security act have been enacted—carrying out the social philosophy you have so often expressed."

The President also wrote Wickard that under his administration as Agriculture Secretary the nation's farmers had performed "miracles of production" and thanked him for consenting to remain as rural electrification administrator.

Legislation to divorce the REA from the Department of Agriculture is now pending in Congress. The President has never expressed himself on this legislation.

Ickes Lone Surviver

The President indicated that today's cabinet changes may be the last for some time. They leave Secretary of Interior Ickes as the only remaining member of the original Roosevelt cabinet of 12 years ago.

Mr. Truman flatly stated that he had not received any new offer of resignation from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and added that he would not have accepted it if the latter had made the offer.

He also said he did not plan any changes in the State department, presided over by Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Schwellenbach long had been rumored as the President's likely choice for Labor secretary. He and the President are old friends and he recently visited Mr. Truman at the Blair House when the President made his temporary living quarters there. The two were sworn in as senators on the same day.

Mr. Truman had opportunity for close association with Clark, assistant to the attorney general in charge of the criminal division, during his chairmanship of the Senate War Investigating committee. The committee was in frequent consultation with Clark over cases referred to the criminal division growing out of committee inquiries.

Brief Sketches Of Men Named To the Cabinet

Clark, Schwellenbach and Anderson All Have Given Service at Washington

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—The three new members President Truman will nominate for his Cabinet:

Tom C. Clark

Genial six-foot Tom C. Clark, of Dallas, Tex., didn't know until this morning he was to be named Attorney General.

The dark-haired, smiling Texan, forty-five, who has been an assistant in the department he now will lead, said President Truman informed him of the appointment when he called at the White House this morning.

As soon as he left the President's office, Mr. Clark called his wife, Mary Jane, to let her know the news.

The son of a well known Texas lawyer who died several years ago, Mr. Clark was married in 1924 to Mary Jane Ramsey, daughter of the late W. F. Ramsey, once a member of the Texas State Supreme Court.

Mr. Clark has two children, William Ramsey, seventeen, and Mildred, twelve.

Although he was the immediate successor to Thurman Arnold in the anti-trust division of the Justice Department and has been outspoken against practices he deemed monopolistic, it remained to be seen whether he would maintain the prosecution pace set by Attorney General Frances Biddle.

Mr. Clark was educated at Virginia Military Institute and the University of Texas and was engaged in private law practice in Dallas from 1922 to 1927. He was Civil District Attorney for Dallas County from 1927 to 1932.

After holding various positions in the Justice Department, he succeeded Mr. Arnold as head of the anti-trust division in March, 1943. In August of the same year he became Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach

Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, fifty, who today was named to be Secretary of Labor, is a close friend of President Truman and was an intimate of the late President Roosevelt.

While serving in the Senate from 1934 to 1940, he frequently was called to White House conferences with President Roosevelt and made several yacht trips on the Potomac with the Chief Executive.

He and President Truman were sworn into the Senate together and were members of a group of five who worked closely together in legislation.

While a Senator, Mr. Schwellenbach was a consistent supporter of the program of the late President Roosevelt, including labor legislation. He voted for such measures as the Wagner act and the wage-hour act.

His stand with labor was indicated during the last general election when, he said, both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders in Washington State urged him to run for Governor or for the Senate. He declined.

Outstanding among his activities during his six years in the Senate was his personal campaign, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, to prevent the sale of scrap iron to Japan. He sponsored legislation to prevent such shipments and spoke often on the Senate floor and over the country from early 1937 on urging that action be taken.

Chief among his interests outside of public life has been education. A graduate of the University of Washington Law School in 1917, he taught in the university's department of liberal arts during that year. He served as president of the board of Washington State College from 1941 to 1944. Last September he was appointed dean of the Gonzaga University Law School in Spokane.

Clinton P. Anderson

Clinton P. Anderson, forty-nine-year-old New Mexico Congressman appointed Secretary of Agriculture today by President Truman, is an exponent of "abundant production" of food.

As chairman of the special House committee which has been struggling with the problems of food shortages, he recently told a reporter: "The way to kill off the black markets and food-price inflation is abundant production, and the time to plan abundant production is now."

Mr. Anderson also has advocated co-ordination of the entire war-food program. President Truman made a move in that direction today by merging the War Food Administration with the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Anderson was born in Centerville, S. D., Oct. 23, 1895, the son of a Swedish immigrant.

He owns farms in South Dakota and New Mexico, is president of the Mountain States Mutual Casualty Company, of Albuquerque, N. M., and is a former president of Rotary International.

Mr. Anderson was in charge of rural rehabilitation and relief in New Mexico during the 1930s. He was elected to Congress in 1941 as one of his state's two at-large House members.

He and Mrs. Anderson have two children, Corporal Sherbe Anderson, twenty, stationed at Camp Carter, Mo., and Nancy Anderson, fifteen, a student at Mt. Vernon Seminary, Washington.

As a farmer his principal operation is an 800-acre irrigated farm in New Mexico, where he engages in a large dairy operation.

Mr. Anderson never has been engaged in organization work in agriculture and is not a member of any one of the national farm organizations.

Gas Rations Increased For Civilian Motorists

'A' Coupons to Be Boosted to Six Gallons; 'B' Card Ceilings Raised.

WASHINGTON, May 23 — (AP) Gasoline rations for America's civilian motorists were ordered increased tonight as a result of victory in Europe.

Effective June 22, the A card value will increase 50 per cent, from four to six gallons. On June 11 B card ceiling will be increased to 650 miles per month throughout the country.

At present, the B card ceilings differ in various sections, being 325 miles a month in the East, 475 in the midwest, and 400 in the far west.

Not all B cards will rate an increase. It will be necessary for holders of these cards to show their local rationing boards that they have a real need for more gasoline than they are now using.

The Petroleum Administrator for War and the Office of Price Administrator issued the glad tidings to motorists in these words:

"The value of A coupons will be increased from four to six gallons on June 22, when coupon A-16 becomes valid. B card ceilings will be raised to 650 miles per month uniformly over the country on June 11."

Petrolium Administrator Ickes said:

"This is the first time since July, 1941, when we first called upon the public to restrict its use of gasoline, that I have had the satisfaction of reversing the process and providing more for civilians. We in the petroleum administration have looked forward to this day for a long time, and victory in Europe together with the amazing performance of the petroleum industry makes it now possible. This supply is distributed equitably across the country. Every state in the union now receives the same treatment."

Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, said, "I share with the Petroleum Administration the pleasure of announcing increases in gas rations for the civilian motorists.

"The car owner who has had only the A ration during the war period has been severely limited in the use of his car. That is why we are particularly pleased that there will be enough gasoline to increase his ration by 50 per cent starting June 22. B and C card holders, also, of course, have an A ration.

"I must make it very clear, however, that the increase in the B ceiling will not mean more gasoline for all B users. Both B and C rations are based on the individual needs of the car owner. Many B ration holders now have all the gasoline they need. Unfortunately there is not enough gasoline to give these people more than the increase in their A rations. They will not receive any more gasoline as a result of the increase in the B ration ceiling. But

those who do need more gasoline will be able to get it by applying to their local war price and rationing board after June 11 and showing their need for it up to a ceiling of 650 miles a month."

PRIORITY ORDERED ON RELIEF SUPPLIES

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—The Government today undertook to provide liberated Europe's minimum civilian needs with official assurance this action will help speed Allied troops to the Pacific.

President Truman directed the four agencies controlling food, fuel, production and exports to grant priority on such shipments to the extent possible without harming the war effort or impairing the domestic economy. Mr. Truman referred to the friendly nations of northwestern Europe.

War Production Board spokesmen quickly followed yesterday's presidential order with a pledge that manufacture of relief goods will ge[illegible]r priority proved necessa[illegible]umably this will be the [illegible]ng given "essential req[illegible]s" of civilians at home.

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, who controls exports, simultaneously reported to Congress that France, Belgium and Holland were supplying ports, warehouses, transportation, factories and the services of thousands of laborers, under reverse lend-lease, to the Allied armies.

Railroad locomotives, rails, repair parts for rolling stock, farm machinery and industrial equipment are likely to be the major "hard goods" needs of Europe, said John D. Small, WPB chief of staff.

Oversea Hotse Junkets Are Called Off

Washington, May 23 (AP)—House leaders called a halt today to proposed overseas inspection jaunts of several Congressmen.

The crackdown was reported by members of a group scheduled to leave this week for Europe. Some had made all preparations, including required immunization "shots."

They said Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) had asked them "politely, but firmly" to call off their tour "while important business is before the House."

"Not Elected To Tour Europe"

In addition, House Majority Whip Ramspeck (Ga.), whose duty it is to round up members for important votes, issued a statement criticizing the touring legislators.

"There are about fifteen House members now in Europe who ought to be here for important votes," he declared. "They were not elected to Congress for the purpose of touring Europe."

The controversial reciprocal trade bill is now before the chamber and the Bretton Woods monetary agreement is expected to come up soon. Also, several appropriation bills must be cleared before the fiscal year ends June 30.

Says Truman Approved

The cancellation move came only a few days after Representative Dondero (R., Mich.), one of those set to go, reported that President Truman had given the overseas trips his blessing. Dondero said the President told him the jaunts would be "helpful" in giving members a chance to study conditions in war-torn lands.

Representative Wickersham (D., Okla.), another who had his plans changed, said Rayburn agreed with Mr. Truman but was opposed to having the trips interfere with key legislation.

He said he was certain Mr. Truman held the same belief.

Later Trips Held Probable

"Accordingly, we have called off our trip," Wickersham said. "However, when the House calendar gets clear again we hope to still arrange to go."

Representative Merrow (R., H.N.) commented that "we Republicans who planned to go could have gone without the Democrats I suppose, but we decided to wait, too, in view of the important business before the House."

A group of senators was reported still planning to leave this week, despite the House move.

GEN. HODGES BACK IN U.S.

Georgia To Give Official Reception To 1st Army Chief

New York, May 23 (AP)—Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, the Georgian whose troops led all others across the Rhine after a dramatic sweep through France and Belgium into Germany, said today practically all of his staff officers will accompany him to the war in the Pacific.

The General, who worked his way through the ranks from buck private in a 40-year army career, arrived today aboard an Army Transport Command plane en route from Paris to Atlanta, where he will be given an official welcome.

Hodges said he expected a "tough" fight for the Pacific-bound units of his veteran 1st Army when they meet the Japanese.

To Return To Nagasaki

But the Perry (Ga.) native avoided speculating on when he expected to return to Nagasaki, Japanese city, where he spent three days some time before the war.

"I don't know—the sooner the better," he said.

General Hodges said it was difficult to state which divisions of his command would see Pacific action.

"They're all good," he commented.

Hodges said he would leave tomorrow to visit Perry and Atlanta, Ga., and that immediately afterward he would go to Washington to prepare for the Pacific campaign.

No Tricks Up Sleeve

The General wore a plain brown uniform, including a battle jacket with rows of campaign ribbons and a 1st Army blue "A" as a shoulder patch. His gray hair and cropped gray mustache were in sharp contrast to his deeply tanned and lined face.

"I have no tricks up my sleeve," Hodges answered when asked whether he had any "new surprises for the Japanese."

Among the officers who accompanied Hodges from Paris were: Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Allied 1st Airborne Army; Lieut. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Washington, D.C.; Brig. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey; Maj. Gen. S. E. Anderson, Alexandria, Va.; Brig. Gen. H. B. Thatcher, Chevy Chase, Md., and Lieut. Gerald Reeves, Lonaconing, Md.

Atlanta Prepared For Hodges

Atlanta, May 23 (AP)—Tomorrow's the day for the official welcoming of Georgia's Gen. Courtney H. Hodges and Atlanta is looking for the biggest "time out" since "Gone with the Wind" was premiered here.

The Perry (Ga.) here will be accompanied by five generals, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, general chairman of the ceremonies announced yesterday. They are:

Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Allied 1st Airborne Army; Lieut. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, commander of the 8th Army Corps; Maj. Gen. John B. Anderson, commander of the 16th Army Corps; Maj. Gen. Ira Wyche, commander of the 79th Infantry Division, and Brig. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, commander of the 3d Armored Division.

Half Holiday For Schools

Atlanta schools and stores will observe a half holiday to join throngs viewing the 40-car parade which will proceed from the municipal airport to a downtown hotel.

Thirty-six P-40's will be overhead during the parade and above the P-40's will be a formation of B-29's.

At the hotel a cannon salute will be given. After that, the officers and men will have an opportunity to greet their families. The Army has engaged 50 rooms and suites for the party.

ARMY TO RELEASE MANY OFFICERS

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—The Army expects to release, under the point system proportionately as many officers as enlisted men. This means, roughly, that one officer will get out of service for every nine enlisted men discharged. Approximately 1,300,000 officers and men will be released this year under the point system.

However, point scoring is secondary in determining whether any individual officer will be released after he attains the necessary 85 points. His particular value to the Army takes precedence over his score. Some eligible for release may be kept in service as a "military necessity."

The War Department explains that the stricter plan for release of officers was adopted primarily because they had received additional training, have greater responsibilities and have developed specialized skills and leadership ability. They must be handled more on an individual, rather than a group basis.

A theater commander may decide that an officer is surplus and should be released, but this decision is subject to review by the commanders of the ground, air and service forces under the general supervision of the War Department. In other words, if the officer's abilities are needed elsewhere he will be retained regardless of his point score.

However, the Department said that special consideration for discharge will be given to officers who have had long overseas and combat service. Another factor, too, may be the officer's desire to stay in the Army.

Ask Army to Release Railroad Workers

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—The War Manpower Commission's national management-labor committee today urged release from the Army of former railroad workers so they could return to their old jobs. A resolution adopted by the committee asked the War Department to "screen and demobilize" soldiers who formerly were railroad workers. The resolution was sent to Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the WMC, for his action.

Dr. J. H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Association of American Railroads, a management member of the committee, told the committee that demands on the railroads will continue heavy for many months to come. He reported an increase in movement of war materials to the West Coast has already started and will increase rapidly.

Reverse Help Reported By Crowley

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The Government today undertook to provide liberated Europe's minimum civilian needs, with official assurance that this action will help speed Allied troops to the Pacific.

President Truman directed the four agencies controlling food, fuel, production and exports to grant priority on such shipments to the extent possible without harming the war effort or impairing the domestic economy. Mr. Truman referred to the friendly nations of northwestern Europe.

Will Be Given Preference

War Production Board spokesmen quickly followed yesterday's presidential order with a pledge that manufacture of relief goods will get whatever priority proved necessary.

Presumably this will be the same rating given "essential requirements" of civilians at home. He said the relatively small quantities to be shipped would impose no substantial burden on the domestic economy.

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, who controls exports, simultaneously reported to Congress that France, Belgium and Holland—among the war-ravished countries—were supplying ports, warehouses, transportation, factories and the services of thousands of laborers, under reverse lend-lease, to the Allied armies.

Called Necessary

These will be used for the transhipment of men, supplies and weapons to the Pacific battle zones, he said, adding:

"The continued shipment of food, medical and other essential civilian supplies to these countries is required, in support of these military activities, to prevent starvation and extreme hardship."

To meet the food needs of Europe, the Government already has acknowledged, will need sacrifice on the part of American civilians. Ration cuts in sugar, fats and oils ordered earlier this month were attributed in large part to the needs of hungry Europe.

Decent Diet Promised

The interagency committee on exports, headed by Crowley and responsible for deciding the volume of overseas shipments, nevertheless promised that "a decent American diet will be maintained."

Coal may prove an equally grave problem, in view of a sizable world deficit and predictions that next winter will be the coldest of the war for the liberated peoples.

Gravity of the clothing supply problem depends largely on the speed which Europe's textile industry is rehabilitated.

Presumably the shipments for northwestern Europe will go in two ways:

Under lend-lease, as provided by recent agreements reserving this country's rights to withhold supplies whenever it is in the national interest.

Under direct sale, the method by which Holland and Belgium have been placing sizable orders.

Major "Hard Goods"

Railroad locomotives, rails, repair parts for rolling stock, farm machinery, and industrial equipment are likely to be the major "hard goods" needs of Europe, said John D. Small, WPB chief of staff.

The quantities so far requested, Small said, are slight in comparison with this country's industrial potential and their export should not retard reconversion in any appreciable degree.

85% Of Draftees Seen As Being Youths 18

Washington, May 23 (AP)—An army officer predicted today that by fall youths turning 18 will probably be filling 85 per cent of draft calls.

This official, qualified by his position to speak authoritatively, made the prediction after noting Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey's estimate that 18-year-olds will make up only 45 per cent of the July call for 90,000 men.

That percentage, the army officer said, is "too conservative" for the succeeding months, assuming the call remains at about the same level.

Big Increase Foreseen

Asserting the total of 18-year-olds will increase from about 40,500 in July to about 78,000 thereafter, he explained it this way:

The navy, which expects to reach peak strength in July, has been enlisting large numbers of 17-year-olds, thus sharply reducing the total of youths 18 available for the draft.

This drain from potential selective service rolls will be largely eliminated when the Navy goes on a replacement basis, the official predicted, adding that this will ease the pressure considerably on registrants through 29 years old.

Hershey yesterday made it clear that in July at least these men under 30 will make up nearly all of the remaining 55 per cent of the reduced call, which at 90,000 men will be 25 per cent lower than at present.

Plans For Men Over 30

He announced an indefinite deferment for all men 30 and over who stay in "useful" work. This, Hershey explained, results from the war's end in Europe and the services' needs for younger men.

As has been the case with men 34 through 37, registrants 30 through 33 now need only be engaged in work that draft boards—instructed to be liberal-minded—consider important. They no longer are required to be "necessary men," as well to be eligible for occupational deferment.

Hershey especially urged "sympathetic consideration" for fathers who have reached the thirtieth birthday. He told local boards to give them the benefit of any doubt and to think twice about the cost to the Government of dependency allotments.

HOPKINS LEAVES TO VISIT MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(AP) Harry L. Hopkins, ailing confidant of presidents and premiers, tonight was embarked on a new mission to Moscow to tackle unsettled issues between the United States and Russia.

In a surprise announcement, the White House made known that President Truman had sent Hopkins in company with Ambassador Averell Harriman to the Russian capital "to converse with Marshal Stalin upon matters now in discussion between the Soviet government and the government of the United States."

Simultaneously it was announced that Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Moscow, would leave immediately for London, there "to discuss with Prime Minister Churchill and other members of the British government certain matters of common interest to the United States and Great Britain arising out of the war."

Hopkins, one time Roosevelt Commerce secretary and WPA head, was perhaps the late President's most intimate adviser but there had been no advance hint that he was to be chosen by Mr. Truman for such a major assignment.

He has met Stalin on several occasions and the two are said to get along very well together. He accompanied Mr. Roosevelt to many international meetings, including the last Big-Three meeting at Yalta.

Recently he has been recovering from a recurring stomach ailment.

Davies served as ambassador to Moscow after a diplomatic assignment in Belgium and later made two visits to the Russian capital on special missions for Mr. Roosevelt.

HOSPITAL DATA TURNED DOWN

House Veteran Body Rejects Second-hand Information.

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—An offer by Albert Q. Maisel to give second-hand information about alleged physical mistreatment of war veterans was turned down, temporarily at least, today by the House Veterans Committee.

Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.), chairman, told reporters later that Maisel, New York author of magazine articles criticizing the Veterans Administration, might be allowed to give the information when the committee meets again tomorrow.

Maisel emphasized that his information concerning the alleged beating of patients in veterans' hospitals was second-hand, having come from relatives of veterans.

The subject was sidetracked when Representative Gibson (D., Ga.) asserted that the testimony would be of no value unless Maisel had first-hand knowledge of mistreatment.

The witness read into the record a press release from the Veterans' Administration last November which said there was some subsantiation to charges of abuses at the Veterans Hospital at Lyons, N. J. Despite the administration's contention that corrective measures had been taken at Lyons, Maisel said, the employees responsible had not been discharged when he visited the hospital several months later.

Northport Hospital Mentioned.

Maisel, discussing conditions at the Northport, N. Y., hospital, said that it was "a terrible thing" that veterans of the second world war received "such a low level" of medical treatment "even in New York."

Rankin accused Maisel of attempting to smear the committee by the remark. The committee adjourned without taking any action in the case of Albert Deutsch, New York reporter, against whom it instituted contempt proceedings last week for refusal to disclose news sources. Rankin notified Deutsch that he could return to New York but suggested that he hold himself in readiness for further committee inquiry.

WAR HERO'S DATE FLIES TO CAPITAL

Washington, May 23 (A. P.)—A grinning young sergeant from Lucedale, Miss., and a pretty blonde from Lexington, Mass., were the capital's favorite sightseers today. They were Technical Sergt. Jake W. (Bill) Lindsey, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and the girl he left behind four years ago, Miss Beverly Hargreaves.

Beverly missed the ceremony on Capitol Hill Monday when President Truman presented the nation's highest military honor to the boy she met at Fort Devens, Mass.

Nineteen-year-old Beverly and her father, James R. Hargreaves, arrived by plane at the National Airport this morning to meet not only the sergeant but a battery of reporters and photographers. Their plans? "Well, we're going to do quite a bit of sightseeing," said Beverly. "Because we never seen Washington before. And in a couple of days, Bill is coming up to visit me."

Bill's girl met his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Lindsey, for the first time today. At the airport to greet her was the sergeant's sister, Mrs. Pauline Smith, who came up with her parents for the Capitol Hill ceremony.

The sergeant has a thirty-day furlough in which to decide whether he will remain in the Army or return to civilian life.

Himmler's 'Reliability' Conceded By Truman

Washington, May 23 (AP)—President Truman told his news conference today that his record verification of Adolf Hitler's death was based on a report by Heinrich Himmler.

Questioned as to the basis for his assertion some weeks ago that he was convinced of Hitler's death, the President replied:

Himmler, head of the Nazi Gestapo, had told our minister in Sweden that Hitler had suffered a stroke and had only 24 hours to live.

No Other Substantiation

Then he evoked a round of laughter by asserting that when Himmler ever said a man had 24 hours to live that's about how long the man has lived.

The President added, however, that he had no further substantiation of the Führer's death or the circumstances under which he died.

Truman Reported Backing Aid To China

Washington, May 23 (AP)—President Truman today was reported as determined to see that China gets as "much assistance as possible" in her war with Japan.

Representative Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) described Mr. Truman's attitude after discussing the Chinese situation with the President for 25 minutes today.

Mansfield, who served as a personal observer for the late President Roosevelt in the India-China-Burma theater, told reporters Mr. Truman "wanted to get all the information he could on China to bring his study up to date."

The Montanan predicted yesterday that Russia would join the war against Japan. He added at that tim ethat unless China was unified soon such a development might split China into two separate states, one allied to Russia and the other, "in a sense, anti-Russian."

Russ To Get Lend-Lease During May, Says Truman

Washington, May 23 (AP)—President Truman told his news conference today that lend-lease to Russia will continue during May, when the last lend-lease protocol with Russia expires.

Asked whether lend-lease would continue to the Soviets after expiration of the protocol, Mr. Truman suggested that we wait to see what the situation is then.

He expressed belief the matter would be handled in a manner satisfactory to the United States and the peace of the world.

A reporter wanted to know if lend-lease could continue to go to countries not at war with Japan. The President replied in the affirmative, adding present commitments can be carried out.

House Urges U.S. Join Cultural Organization

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The House believes the United States should participate in an international educational and cultural organization.

It passed without debate yesterday a resolution by Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) which urges the United States to join other nations in exchanging students and educational and cultural leaders.

Vote To Rescind Deutsch Contempt Action Seen

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The House Veterans Committee all but abandoned today its attempt to have a newspaper reporter punished for refusing to name his news sources.

Just how the group would dispose of the case of Albert Deutsch was a matter of speculation. Indications were, however, it would vote formally to rescind the contempt action it started last Friday against the 39-year-old reporter for the New York newspaper *PM*.

Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) declined to discuss his next move, but told reporters nothing would be done until the committee had been consulted further. Earlier, Rankin had said he would ask the House this week to urge the Federal District Court to punish Deutsch.

Questioning Of Writer

The committee, investigating the Veterans Administration, today was to continue questioning Albert Q. Maisel, New York writer. Maisel and Deutsch wrote articles for different publications criticizing the veterans' medical program.

In a four-hour session yesterday, Maisel reviewed criticisms he had made in magazine articles after a first-hand inspection of veterans' hospitals. He acknowledged that some of his statements could not be proved factually, but insisted all his charges were based on conditions as he found them.

Congressman Reports Cruiser Houston Hit

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Representative Albert F. Thomas (D., Texas) said tonight the cruiser Houston was damaged severely by torpedoes off Borneo and is being repaired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Thomas said the warship launched less than two years ago was hit by two torpedoes, presumably aerial.

Both struck below the water line, tearing off 50 feet of the stern, including turbines and rudder gear, crippling the big vessel so severely she had to be towed to drydock, the Congressman said.

The Navy Department declined comment.

Dempsey To Tour In War Bond Drive

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Commander Jack Dempsey, just back from Okinawa, is starting out to tell American workers how their weapons and war-bond money are being used to whip Japan.

Ted R. Gamble, directing the seventh War Loan drive, announced today that the former heavyweight boxing champion will open a speaking tour Friday at Chicago.

Dempsey, in the Coast Guard, has made a 68,000-mile air tour of the fighting fronts. He went ashore from an assault transport in the first landing on Okinawa.

Gamble said "It was Commander Dempsey's own desire to go out and tell war workers how tough the Japanese war is and impress them with the need of extra bond buying."

Retraining Of Veterans For Pacific War Slated

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Veterans of the European campaigns destined for the Pacific front will be given the "maximum possible" retraining under instructors who have fought the Japanese, the Army reported today.

The training will be "tough and realistic" and will be carried on in Europe, the United States and, to a limited extent, in the Pacific.

In addition to training in Japanese tactics and weapons, the soldiers also will be drilled on health measures and upon weather and terrain conditions in the Pacific area.

Roosevelt, Jr., Assigned To Naval War College

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. has been assigned to the Naval War College at Newport, R.I. effective June 30, it was learned today.

Until recently he was commanding officer of a destroyer escort in the Pacific. His ship participated in the Lingayen Gulf action. Earlier he served aboard a destroyer escort in the Mediterranean.

Truman Discusses Prisoners

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—President Truman was asked at his news conference today when German war prisoners would cease to be prisoners. He replied nothing could be done about war prisoners in Germany until a government is established there. When a reporter said that might be the end of time, the Chief Executive replied that the reporter's guess was as good as his.

Wallace Lauds R. F. C. Plan on Private Loans

Calls It Helpful to Small Business; Harmony With Lending Agency Is Seen

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—The Commerce Department and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, separated by Congress after a bitter struggle, showed signs today of working together in unexpected harmony.

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace said the R. F. C. has made "a step in the right direction" toward helping small business.

Replying to a reporter's question, Mr. Wallace expressed approval of the new R. F. C. program of guaranteeing private loans to business firms.

He said, "This will cover part of the needs in the small business field." There may be further needs, he indicated, particularly "equity capital" obtained by selling stock rather than by borrowing from banks.

The Commerce Department and the R. F. C. used to be under the same man, Jesse H. Jones. When Mr. Jones was ousted by President Roosevelt in January and former Vice-President Wallace was appointed to succeed him, Congress separated the R. F. C. from the Commerce Department and thus prevented Mr. Wallace from controlling the R. F. C.'s huge lending powers.

During the fight over this, Mr. Wallace declared on Jan. 25 that "the real issue is whether or not the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its giant subsidiaries are to be used only to help big business or whether these powers are also to be used to help little business and to help carry out the President's commitment of 60,000,000 jobs."

Other factors in the increasingly friendly relationship between the Commerce Department and the R. F. C. are:

1. Mr. Wallace has always got along well with John W. Snyder, who as Federal Loan Administrator is the new boss of the R. F. C. There is no personal antagonism between them, as there was between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones.

2. Mr. Snyder is a member of Mr. Wallace's Small Business Advisory Committee, and as such can be counted as one of Mr. Wallace's advisers. Mr. Wallace appointed him on March 2 when he was a private banker in St. Louis. This advisory committee has been studying the financial needs of small business and is understood to have made a report which now is under consideration by Mr. Wallace.

3. Ever since becoming Secretary of Commerce on March 2, Mr. Wallace has apparently been seeking to work smoothly with business. In a much-discussed magazine article he said business loans ought to make sense to a private lending institution before they are guaranteed by the government.

FEPC Lead Seen In Senate Group

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Senator Ellender (D., La.) said today a majority of the Senate Labor Committee apparently is supporting legislation to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The committee met to consider a measure, sponsored by seven Senators, which would declare it an unfair employment practice to refuse to hire, discharge, or to discriminate in compensation against any person because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

Would Have Court Backing

The measure would establish a permanent FEPC to police this declared policy. When it found an unfair employment practice, it would

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issue an order for its discontinuance. If the order were not obeyed, the FEPC could seek a Federal Court enforcement order.

Southern Senators, protesting that such an agency might upset race relations in their section, have been endeavoring to work out a compromise.

A group of Southerners from the committee met yesterday with Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) to talk over the problem.

No Basis For Compromise

"We didn't get anywhere," Pepper told reporters afterward. "There just does not seem to be a basis for a compromise."

Ellender, Senator Johnston (D., C.) and others have talked of a filibuster if the measure is brought to the Senate floor, but Pepper said "I won't join in any filibuster."

The bill is sponsored by Senators Chavez (N.M.), Downey (Cal.), Wagner (N.Y.) and Murray (Mont.), Democrats, and Capper (Kan.), Langer (N.D.) and Aiken (Vt.), Republicans.

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The statement added that the two intended to support the Bretton Woods plan, extension of reciprocal trade agreements, establishment of international food and labor organizations, the proposals of the Chicago aviation conference "and any other proposals which will encourage an expansion of our national economy and make war between the nations less likely in the future."

"We shall oppose any efforts . . . toward adoption of a reactionary course which in our judgment would result in increased misery and bloodshed," the Senators continued.

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Survey Reveals Pig Crop To Fall Short of 1945 Goal

By OVID A. MARTIN

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The survey, made by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency on May 15, indicated that this year's pig crop may fall 5,300,000 head short of the goal set by the War Food administration.

Plantings of such important food and feed crops as corn, potatoes, dry beans, sweet potatoes, domestic sugar beet and cane crops, peanuts and flaxseed will fall below WFA goals, the survey also indicated.

Pig Crop Dwindles

The pig crop prospect declined materially between mid-April and mid-May. A similar survey made on April 16 indicated that the pig crop would fall more than 2,000,000 head short of the goal.

The goal is 92,500,000 head. The latest survey indicates a crop of about 87,200,000 head, or about 500,000 head more than last year's small wartime crop. The biggest crpo of the war was that of 1943, when about 123,000,000 head were produced.

The prospective deficit in the hog goal would reduce pork supplies more than 1,000,000,000 pounds below that sought by the government. This deficit is equivalent to about 8 puonds of pork per capita per year.

The disclosure of the possibility of a short pig crop came after Senate and House food investigating committees had urged that the war food administration's price support or guarantee be increased above the figure of $13 per hundred pounds, Chicago basis, being offered until Sept. 1, 1946. The House committee recommended a price of $13.50. The support price was $13.75 in 1943, when the war's large pig crop was produced.

The AAA survey is expected to lead the government to reconsider the support price. Some officials expect it to be increased to at least $13.25, a figure recommended several months ago by AAA leaders.

Another factor believed to be influencing hog farmers is the fact that the present price support program is a conditional or limited one. The WFA has explained that it cannot support prices beyond the capacity of packing plants to handle hogs. Thus in the event of a plant closedown by reason of a strike or other difficulties, or a reduced capacity because of labor shortages or machinery breakdown, the farmer would have no price support.

For statistical and other reasons, the government breaks yearly pig production into two groups — the spring crop and the fall crop. The spring crop is composed of pigs borne between Dec. 1 and the following June 1. This crop is marketed during the fall and early winter.

The AAA survey indicated that this year's spring crop would total about 52,900,000 head compared with the goal of 55,500,000. This deficit, if actually borne out, would be felt largely between next October and March, 1946.

The fall crop is made up of pigs born between June 1 and Dec. 1. The AAA survey indicated the fall crop would total about 34,267,000 head compared with the goal of 37,000,000. The Spring pigs are marketed largely between March and September of the following year. Thus the indicated shortage in the spring crop would be felt during the summer of 1946.

Other Crop Goals

The indicated acreages of other crops compared with the goals included:

Corn 96,617,000 and 99,098,000 acres; soybeans for processing for vegetable oils and oher foods 11,492,000 and 10,757,000 acres; flaxseed for vegetable oils for food and industrial products 4,816,300 and 5,000,000 acres; dry beans, large quantities of which are needed for foreign relief, 2,179,000 and 2,277,000 acres; dry peas 520,700 and 457,000 acres; peanuts for vegetable oil and other foods 3,060,000 and 3,230,000 acres; potatoes 2,945,400 and 3,137,400 acres; sweet potatoes 723,000 and 841,000 acres; sugar cane 310,000 and 337,000 acrcs; wheat 68,576,000 and 67,731,000 acres.

TRUMAN PLANS TALK AT FINAL PARLEY SESSION

Stettinius's Announcement Follows a Conference With President.

MAY 24 1945

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—President Truman will go to San Francisco to address the final plenary session of the United Nations world organization conference.

Secretary of State Stettinius made this announcement today after conferring with the President on conference matters and what he described as a "wide range of subjects" dealing with world affairs.

The Secretary arrived here by plane at 7:30 A. M. He made his announcement to reporters at the usual morning news conference with Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary.

"I am delighted to say," he said, "that the President has agreed to come to San Francisco to speak to the final plenary session. It is impossible to say the exact date, but I am confident it will be early in June."

He said he had "full confidence that the conference will come to a successful conclusion some time in the early part of June."

Wouldn't Discuss Yugoslavia.

He added that he had some work to do at the State Department today on a wide range of subjects which the President had asked him to take up and expected to leave for San Francisco again tonight or tomorrow. Asked whether the Yugoslav situation was discussed, Mr. Stettinius said that the President would have to speak on any specific items. He confined his comment to the statement that he and Mr. Truman had a "general exchange of views."

Ross told reporters that the President plans to make occasional trips this summer to his old home at Independence, Mo., where his family will go early in June to spend the summer months.

The press secretary said that Mrs. Truman, their daughter, Margaret, and Mrs. David Wallace, Mrs. Truman's mother, plan to leave for Independence about June 1.

The President, Ross said, hopes to make occasional visits to Independence whenever it is possible for him to do so.

The old Truman house is being refurnished in preparation for the occasion.

But Russians Appear to Demand Big Five Unanimity on Acts of Security Council.

MAY 24 1945

San Francisco, May 23 (A. P.).—Small nations asked the Big Four sponsors of this conference today whether the Yalta agreement would permit a major Power to deadlock a United Nations organization simply by declining to vote.

This new issue was raised in a list of twenty-two questions submitted to representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China by a sub-committee representing the smaller countries at the United Nations Conference.

The twenty-two questions covered every phase of activity under the Yalta voting formula which would permit any of the Big Five, including France, to veto important moves of a World Security Council in attempting to settle international disputes.

Faced with interpreting the voting agreement made by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta, the Big Four representatives appeared divided among themselves. The British suggested renouncing the veto in so far as it might apply to investigation of international disputes.

The Russians, on the other hand, appeared determined that the voting procedure should require unanimity among the big five on all substantive actions taken by the security council.

The small Powers framed their questions in terms of their present determination to break down the veto as it concerns council action designed to obtain "peaceful" settlement of international friction. In this connection, they asked specifically whether abstention from voting by any of the big five would have the same effect as a negative vote.

SMALL NATIONS QUERY BIG 4 ON DEADLOCK

Ask if Yalta Agreement Would Let Major Power Create Stalemate.

BRITISH WOULD OMIT VETO

Small Nations' Questions on Veto Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (AP).—Small powers fighting veto rights of the Big Five in a proposed world Security Council submitted a list of twenty-two collective questions seeking clarification. The Greek delegation added question No. 23. The text:

1. If the parties to a dispute request the Security Council to make the recommendations with a view to its settlement, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to exercise its power to investigate the dispute for that purpose?

2. If the Security Council has investigated a dispute under this paragraph (Chapter 6 Section 6 Paragraph 3 and Big-Four amendment Paragraph 1 Chapter 8 Section A) would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to recommend to the parties certain terms, with a view to the settlement of the dispute?

3. If the attention of the Security Council is called to the existence of a dispute, or a situation which may give rise to a dispute, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to exercise its power to investigate the dispute or situation?

4. If the Security Council has investigated the dispute, would the veto be applicable to a decision by the Security Council that the continuance of the dispute is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security?

5. If the Security Council has decided that the continuance of a dispute is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to call upon the parties to settle their dispute by the means indicated in Paragraph 3 (negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means).

Query on Peace Action

6. If a dispute is referred to the Security Council by the parties under this paragraph (Paragraph 4, Chapter 8 (A)), would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Coun-

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issue an order for its discontinuance. If the order were not obeyed, the FEPC could seek a Federal Court enforcement order.

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The goal is 92,500,000 head. The latest survey indicates a crop of about 87,200,000 head, or about 500,000 head more than last year's small wartime crop. The biggest crpo of the war was that of 1943, when about 123,000,000 head were produced.

The prospective deficit in the hog goal would reduce pork supplies more than 1,000,000,000 pounds below that sought by the government. This deficit is equivalent to about 8 puonds of pork per capita per year.

The disclosure of the possibility of a short pig crop came after Senate and House food investigating committees had urged that the war food administration's price support or guarantee be increased above the figure of $13 per hundred pounds, Chicago basis, being offered until Sept. 1, 1946. The House committee recommended a price of $13.50. The support price was $13.75 in 1943, when the war's large pig crop was produced.

The AAA survey is expected to lead the government to reconsider the support price. Some officials expect it to be increased to at least $13.25, a figure recommended several months ago by AAA leaders.

Another factor believed to be influencing hog farmers is the fact that the present price support program is a conditional or limited one. The WFA has explained that it cannot support prices beyond the capacity of packing plants to handle hogs. Thus in the event of a plant closedown by reason of a strike or other difficulties, or a reduced capacity because of labor shortages or machinery breakdown, the farmer would have no price support.

For statistical and other reasons, the government breaks yearly pig production into two groups — the spring crop and the fall crop. The spring crop is composed of pigs borne between Dec. 1 and the following June 1. This crop is marketed during the fall and early winter.

The AAA survey indicated that this year's spring crop would total about 52,900,000 head compared with the goal of 55,500,000. This deficit, if actually borne out, would be felt largely between next October and March, 1946.

The fall crop is made up of pigs born between June 1 and Dec. 1. The AAA survey indicated the fall crop would total about 34,267,000 head compared with the goal of 37,000,000. The Spring pigs are marketed largely between March and September of the following year. Thus the indicated shortage in the spring crop would be felt during the summer of 1946.

Other Crop Goals

The indicated acreages of other crops compared with the goals included:

Corn 96,617,000 and 99,098,000 acres; soybeans for processing for vegetable oils and oher foods 11,492,000 and 10,757,000 acres; flaxseed for vegetable oils for food and industrial products 4,816,300 and 5,000,000 acres; dry beans, large quantities of which are needed for foreign relief, 2,179,000 and 2,277,000 acres; dry peas 520,700 and 457,000 acres; peanuts for vegetable oil and other foods 3,060,000 and 3,230,000 acres; potatoes 2,945,400 and 3,137,400 acres; sweet potatoes 723,000 and 841,000 acres; sugar cane 310,000 and 337,000 acres; wheat 68,576,000 and 67,731,000 acres.

TRUMAN PLANS TALK AT FINAL PARLEY SESSION

Stettinius's Announcement Follows a Conference With President.

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—President Truman will go to San Francisco to address the final plenary session of the United Nations world organization conference.

Secretary of State Stettinius made this announcement today after conferring with the President on conference matters and what he described as a "wide range of subjects" dealing with world affairs.

The Secretary arrived here by plane at 7:30 A. M. He made his announcement to reporters at the usual morning news conference with Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary.

"I am delighted to say," he said, "that the President has agreed to come to San Francisco to speak to the final plenary session. It is impossible to say the exact date, but I am confident it will be early in June."

He said he had "full confidence that the conference will come to a successful conclusion some time in the early part of June."

Wouldn't Discuss Yugoslavia.

He added that he had some work to do at the State Department today on a wide range of subjects which the President had asked him to take up and expected to leave for San Francisco again tonight or tomorrow. Asked whether the Yugoslav situation was discussed, Mr. Stettinius said that the President would have to speak on any specific items. He confined his comment to the statement that he and Mr. Truman had a "general exchange of views."

Ross told reporters that the President plans to make occasional trips this summer to his old home at Independence, Mo., where his family will go early in June to spend the summer months.

The press secretary said that Mrs. Truman, their daughter, Margaret, and Mrs. David Wallace, Mrs. Truman's mother, plan to leave for Independence about June 1.

The President, Ross said, hopes to make occasional visits to Independence whenever it is possible for him to do so.

The old Truman house is being refurnished in preparation for the occasion.

But Russians Appear to Demand Big Five Unanimity on Acts of Security Council.

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San Francisco, May 23 (A. P.).—Small nations asked the Big Four sponsors of this conference today whether the Yalta agreement would permit a major Power to deadlock a United Nations organization simply by declining to vote.

This new issue was raised in a list of twenty-two questions submitted to representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China by a sub-committee representing the smaller countries at the United Nations Conference.

The twenty-two questions covered every phase of activity under the Yalta voting formula which would permit any of the Big Five, including France, to veto important moves of a World Security Council in attempting to settle international disputes.

Faced with interpreting the voting agreement made by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta, the Big Four representatives appeared divided among themselves. The British suggested renouncing the veto in so far as it might apply to investigation of international disputes.

The Russians, on the other hand, appeared determined that the voting procedure should require unanimity among the big five on all substantive actions taken by the security council.

The small Powers framed their questions in terms of their present determination to break down the veto as it concerns council action designed to obtain "peaceful" settlement of international friction. In this connection, they asked specifically whether abstention from voting by any of the big five would have the same effect as a negative vote.

SMALL NATIONS QUERY BIG 4 ON DEADLOCK

Ask if Yalta Agreement Would Let Major Power Create Stalemate.

BRITISH WOULD OMIT VETO

delegation added question No. 22. The text:

1. If the parties to a dispute request the Security Council to make the recommendations with a view to its settlement, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to exercise its power to investigate the dispute for that purpose?

2. If the Security Council has investigated a dispute under this paragraph (Chapter 6 Section 6 Paragraph 3 and Big-Four amendment Paragraph 1 Chapter 8 Section A) would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to recommend to the parties certain terms, with a view to the settlement of the dispute?

3. If the attention of the Security Council is called to the existence of a dispute, or a situation which may give rise to a dispute, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to exercise its power to investigate the dispute or situation?

4. If the Security Council has investigated the dispute, would the veto be applicable to a decision by the Security Council that the continuance of the dispute is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security?

5. If the Security Council has decided that the continuance of a dispute is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to call upon the parties to settle their dispute by the means indicated in Paragraph 3 (negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means).

Query on Peace Action

6. If a dispute is referred to the Security Council by the parties under this paragraph (Paragraph 4, Chapter 8 (A)), would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Coun-

Small Nations' Questions on Veto Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (AP).—Small powers fighting veto rights of the Big Five in a proposed world Security Council submitted a list of twenty-two collective questions seeking clarification. The Greek

cil under the second sentence of this paragraph that it deems the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security?

(The second sentence of Paragraph 4 Chapter 8 (A) reads: "The Security Council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under Paragraph 5).

7. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council under the second sentence of this paragraph to take action under Paragraph 5?

(Paragraph 5 reads: "The Security Council should be empowered, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 above, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods or adjustment.")

8. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council under the second sentence of this paragraph to recommend to parties such terms of settlement as it considers appropriate?

(The same sentence of Paragraph 4 Chapter 8 quoted above.)

9. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council, at any stage of a dispute, to recommend to the parties appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment?

Legal Matters Questions

10. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council under the first sentence of this paragraph that a dispute is of a justiciable character?

11. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council under the first sentence of this paragraph (paragraph 6, chapter 8-A) to refer a justiciable dispute to the International Court of Justice?

12. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to deal with a justicable dispute by some other means of adjustment?

13. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council to refer to the International Court of Justice a legal question connected with a non-justiciable dispute?

14. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council that it deemed that a failure would constitute a threat to the maintenance of peace and security (paragraph 1, chapter 8, section B)?

15. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council that it should take measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security?

16. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council that it determined the existence of any threat to the peace, etc.? (Breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security?).

17. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council that it may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation?

18. Would the veto be applicable to a decision of the Security Council that failure to comply should be duly taken account of by the Security Council?

19. In case a decision has to be taken as to whether a certain point is a procedural matter, is that preliminary question to be considered in itself as a procedural matter or is the veto applicable to such preliminary question (paragraph 2, chapter 6, section C)?

Procedural Paragraph Cited

20. If a motion in the Security Council on a matter, other than a matter of procedure, under the general wording in Paragraph 3, would the abstention from voting of any one of the permanent members of the Security Council have the same effect as a negative vote by that member in preventing the Security Council from reaching a decision on the matter? (Paragraph 3 Chapter 6 Section C).

Paragraph 3 reads: "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter 8, Section A and under the second sentence of Paragraph 1 of Chapter 8, Section C a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.")

21. If one of the permanent members of the Security Council is a party to a dispute, and in conformity with the proviso to Paragraph 3 has abstained from voting on a motion on a matter, other than a matter of procedure, would its mere abstention prevent the Security Council from reaching a decision on the matter?

22. In case a decision has to be made under Chapter 8, Section A, or under the second sentence of Chapter 8 Section C Paragraph 1, will a permanent member of the council be entitled to participate in a vote on the question whether that permanent member is itself a party to the dispute or not?

23. In view of questions raised by several delegations, the Greek Delegation would like to be informed whether, under Chapter 10, Paragraph 1 of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as amended by the four governments, the recommendation of the Security Council to the Assembly in respect of election of the secretary general and his deputies is subject to veto.

APPROVE FORMULA TO HALT ATTACKS

Corrected

United Nations Conference to Allow Regional Groups to Band Together.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—(AP) Committee approval of a formula for letting regional groups of nations band together to resist attack dissolved tonight what had been one of the biggest issues of the United Nations conference.

Another of equally grave proportions moved into its place. It centers around a tug of war between great and small powers over big-nation control of peace-enforcement machinery in a world organization. The results may determine the effectiveness of the mechanism and the organization.

Accepted in a committee on regional arrangements was a proposal which says that up to the time the world organization takes necessary steps to maintain peace, groups of nations may use mutual defense measures if any of their number is attacked.

Latin States Agree

Latin states had approved this formula as granting adequate recognition to their Pan-American defense system, which was one of the things they wanted most at this conference.

A treaty for permanent mutual defense, to replace a wartime arrangement set up by the Act of Chapultepec at Mexico City last March, still must be negotiated by the United States and the 20 other American Republics. That may be done this Fall.

A committee handling another hot problem—trusteeships for dependent and strategic areas of the world—was making progress toward reaching complete agreement by the end of the week.

One big question to be decided is whether peoples of trusteeship areas should be assured independence or self government.

American Delegate Harold E. Stassen is trying to work out a compromise on that in consultation with other big power representatives and delegates of Australia and New Zealand.

The committee definitely approved today the principle that strategic trusteeship areas—such as key military bases—should be supervised by the world organization's security council. No area is to be placed under trusteeship, however, without the consent of the nation possessing it.

Also accepted was a provision for classifying three types of territory as eligible for trusteeships: areas mandated after the last war, land taken from the enemies in this war, other areas voluntarily submitted by the countries controlling them.

Alberto Lleras Camargo of Colombia, chairman of the regional security committee, announced approval of the collective security formula at a news conference.

He said in a statement to the committee, speaking as a Colombian delegate, that the formula is to be interpreted so that under the Act of Chapultepec "If an American nation is attacked all the rest consider themselves attacked" and their action against aggression "would be in accord with the (world) charter."

It may be deduced, he said, "that the approval of this article implies that the Act of Chapultepec is not in contravention of the charter."

Camargo told reporters that all the Latin nations agreed with this statement and that no other country opposed the interpretation.

Except for acting on a couple of points, such as a definition of collective security desired by Egypt, the committee has completed its work.

5 BRITONS RESIGN AT SAN FRANCISCO

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San Francisco, May 23 (A. P.).—Five British delegates to the United Nations conference turned in their resignations today as members of the Churchill Government. British spokesmen promptly emphasized that this conformance with parliamentary practice will not fundamentally affect efforts to write a world organization charter.

In his capacity of Ambassador to Washington, the acting chairman of the delegation, Lord Halifax, did not resign. He will continue to represent Britain here and see the conference through. And, pending London action on their resignations, the other delegates, too, will stick to their jobs.

It was taken for granted by the British delegation here that Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, would be almost immediately renamed as a member of the new Government. He thus would be able to carry on with Lord Halifax here for the duration of the conference.

Miss Florence Horsbrugh, a delegate, was elected to Parliament as a member of Churchill's Conservative party and may be renamed to the new government. She probably would have to leave San Francisco shortly, however, to take part in the coming elections.

Of the other members remaining here—after the departure of Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Laborites—George Tomlinson is a Laborite, Dingle Foote, a Liberal, and William Mabane, a National Liberal. Only Mabane appeared to have a chance to be renamed. He has been serving as parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Food.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has had charge of another troublesome question—Big Five veto power—and he would continue on here. He is not a member of the delegation, however.

DEAN GILDERSLEEVE WINS JOB REVIEW

San Francisco, May 23 (A. P.).—Through Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, the American delegation obtained review by a conference committee today of a declaration that a United Nations organization promote full employment.

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There was stiff opposition, led by Australia's foreign minister, Herbert V. Evatt but Miss Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, asked and obtained reconsideration of the committee's vote last week that full employment should be promoted by any world organization chartered here.

In a three-hour meeting last night, Dean Gildersleeve offered instead an amendment which would obligate the United States to promote solutions of the problems relating to full employment

It's Next Stop Pacific For Flyers Who Hit Reich

Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn., May 23 (AP)—To 1,075 airmen who have arrived home from Europe redeployment is just the Army's fancy name for the Pacific.

Of the first unit of heavy bombardment personnel to be brought back for furloughs and training "in heavier aircraft" before going to Pacific war areas some men are eager for a double dose of warfare.

Others will go only "if I can't get out of it."

And the majority agree with Tech. Sergt. James (Horizontal) Marshall, of St. Louis: "It's up to the Army. I just work here."

Fleet Of Bombers

Arriving yesterday in a fleet of 65 Liberators and Flying Fortresses—the same planes with which they bombed Germany—the 800 enlisted men and 275 officers gave the United States a typical GI greeting.

They piled out of the bomb-bay doors of their planes helter-skelter, yelling, "Hit it hard, boys!" They patted the ground, hugged each other and their planes. Some admitted that companionship with an American girl—a treat they had not enjoyed for some time—would be "interesting."

Only when the big army trucks had transported them with their gear and souvenirs to the receiving hangar for processing did they get around to talking about the "other war" still to be won.

In Europe Two Months

Capt. George Cline, of De Ridder, La., a former instructor, lamented that he had been in Europe only two months and said: "I missed it over there. Now I'd like to go to the Pacific."

Mast. Sergt. Jesse Johnson, of Du Quoin, Ill., who put in 23 months as a ground-crew chief and won seven battle stars, declared: "I'd just as soon go."

Lieut. Joseph Kostek, Fall River, Mass.: "The only thing I came back for are the women. The pictures of the ones in the Pacific look all right."

Staff Sergeant Joe Wasil, of Cleveland: "I'll stay on the ground and buy bonds and wave the boys off."

"Had Enough"

Staff Sergeant Warren S. Jefferson, of Sandy Level, Va.: "Between jets and flak we've had enough."

Tech. Sergt. James P. Gillis, of Greenwich, Conn., and Tech. Sergt. Carl E. Mills, of Oklahoma City, Okla: "We're more or less expecting it. We'll be surprised if we don't go."

Staff Sergeant Donald Laher, Jr., of Everett, Pa.: "If the cards are stacked right, I'll stay here."

Staff Sergeant Harold E. Levenson, of Philadelphia: "We don't want to go but say we do, anyway."

The men were the first of the large group of air forces personnel scheduled to be brought back for redeployment to the Pacific. After a 30-day R.R.&R. (Rehabilitation, Recuperation and Recovery) leave, they will report to designated central assembly stations.

And from there it's "next stop Pacific."

SERVICE WIVES ARRIVE IN U.S.

To Get Their First Glimpse Of New Homeland

Boston Port of Embarkation, May 23 (AP)—The foreign-born wives of 110 American service men got their first glimpse of their new homeland today through the portholes of a navy transport mess hall.

They brought their 24 children with them and all were thrilled at their first limited glimpses of the United States.

The women folk were below decks in the mess hall as the big transport steamed up Boston harbor, while topside the soldiers of Lieut. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's 453d Heavy Bombardment Group and

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repatriated American soldiers jammed the deck rails.

There were English girls, Irish lassies and Scots, Belgian and Dutch among the service wives. Eighty-four of them had married soldiers, and 26 were the wives of sailors.

They met their husbands while the latter were on duty in England and on the Continent.

Many A Romantic Tale

There was a romantic tale behind many of the marriages, but perhaps the most dramatic was the courtship of Nelly Hubbard, a Belgian, who was accompanied by her husband, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Hubbard, of Fort Worth, Texas.

Colonel Hubbard was a member of the 8th Air Force and he met Nelly nearly a year ago after he was shot down in his fighter plane over Belgium.

The city where he landed was occupied by the Nazis and Nelly was a member of the family that took care of Colonel Hubbard.

Mrs. Hubbard, who is 23 years old, speaks little English, but her broad smile told the thrills she felt.

On Way To Iowa

In the rush and bustle of debarkation, the names of many of the soldiers and sailors husbands were unobtainable.

Mrs. Ann Julius, who is on her way to Cherokee, Iowa, met her Air Corps lieutenant-husband a year ago.

As soon as they get together they're going on a Florida vacation.

Mrs. Julius was one of the wives who is not really new to American ways. She was secretary in the American Embassy in London, she explained, and "knows American ways very well."

Mrs. Helene M. Guastello, 26, who is going to Grantwood, N.J., with her infant son, Richard, seemed undaunted by the confusion of customs inspection, and immigration officials.

Looks Like His Father

"Richard has been so good all the way across," she said.

"He looks just like his father," she added proudly. The couple were married in June, 1943, and he is still overseas.

Mrs. Doreen I. C. Shanklin, who will go to Columbia, Mo., is a statuesque red-head. She met her husband in London two years ago last Christmas and they were married the following June.

"I'm so excited," she said. "I've heard so much about your wonderful country. I can't wait for the trip on the railroad to see some of it."

Red Cross personnel will arrange with army officials for the transfer of the service wives to their destinations.

All Germans To Blame, Adler Says After Tour

New York, May 23 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler (retired), vice president and general manager of the New York *Times*, arrived at LeGuardia Field tonight after a tour of German concentration camps and declared "the whole German people should be held responsible" for war atrocities.

Also on the plane was Amon G. Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth (Texas) *Star-Telegram*, who accompanied Adler and sixteen other editors to Europe to view Nazi concentration camps.

"As far as the concentration camps are concerned, the story cannot be told too often to the American people," Adler said. "It was organized brutality.

"Until we have eliminated the German General Staff we are going to have the seeds of another war."

He said he had spoken to many liberated American soldiers "and in not one instance did I find that the provisions of the Geneva convention were lived up to."

Camp Upton to Get 500 War Prisoners

Camp Upton, N. Y., May 23 (A. P.).—Col. Raymond E. Scott, post commander, announced today the activation of a prisoner of war base camp here comprising 500 German PWs.

He said that the prisoners would relieve soldiers for work in the Army Service Forces Convalescent hospital, which occupies all of the post except the PW camp.

Punish Nazis, Russian Demands

New York, May 23 (AP)—Russian demands for quick punishment of German war criminals were reiterated today by a Moscow radio commentator, who asserted there was nothing "mysterious" about Soviet desires that the Nazi menace be eradicated without delay.

"I think the term could, with better effect, be applied to the conduct of certain British and American authorities with regard to the defeated Hitlerites," said the commentator, Boris Izakov.

"We in the Soviet Union," Izakov added, "want only one thing: To be consistent to the end. The war was waged to destroy the Nazi menace; and in my opinion, now that the enemy is defeated, that menace must be eradicated without tears or shilly-shallying.

"Why exchange compliments with hardened Nazi murderers? Better send them straight to the gallows."

Truck Drivers' Strike Ended; WLB To Review Wage Policy

Chicago, May 23 (AP)—Chicago's week-old paralyzing truck strike was called off tonight after a series of rapid developments beginning in Washington with President Truman's authorizing seizure of the lines.

Raymond F. Hayes, attorney for the Independent Chicago Truck Drivers Union, notified Capt. George Barnes of the police labor detail that union members were being instructed to return to work tomorrow morning.

Hayes's announcement followed within a few minutes one from the War Labor Board in Washington that it had been advised the strike of 6,500 drivers would be terminated as a result of assurances the WLB would review the industry's wage policy.

Seizure Authorized

The strike started a week ago in protest over a WLB award of a wage increase that fell short of union demands.

Earlier, President Truman authorized the Office of Defense Transportation to seize the trucking concerns. The ODT announced the seizure would be made at 12.01 A.M. (Central war time) Thursday, exactly a week since the strike started.

The ODT asked the Secretary of War to put into motion machinery to provide "the necessary military protection, equipment and operators," a detachment of military police from Fort Custer, Mich., arrived in Chicago yesterday and camped on the lake front.

WLB To Hear Problems

In a telegram, the WLB promised the union to hear the wage problems as soon as work is resumed and war materials and foodstuffs, backed up in rail and truck terminals throughout the Middle West as well as in Chicago, begin moving. The WLB said it had assurances from the union that work would be resumed.

Presidential authorization of seizure came a few hours after the striking drivers offered to end their walkout if Mr. Truman would intervene personally to obtain from the WLB a rehearing of the wage case which touched off the strike.

Announcement of the time of seizure was made by Col. J. Monroe Johnson in Washington, who said:

"These trucking lines with about 20,000 employés handling vitally needed war and civilian goods have been unable to operate for nearly a week because of a labor disturbance.

"The Secretary of War has been requested by the Office of Defense Transportation in accordance with the President's order to set in motion the machinery for providing the necessary military protection, equipment and operators."

The union appealed to President Truman this afternoon to work in the strikers' behalf to obtain WLB reconsideration of the wage issue. Some violence occurred during the day as the severity of the walkout intensified.

French-Argentine Pact In Prospect

Buenos Aires, May 23 (AP)—A commercial agreement marking re-establishment of war-interrupted trade relations with France is expected to be signed early in June after the arrival of the first French mission to visit Argentina since 1940.

The Associated Press was informed by reliable sources that negotiations for a trade agreement were under way between Argentine officials and the French Embassy early in May and that only the formalities of signing the papers would remain by the time the mission arrived.

Awaited With Expectancy

The mission, headed by Valery Rodot, is awaited with expectancy by those Argentines impatient to resume economic ties with France, but scores of items could not be duplicated and importers are preparing to resume their purchase as soon as shipping conditions permit.

How extensive the importation of French luxury items, such as perfumes and champagnes, will be in the immediate postwar period is conjectural. Argentina already has announced that import priority will be given to goods essential to the national economy.

Plans Hinge On Shipping

Hides and foodstuffs, principally meat and cereals, are the basic Argentine products which France will be asked to buy, but a temporary exportation of textiles is a possibility. Argentina's textile industry increased tremendously during the war.

All trade plans for the immediate future hinge on shipping developments, however. Three ships in the Argentine state merchant fleet are French vessels acquired when they were caught in Argentine ports following the fall of France.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

6th Marine—Consolidated positions along Asato River.

7th Infantry—Seized heights south of Yonabaru in spectacular drive through rain; doubles length of top line; flanks Shuri.

96th Infantry—Occupied Yonabaru; pressed attacks southwest of Conical Hill.

PHILIPPINES.

1st Cavalry—Captured Port Real on east coast of Luzon.

24th Infantry—Advanced four miles, within two miles Licanan airdrome, north of Davao, Mindanao.

25th Infantry—Stalled by enemy north of Balete Pass, Luzon.

31st Infantry—Occupied Malaybalay, Mindanao, and adjacent airdrome.

32d Infantry—Attempting to outflank Balete Pass; slowed by terrain.

38th Infantry — Seized Woodpecker Ridge, main barrier in drive to take Wawa Dam in Manila watershed; flame throwing tanks led advance; 330 Japs killed.

43d Infantry — Counted 300 more dead Japs at captured Ipo Dam, east of Manila; continued annihilation of large encircled enemy force.

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(200) WITH LONDON POLITICS
LONDON MAY 23-(AP)-BRITAIN'S OPPOSITION PRESS LAMPOONED PRIME
MINISTER CHURCHILL IN CARTOONS TODAY AS THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE IMPENDING
NATIONAL ELECTION GOT UNDERWAY.
THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE PRINTED A CARTOON DEPICTING CHURCHILL AS
LOOKING CHURCHILL STANDING BESIDE A GIANT DOG LABELLED "TORY PARTY" AND
WEARING A TOPHAT. IN FRONT OF THE DOG WAS A BONE LABELLED "REMAINS OF
BEVERIDGE ETC., ETC." THE CARTOON WAS CAPTIONED: "LOVE ME, LOVE MY
DOG."
THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD PUBLISHED A CARTOON WITH TOPHATTED
A PARACHUTE COMING DOWN TO EARTH, WITH GIANT DOG LABELLED "TORY PARTY" AND
ATTACHED. THE "PARADROOPERS" WERE IDENTIFIED AS "TORIES."
A CARTOON IN THE DAILY MIRROR SHOWED A HUSKY BRITISH SOLDIER SITTING
IN THE PARLOR OF HIS HOME READING A PAPER HEADLINED: "TORY TRICK TO
RUSH ELECTION ON CHURCHILL'S PRESTIGE." AND GLARING AT CHURCHILL'S
PHOTOGRAPH ON THE WALL. IN THE CAPTION, THE SOLDIER SAYS: "BLIMEY-
GIVE A BLOKE A CHANCE TO THINK."
LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS REJOICED IN BRITAIN'S MANIFESTATIONS OF DEMOCRACY WITH A CARTOON SHOWING CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICERS
WALKING THROUGH A LONDON RAILWAY STATION UNDER GUARD, WHILE A STOUT
LITTLE BRITISHER, OFF TO THE SEASIDE WITH HIS WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN,
SAYS TO THEM: "I BET YOU THINK IT FUNNY THAT A BLOKE LIKE ME CAN
CHOOSE WOT GOVERNMENT I LIKE."

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LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL, AMS BUDGET X X X AND BEVIN.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT LIBERAL NATIONALS, WHO HELD THREE PLACES IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, WOULD CARRY ON AS HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS UNTIL THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION WAS KNOWN. THEY ARE ERNEST BROWN, CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER; VISCOUNT SIMON, LORD CHANCELLOR; AND W. MABANE, MINISTER OF FOOD.

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THE CONSENSUS AMONG POLITICAL WRITERS WAS THAT CHURCHILL WOULD CONTINUE TO HAVE THE COLLABORATION OF SEVERAL EMINENT MINISTERS WHO HAVE A STATUS AS INDEPENDENTS, SUCH AS SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER; SIR JAMES GRIGG, SECRETARY OF WAR; SIR ANDREW DUNCAN, MINISTER OF SUPPLY; LORD WOOLTON, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION, AND LORD LEATHERS, MINISTER OF WAR TRANSPORT.

SHOULD THE LABOR PARTY WIN A MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT IN THE ELECTIONS, ATTLEE PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE THE INSIDE TRACK FOR CHURCHILL'S JOB, THOUGH EITHER BEVIN OR MORRISON MIGHT BE GIVEN THE POST. ATTLEE FOR THE TIME BEING WILL RESUME HIS PRE-WAR POSITION OF LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, WHICH ES NOT

OPPOSITION, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY FILLED SINCE THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED.

A LOBBY CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION SPECULATED THAT CHURCHILL'S SON, MAJ. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND RESUMED HIS SEAT IN COMMONS, MIGHT BE GIVEN A JUNIOR PLACE IN THE WAR OFFICE IN THE "CARETAKER" REGIME.

DESPITE TODAY'S CLEAN BRAK WHICH ENDED FIVE MEMORABLE YEARS OF COALITION, THE LABOR MINISTERS WERE EXPECTED TO CALL AT 10 DOWNING STREET AND SHAKE HANDS IN PARTING WITH THEIR WARTIME LEADER. THEY ALSO WERE EXPECTED TO MEET AT A SERIES OF "GOODBYE" PARTIES BEFORE SEPARATING FOR THE ELECTION BATTLE.

THE CAMPAIGN ALREADY WAS WELL UNDER WAY, WITH THE LABOR AND LIBERAL PRESS ACCUSING CHURCHILL OF SEEKING TO RUSH THE ELECTION TO CAPITALIZE ON HIS CURRENT POPULARITY AND LAMPOONING HIM IN CARTOONS AS A MAN DEVOTED TO "TORY" INTERESTS.

MAY 24 1945

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS DENOUNCED THE LABORITES FOR THEIR DECISION NOT TO REMAIN IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT UNTIL JAPAN WAS BEATEN.

THE LAST ELECTION IN 1935 SAW THE CONSERVATIVES AND ALLIED PARTIES WIN 431 SEATS OUT OF THE COMMONS' TOTAL OF 615.

HJ330PEW

ELECTION SIDEBAR

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-BRITISH VOTERS HAVE NO OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT DIRECTLY THEIR PRIME MINISTER, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE KING, UPON SELECTION USUALLY BY THE PARTY WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT, BRITISH PROCEDURE VARIES FROM THAT OF THE UNITED STALAS WHERE THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ARE NAMED IN A NATIONAL ELECTION. THE VICE PRESIDENT BECOMES HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT MF A VACANCY IN THE PRESIDENCY DURING THE FOUR-YEAR TERM.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MUST BE A MEMBER OF COMMONS AND IS ELECTED TO THAT SEAT BY VOTERS IN A DISTRICT HE REPRESENTS. THERE ARE 615 SEATS IN THE HOUSE. THE PRIME MINISTER SELECTS HIS CABINET FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, A PRACTICE DIFFERING SHARPLY WITH THAT IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES ARE SEPARATE.

PARLIAMENT SERVES INDEFINITELY UNTIL DISSOLVED BY THE KING, WHO CALLS A NEW ELECTION. A CHANGE OCCURS NORMALLY WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER'S GOVERNMENT IS BEATEN BY COMMONS ON A MAJOR ISSUE.

THE PROCEDURE FOR THE PRESENT CHANGE IS THIS:

1. THE PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS TO THE KING FOR HIMSELF AND CABINET.
2. THE KING CALLS UPON SOMEONE, IN THIS CASE CHURCHILL AGAIN, TO FORMA "CARE TAKER" GOVERNMENT TO SERVE UNTIL THE ELECTION IS HELD.
3. THE PARTY WINNING THE MOST SEATS SELECTS A PRIME MINISTER, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE KING ON ADVISE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.
4. THE PRIME MINISTER SELECTS A CABINET.
5. THE NEW PARLIAMENT AFFIRMS THE CHOICE BY A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES IN OFFICE UNTIL COMMONS BEATS IT ON SOME MAJOR QUESTION OR REFUSES A REQUESTED VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

WITH BRITAIN'S CABINET SITTING IN COMMONS, THEY ARE AVAILABLE FOR DAY BY DAY QUESTIONING BY MEMBERS ON OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT. IN THE UNITED STATES, CABINET MEMBERS HAVE TO BE CALLED BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES WHEN INFORMATION IS WANTED.

MAY 24 1945

G1224PEW

ELECTION (RU ASKED)

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-BRITISH SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN AND WAR WORKERS STATIONED ABROAD NEED NOT TRUST THE MAILS ENTIRELY IN THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION. THEY CAN VOTE BY POST AND BACKSTOP BY NAMING PROXIES.

BY FILLING IN SERVICE DECLARATION FORMS WHICH HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE SINCE THE WARTIME ACT WAS PASSED, SERVICE PERSONNEL 21 OR OVER MAY GET THEIR NAMES ON THE SERVICE REGISTER PROVIDED THE APPLICATIONS REACH REGISTRATION OFFICERS OF THE SERVICEMEN'S HOME CONSTITUENCIES NOT LATER THAN FOUR DAYS BEFORE NOMINATIONS CLOSE, OR NINE DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION.

BALLOTS ARE PRINTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER NOMINATIONS ARE CLOSED. THESE ARE MAILED TO ABSENTEE VOTERS. SINCE VOTES IN THIS ELECTION WILL NOT BE COUNTED UNTIL 20 DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION, NEARLY A MONTH IS ALLOWED FOR BALLOTS TO GET TO AND FROM SERVICEMEN.

EACH DECLARATION OF REGISTRATION MUST BE ATTESTED BY A COMMISSIONEI OFFICER IN THE CASE OF FIGHTING MEN, BY A CONSUL OR SUPERINTENDENT

FOR CIVILIANS, AND BY A SHIP'S MASTER FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN.

DECLARATIONS OF REGISTRATION HAVE BEEN COMING IN FOR MONTHS. HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON SAID RECENTLY IN COMMONS THAT IT WAS ESTIMATED 90 PER CENT OF ALL SERVICE PERSONNEL HAD QUALIFIED TO VOTE AND WOULD BE ON THE SPECIAL SERVICE REGISTER BY THE TIME THE BOOKS CLOSED.

MAY 24 1945

FOR THE PURPOSE OF FRANCHISE, "MEMBER OF THE FORCES" IS TRANSLATED VERY LIBERALLY. IT WILL INCLUDE SOLDIERS, AIRMEN, THE MERCHANT MARINE, AND UNITED KINGDOM NATIONALS IN THE INDIAN, BURMESE AND COLONIAL DEFENSE FORCES WHO JOINED AFTER THE WAR STARTED.

WAR WORKERS ABROAD ARE ELIGIBLE IF THEY WOULD BE ELIGIBLE AT HOME.

"POSTAL VOTING AREAS" TO WHICH BALLOTS WILL GO INCLUDE PRACTICALLY ALL THE WORLD EXCEPT AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND A FEW OTHER PLACES JUDGED TOO FAR AWAY TO ALLOW TIME TO GET BALLOTS OUT AND BACK BETWEEN THE CLOSE OF NOMINATIONS AND THE COUNTING OF VOTES.

ABSENTEE VOTERS, WHO WISH TO GUARD AGAINST THE LOSS OR DELAY OF BALLOTS WHEN SENDING IN A DECLARATION OF REGISTRATION, AT THE SAME TIME MAY FILL IN A FORM NAMING A RELATIVE OR FRIEND AS PROXY.

AFTER SUBMITTING PROOF AT THE POLLING PLACE THAT HE OR SHE IS IN FACT THE VOTER'S CHOSEN SUBSTITUTE, THE PROXY MAY CAST A VOTE WHICH WILL BE COUNTED IF THE MAIL BALLOT FAILS TO ARRIVE IN TIME.

SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, A LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY AND AN OPPONENT OF THE SUMMER ELECTION, WROTE TODAY IN THE STAR:

"IT IS UNFAIR TO THE SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN WHO, EVEN IF THEY GET A CHANCE OF VOTING, WILL HAVE TO VOTE IN MANY CASES WITHOUT THE NORMAL OPPORTUNITIES OF JUDGING THE CANDIDATES AND DISCUSSING THE PROGRAMS."

MK106PCW

ELECTION BOX

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-THERE WILL BE 640 SEATS IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE ELECTED IN ~~JUNE~~ THE JULY GENERAL ELECTION INSTEAD OF THE 615 IN THE PRESENT BODY. TWENTY-FIVE NEW SEATS ARE TO BE CREATED BY SUB-DIVISION OF SEVERAL ABNORMALLY LARGE CONSTITUENCIES.

MORE THAN 1,500 CANDIDATES ARE EXPECTED TO ENTER THE RACE. ALREADY 1,357 HAVE BEEN NAMED. THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE 600 CANDIDATES, THE LABOR PARTY 500, THE LIBERAL PARTY PERHAPS 300 AND THERE WILL BE MORE THAN 100 INDEPENDENTS AND MINOR PARTY CANDIDATES.

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, MAY 23-(AP)-THE U.S.NINTH TACTICAL AIR FORCE PLANES MADE NEARLY 400,000 FLIGHTS IN 19 MONTHS OF OPERATIONS, ITS COMMANDER, LT.GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE NINTH ARRIVED IN ENGLAND IN OCTOBER, 1943, AND MADE ITS LAST FLIGHT AGAINST GERMANY MAY 8, VANDENBERG SAID. DURING THAT TIME NINTH FIGHTERBOMBERS TOOK A TOLL OF 36,440 MOTOR VEHICLES AND 6,711 HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES IN A CAMPAIGN WHICH GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT SAID PERMITTED GERMAN MOVEMENTS ONLY AT NIGHT.

FIGHTERBOMBERS OF VANDENBERG'S COMMAND KNOCKED OUT 7,237 LOCOMOTIVES AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 59,843 RAILROAD CARS. UNCOUNTED THOUSANDS OF OTHER LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS WERE SMASHED IN ATTACKS ON RAILYARDS BY THE NINTH'S MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS.

IN LOW-LEVEL FIGHTERBOMBER ATTACKS THE NINTH DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 6,464 TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES AND KNOCKED OUT 16,738 GUN POSITIONS AND FORTIFIED BUILDINGS.

FIGHTER PILOTS AND BOMBER GUNNERS DESTROYED 4,228 GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND AND PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AN ADDITIONAL 3,104.

IN FLYING 263,938 FIGHTER AND FIGHTERBOMBER SORTIES AND 119,145 MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBER SORTIES, NINTH AIR FORCE PLANES CONSUMED

APPROXIMATELY 230,000,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE.
THE BOMBERS DROPPED 135,785 TONS OF BOMBS AND THE FIGHTERBOMBERS DROPPED 65,487 TONS. THE ENTIRE FORCE EXPENDED 74,299,865 ROUNDS OF 50 CALIBER MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION AND 13,959 ROCKETS.
THE NINTH'S LOSSES IN PERSONNEL WERE 1,529 KILLED, 1,262 WOUNDED AND 1,910 MISSING. SOME OF THOSE MISSING ARE TURNING UP AFTER HAVING BEEN IN PRISONERS' CAMPS. THE FORCE LOST 2,944 PLANES, 2,139 OF THEM FIGHTERS.
RJ&MJ937AEW

ROUEN, FRANCE, MAY 23-(AP)-SIXTEEN TANKERS WERE RENAMED TODAY IN A CEREMONY BY ARMY PORT HEADQUARTERS HONORING 16 AMERICANS WHO DIED IN THE WAR.
AMONG THOSE FOR WHOM SHIPS WERE LISTED WITH NEXT OF KIN:
CARL W.BARRON, FIREMAN DIED WHEN HIS SHIP WAS SUNK FEB.28,1945. MOTHER, MRS.ALICE BARRON, 301 DALLAS ST., PORT NECHES, TEXAS.
CLIFTON M.O'BRIEN, SEAMAN WHO DIED APRIL 3, 1945 IN AN EXPLOSION OFF OSTEND. GRANDMOTHER, MRS.MOLLY EITZ, 423 NO.MILAIN ST., SEQUIRE, TEXAS.
MAY 24 1945
LAWRENCE NEIL, ASSISTANT ENGINEER, DIED APRIL 8, 1945 IN EXPLOSION OFF OSTEND. WIFE, MRS.MARY NEIL, 460 OAK ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
ELLIOT K.LARSON, WIFE, MRS.LARSON, CARE OF JOHN A.OESTER, MARBLE ROCK, IOWA.
PFC.JOHN BAUMAN, NO ADDRESS, DIED SEPT.4, 1944 OF A HEART ATTACK.
SIMON A.GAJEWSKI, SEAMAN, DIED NOV.28, 1944, ENROUTE TO EUROPE. SISTER, MRS.CAROL COATES, 113 OAK ST., RIVER ROUGE, MICH.
SGT.JAMES J.DAILY, DIED JULY 27, 1944 IN AN ENGINE ROOM EXPLOSION. MOTHER, MRS.CATHERINE DAILY, 2657 MARTHA ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ANERA LARSON, SEAMAN, DIED SEPT.18, 1944 ENROUTE TO BRITAIN. BROTHER, CARL LARSON 1919 WEST BOULEVARD, RACINE, WIS.
HERMAN W.DUNCAN, DIED JULY 26, 1944, WHEN SHIP CAPSIZED AND SUNK. WIFE, MRS.DUNCAN, OF ROUTE 1, OF MARYSVILLE, PA.
JP1101PEW

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-PARIS POLICE PREPARED TODAY TO DEAL WITH A THREATENED STRIKE OF AN ESTIMATED 300,000 WHITE COLLAR WORKERS AS NEW UNIONS JOINED IN DEMANDS FOR GENERAL WAGE INCREASES.

TRADE UNIONS HAVE BEEN ASKING A NATIONAL WAGE HIKE FOR WORKING MEN BUT THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD BRING ON INFLATION AND RESULTING PRICE RISES WOULD NULLIFY THE WAGE GAINS.

MAY 24 1945

THE UNIONS HAVE NOT VOTED TO STRIKE ALTHOUGH THEY APPEARED INCLINED TO TAKE SUCH ACTION. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT AT LEAST IN THE BEGINNING OF ANY SUCH GENERAL STRIKE THE UNIONS WOULD NOT INVOLVE ESSENTIAL SERVICES SUCH AS WATER AND LIGHTS.

UNIONS REPRESENTING CLERKS AND OFFICE WORKERS TODAY DEMANDED A BASIC WAGE INCREASE FROM 3,000 FRANCS ($60) TO 4,000 FRANCS ($80) A MONTH. THE BANK CLERKS TRADE UNION AND SHOP CLERKS UNION ALSO JOINED THE ORIGINAL OFFICE WORKERS UNION IN WAGE DEMANDS.

ELC-MORINS 1100--108PEW

PARIS, MAY 23 (AP)--THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY THAT A DOUBLE HAD IMPERSONATED GEN.EISENHOWER IN THE AREA BETWEEN ST.GERMAINE AND VERSAILLES DURING LAST WINTER'S ASSASSINATION SCARE WAS OBTAINED FIRST HAND BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT GEORGE TUCKER.

MAY 24 1945

THE STORY WAS HELD AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS BY CENSORS UNTIL IT WAS CHECKED FOR SECURITY AND ACCURACY. IT WAS RELEASED AFTER SHAEF CENSORS CONFERRED WITH COL.H.G.SHEEN, CHIEF OF THE COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS AT SHAEF. TUCKER TALKED PERSONALLY WITH SHEEN WHO

30.24 26041

ADMITTED THE TRUTH OF THE STORY. ~~THAT~~ SUCH A DOUBLE HAS MADE AT LEAST ONE TRIP~~S~~ [illegible]

MAY 24 1945

SHEEN POINTED OUT SOME MINOR ERRORS SUCH ~~THAT~~ AS WHILE THE DOUB HAD RIDDEN IN THE GENERAL'S CAR HE HAD NOT PERSONALLY WORN THE GENERAL'S FOUR STARS. THESE ~~ERRORS~~ WERE CORRECTED AND THE STORY THEN WAS PASSED BY THE CENSORS.

SEVERAL HOURS LATER SHEEN WAS REPORTED VERBALLY DENYING THE TRUTH OF THE DOUBLE STORY WHEN QUESTIONED BY ~~A CONFLICTING~~ NEWS AGENCIES.

NEITHER SHEEN NOR SHAEF, HOWEVER, WOULD ISSUE A STATEMENT OF ANY KIND WHEN REQUESTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO DO SO.

1945

TUCKER FIRST OBTAINED THE STORY LAST DECEMBER DURING THE EXTRA-ORDINARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE ARMY AGAINST POSSIBLE ASSASSINS. UNABLE TO WRITE IT THEN BECAUSE OF SECURITY REASONS, TUCKER RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES DUE TO ILLNESS. FIVE MONTHS LATER HE RETURNED TO FRANCE AND AGAIN CONFIRMED THE STORY FROM NEW SOURCES ~~WHO KNEW OF THE INCIDENT.~~

IT IS BELIEVED THE ~~DOUBLE~~ IMPERSONATION WAS CARRIED OUT BY LOCAL ~~REGRZ~~ SECURITY AUTHORITIES IN AN EFFORT TO TRAP THE ASSASSINS WITHOUT EISENHOWER'S PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE USE OF A DOUBLE.

LT. COL. BALDWIN B. SMITH OF CHICAGO, WHO SERVED AS THE DOUBLE IN THE INCIDENT NOW IS ON A MISSION IN GERMANY WHERE HE HAS NOT YET BEEN LOCATED.

MAY 24 1945

APL GALLAGHERS 02308 AM948AM

WITH DOENITZ

FLENSBURG, MAY 23-(AP)-THE ALLIED MISSION TO FLENSBURG ARRIVED HERE 0 DAYS AGO AND OCCUPIED THE TOWN WITH LESS THAN THREE DOZEN MEN WHILE 75,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS STILL CARRIED ARMS IN THE NORTH SEA PORT.

THE FIRST JOB WAS TO ARREST FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL, LEADER OF THE OBERKOMMANDO WEHRMACHT FORCES AND TAKE OVER OKW HEADQUARTERS ABOARD THE OLD AMERICAN-HAMBURG LINE STEAMSHIP PATRIA IN FLENSBURG HARBOR.

G345PEW

ALL ARMED. ADD Flensher5 (Evnson) xxxall armed

IN ADDITION TO THE PRINCIPAL LEADERS, THOSE ARRESTED TODAY INCLUDED GEN. REINCKE, GEN. MAJ. TOPPE, GEN. MAJ. DETHLEFFSEN, ADMIRAL WAGNER AND VICE ADMIRAL BUREKNER.

WHERE OR WHEN THE STAFF OFFICERS WILL BE TRIED IS A MILITARY SECRET. ALL WHO WERE ARRESTED WERE TAKEN TO AN UNDISCLOSED PRISON SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE. EACH WAS ALLOWED TO TAKE ONE PIECE OF LUGGAGE ALTHOUGH DOENITZ WANTED TO TAKE SEVERAL.

"THE ALLIES ARE TRYING TO DETERMINE WHETHER DOENITZ CAN BE CLASSED AS A WAR CRIMINAL," A SHAEF OFFICER WITH THE CONTROL MISSION SAID.

NIGHT

SHAEF INTELLIGENCE SAID INFORMATION GATHERED HERE INDICATED THAT

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS LATER WERE SPLIT NORTH AND SOUTH, PRIOR TO APRIL 22 THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND PLANNED TO GO INTO THE SOUTHERN GERMAN REDOUBT FOR A LAST STAND. [redacted]

WX533PEW

MAY 24 1945

MOSCOW, MAY 23--(AP)--INVITATIONS TO ATTEND THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WENT OUT TODAY TO 146 OUTSTANDING FOREIGN SCIENTISTS. THE ANNIVERSARY WILL BE OBSERVED ON JUNE ~~MON~~ 15 AT MOSCOW AND THEN LATER CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD AT LENINGRAD.

THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY WAS FOUNDED BY PETER THE GREAT IN 1724 BUT WAS FORMALLY OPENED IN 1725. THE LATTER DATE HAS ALWAYS BEEN OBSERVED AS FOUNDER'S DAY.

A SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA LISTS THE GERMAN PHILOSOPHERS LIEBNITZ AND WOLFF AS TAKING ACTIVE PARTS IN HELPING FOUND THE ACADEMY.

GILMORES 00835 JB751A

FOLO LONDON ALGIERS

MADRID, MAY 23-(AP)-THE SPANISH CABINET, WHICH WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY TO HAVE DISCUSSED CONDITIONS IN ALGIERS, CONTINUED ITS SESSION TODAY.

SPANISH MOROCCO WAS SAID TO BE ORDERLY, BUT ANY DISTURBANCE IN NORTH AFRICA WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO SPAIN WHICH, LIKE FRANCE AND OTHER EUROPEAN NATIONS INTERESTED IN THE REGIONS POPULATED BY MOSLEMS IS WELL AWARE OF THE DANGERS SIMMERING IN THE MOSLEM NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS.

HJ1239PEW

ROME MAY 23-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPIED ADVANCED POSITIONS TODAY IN THE DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA AREA ABOVE TRIESTE, MOVING IN YESTERDAY WITHOUT APPARENT OPPOSITION FROM YUGOSLAV MARSHAL TITO'S FORCES, AND DISPATCHES FROM TRIESTE SAID THE TENSE SITUATION THERE SEEMED ABOUT ENDED.

GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S 15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED TROOPS, COMPLETING "A FURTHER STAGE OF THEIR FORWARD CONCENTRATION INTO VENEZIA GIULIA," HAD ADVANCED ALONG A 20-MILE LINE INTO THE DISPUTED AREA, TAKING UP POSITIONS ALONG A STRETCH RUNNING NORTH OF TRIESTE TO A POINT FIVE MILES EAST OF GORIZIA. AMONG THE TOWNS OCCUPIED WERE MONTESPINO AND TARNOVA.

CLARK'S HEADQUARTERS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT LT.GEN.GEOFFREY KEYES' POWERFUL U.S.SECOND CORPS WAS AMONG THE TROOPS MOVED INTO THE GORIZIA AREA.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GEN.CLARK AND MAJ.GEN.ALFRED M.GRUENTHER, U.S.FIFTH ARMY STAFF CHIEF, HAD INSPECTED ALLIED FORCES AT TRIESTE.

(REUTERS QUOTED THE ROME RADIO AS SAYING FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER, HAD ALSO ARRIVED IN TRIESTE.)

DISPATCHES FROM TRIESTE SAID IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED, WITH MINOR STIPULATIONS, TO ALL PROPOSALS ADVANCED BY WASHINGTON AND LONDON FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISPUTED AREA PENDING FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION WHETHER IT SHOULD BELONG ULTIMATELY TO YUGOSLAVIA OR ITALY.

BOTH WASHINGTON AND LONDON HAVE HELD THAT THIS ISSUE COULD BE SETTLED ONLY AT THE PEACE TABLE AND HAD ASKED TITO TO WITHDRAW HIS TROOPS PENDING THE SETTLEMENT.

KK801AEW

MAY 24 1945

ROME, MAY 23 --(AP)-- THE ENTIRE TOWN OF ALASSIO ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA IS BEING TAKEN OVER FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN OF THE FIFTH ARMY AS A RECREATION CENTER, LT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAY 24 1945

THE TOWN WILL HOUSE 4,000 MEN IN HOTELS AND 2,000 MORE IN VILLAS.

OTHER RECREATIONAL REST AREAS WILL BE SET UP AT LIDO DI VENICE AND STRESA AND MORE ARE PLANNED AT VIAREGGIO, GENOA, SAN REMO, TURIN, COMO AND GARDONE.

MILAN WILL BE A DAY LEAVE CENTER FOR 3,000 TROOPS AND IT WILL BE

SUPPLIED WITH ARMY RESTAURANTS, THEATERS AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES.

APR-HORSAARDS-1810-OH-152P

MAY 24 1945

ADD Rome (Fisher) xxxx in Italy

ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 12, 1944 HE LED HIS PLATOON FROM A COMPANY OF

THE 157TH REGIMENT AGAINST A STRONGLY DEFENDED ENEMY HILL POSITION

NEAR GRAMONT, FRANCE.

THE

AT 2:30 A. M. ENEMY [redacted] OPENED UP WITH A BLISTERING FIRE.

MACHINEGUN

FISHER WORKED FORWARD ALONE TO WITHIN 30 FEET [redacted] AN ENEMY POSITION AND KILLED

THE ENTIRE GUN CREW WITH A CARBINE.

1 [redacted] NCE WAS RESUMED AND THEN [redacted] MACHINEGUN OPENED FIRE ON

THE LEFT FLANK. AGAIN HE CRAWLED FORWARD UNDER A HAIL OF BULLETS. HE

BLASTED THIS GUN AND ITS CREW WITH GRENADES.

MAY 24 1945

FISHER LED THE PLATOON IN AN ATTACK WHICH OBLITERATED [redacted]

MACHINEGUN POSITION. SOON AFTER HE AND ONE OF HIS MEN CRAWLED FORWARD

AGAIN AND DESTROYED AN EMPLACED ENEMY MACHINE PISTOL POSITION.

THE FIRING BECAME MORE INTENSE AS THE ATTACK PROCEEDED. A

GERMAN WHO HAD BEEN PASSED JUMPED FROM A FOX HOLE AND ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE A

RIFLE FROM ONE MAN IN THE PLATOON, BUT FISHER WHIRLED AND KILLED THE ENEMY

WITH HIS CARBINE.

[redacted] NEXT THE PLATOON HAD TO CROSS A FIELD UNDER HEAVY MACHINEGUN

BURSTS.

MAY 24 1945

"FISHER, DISREGARDING THE TERRIFIC FIRE, MOVED ACROSS THE FIELD

AND WITH NO COVER OR CONCEALMENT TO WITHIN RANGE AND KNOCKED THE GUN FROM

POSITION AND KILLED OR WOUNDED THE CREW," THE CITATION SAID.

FISHER RETURNED TO THE PLATOON AND CONTINUED THE ADVANCE, BUT

MACHINEGUN

AGAIN HEAVY FIRE CAME FROM DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THEM. FINDING ONLY TWO

GRENADES LEFT AMONG HIS MEN FISHER TOOK ONE IN EACH HAND AND CRAWLED ACROSS

THE GROUND TO WITHIN 15 YARDS OF THE ENEMY AND THEN HURLED THE GRENADES INTO

THE EMPLACEMENT KILLING THE ENTIRE CREW.

30.24 26043

PLATOON'S

BY THEN THE AMMUNITION WAS LOW AND DAYBREAK WAS NEAR. HE ORDERED HIS MEN TO DIG IN. JUST WHEN MORE AMMUNITION ARRIVED THE GERMANS ATTACKED FROM ALMOST ALL SIDES, BUT THE PLATOON DROVE THEM OFF IN BITTER FIGHTING.

"WOUNDED IN BOTH FEET BY CLOSE RANGE MACHINE PISTOL FIRE EARLY IN THE BATTLE FISHER REFUSED MEDICAL ATTENTION," THE CITATION SAID. "UNABLE TO WALK HE CRAWLED FROM MAN TO MAN ENCOURAGING THEM AND CHECKING EACH POSITION.

"ONLY AFTER FIGHTING HAD SUBSIDED DID FISHER CRAWL 300 YARDS TO AN AID STATION FROM WHICH HE WAS EVACUATED. HIS EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM, MAGNIFICENT VALOR AND AGGRESSIVE DETERMINATION IN THE FACE OF POINT-BLANK ENEMY FIRE WERE AN INSPIRATION TO HIS ORGANIZATION AND REFLECT THE FINEST TRADITIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES."

MAY 24 1945

AMR/1740s/T 0/143P

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE X X X INTO INDO-CHINA.

IN FUKIEN PROVINCE CHINESE FORCES CONTINUED THEIR ASSAULT IN THE LIENKONG AREA, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE LIBERATED TREATY PORT OF FOOCHOW. THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED OFFERING STIFF RESISTANCE.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID CHINESE HAD CAPTURED FIVE DOMINATING HEIGHTS IN THE HSIHCIAKOW AREA, 400 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUNGKING, IN THE FACE OF FIERCE JAPANESE FIRE.

FARTHER NORTH, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, JAPANESE FORCES SUFFERED 200 CASUALTIES IN A CLASH WITH CHINESE TROOPS WEST OF CHANGSUICHENG ON THE LO RIVER LESS THAN 70 MILES FROM THE SHENSI BORDER.

HJ106PEW

MAY 24 1945

CALCUTTA, MAY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AWARDS AND DECORATIONS WERE PRESENTED TODAY BY MAJ. GEN. HOWARD C.DAVIDSON, U.S. 10TH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, TO A GROUP OF RELEASED AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS UNDER OBSERVATION AT CALCUTTA HOSPITAL AFTER THEIR RESCUE IN RANGOON.

SECOND LT. GEORGE H.WILSON, (0431825) 1203 7TH ST., SOUTH FARGO, N.D., WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TO TOP THE LIST OF AWARDS. HE WAS SHOT DOWN JUNE 4, 1942, AND WAS SAID TO BE IN PRISON LONGER THAN ANY OTHER AMERICAN EXCEPT HIS FELLOW CREWMEN. WILSON'S CITATION SAID HE WAS THE MEMBER OF A B-17 CREW, WHICH SHOWED EXCEPTIONAL GALLANTRY IN THE FACE OF A MASS ATTACK BY 20 ZEROS. THE ENEMY SHOT OUT TWO ENGINES AND FORCED ALL OF THE CREW BUT THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT TO BAIL OUT.

OTHER AWARDS:

AIR MEDALS

FIRST LT. CLIFTON LEON BRAY, (0664956), 346 WARE BLVD., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; 2ND LT. HUBERT R.GARRETT, (0726149) 527 NO. FREDONIA ST., NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS; 2ND LT. GUSTAF E.JOHNSON, (0682483) 2754 NORTHWEST 26TH, MIAMI, FLA.; T/SGT. FRANCIS DALY, JR., (16108393) 1232 COLLINGWOOD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; T/SGT. GRADY M.FARLEY, (14107685), RUSSELLVILLE, ALA.; T/SGT. ERNEST S. QUICK, (14082928) 1806 KIPLING, HOUSTON, TEX.; S/SGT. HORACE B. DOYAL (CORRECT), (14139069) 650 SIMMONS ST. NW, ATLANTA, GA.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES:

S/SGT. JAMES MCKERNAN, (32281809) MAIN ST., OLCOTT, N.Y.; T/SGT. FRANCIS M.DAILY, DETROIT, MICH.

OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL:

FIRST LT. ROY A.WENTZ, JR., (06599938) 1513 SO. 6TH ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; S/SGT. CLIFFORD R.BOCKMAN, (19075514) 3788 WASHINGTON ST., KANSAS CITY, MO. WENTZ AND BOCKMAN ALSO RECEIVED THE FIRST OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS:

PURPLE HEART:

SECOND LT. D.W.HOGAN, (0799184) 717 GREEN ST., AUGUSTA, GA.;

30.24 26045

1ST LT. AARON L.BEARDEN, (0748524) 2332 PARK, HOUSTON, TEXAS; 1ST LT. GRANT W.ERWIN, (0558862) 6606 EAST WISCONSIN AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

B56
1ST LT. RAYMOND A.MALONEY, (0726056) 623 SO. ARNO ST., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.; 2ND LT. GUSTAF E.JOHNSON, (0682483) 2754 NORTHWEST 26TH, MIAMI, FLA.; 2ND LT. WILLIAM E.SCHRADER, (0681482) JEFFERSON, O.; 2ND LT. DAVID B.PARMELEE, (0864755) 119 WHITFIELD ST., GUILFORD, CONN.; 2ND LT. GEORGE H.WILSON, (0431825) 1203 7TH ST., SOUTH FARGO, N.D.; 2ND LT. RUSSELL GEBERT, (0676372) EPPING, N.D.; 2ND LT. H.R. GARRETT, (0726149) 527 NO. FREDONIA ST., NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS; 1ST LT. MARION B.BURKE, (0731456) 504 NEW ORLEANS AVE., TAMPA, FLA.; 1ST LT. CLIFTON LEON BRAY, (0664956) 346 WARE BLVD., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; CAPT. CORNELIUS C.MEYER, (0383620) 1008 NORTHEAST 19TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.; 1ST LT. LIONEL F.COFFIN, (0751537) 405 EAST 4TH ST., DULUTH, MINN.; SGT. DAREN C.MANGEL, (19171011) 944 DEEST, SPRINGFIELD, ORE.; T/SGT. JOHN W.BOYD, (17029714) 322 SO. 9TH, MAYFIELD, KY.; T/SGT. CLIFFORD H.BOCKMAN, (19075514), 3788 WASHINGTON ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.; S/SGT. LEWIS W.SOMMERS, (35589579) 401 CENTER ST., MARTINS FERRY, O.; SGT. KARNIK A.THOMASIN, (12183215) 601 WEST 190TH ST., NEW YORK; CPL. JOHN L. RUSSELL, JR., (11069380) 276 HIGHLAND ST., DEDHAM, MASS.; S/SGT. JOSEPH B.WELLS, (6934111) 503 CLINTON ST., BOONE, IA.; SGT. FRANCIS R.EDWARDS, (32381907) 48 PROSPECT ST., CUBA, N.Y.; S/ST. HORACE P.DOYAL (CORRECT) (14139069) 650 SIMMONS ST., ATLANTA, GA.; S/SGT. WALTER R.LENTZ, (34433023) RFD 1, STONY POINT, N.C.; T/SGT. FRANCIS M.DALY, DETROIT, MICH.; M/SGT. RICHARD MONTGOMERY, (7022868) 2155 BRIGHTON RD., PITTSBURGH, PA.; S/SGT. JAMES M.MCKERNAN, (32281809) MAIN ST., OLCOTT, N.Y.; 2ND LT. WALTER E.COTTEN, (0661921) 5434 CENTRAL, KANSAS CITY, MO.; 1ST LT. KENNETH P.MOXLEY, (060885) RFD 1, BOX 1

KANSAS CITY, MO.; 1ST LT. KENNETH P.MOXLEY, (0660885) RFD 1, BOX 1, NEWBURGH, IND.
GH1059AEW

MAY 24 1945

JERUSALEM, MAY 23-(AP)-THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY PIPELINE WAS BLOWN UP AT TWO PLACES IN NORTHERN PALESTINE TODAY BY SABOTEURS. A NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH POLES WERE FOUND MINED AND DAMAGED IN THE SAME AREA. THE PIPELINE RUNS FROM THE KIRKUK FIELD TO HAIFA.

MAY 24 1945

PKL 01822 523P

OKINAWA EYEWITNESS (300)

BY AL DOPKING

YONABARU, OKINAWA, MAY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVENTH DIVISION TROOPS POURED THROUGH YONABARU IN A COLD DRENCHING RAIN TODAY TO SEIZE DOMINATING HILLS ON THE EAST COAST OF OKINAWA AND POSE A NEW THREAT TO THE CENTRAL JAPANESE FORTRESS CITY OF SHURI.

DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD OF BRONXVILLE, N.Y., CAUGHT THE JAPANESE OFF GUARD. THEY MOVED OUT THROUGH THE 96TH DIVISION, WHOSE PATROLS ENTERED YONABARU LATE YESTERDAY, AT 2:30 THIS MORNING, AND MET NO RESISTANCE EXCEPT OCCASIONAL SNIPER FIRE AS THEY SLOSHED THROUGH THIS IMPORTANT EAST COAST PORT TOWN -- REDUCED TO A SHAMBLES OF BROKEN WALLS.

JUMPING OFF WITHOUT ARTILLERY SUPPORT, THE 184TH REGIMENT PRESSED INTO HIGH GROUND 1,000 YARDS SOUTHWEST OF YONABARU BY 7:30 THIS MORNING. SPEARHEADING THE ASSAULT WERE DOUGHBOYS LED BY LT.JOHN W.BROKAW, 43 MULBERRY ST., TRENTON, N.J.

THESE VETERANS OF ATTU, KWAJALEIN AND LEYTE SLIPPED THROUGH A NARROW BOTTLENECK INTO HIGH COUNTRY, AND BY NIGHTFALL HAD WIDENED THE CORRIDOR TO A POINT WHERE THEIR OFFICERS WERE CONFIDENT THEY COULD HOLD SHOULD THE HARD-PRESSED JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK.

THEY CUT THE IMPORTANT EAST-WEST TRAFFIC ARTERY BETWEEN YONABARU AND THE CAPITAL CITY OF NAHA.

ONE COMPANY WHICH SWARMED SOUTH TOWARD SHIMII, SURPRISING NUMEROUS JAPANESE IN CAVES AS IT PASSED, WAS LED BY LT.HOMER GRAFF, 15 CARLISLE ST., [illegible]ERSENFIELD, N.J.

TANKS WERE BOGGED DOWN BY MUD BUT THE TROOPS PUSHED AHEAD WITHOUT ARMOR. FLAMETHROWERS WORKED ON CAVES WHILE COVERED BY INFANTRYMEN.

THE JAPANESE HAD LEFT ROAD BLOCKS OF CORAL BOULDERS AND HAD BLOWN CULVERTS IN APPARENTLY ABANDONING YONABARU.

RESISTANCE INCREASED DURING THE LATE AFTERNOON, WITH JAPANESE ARTILLERY SPASMODICALLY AND INEFFECTIVELY FIRING ALONG THE YONABARU ROAD.

LATE TODAY, 7TH DIVISION TROOPS WERE RUNNING INTO MACHINEGUN AND 47 MILLIMETER ANTITANK FIRE FROM A 500 FOOT ESCARPMENT 1,000 YARDS DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THEIR POSITION ON A 400 FOOT HILL.

THE 7TH DIVISION, WHICH REFUSED ARTILLERY PREPARATION FOR ITS PREDAWN ATTACK, WHEELED ITS BIG FIELD PIECES INTO ACTION DURING FIGHTING TODAY AND TWO ROCKET SHIPS OFFSHORE REPEATEDLY SHOWERED THE ESCARPMENT, KNOWN AS HILL 155.

CAPT.JAMES W.PARKER, SAN FRANCISCO, AND LT.WILLARD C. WHITE, 177 MAIN ST., KINGWOOD, W.VA., FANNED THEIR MEN OUT OVER RIDGES, CLEANING OUT CAVES IN THE MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

AS THE DOUGHBOYS SLOSHED ALONG, CHILLED BY THE COLD RAIN, ONE OF THEM, PFC.JIM LOWE, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, GRINNED AND SHOUTED:

"EVERYTHING NORMAL. THE 7TH IS MOVING UP IN RAIN AND MUD AGAIN."

FJ535ACW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-SECOND LT. RICHARD CHRISTENSEN OF MANTI, UTAH, BLAMES A CARELESSLY TOSSED PONCHO FOR HIS SLEEPLESS NIGHT LAST NIGHT.

CHRISTENSEN WAS ESTABLISHED IN A HILLTOP FOXHOLE OBSERVATION POST WITH SGT. JAMES BOLT OF ANDERSON, S.C AND CPL. ALFRED RATZOW DETROIT, MICH., HAVING JUST RELIEVED CAPT. PRESTON LAMPTON OF SAPULPA, OKLA. AND HIS CREW FROM A 48-HOUR STRETCH OF DUTY.

"TOWARD DUSK THE INFANTRY WITHDREW," SAID CHRISTENSEN, "AND WE FELT MIGHTY LONELY UP THERE.

"BUT SOME SOLDIER TOSSED HIS RAINCOAT CARELESSLY ON THE

GROUND AND THE WIND BLEW IT OVER THE RIDGE INTO THE VIEW OF THE JAPS. THEY KNEW WE WERE THERE THEN AND SO ALL NIGHT LONG THEY BLASTED US WITH MORTAR FIRE.

"AT ONE POINT BOLT SAID LET'S MOVE TO ANOTHER HOLE, THIS ONE'S GETTING TOO CLOSE -- AND THE VERY NEXT SHELL LANDED RIGHT WHERE WE HAD BEEN SITTING.

"BOLT A FEW NIGHTS EARLIER NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH WHEN A SHELL FRAGMENT KILLED AN OFFICER LYING IN THE SAME FOXHOLE WITH HIM."

"BOLT," REMARKED CORP. JOHN ASHE, GOLDENHILL, STILLWATER, N.Y., "IS ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST MODEST MEN IN OUR OUTFIT."

LT.COL. JOHN T. MARSHALL OF HINGHAM, MASS., CREDITED CHRISTENSEN AND HIS TEAM OF FIGHTING MEN WITH KNOCKING OUT A JAPANESE DUAL PURPOSE 75MM GUN.

"WE SAW A BUNCH OF JAPS TRYING TO MOVE THIS GUN OUT TO A POSITION TO SHOOT," CHRISTENSEN SAID. "WE WAITED AND FINALLY ABOUT 30 JAPS GOT TO WORK ON THE GUN. THAT IS WHEN WE CALLED TO A BATTERY TO LET THEM HAVE IT.

MAY 24 1945

B27FX

"BODIES AND DEBRIS FLEW EVERYWHERE. OUR FIRE GOT SO CLOSE TO OTHER GUNS THAT THE JAPS LAID DOWN A SMOKE SCREEN. IT LIFTED JUST ENOUGH TO LET US SEE THIS ONE GUN LYING ON ITS SIDE.

"IN THE MORNING WE FOUND THERE HAD BEEN 200 JAPS IN CLOSE TO US DURING THE NIGHT. ON A NEARBY HILL ONE SOLDIER TOSSED 96 GRENADES--ONE AFTER ANOTHER--ALL NIGHT LONG TO KEEP THEM OFF."

MARSHALL SAID JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE HAS DECREASED MARKEDLY, ESPECIALLY IN RECENT DAYS.

"WE HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF THEIR GUNS," MARSHALL REPORTED, "IN THE 77TH AND 96TH AREAS."

MARSHALL IS PROUD TO BOAST THAT HIS UNIT FIRED THE FIRST SHORE GUNS OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN. THEY OPENED UP ON NAHA FROM KIESE SHIMA--AN ISLAND TO THE WEST--ON SATURDAY EVENING A FEW HOURS BEFORE EASTER MORNING, WHEN THE YANKS LANDED ON OKINAWA.

IN RETALIATION THE JAPANESE USED TO SHELL KIESE HEAVILY, BUT ONLY INJURED FOUR AMERICANS. ONE DUD JAPANESE SHELL LANDED HARMLESSLY AT THE FEET OF PFC COLEMAN HAYES OF PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

HG1050PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

MANILA, MAY 23-(AP)-ENGINEERS OF THE 32ND DIVISION FINALLY SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF PUTTING THE DECK ON A BRIDGE OVER A SMALL STREAM IN NORTHERN LUZON, BUT THAT WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF THEIR TROUBLES.

THE BRIDGE WAS NEEDED QUICKLY. ENGINEERS TOOK THE FLOORING OF AN ABANDONED HOUSE BECAUSE IT WAS THE ONLY ADEQUATE MATERIAL AVAILABLE.

AS THE FIGHTING SWIRLED BEYOND THE RIVER, FILIPINOS DRIFTED BACK, AMONG THEM THE FAMILY OF THE FLOORLESS HOUSE. THE FATHER PROMPTLY BEGAN REMOVING THE FLOORING FROM THE BRIDGE TO HIS HOUSE. THE ENGINEERS STOPPED THAT.

SO THAT NIGHT THE FILIPINOS MOVED ONTO THE BRIDGE AND BUILT A ROOF OVER IT. THE MORNING TRAFFIC FOUND THE FAMILY AT BREAKFAST ON THE BRIDGE THEY HAD TO CROSS.

THE ENGINEERS HUDDLED WITH THE FAMILY AGAIN AND FINALLY LOANED THE FILIPINOS TOOLS AND OTHER SUPPLIES SUFFICIENT TO BUILD ANOTHER HOUSE WITH A BAMBOO FLOORING, AND EVERYBODY WAS HAPPY.

XA922ACW

OKINAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-FIVE AMERICAN RED CROSS WOMAN HAVE COME TO OKINAWA TO SHARE ITS DUST, MUD AND BATTLE CARES WITH THE WOUNDED.

THE FIVE WORK IN OKINAWA FIELD HOSPITALS ALONG WITH SOME 100 WOMEN NURSES WHO HAVE BEEN ON THE ISLAND FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

IN A WORDLESS TRIBUTE TO THEM AND OTHER RED CROSS WORKERS, MAJ.GEN. ANDREW D.BRUCE, OF TEMPLE, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE 77TH ARMY DIVISION, DONATED $400 TO THE RED CROSS. THE DONATION WAS A CHECK SENT TO BRUCE FOR A MAGAZINE (LIBERTY) ARTICLE APRIL 21 PRAISING THE BRAVERY OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY DIVISION ON GUAM AND LEYTE.

THE GENERAL PRESENTED THE CHECK TO RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR RICHARD L.CLARL, OF (602 JACKSON ST.) SANDUSKY, O.

THE RED CROSS UNIT ATTACHED TO THE 77TH DIVISION INCLUDES JOE UNGHES, OF (100 FENNER AVE) CLIFTON, N.Y., WALTER M.MILLS, OF LAKE STONES, SODUS POINT, N.Y., AND NORMAN R.TRADA, OF (938 COLLEGE AVE) ADRIAN, MICH.

THE WOMENS FIELD DIRECTOR, UNDER OKINAWA RED CROSS DIRECTOR HARRY T.WESBY-GIBSON, OF YONKERS, N.Y., IS ILIONE SCHADT, OF (18261 DEVONSHIRE ROAD) BIRMINGHAM, MICH. WORKING WITH HER ARE MARY LEE FERGUSON, OF WACO, TEX., DOROTHY G.LYMAN, OF (201 MAIN ST) EAST HAMPTON, MASS., DOROTHY N. ROBBOTTOM, OF (2471 TODER ST) PITTSBURGH, PA., AND DOROTHY FURROW, OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., (1041 JUNCTION AVE., STURGISS, S.D.).

HG1023PCW

MAY 24 1945

OKINAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-THERE ARE SO MANY HILLS ON OKINAWA THAT THE MARINES AND DOUGHBOYS ARE HAVING A HARD TIME NAMING THEM ALL.

SUCH NAMES AS SUGAR LOAF HILL, CARBUNCLE, CONICAL AND CHOCOLATE DROP WHICH HAVE FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE FIGHTING WERE EASY FOR THEM.

CONICAL AND CHOCOLATE DROP WERE SO NAMED BY THE MARINES BECAUSE OF THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. SUGAR LOAF LOOKS LIKE A BIG LUMP OF BROWN SUGAR.

AS THE DOUGHBOYS AND MARINES CONTINUE TO RUN INTO HILLS THEIR IMAGINATION IS BEGINNING TO FAIL THEM AND WHEN THEY GET ATOP ONE RIDGE THEY MERELY POINT AND SAY

"THAT HILL OVERYONDER."

"LOVE HILL," "CHARLIE" HILL, ETC ARE ARMED FORCES ALPHABETICAL DESIGNATIONS.

D938PCW

MAY 24 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 23-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE INDIAN INSTINCTS OF HIS ANCESTORS HELP MAKE T/SGT.ALFRED ROBERTSON, SISSETON, S.D., ONE OF THE BEST JAPANESE HUNTERS IN THE 96TH U.S.INFANTRY DIVISION.

S/SGT.FRANKLIN P.HALL, LOS ANGELES, ARMY COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, SAYS ROBERTSON, HALF SIOUX INDIAN NICKNAMED "CHIEF," IS "DRAWN TO A JAP LIKE A BIRD DOG TO A PHEASANT." AT NIGHT HE ALWAYS KNOWS WHEN JAPS ARE NEAR. HIS COMRADES SAYS HE CAN SMELL THEM OR IF THE WIND IS IN THE WRONG DIRECTION CAN FEEL THEM WALKING. DURING THE DAY HE FERRETS THEMOUT OF PLACES YOU LEAST EXPECT TO FIND THEM."

ON FRONT LINE PATROL THE OTHER DAY ROBERTSON STOPPED SUDDENLY AND KEENLY EYED A CLUMP OF BUSHES 100-YARDS AHEAD AND REMARKED:

30.24 26047

"THERE'S A JAP IN THERE."

HE PUMPED RIFLE BULLETS INTO THE BUSHES. A DEAD JAPANESE ROLLED OUT.

ANOTHER TIME ROBERTSON WATCHED HIS MEN TRY TO ROUT SOME NIPPONESE FROM A RIDGE BY THROWING GRENADES. HE DEMONSTRATED THE PROPER WAY TO THROW A GRENADE SO IT WOULD BURST IN MIDAIR. WHEN ONE HE TOSSED DID JUST THAT OVER FOUR HUDDLED JAPANESE, ROBERTSON GRINNED:

"SEE WHAT I MEAN."

A FEW MINUTES LATER AN ENEMY OFFICER JUMPED FROM A HOLE AND CHARGED WITH DRAWN SWORD. ROBERTSON CASUALLY LIFTED HIS RIFLE AND FIRED. THE OFFICER WENT DOWN WITH THE FIRST SHOT.

DV1020PCW MAY 24 1945

(130) PX MP CX NR

OKINAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-A TANK COMMANDED BY 1ST LT.GREGORY R. POWERS OF (291 FIFTH ST.), ST.PAUL, MINN., KNOCKED OUT SIX JAPANESE MEDIUM TANKS AROUND "CHOCOLATE DROP HILL" ON THE EAST COAST OF OKINAWA IN 20 MINUTES WITH 12 SHOTS.

GOING OUT ALONE WITH HIS CREW, POWERS SAW TWO ENEMY TANKS PARKED IN A DRAW AND GOT THE FIRST ONE WITH TWO SHOTS. HE THEN BLEW UP THE SECOND. BOTH OF THEM VIRTUALLY DISINTEGRATED UNDER THE FIRE OF HIS 105 MM ASSAULT HOWITZER.

AS THE TANK LUMBERED UP TO THE CREST OF A RIDGE, POWERS AND HIS CREW SPOTTED FOUR OTHER JAPANESE TANKS DUG IN UP TO THEIR GUNS. THEY WERE BEING USED AS STATIONARY ARTILLERY PIECES. THE YANK TANK KNOCKED THEM ALL OUT.

THE CREW MEMBERS ARE SGT.PAUL M.L.ARKIN OF (411 N.EIGHTH ST.), CASEY, ILL.; CPL.PETER HOLOWKA OF (29 RARITAN ROAD) PLAINFIELD, N.J., AND PFC'S JAMES F.CROSS OF LEETONIA, O., AND MIKE GULA OF WILKES-BARRE, PA.

MAY 24 1945

VX154PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-ONE OF FIFTEEN JAPANESE TANKS, THE FIRST SEEN BY SIXTH DIVISION MARINES ON OKINAWA, WAS DESTROYED, AND THE 14 OTHERS WERE DRIVEN BACK BY ACCURATE ARTILLERY FIRE TODAY.

THE TANKS WERE SEEN IN THE SOUTHEASTERN SUBURBS OF NAHA, 4,000 YARDS SOUTH OF THE MARINE FRONT, WHICH IS LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE CAPITAL CITY.

THE MARINES ALSO OBSERVED TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF THE CITY AND SAW 30 JAPANESE WITH WAR DOGS, THE FIRST KNOWN USE OF DOGS BY THE ENEMY ON THE ISLAND.

THE JAPANESE ARE ALSO USING PIGEONS EXTENSIVELY. THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE SUPPLEMENTING THE ENEMY'S BADLY CUT COMMUNICATIONS LINES.

IN THE YONABARU SECTOR, THE SEVENTH ARMY DIVISION CAPTURED ABOUT 20 SUICIDE BOATS. THEY WERE HIDDEN UP A WINDING STREAMM AMONG OTHER ENEMY WEAPONS CAPTURED IN THAT SECTOR WAS A SIX INCH GUN.

THE 77TH DIVISION, IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, DISCOVERED ANOTHER POWERFUL JAPANESE BLOCKHOUSE NORTHEAST OF SHURI. THE 307TH REGIMENT KNOCKED OUT PART OF THE HEAVILY ARMORED ONE STORY CONCRETE STRUCTURE BUILT INTO THE SIDE OF THE RIDGE.

MARINE LT. JOHN W. GABEL OF FARMINGTON, ARK., A FORWARD OBSERVER FOR THE FIRST MARINES REPORTED NAVAL GUNFIRE DESTROYED A CAVERN BENEAT SHURI CASTLE "AND A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF JAPS GATHERED AT THE ENTRANCE."

SGT. GALEN N. SANNER, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, A SQUAD LEADER IN THE 382ND REGIMENT OF THE 96TH DIVISION,

SGT. GALE N. SANNER, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, A SQUAD LEADER IN THE 382ND REGIMENT OF THE 96TH DIVISION, SHOT TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS ATOP A HILL AND TURNED IN TIME TO SEE A THIRD THROW HIS BAYONET AT HIM. SANNER DODGED THE BAYONET AND SHOT THE THROWER. THEN HE TOSSED A DOZEN HAND GRENADES INTO A JAP POSITION BEFORE REJOINING HIS PATROL. SANNER WAS CREDITED WITH KILLING 20 JAPANESE.

XZ1036ACW NM

WITH OKINAWA BJT

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,MAY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ENTRY OF 96TH AND SEVENTH DIVISION TROOPS INTO YONABARU AND THEIR CAPTURE OF HIGH RIDGES TO THE SOUTH OVERSHADOWED OTHER DEVELOPMENTS TODAY IN THE BATTLE OF OKINAWA.

JAPANESE MADE FRUITLESS COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE MARINES ON THE OPPOSITE , WEST SIDE.

THE COUNTERATTACKS WERE PRECEDED BY HEAVY MORTAR FIRE AND A FLURRY OF GRENADES.

JAPANESE, ESTIMATED AT COMPANY STRENGTH, ATTACKED FIRST DIVISION LINES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF NAHA AFTER MIDNIGHT. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 150 WERE KILLED.

THE ENEMY ALSO MADE A SMALL COUNTERATTACK AGAINSST THE SIXTH DIVISION NORTH OF NAHA BUT FAILED TO PREVENT A JUMPOFF BY THE FOURTH REGIMENT ALONG A 1,000-YARD FRONT WHICH GAINED ABOUT 200 YARDS TOWARD THE NORTHEASTERN END OF THE MUDDY ASATO ESTUARY.

MAJ.GEN.JAMES L.BRADLEY'S 96TH DIVISION HAD A TOUGH FIGHT LATE MONDAY AFTERNOON AS COL.MICHAEL HALLORAN'S 381ST REGIMENT MOVED DOWN THE RIDGES APPROACHING YONABARAU BUT ENTERED THE RUINED TOWN FAIRLY EASILY.

MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD'S SEVENTH DIVISION'S ADVANCE ALONG THE EAST COAST TO A HIGH HILL MASS SOUTH AND EAST OF THE SEAPORT WAS MADE IN PITCH DARKNESS AND HEAVY RAIN. IT TOOK THE ENEMY BY SURPRISE. THERE WAS NO RESISTANCE UNTIL DAYLIGHT BY WHICH TIME THE 184TH REGIMENT HAD CUT THE MAIN ROAD TO NAHA AND GAINED HIGH GROUND.

LIKE THE MARINES, THE 77TH DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ANDREW D.BRUCE, FOUND ITSELF BOGGED DOWN DEEP IN MUD AND MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT WAS STALLED.

MAY 24 1945

FJ526ACW

WITH OKINAWA

OKINAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH CORPS, EXPRESSED PARTICULAR PRAISE FOR THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION TODAY, FOR TAKING THE HIGH GROUND APPROACHING YONABARU AND SCOURING THAT TOWN WITH PATROLS FOR THREE DAYS PRIOR TO THE ENTRY BY THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

THE 96TH IS COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. JAMES L. BRADLEY.

XZ1053ACW

WITH U.S. 7TH DIVISION, OKINAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-BY LUNGING DOWN THE EAST COAST OF OKINAWA IN A SURPRISE PRE-DAWN ATTACK THE 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION ALMOST DOUBLED THE LENGTH OF THE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED JAPANESE DEFENSE WALL ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

MAJ.GEN.A.V.ARNOLD, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 7TH, SAID HIS TROOPS HAD ADDED NEARLY 4,000 YARDS TO THE FRONT WHICH HAS BEEN SO NARROW THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE HAD LITTLE ROOM TO MANEUVER.

OKINAWA, MAY 22-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE SEARING BREATH OF THE NAVY'S POWERFUL NEW SEARCH BOMBER, THE PRIVATEER, CROSSED ANOTHER CHARRED VESSEL OFF THE JAPANESE' DWINDLING REGISTER OF OPERATIONAL SHIPS TODAY.

A PRIVATEER OF FLEET AIR WING ONE, PILOTED BY LIEUT.WILLIAM WARREN, 29, (598 LINCOLN AVE.) ST.PAUL, MINN., AND LT. HOWARD M.TURNER, JR., OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., CAUGHT A 150-FOOT CARGO SHIP SOUTH OF KOREA. THE BOMBER STRAFED THE SHIP AND LEFT IT BURNING FURIOUSLY FROM BOW TO STERN WITH A LARGE OIL SLICK ON THE WATER ALSO BURNING.

HG1051PCW MAY 24 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,MAY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ENTRY OF 96TH AND SEVENTH DIVISION TROOPS INTO YONABARU AND THEIR CAPTURE OF HIGH RIDGES TO THE SOUTH OVERSHADOWED OTHER DEVELOPMENTS TODAY IN THE BATTLE OF OKINAWA.

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LIKE THE MARINES, THE 77TH DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.ANDREW D.BRUCE, FOUND ITSELF BOGGED DOWN DEEP IN MUD AND MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT WAS STALLED.

FJ526ACW MAY 24 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH THE 5TH AIRFORCE,PHILIPPINES,MAY 21 (DELAYED)-(AP)-SLEEK FIGHTER BOMBERS IN THEIR MOST SUCCESSFUL FIREBOMB RAID OF THE LUZON CAMPAIGN TODAY CLEARED ONE OF THE LAST MAJOR JAPANESE BARRIERS BLOCKING THE AMERICAN ADVANCE TO LONG CONTESTED WAWA DAM, SECONDARY SOURCE OF MANILA'S WATER SUPPLY.

I WATCHED FROM A RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER AS 175 P-38S AND P-47S SMASHED JAPANESE ARTILLERY POSITIONS ON A HIGH PROMONTORY WITH 350 FIRE BOMBS AND SEVERAL TONS OF FRAGMENTATION MISSILES.

A FEW HOURS LATER, THE 38TH DIVISION REPORTED INFANTRYMEN HAD CAPTURED A KEY HILL FROM WHERE ARTILLERY AIMED ON THE ONLY ROAD APPROACHING THE DAM HAD STOPPED THE YANKS FOR SOME TIME.

THE RAID WAS SO SUCCESSFUL IT ACTUALLY DID FOUR DAYS WORK IN ONE. AS A RESULT, ATTACKS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT THREE DAYS ON THE SAME AREA WERE CANCELED.

IT FURTHER UNDERLINED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEWLY DEVELOPED TECHNIQUE IN RUGGED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE HOLED UP. THE TERRAIN WAS SIMILAR TO OTHER LAST DITCH POSITIONS EXPECTABLE AS THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE ENGULFS CHINA AND APAN.

GG927ACW NM

ADD Guam Erickson (OKinawa) xxx Jappln

MAJ. GEN. ARCHIBALD V. ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF THE 7TH, TOLD AL DOPKING, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN THE FIELD, THAT ONE KEY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DIVISION'S DRAMATIC THRUST ALONG OKINAWA'S EAST COAST WAS TO LENGTHEN BY 4,000 YARDS THE FRONT WHICH THE JAPANESE MUST DEFEND WITH A RAPIDLY DWINDLING GARRISON.

WHILE DOUGHBOYS OF THE 7TH SLOGGED THROUGH KNEE-DEEP MUD ALONG THE COAST THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION ENTERED YONABARU TO FIND IT DESERTED. IT WAS THE LARGEST OKINAWA CITY TO FALL INTO AMERICAN HANDS. THE 184TH REGIMENT OF THE 7TH CUT THE MAIN NAHA-YANABRU HIGHWAY.

BY DRIVING FORWARD TO A 400-FOOT HILL BEYOND YONABARU, THE 7TH ALMOST DOUBLED THE LENGTH OF THE FRONT AND CONFRONTED THE JAPANESE WITH A NORTH-SOUTH ELBOW JOINING THE PREVIOUS EAST-WEST FRONT LINE WEST OF YONABARU.

30.24 z6049

ALTHOUGH DOUGHBOYS OF THE 7TH, VETERANS OF FURIOUS FIGHTING AT ATTU, KWAJALEIN AND LEYTE, ACHIEVED COMPLETE SURPRISE WITH THEIR MANEUVER, THEY ENCOUNTERED TROUBLE SCALING THE HILLS DUE TO SLIPPERY MUD. MAY 24 1945

SHOVING OFF AT 2:30 A.M. THE FORWARD ATTACKING ELEMENTS REACHED THEIR HIGH GROUND OBJECTIVES IN FOUR HOURS. JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS NEGLIGIBLE UNTIL LATE IN THE DAY WHEN THE NIPPONESE OPENED UP WITH MACHINE GUN AND 47MM ANTI-TANK GUN FIRE FROM A 500-FOOT ESCARPMENT ABOUT 1,000 YARDS DIRECTLY SOUTH OF THE AMERICAN-HELD HEIGHT.

BY AFTERNOON ARNOLD'S DIVISION HAD BROUGHT UP ARTILLERY AND BEGAN SHELLING THE JAPANESE WITH SUPPORT FROM TWO ROCKET SHIPS OFFSHORE. GENERAL ARNOLD SAID THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY TRIED TO MOVE IN TWO COMPANIES TO REINFORCE THE HILL POSITION TAKEN IN THE AMERICAN ADVANCE THE DAY BEFORE THE ASSAULT OPENED. THIS EFFORT WAS SHATTERED BY ACCURATE ARTILLERY FIRE.

ABOUT 20 SUICIDE BOATS, SOME IN OPERATING CONDITION, WERE FOUND IN THE YONABARU SECTOR, HIDDEN ALONG A WINDING STREAM. OTHER CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIEL INCLUDED A SIX-INCH GUN.

THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTED A COUNTERATTACK BEFORE DAWN TUESDAY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LINE. EIGHTY OF THE NIPPONESE WERE KILLED AND THE ATTACK BROKEN UP BY MARINES OF MAJ. GEN.PEDRO A. DEL VALLE'S FIRST DIVISION.

ALONG THE ASATO RIVER ON THE NORTHERN EDGE OF NAHA, OKINAWA'S CAPITAL CITY, MAJ. GEN.LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, JR.'S SIXTH MARINE DIVISION IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED ITS POSITION.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN AND SUPPORTING OPERATIONS INCLUDED:

EIGHT OUT OF 12 OR MORE JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AT DUSK MONDAY WHEN THEY ATTACKED AMERICAN FLEET UNITS. NO AMERICAN SHIPS WERE DAMAGED.

BRITISH CARRIER-BASED PLANES ATTACKED AIR BASES, DOCKS AND OTHER FACILITIES IN THE SAKISHIMAS, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE RYUKYUS. THEY SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE.

XA115PCW NM

MAY 24 1945

ADD Manila (Hampson) xxx air support

(AP)-DESPERATELY FIGHTING JAPANESE, HOLED UP IN CAVES ALONG RIDGES OF THE JUNGLE-CLAD CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, USED HAND GRENADES AND MACHINEGUN FIRE TODAY TO STALL THE DRIVE OF AMERICAN TROOPS TOWARD THE LAST GREAT NIPPON STRONGHOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES--THE RICH CAGAYAN VALLEY OF NORTHEASTERN LUZON.

AS THIS MOUNTAIN FIGHT RAGED IN THE BITTERLY CONTESTED SECTOR JUST NORTH OF YANK-HELD BALETE PASS, OTHER AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS, LED BY FLAME THROWING TANKS, WERE REPORTED WEDNESDAY TO HAVE STORMED AND TAKEN A STRONG MOUNTAIN RIDGE IN THE MANILA WATERSHED SECTOR.

ON MINDANAO ISLAND, FAR TO THE SOUTH, THE YANKS LIBERATED MALAYBALAY, BUKIDNON PROVINCE CAPITAL, AND CAPTURED ITS SMALL AIRFIELD.

IN THE BALETE PASS AREA THE JAPANESE HAVE WITHSTOOD FOUR STRAIGHT DAYS OF ASSAULTS ON ONE CAVE POCKED RIDGE. PATROLS OF THE 25TH DIVISION SCOUTED BEYOND THE RIDGE AND REPORTED FEWER DEFENSIVE STRONG POINTS NORTHWARD, TOWARD THE CAGAYAN VALLEY. JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE SECTOR DECREASED BUT THE NIPPONESE HELD ON DOGGEDLY WITH HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE AND SHOWERS OF GRENADES.

LT.GEN.CHARLES H.GAIRDNER, BRITISH OBSERVER WITH THE MACARTHUR COMMAND, VISITED THE VILLA VERDE TRAIL FRONT WHERE THE 32ND DIVISION HAD BEEN PLUGGING AGAINST TREMENDOUS TERRAIN OBSTACLES IN AN EFFORT TO OUTFLANK THE BALETE PASS REGION. THE BRITISH OFFICER DESCRIBED THE CARABALLO MOUNTAIN FRONT AS "JUST LIKE BURMA WHICH I THINK WAS THE WORST IN THE WORLD."

GAIRDNER SAID "I AM TERRIBLY IMPRESSED WITH THE ABILITY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY TO FUNCTION UNDER SUCH ADVERSE CONDITIONS." #

DIS NOT DISCLOSE THE NAME OF THE PILOT.

ADD Manila (Hutcheson) xxx pilot

HERE IS WHAT HAPPENED:

LASSER (340 COLUMBIA CIRCLE) WAS ON A ROUTINE NIGHT PATROL MISSION WHEN HE SIGHTED THE CONVOY ON A SOUTHERLY COURSE. IT INCLUDED TWO MEDIUM FREIGHTER-TRANSPORTS OF 6,500 TONS EACH, ONE 325 TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT AND TWO 75 TON CARGO CRAFT.

SWINGING PROMPTLY TO THE ATTACK, LASSER SCORED A NEAR MISS OFF THE BOW OF ONE MEDIUM FREIGHTER WITH 250 AND 100 POUND BOMBS. A STRAFING RUN THEN SET THE DECK CARGO OF THE OTHER 6,500 TONNER ABLAZE. FLAMES ENVELOPED THE SHIP, LIGHTING UP THE OTHER SHIPS AS PERFECT TARGETSK

ABLAZE. FLAMES ENVELOPED THE SM

ABLAZE. FLAMES ENVELOPED THE SHIP, LIGHTING UP THE OTHER SHIPS AS PERFECT TARGETS.

LIFEBOATS BEGAN TO DOT THE WATER AS THE MARINER MACHINEGUNNED ALL OF THE SHIPS. ONE SMALL FREIGHTER SOON SANK ALTHOUGH LASSER SAID HE DID NOT SEE ANY EXPLOSIONS OR FIRES ON IT. THE TWO SMALL CARGO VESSELS FOLLOWED IT DOWN AND THE SHIP ON WHICH THE NEAR MISSES WERE SCORED SANK AS LASSER MADE A FIFTH STRAFING RUN.

LASSER SAID HE BROKE OFF THE ENGAGEMENT WHEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT APPEARED. AS HE LEFT TO RESUME PATROL HE COULD SEE THE FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT STILL BURNING. HE THINKS IT SANK OR BECAME A BURNED-OUT, WORTHLESS HULK.

XA125OPCW NM MAY 24 1945

95

GUAM 2ND ADD SUPERFORTRESSES ~~BRICKSON~~ xx not identified

THE 4,500 TON BOMB LOAD DROPPED ON NIPPON'S CAPITAL BY THE B-29S OF MAJ.GEN.CURTIS LE MAY'S COMMAND EQUALLED TWO 1,000-PLANE B-17 OR B-24 RAIDS ON BERLIN BY ENGLAND BASED BOMBERS.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE VITAL RAILROAD CENTER CAME AT A TIME WHEN PRESSURE ON JAPAN'S LAND TRANSPORTATION WAS ALREADY EXTREME BECAUSE HER SHIPPING HAD SUFFERED GRIEVOUS LOSSES TO AMERICAN SUBMARINES AND PLANES.

BALLOON BOMBS

BY EDWARD H.HIGGS

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-JAPAN, GRADUALLY BEING BLASTED TO BITS BY SUPERFORTRESSES, IS STRIKING BACK AT THE UNITED STATES WITH BOMBS HITCHED TO BIG, FREE-FLYING PAPER BALLOONS.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, SPORADIC ATTACKS DURING THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS HAVE NOT CAUSED ANY PROPERTY DAMAGE AND, IN NO SENSE, ARE THE BALLOONS CONSIDERED A "MILITARY THREAT."

THE ARMY AND NAVY SO SAID LATE YESTERDAY IN A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT.

IT WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC DISCLOSURE THAT THE UNMANNED BALLOONS--WAFTED PERHAPS FROM SUBMARINES OR THE JAPANESE HOMELAND--ARE HITTING NORTH AMERICA, AIMLESSLY. HOWEVER, THE ATTACKS HAVE BEEN AN OPEN SECRET WITH MANY NEWSPAPERMEN AND TO HUNDREDS OF RESIDENTS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE BALLOON BOMBING WAS THE FIRST REPORTED JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO ATTACK THE UNITED STATES SINCE OCCASIONAL SUBMARINES AND SUBMARINE-BASED PLANE STOLE UP TO THE WEST COAST IN 1942 TO STRIKE AT OIL

FIELDS AND DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.
THE WRAPS WERE TAKEN OFF THE STORY BECAUSE THE TWO SERVICES THOUGHT THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE WARNED ABOUT THE POTENTIAL DANGER OF UNEXPLODED BOMBS DROPPED BY THE BALLOONS.
EMPHASIZING THAT THERE IS NO NEED FOR ALARM, THE SERVICES SAID THEY FELT THAT SAVING EVEN ONE AMERICAN LIFE THROUGH PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WOULD MORE THAN BALANCE ANY BENEFIT THE JAPANESE MIGHT GET FROM LEARNING SIMPLY THAT THE BALLOONS HAVE REACHED NORTH AMERICA.
THE ENEMY WOULD LIKE TO LEARN SPECIFIC DETAILS AS TO THE POINTS AT WHICH THE BALLOONS LANDED AND THE EFFECT THEY HAVE HAD, THE ARMY AND NAVY ADDED, BUT THEY HAVE NO INTENTION OF LETTING THE JAPANESE FIND OUT.
"SUCH INFORMATION WOULD PERMIT HIM TO EVALUATE THE RESULT OF HIS FANTASTIC EFFORT AND POSSIBLY CORRECT HIS METHODS," THE JOINT STATEMENT SAID. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL HINT, BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION "LONG-RANGE" ATTACKS, AS TO THEIR ORIGIN.
ABOUT 33 FEET IN DIAMETER, THE BALLOONS ARE MADE OF GRAY, WHITE OR GREENISH BLUE PAPER. THEY CANNOT BE CONTROLLED.

THE CHANCES THAT ANY GIVEN PLACE IN THIS COUNTRY MIGHT BE HIT, THE ARMY AND NAVY SAID, "IS ONLY ONE IN MANY MILLIONS."
THE BOMBS, SUSPENDED BENEATH THE PAPER BAGS, APPARENTLY ARE DESIGNED TO SET FOREST OR BRUSH FIRES. ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE BALLOONS HAVE LANDED OR DROPPED BOMBS IN ISOLATED AREAS, NO FIRES HAVE BEEN STARTED SO FAR. THE PUBLIC, HOWEVER, WAS CAUTIONED TO BE ON THE ALERT FOR SUCH INCIDENTS.
MAY 24 1945
TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC--ESPECIALLY CHILDREN WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI--WITH THE DANGERS OF THE BALLOON BOMBS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS BEGUN AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN COOPERATION WITH SCHOOLS AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.
MEANTIME, THE SERVICES CAUTIONED THAT SOME UNEXPLODED BOMBS MAY BE FOUND IN ISOLATED OR WOODED SPOTS OR BENEATH MELTING SNOW. THEY WARNED THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANYONE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH BOMBS APPROACH OR TOUCH ANY UNFAMILIAR OBJECT.
THE STATEMENT PRAISED NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS FOR HELPING TO KEEP INFORMATION OF THE BALLOON LANDINGS FROM THE JAPANESE, ASKED FOR CONTINUED COOPERATION AND REQUESTED CIVILIANS TO REFRAIN FROM DISCUSSING ANY SPECIFIC BALLOON INCIDENT.
IN THE EVENT OF A CASUALTY, IT SAID, "IT WILL SERVE THE NATIONAL INTEREST IF THE PRESS AND RADIO AND ALL CIVILIANS WILL REFRAIN FROM CONNECTING SUCH CASUALTY WITH ENEMY ACTION."

VH302AEW

(19Q) AP RELAY SOUTH
WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-THE NAVY DISNLOSED TODAY HOW A NAVY PATROL PLANE ACCEPTED SURRENDER OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF GIBRALTER MAY 11.
THE PLANE WAS UNDER COMMAND OF LT.WILLIAM D.RAY, 8519 INDIANA AVE., DETROIT. THE SUB WAS SIGHTED ON THE SURFACE PROCEEDING TO A RENDEZVOUS POINT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SURRENDER INSTRUCTIONS. IT WAS FLYING THE BLACK SURRENDER FLAG.
MAY 24 1945
LT.RAY CIRCLED HIS PLANE ABOVE THE SUBMARINE FOR TWO HOURS WHILE DIRECTING SURFACE VESSELS TO THE AREA TO PUT AN ARMED GUARD ABOARD. THE SUBMARINE, THE U-541, WAS TAKEN TO GIBRALTER.
OTHERS ABOARD THE PATROL PLANE WERE LT. (J.G.) SAMUEL HOPKINS, JR., 5320 POWHATAN AVE., NORFOLK, VA.; ENSIGN BRUCE SMITHEE (CQ), 3245 HAWTHORNE BLVD., ALTON,ILL., AND ENSIGN WILLIAM H.DEVETTE (CQ), 1225 THIRD ST., MUSKEGON.MICH.. CO-PILOTS; CLARENCE J.BARRY, AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE SECOND CLASS, 3209 48TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.; VERNON D.BURTON, AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE THIRD CLASS, 404 STUART CIRCLE, RICHMOND,VA.; CHARLES L.GRAVEL, AVIATION RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS, 1075 MAIN ST., CLINTON,MASS.; MARK H. BROOTEN (CQ), AVIATION RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, 513 1/2 (CQ) SECOND AVE., EAST, WILLISTON, N.D.; CHARLES R.CLEGG, AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE THIRD CLASS, ROUTE ONE, ROCKVILLE, OHIO; AND MATTHEW V. YACOVINO (CQ), AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN SECOND CLASS, PORT READING, N.J.
MAY 24 1945
AB128PEW

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 23-(AP)-KUZMA V.KISELEV,DELEGATION CHAIRMAN, SAID TODAY HE HOPED THE WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC SOON WOULD ESTABLISH DIRECT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.
AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, KISELEV SAID THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGING DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES BETWEEN MINSK AND WASHINGTON WAS RELATED TO THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING REPORTERS INTO BYELO-RUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA.) HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT BOTH MIGHT BE ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY FAIRLY SOON.
QUESTIONED ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AT MINSK AND THAT OF THE SOVIET UNION AT MOSCOW, KISELEV SAID MINSK HAS ITS AUTONOMOUS FOREIGN POLICY; SOON WILL HAVE ITS OWN ARMY AND MINISTRY OF DEFENSE.
"HERE IN SAN FRANCISCO," KISELEV SAID, "THE POLICY OF THE DELEGATION OF THE BYELO-RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IS SELF-DETERMINED. BUT IN SOME PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS, THIS POLICY COINCIDES WITH THAT OF THE SOVIET UNION."
KISELEV SAID THAT ANY OF RUSSIA'S 16 AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS CAN SEPARATE FROM THE UNION, "BUT WE FEEL OURSELVES IN THE UNION SO WELL THAT WE DO NOT WANT TO DO THIS."

DV947PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23-(AP)-ONE MILLION TONS OF WAR CARGO DESTINED FOR EUROPE WAS DIVERTED TO PACIFIC COAST PORTS BETWEEN MAY 2 AND MAY 10, THE PORT OF EMBARKATION ESTIMATED TODAY.
THE ARMY SAID THE SUPPLIES INCLUDED 800,000 TONS IN SHIPS AND 200,000 TONS IN FREIGHT CARS. EIGHTY-NINE SHIPS WERE STOPPED AT SEA, 13 HELD AT ANCHOR AND MORE THAN 7,000 EASTBOUND FREIGHT CARS WERE STOPPED IN TRANSIT "AS THE FIRST STEP IN THE ARMY'S SUPPLY TURNAROUND PROGRAM."
PLANS FOR THE VAST JOB WERE LAID NEARLY A YEAR AGO AND THE JOB WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS' WATER DIVISION HEADED BY BRIG. GEN. J.M. FRANKLIN AND TRAFFIC CONTROL DIVISION HEADED BY BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM J. WILLIAMSON.
AS EARLY AS LAST OCTOBER, THE ARMY SAID, THEATER COMMANDERS IN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN INDICATED ON THEIR SUPPLY REQUISITIONS WHETHER THE MATERIAL SHOULD BE SHIPPED IN THE EVENT OF GERMANY'S CAPITULATION.
IF UNNEEDED AFTER V-E DAY, THE REQUISITION WAS MARKED STO; IF REQUIRED REGARDLESS OF VICTORY IT WAS CODED SHP.
THE CODING FACILITATED THE SHUFFLING OF FREIGHT AFTER V-E DAY SO THAT FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICAL AND OTHER SUPPLIES NECESSARY IN PEACE OR WAR CONTINUED ON ITS WAY TO EUROPE. TANKS, GUNS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER COMBAT MATERIEL WERE STOPPED AND QUICKLY STEERED TOWARD THE PACIFIC.
"THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS KNEW THAT V-E DAY WOULD BRING TO THE RAILROADS AND TRUCK LINES OF THE U.S. A TOUGH TRAFFIC-MANAGEMENT PROBLEM," THE ARMY STATEMENT SAID. "EVERY 24 HOURS AN AAVERAGE OF MORE THAN 3,000 FREIGHT CARS LOADED WITH ARMY OR LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS WERE ARRIVING AT ATLANTIC PORTS....
A S

SAN FRANCISCO--1ST ADD YALTA VOTING XXX NEGATIVE VOTE.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS WENT TO THE HEART OF THE RIGHT OF EACH BIG-FIVE POWER TO VETO EVEN INVESTIGATIONS. IN ANOTHER, THE SMALL POWERS WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER AN INVESTIGATION, ONCE BEGUN, COULD BE HALTED IN MIDCOURSE BY APPLICATION OF THE VETO.

MAY 24 1945

COULD A PERMANENT MEMBER WHO WAS A PARTY TO A DISPUTE ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON A MOTION IN THE COUNCIL AND THUS HALT THE WHOLE MACHINERY? THE SMALL POWERS ASKED.

DIPPING INTO EVERY TECHNICAL PHASE OF THE COUNCIL PROCEDURE, THE LITTLE NATIONS WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER THE VETO MIGHT BE APPLIED TO A PROVISION BY WHICH THE COUNCIL COULD ORDER PROVISIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE. AND, COULD THE VETO EVEN KEEP THE COUNCIL FROM CALLING UPON THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO COMPLY WITH SUCH MEASURES?

OTHER QUESTIONS INCLUDED: COULD THE VETO BLOCK SECURITY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF A DISPUTE, ON PROCEDURES AND METHODS OF ADJUSTING INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES, AND ON A DECISION AS TO WHETHER A DISPUTE SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

GG252PCW NM

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, MAY 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID IN BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC THAT ADMIRAL FRIEDEBERG, A SIGNER OF THE GERMAN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FOR THE DOENITZ GOVERNMENT, COMMITTED SUICIDE TODAY TO AVOID ARREST.

HJ219PEW

ASO Bradley/Field(Comb)

LT. JAMES AVITT, NEWTON, IA.: "I GOT A WIFE. DO YOU BLAME ME FOR WANTING TO STAY IN THE STATES?"

THE MEN WERE THE FIRST OF THE LARGE GROUP OF AIR FORCES PERSONNEL SCHEDULED TO BE BROUGHT BACK FOR REDEPLOYMENT TO THE PACIFIC. AFTER A 30-DAY R.R. & R. (REHABILITATION, RECUPERATION AND RECOVERY) LEAVE, THEY WILL REPORT TO DESIGNATED CENTRAL ASSEMBLY STATIONS.

MAY 24 1945

AND FROM THERE IT'S "NEXT STOP PACIFIC!"

S/SGT STEVE BOLCAR OF BOONTON, N.J.: "IF I DO GO IT'LL BE WITH THE GROUND TROOPS."

S/SGT WARREN S. JEFFERSON OF SANDY LEVEL, VA: "BETWEEN JETS AND FLAK WE'VE HAD ENOUGH."

CPL. CHARLES H. CONNOR OF HOMESTEAD, FLA.: "GUESS I'D BETTER GO AND HELP THOSE GUYS OUT SO THEY CAN GET HOME, TOO."

T/SGT HARPER DOLVIN OF ATLANTA, GA.: AND S/SGT CLARENCE L. HARRIS OF HINTON, OKLA: "NOT IF WE CAN GET OUT OF IT, WE'RE NOT GOING."

NEW YORK, MAY 23-(AP)-JOSEPH PULITZER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE ST.LOUIS POST DISPATCH, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT "POSSIBLY 1,500,000" GERMANS WOULD HAVE TO BE DEALT WITH AS WAR CRIMINALS AND THAT HE BELIEVED IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO OCCUPY GERMANY "FOR AT LEAST ONE AND POSSIBLY TWO GENERATIONS TO COME."

PULITZER, MEMBER OF THE DELEGATION OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS WHO TOURED CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY AT GENERAL EISENHOWER'S INVITATION, SPOKE AT A CARNEGIE HALL RALLY SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III.

THE PUBLISHER URGED THAT THE GROUPS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HORRORS, SUCH AS "THE GANGSTERS WHO MAKE UP THE GESTAPO AND THE S.S.." BE GIVEN FAIR BUT SPEEDY TRIALS AND THOSE FOUND GUILTY "BUT PUT OUT OF THIS WORLD WITH ARMY BULLETS THROUGH THEIR HEADS."

HE ADDED, "ALL THIS APPLIES TO THE GERMAN FINANCIERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS, THOSE SLICK, SMOOTH, ENGLISH-SPEAKING, LONDON-TAILORED CHAPS WHO GIVE SUCH GOOD PARTIES BUT WHO, LIKE THE OTHERS, ARE UP TO THEIR NECKS IN BLOOD GUILT."

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET ANY ACCURATE FIGURES ON THE NUMBERS INVOLVED," PULITZER SAID. "THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR SOME REASON HAS BEEN RELUCTANT TO RELEASE INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT. BUT I ESTIMATE THAT SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 1,000,000 AND 2,000,000 IS A REASONABLE FIGURE. POSSIBLY 1,500,000 MAY BE THE FINAL TOTAL."

SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY (D-KY) TOLD THE MEETING THAT IN GERMANY "THERE IS APPARENTLY NO SENSE OF GUILT OR REMORSE FOR EITHER THE INAUGURATION OF THE WAR OR FOR THE UNSPEAKABLE HORRORS WHICH WERE VISITED UPON THE VICTIMS, WHETHER MILITARY OR CIVILIAN."

HE URGED THAT "PUNISHMENT SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED OR MADE INEFFECTUAL BY TOO GREAT AN ACCOMPANIMENT OF LEGALISTIC TENDENCIES."

OTHER SPEAKERS WERE REP. DEWEY SHORT (R-MO) AND REP. EDOUARD V. M. IZAC (D-CALIF).

HJ1044AEW

FOLLOW WASHINGTON BALLOONS

VANCOUVER, B.C., MAY 23-(AP)-RCAF PILOTS IN WESTERN CANADA HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ATTEMPT TO BRING DOWN FOR STUDY SOME OF THE LARGE PAPER BALLOONS WHICH JAPAN HAS BEEN SENDING SPORADICALLY AGAINST THE NORTH AMERICAN MAINLAND, ARMY OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ARMY COMMAND SAID BALLOONS, 33 FEET IN DIAMETER, HAVE BEEN LANDING FOR THE LAST FEW MONTHS IN WESTERN CANADA. THEY WERE REPORTED BELIEVED TO HAVE TRAVELED EAST WITH THE REVOLUTION OF THE EARTH, THOUSANDS OF FEET ABOVE ITS SURFACE AND AT A RATE OF ABOUT 80 MILES AN HOUR.

AN OTTAWA ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY WARNING CITIZENS WEST OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR UNEXPLODED BOMBS CARRIED BY THE BALLOONS, SAID NO PROPERTY DAMAGE HAD RESULTED FROM THE HAPHAZARD ATTACKS.

MAY 24 1945

A DISPATCH FROM REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, SAID DETACHMENTS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE USUALLY WERE THE FIRST TO REACH BALLOONS THAT LANDED IN THE PRAIRIE REGION AND THAT CITIZENS GAVE THEM A WIDE BERTH UNTIL THEY HAD BEEN FENCED OFF.

GH1137AEW

SOUTH BEND,IND.,MAY 23-(AP)-LT.GEORGE MURPHY, 24, WHO WAS CAPTAIN AND RIGHT END ON THE 1942 NOTRE DAME FOOTBALL TEAM, WAS KILLED IN ACTION ON OKINAWA MAY 15 WHILE SERVING WITH THE SIXTH MARINES, HIS WIDOW WAS NOTIFIED TONIGHT.

LT. MURPHY WON THREE LETTERS AT NOTRE DAME. SURVIVORS INCLUDE A BROTHER, JOHN, HIGH SCHOOL COACH AT ENDICOTT, N.Y., WHO PLAYED END FOR NOTRE DAME IN 1935.

EB1043PCW NM

MEXICO CITY MAY 23-(AP)-CANADIAN AMBASSADOR HUGH LLEWELLYN KEENLEYSIDE TOLD A PANAMERICAN LUNCHEON YESTERDAY THAT CANADA WOULD SEND 60 SHIPS TO AID IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

"PART OF THESE ARE WARSHIPS," HE STATED, "AND THE REST ARE VESSELS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE CONVERTED INTO TRANSPORTS FOR CARRYING TROOPS, THE LARGEST BEING OF 10,000 TONS REGISTER. EVENTUALLY, THE NUMBER OF MERCHANT SHIPS SENT BY CANADA WILL BE INCREASED TO 100."

KK752AEW

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, MAY 23-(AP)-PRESIDENTS JUAN JOSE AREVALO OF GUATEMALA AND GEN. SALVADOR CASTANEDA CASTRO OF EL SALVADOR EXPLAINED IN SIMULTANEOUS BROADCASTS LAST NIGHT THAT THEIR TWO COUNTRIES ARE PRESERVING THEIR POLITICAL SOVEREIGNTY IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION PROPOSED BY THE TWO NATIONS.

THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT FORTHCOMING DESTRUCTION OF TARIFF BARRIERS, CREATION OF A SINGLE BANKING SYSTEM, AND ABOLITION OF IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS MEANT THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES WER BECOMING ECONOMICALLY AND SPIRITUALLY UNITED AND THAT WIDER POLITICAL UBACA

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RESTRICTIONS MEANT THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES WER BECOMING ECONOMICALLY AND SPIRITUALLY UNITED AND THAT WIDER POLITICAL UNITY MIGHT COME IN THE FUTURE.

THEY INDICATED ALSO THAT THE OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL BE INVITED TO JOIN THE FEDERATION.

HJ2PEW

UNDATED BRITISH TROOPS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"IN A FEW MONTHS THE RAF TRANSPORT COMMAND WILL BE FLYING THOUSANDS OF BRITISH TROOPS" TO THE SOUTHEAST ASIA THEATER, THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS.

"THE MEN WILL REACH INDIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN FOUR DAYS, AND THIS RECORD AIR FERRY IS EXPECTED TO TOUCH ITS BEST FIGURES IN OCTOBER," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

HJ953AEW

UNDATED WAR AT A GLANCE (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OKINAWA--YONABARU OCCUPIED BY U.S. 10TH ARMY ELEMENTS AS OTHERS DROVE SOUTH TO OCCUPY HEIGHTS DOMINATING SUPPLY ROADS TO ENEMY-HELD SHURI. RAIN CURTAILED ACTIVITIES IN CENTER AND ON THE WEST.

PHILIPPINES--FIERCE FIGHTING RAGED IN LUZON WATERSHEB QN NCVVOGA

PHILIPPINES--FIERCE FIGHTING RAGED IN LUZON WATERSHED AREA NORTH-EAST OF MANILA. ENEMY OPPOSITION WILTED ON NORTH-CENTRAL MINDANAO WHERE THE BUKIDNON PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF MALAYBALAY AND ITS SMALL AIRFIELD WERE TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE.

CHINA--CHINESE TROOPS HURLED BACK STRONG ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS; PUSHED FORWARD 22 MILES IN NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE LIFELINE TO INDO-CHINA AND BURMA.

BURMA--SLIGHT ADVANCES MADE BY BRITISH FORCES AGAINST STIFF OPVSITION EAST OF TONGOO.

MAY 24 1945

BURMA--SLIGHT ADVANCES MADE BY BRITISH FORCES AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION EAST OF TONGOO. MOPPING UP OPERATIONS CONTINUED OVER THE WHOLE AREA.

U.S. DIVISIONS

OKINAWA

7TH INFANTRY--SEIZED HEIGHTS SOUTH OF YONABARU.

96TH INFANTRY--OCCUPIED YONABARU; PRESSED ATTACKS SOUTHWEST OF CONICAL HILL.

6TH MARINE--CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS ALONG ASATO RIVER.

PHILIPPINES

31ST INFANTRY--OCCUPIED MALAYBALAY, MINDANAO, AND ADJACENT AIRDROME.

24TH INFANTRY--ADVANCED FOUR MILES, WITHIN TWO MILES LICANAN AIRDROME, NORTH OF DAVAO, MINDANAO.

1ST CAVALRY--CAPTURED PORT REAL ON EAST COAST OF LUZON.

25TH INFANTRY--STALLED BY ENEMY NORTH OF BALETE PASS, LUZON.

32ND INFANTRY--ATTEMPTING TO OUTFLANK BALETE PASS; SLOWED BY TERRAIN.

UM&WW357APW

UNDATED ARRESTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HEINRICH HIMMLER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND JULIUS STREICHER ARE THE PRINCIPAL NAZI LEADERS STILL FUGITIVES TODAY. HIMMLER WAS HITLER'S GESTAPO CHIEF AND MINISTER OF INTERIOR, RIBBENTROP HEADED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND STREICHER WAS THE NOTORIOUS ")?-8534.

MAY 24 1945

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND STREICHER WAS THE NOTORIOUS JEW BAITER.

RUSSIAN DISPATCHES HAVE QUOTED GERMAN CAPTIVES AS SAYING BOTH HITLER AND HIS PROPAGANDA MINISTER, PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, DIED IN BERLIN, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION.

MUSSOLINI IS DEAD.

OTHERS KNOWN TO BE DEAD ARE THE ITALIANS COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, MARSHAL DE BONO AND MARSHAL BALBO; THE GERMANS REINHARDT HEYDRICH AND MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL; AND THE FRENCH VICHY CABINET MEMBERS, ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, PIERRE PUCHEAU AND PHILIPPE HENRIOT.

AMONG THOSE REPORTED DEAD ARE MARTIN BORMANN, JOSEPH TERBOVEN, FIELD MARSHAL VON MODEL, GEN.ERNST UDET AND GEN.BECK.

THE MORE RECENT ARRESTS INCLUDE LT.COL.OTTO SKORZENY, WHO KIDNAPPED MUSSOLINI; COL.GEN.ERNEST KALTENBRUNNER, HIMMLER'S ASSISTANT; ROBERT LEY, NAZI LABOR LEADER; DR.ALFRED ROSENBERG, MINISTER OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES; OTTO ABETZ, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO PARIS; DR.ANTE PAVELIC, CROATIAN CHIEF OF STATE; AND WALTHER FUNK, MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND PRESIDENT OF THE REICHBANK.

ADDED TO THIS LIST TODAY WERE 300 MEMBERS OF THE "FLENSBURG REGIME," PRESUMABLY INCLUDING SUCH GERMANS AS HITLER'S SUCCESSOR, GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT LUDWIG SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK; AND THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, SUCH AS FIELDS MARSHAL KEITEL AND BUSCH.

CAPTURED EARLIER WERE GOERING, HESS, SCHACHT, QUISLING, VON PAPEN, RITTER VON EPP, HANS FRANK, SEYSS-INQUART, GEN.HALDER, FIELDS MARSHAL KESSELRING, RUNDSTEDT, VON WEICHS, PAULUS, LEEB AND SPEERLE, LT.GEN. DITTMAR, ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, HUNGARIAN PREMIER SZALASI, THYSSEN, NEDIC OF SERBIA, MUSSERT OF HOLLAND, HENLEIN OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GEN.MANTEUFFEL, GEN.SEYDLITZ, VON NEURATH, THE AMERICAN POET EZRA POUND AND PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM, SON OF THE KAISER. SOME MAY HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE IN PRISON CELLS.

B95

MARSHAL PETAIN, GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND, JEAN BOROTRA AND SCORES OF OTHER FRENCHMEN ARE UNDER ARREST. PIERRE LAVAL OF FRANCE AND LEON DEGRELLE OF BELGIUM LAST WERE REPORTED HELD IN SPAIN.

THE LIST OF FUGITIVES INCLUDES GEN.ROATTA, FORMER ITALIAN CHIEF OF STAFF, THE BRITISH RADIO RENEGADE LORD HAW HAW, THE FRENCH GESTAPO TERRORIST JOSEPH DARNAND, MARCEL DEAT, WILHELM FRICK AND SCORES OF

LESSER FRY SUCH AS THE NAZI RADIO VOICE, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS.
MANY GERMAN MILITARISTS STILL ARE UNACCOUNTED FOR, BUT POSSIBLY ARE INCLUDED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF ARRESTS TODAY.

G228PEW
PMS BUDGET (1,000)
(WX) UNDATED FOOD ROUNDUP
(EDITORS: THIS IS ANOTHER IN A SERIES OF PERIODIC SURVEYS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF THE FOOD SITUATION AT HOME AND ABROAD. IF DESIRED, IT MAY CARRY A WASHINGTON DATELINE, WITH AN AP LOGOTYPE.)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MEAT HUNGRY AMERICANS ARE EATING INTO THEIR FUTURE SUPPLIES OF TWO PRIME SUBSTITUTES.
UNABLE TO GET THE MEAT THEY WANT, CIVILIANS ARE TURNING TO EGGS AND MILK IN LARGE QUANTITIES.
AS A RESULT, A SURVEY DISCLOSED TODAY, THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT MEETING WITH AS MUCH SUCCESS AS A YEAR AGO IN SECURING A RESERVE OF BUTTER, CHEESE, EVAPORATED MILK AND EGGS FOR USE NEXT FALL AND WINTER WHEN OUTPUT NORMALLY DROPS BELOW REQUIREMENTS.
SERIOUS SHORTAGES IN THESE FOODS MAY DEVELOP.
ON AN OVERALL BASIS, PRESENT SUPPLY PROSPECTS INDICATE THAT THE QUALITY OF THE CIVILIAN DIET WILL SLUMP TO ITS LOWEST POINT OF THE WAR IN AUGUST. BY THEN IT PROBABLY WILL BE LARGELY A VEGETABLE DIET. FOR THE MEAT SITUATION IS LIKELY TO BE EVEN WORSE. LIKE EGGS AND MILK, SUPPLIES OF FOOD FATS AND OILS WILL BE SOMEWHAT SMALLER. THE GROCERY STORE WILL OFFER LITTLE MORE THAN A GOOD VICTORY GARDEN.
EUROPE FACES DARKER PROSPECTS. MAJ.GEN. WARREN F.DRAPER, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH OF SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SAID "THERE ISN'T ENOUGH FOOD IN SIGHT TO KEEP SOME PEOPLE OF EUROPE FROM GOING HUNGRY."
BRITAIN'S BACON AND FAT RATIONS SOON WILL BE CUT BUT SUGAR AND CHEESE ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MAINTAINED AT ABOUT THE SAME LEVEL FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR. MINISTER OF FOOD J.J.LLEWELLIN ANNOUNCED THE BACON RATION WILL BE REDUCED FROM FOUR TO THREE OUNCES A WEEK BEGINNING MAY 27. DOMESTIC RATIONS OF OILS AND FATS, HE SAID, WILL BE PARED ONE OUNCE A WEEK DURING THE COMING MONTHS.
IN THIS COUNTRY BUTTER, CHEESE AND EVAPORATED MILK RESERVES ARE CONSIDERABLY SMALLER THAN A YEAR AGO DESPITE THE FACT THAT MILK PRODUCTION DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1945 WAS 2.29 PER CENT LARGER THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

A3WX
DAIRY EXPERTS SAID CIVILIANS ARE CONSUMING WELL OVER HALF THE NATION'S MILK OUTPUT IN THE FORM OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM. CONSUMPTION THUS FAR THIS YEAR HAS BEEN AT THE RATE OF SOME 430 POUNDS PER CAPITA COMPARED WITH AN AVERAGE OF 340 POUNDS FOR THE 1935-39 PERIOD.
EGGS ARE BEING EATEN AT THE RATE OF 400 A YEAR WITH THE PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE AN AVERAGE OF 366. THUS EGG SUPPLIES MOVING INTO COLD STORAGE FOR CONSUMPTION NEXT WINTER ARE MATERIALLY SMALLER THAN A YEAR AGO. DURING THE LAST HALF OF THE YEAR CONSUMERS PROBABLY WILL HAVE TO DROP FAR BELOW THE 366-EGG RATE.
OFFICIALS EXPECT THE MEAT SUPPLY TO IMPROVE SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER AS FALL MARKETINGS OF GRASS-FED CATTLE BEGIN AND FARMERS START SENDING THIS YEAR'S EARLY SPRING PIGS TO SLAUGHTER.

THE HOME FRONT SITUATION LOOKED THIS WAY TODAY:
MIDDLE WEST
IN DETROIT, MAYOR EDWARD J.JEFFRIES CONSIDERED ASKING OPA TO PERMIT SLAUGHTERERS TO "BORROW" ON FUTURE KILLING QUOTAS AFTER BEING TOLD BY MEAT INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES THAT CITY'S MEAT SUPPLY WAS ONLY 25 PER CENT OF NORMAL. DES MOINES REPORTED CONTINUED HEAVY RAINS HOLDING UP PLANTING OF SPRING GRAINS IN IOWA. SOME FARM PRODUCTION LEADERS SAID THIS WOULD MEAN LESS CORN.
IN MILWAUKEE, GORDON GUNDERSON, DISTRICT WFA REPRESENTATIVE, SAID MEAT AND POULTRY STILL ARE CRITICALLY SHORT IN WISCONSIN. FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES AND BUTTER ARE ADEQUATE THERE. TOPEKA REPORTED ITS BEEF SUPPLY THE SHORTEST SINCE THE WAR BEGAN BUT WITH FATS. CANNED VEGETABLES, OILS AND MILK PLENTIFUL.
FROM ST.PAUL, E.G.BOOTH, DISTRICT WFA REPRESENTATIVE, REPORTED MINNESOTA'S BEEF AND PORK SUPPLY SHORT, INCREASED VEAL SUPPLIES IN SIGHT AND MILK, EGG AND BUTTER SUPPLIES GOOD. FRESH VEGETABLES FROM THE SOUTH WERE PLENTIFUL. IN OKLAHOMA CITY, THE SEVEREST SHORTAGE ARE IN MEAT, CANNED FRUIT, CANNED MILK AND POTATOES. IN CHICAGO, ALL MEATS, FISH AND POULTRY ARE SCARCE. A MAJORITY OF CLEVELAND'S RESTAURANT AND HOTEL OPERATORS HAVE ASKED MAYOR THOMAS A.BURKE TO DECLARE TWO MEATLESS DAYS EACH WEEK.

MAY 24 1945

TEXAS, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA ARE EXPERIENCING A CRITICAL LARD SHORTAGE. MEAT STILL IS VERY SHORT. POULTRY PRODUCTION IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET EVEN ARMY DEMANDS. THE EGG SUPPLY IS NORMAL BUT CANNED FRUITS AND FANCY GRADE CANNED VEGETABLES ARE SHORT. CANNED VEGETABLES OF LOWER GRADES GENERALLY ARE PLENTIFUL WITH CARROTS, CABBAGE AND TOMATOES ABUNDANT.
NEW ENGLAND
THE REGIONAL OPA SAID MEAT WAS SO SCARCE EVEN THE BLACK MARKET COULDN'T FIND IT. EGGS ARE BEING RATIONED ONE DOZEN TO A CUSTOMER WHEN AVAILABLE. POULTRY WAS ALMOST NON-EXISTENT AND WHEN AVAILABLE LON

LONG LINES OF CUSTOMERS FORMED AT MARKETS BEFORE DAWN. FISH--COD AND HADDOCK--WERE HARD TO GET BUT MACKEREL AND LOBSTERS WERE MORE PLENTIFUL. NEW BEDFORD, MAS. ., REPORTED ITS 11 LARGEST MARKETS HAD NO MEAT YESTERDAY (TUES).
EAST
IN NEW YORK CITY THE MEAT AND POULTRY SCARCITY CONTINUED ACUTE WITH SOME STORES SELLING THREE EGGS TO A CUSTOMER. RESTAURANT ASSOCIATIONS LABELED "IMPOSSIBLE" MAYOR F.H.LAGUARDIA'S PROPOSAL THAT RED POINTS BE COLLECTED FROM RESTAURANT MEAT-EATERS. ALMOST NO MEAT OR POULTRY WAS AVAILABLE IN ALBANY. LARGE ALBANY MEAT PACKERS SAID RECEIPTS WERE "VERY FAIR", BUT THAT GOVERNMENT PURCHASES LEFT LITTLE FOR CIVILIANS.
WFA REPORTED THE SUPPLY OF COLD MEATS IN THE PITTSBURGH AREA "WORSE THAN LAST WEEK BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN PRACTICALLY ALL BULLS FOR SAUSAGE MEAT FOR THE ARMED SERVICES." PORK RUNS CONTINUED LIGHT. BUTTER, CHICKENS AND CHEESE WERE VERY SCARCE. FISH WERE FAIRLY ADEQUATE. FROM PHILADELPHIA, FRED S.DAVIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE FOOD DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION, SAID SOME 19,000 STORES IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY HAVE ONLY ENOUGH MEAT TO SUPPLY ONE OF EVERY FOUR CUSTOMERS. AVAILABLE MILK WAS 15 TO 20 PER CENT MORE THAN NEEDED. SOME

IS GOING TO WASTE.

SOUTH

EGGS WERE VERY SCARCE IN ATLANTA BUT THE POULTRY SITUATION WAS EASING. EVERY KIND OF MEAT--EVEN WEINERS--WAS GONE FROM COUNTERS. THE VIRGINIA MEAT SHORTAGE REACHED AN ALL-TIME LOW WITH EVEN SAUSAGE A HARD-TO-GET ITEM. ONE RICHMOND BUTCHER, OUT OF MEAT SEVERAL DAYS, FILLED HIS SHELVES WITH STRAW HATS "JUST TO KEEP BUSY." IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY AREA, RESTAURANTS WERE CLOSING SUNDAYS. BIRMINGHAM PACKERS SAID VIRTUALLY ALL MARKETS WERE WITHOUT MEAT BUT PREDICTED THE SITUATION WOULD IMPROVE SOME IN THE NEXT 30 TO 45 DAYS WHEN ALABAMA GRASS CATTLE MOVE TO MARKET.

A7WX

IN THE JACKSONVILLE, LFA., AREA MEAT AND BUTTER SHORTAGES CONTINUED ACUTE. POULTRY WAS HARD TO GET, FRESH VEGETABLES PLENTIFUL. THE EGG AND MEAT SCARCITY CONTINUED ACUTE IN BALTIMORE. THE INDEPENDENT RETAIL ASSOCIATION REPORTED MOST MARYLAND STORES RECEIVING ONLY A THIRD OF THEIR FORMER QUOTAS OF MEAT AND EGGS OR EVEN LESS. CANNED MILK WAS SCARCE. BACON WAS EXTINCT IN MEMPHIS AND POULTRY VERY SCARCE.

MAY 24 1945

WEST

COLORADO AND MONTANA WERE FEELING THE PINCH MORE ACUTELY WITH MEAT AND POULTRY SCARCE AND EGGS AMPLE. CROP PROSPECTS ARE GOOD BUT FIELD LABOR IS BARELY ADEQUATE. PORTLAND REPORTED MEAT PLENTIFUL IN OREGON EXCEPT FOR SOME SMALL TOWNS. IN LOS ANGELES, SOME SMALL BUTCHER SHOPS WERE CLOSING SEVERAL DAYS A WEEK.

AND WITH THE SHORTCAKE SEASON APPROACHING, INDIANAPOLIS SAID A STRAWBERRY SHORTAGE ALSO LOOMED.

H24AEW

Blank

30.24 26055

Himmler Kills Himself, Swallows Hidden Poison After British Seize Him

GESTAPO LEADER HAD SMALL VIAL HIDDEN IN MOUTH

Nazi Hangman Was Captured Two Days Ago by British Troops.

EXAMINED BY DOCTORS

Wore Civilian Clothes, Mustache Shaven Off When Seized at Bridge.

MAY 25 1945

R. Wheeler

NIGHT

LONDON, May 24—(AP) No. 1 war criminal Heinrich Himmler took his own life yesterday by biting into a vial of poison hidden in his mouth as he stood before his British captors at Lueneberg, Germany.

Supreme headquarters at Paris confirmed tonight the death of the most sinister of all the Nazis, who as head of the dreaded Gestapo and the SS had ordered the ruthless extermination of thousands.

Three days earlier Himmler—object of history's greatest manhunt—had been picked up in disguise as he tried to cross a bridge at Bremervoerde, 25 miles west of Hamburg, in the company of two tough-looking Nazis.

No one knew then that the British Tommies on guard at the bridge had in their hands at last the man who ordered the destruction of Lidice in Czechoslovakia, and who had been held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Jews and political prisers in Nazi murder camps.

Shaved Off Mustache

He had shaved off his toothbrush mustache. A black patch over his right eye replaced his horn-rimmed glasses.

He was in civilian clothes and forged identity papers bore the name of one "Hitzinger," discharged member of the German field security police.

For three days he hid the vial of poison in his mouth as he was questioned, stripped and searched from toe to ear, then finally admitted his identity by ripping off the eye patch last night in the parlor of a house in Luneberg, 25 miles south of Hamburg.

Wrapped only in blankets—his clothes had been taken from him for fear he might have poison hidden in them—an examining doctor told him to open his mouth.

When the doctor saw a small blue vial hidden there, Himmler bit into it and 25 minutes later, at 11:04 p.m. (5:04 p.m. E.W.T.) was dead.

His discovery and death left only Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop among the big-shot Nazis to be accounted for, although reports of Hitler's death have never been given official Allied substantiation.

Only a few hours earlier, the same death route had been taken by Gen. Admiral Georg von Friedeburg, chief of the Nazi Navy who had signed the unconditional surrender papers.

Supreme headquarters confirmed that Friedeburg slipped unaccompanied into a bathroom at Flensburg and bit into a vial of poison.

A dramatic account of Himmler's ignominious last days was given in a dispatch by Terence Duncan, Exchange Telegraph correspondent at British Second army headquarters.

Two British soldiers guarding the Bremervoerde bridge stopped three men on Monday. They produced papers which aroused the guards' suspicions.

Taken to Camp

They were placed under close arrest and passed on to a camp guarded by field security police at Westertinke. Himmler's identity still was unknown.

Then Himmler requested an interview with the camp commander and without giving his name disclosed his identity by removing the black eye shield.

Duncan, quoting a senior intelligence officer of Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's staff, said Himmler's identity was confirmed by the chief of counter intelligence at the camp and later beyond all question by Dempsey's counter-intelligence officers.

In order to prevent attempts at suicide, Himmler was immediately stripped despite a vehement protest.

He was given three choices, to remain stripped, to wear British battledress, or to wrap himself in blankets. He chose the blankets, and it was in them that he later died.

After the interview, the blanket-wrapped Himmler was taken by automobile from the camp to Lueneberg, where a house was set aside for his confinement.

Duncan said it was arranged for medical officers to examine Himmler further last night, the fourth search since the Gestapo head man was arrested.

This last examination was very thorough, Duncan reported. Himmler's feet, hands, legs and the back of his ears were closely examined.

The medical officer then asked Himmler to open his mouth and roll his tongue around. The response was unsatisfactory, and the doctor led him to a light and again told him to open his mouth.

Duncan said that when the doctor put one finger inside Himmler's mouth, the hangman gave a quick shake of his head and dropped unconscious to the floor.

Bites Through Vial

He had bitten through a glass vial of poison concealed in his teeth and gulped down the contents. He died despite attempts to revive him with artificial respiration.

A similar vial was found in the clothes taken from Himmler earlier.

"I am certain," said an intelligence officer, "that at the time he was first searched the vial already was in his mouth."

The two Himmler companions, one of whom was identified as his adjutant, are held under close arrest.

Meanwhile it was announced that seven of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's dissolved German cabinet had been picked up by Allied troops and an eighth possibly had been arrested.

That would leave only Dr. Julius Dorpmueller, reichsminister of communications, still unaccounted for.

A Supreme headquarters control party at Paris said Dorpmueller still was in Malente, a town in Oldenburg province on the Baltic seacoast between Kiel and Luebeck in the British zone of occupation.

The Russian-controlled Berlin radio gave the greatest prominence to the news of Himmler's capture and suicide.

MAY 25 1945

Russians View Body

Three commissioners for Marshal Gregory Zhukov saw Himmler's body in the Lueneburg village tonight, Duncan said, and were given relevant photographs and reports.

Of the Nazi hierarchy, five are dead or reported dead, and only Ribbentrop, the former champagne salesman, is still at large. He fled Berlin before it fell to the Russians and is believed hiding somewhere in the mountains of Bavaria.

Besides Himmler and Von Friedeburg, Hitler was reported to have died in Berlin under circumstances still undetermined or proved to the satisfaction of the Allies.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels was reported to have killed himself, his wife and family in Berlin, and Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, was reported to have died in Berlin with Hitler, but none of these deaths has been absolutely proved.

Hermann Goering, former chief of the German air force, is a prisoner of the Allies.

So are Doenitz, self-appointed successor to Hitler, Field Marshal Wilhelm Kietel, chief of the German general staff, and Field Marshal Alfred Jodl, chief of staff.

Dr. Robert Ley, notorious chief of the German labor front; Julius Streicher, Jew baiter; Alfred Rosenberg, philosopher of the Nazi movement; Franz von Papen, troubleshooting Nazi diplomat, Hans Frank, governor of Poland, and a host of other Nazi smaller fry are other Allied captives.

Rudolf Hess, who was Hitler's designated successor at the outbreak of the war, has been a prisoner of war in England since he parachuted into Scotland just before the German attack on Russia.

GESTAPO CHIEF TAKES POISON AFTER CAPTURE

Dies While in Custody of British Second Army in Germany.

MAY 25 1945

SEIZED THREE DAYS AGO

Carried Vial of Lethal Fluid in His Mouth—Bit It Open as He Was Examined.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, May 24 (A. P.).—Heinrich Himmler has been captured and has killed himself by poison.

Captured by British.

London, May 24 (A. P.).—Heinrich Himmler bit into a vial of poison and killed himself last night, three days after his capture by the British Second Army.

DAY

The 44-year-old chief of the Gestapo and Fuehrer of SS troops had succeeded in hiding a vial of potassium cyanide in his mouth. He took the potion in the parlor of the Lueneberg house where he was held and died last night at 11:04 o'clock, twenty-five minutes after swallowing the contents of the blue vial.

Gen.-Admiral Georg von Friedeburg, commander in chief of the German Navy, killed himself a few hours previously at Flensburg. Von Friedeburg was one of those who signed the German surrender pact.

In Routine Check.

Himmler had been picked up by British Tommies in a routine check of pedestrians crossing a bridge at Bremervoerde, thirty-five miles west of Hamburg. His mustache was shaved off and a black patch hid one eye. He remained unrecognized until he dramatically removed the eye patch in an interview he had requested with a British camp commandant.

Thus Himmler, who vied wih Hitler in blackening the pages of German history, robbed the Allies of perhaps their No. 1 war criminal. Hermann Goering is a captive. Joachim von Ribbentrop is still unaccounted for.

Tells Dramatic Story.

The senior intelligence officer of Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's staff told a dramatic story of Himmler's arrest, along with two thuglike SS (Elite Guard) bodyguards, and of the final act in which he committed suicide while undergoing a medical examination.

Two British soldiers guarding a bridge at Bremervorde stopped three men on Monday in a routine check of passing civilians. One man had a black patch over his right eye and was clean shaven. He gave the name of Hizinger. Papers he produced aroused the suspicion of the guards.

"Hizinger" and his two companions, all in civilian clothes, were arrested. Himmler, unrecognized, passed on to the Field Security Police at Westertinke with his bodyguards. Then the captive requested an interview with the camp commander.

At the interview he dramatically disclosed his identity by removing his eye shield and putting on his glasses. Later the identification was confirmed beyond a doubt by Counter-Intelligence officers from Gen Dempsey's headquarters.

In order to check against the possibility of concealed poison, Himmler was stripped — much against his will—and thoroughly searched.

Wrapped in Blankets.

There was no violence when Himmler was stripped, although he protested orally. Since the civilian clothes he was wearing had been confiscated and there were no others available, he was given three choices, to remain stripped, wear British battledress, or wrap himself in blankets. He decided to wrap himself in blankets.

Before the interrogation, Himmler had been separated from the two SS men he insisted upon calling his adjutants. Both of these are now being held under very close arrest.

After the interview and identification, the blanket-wrapped Himmler was taken in an intelligence officer's car from the camp to Lueneberg, where a house was set aside for his confinement. It was arranged as soon as possible on Wednesday night for a medical officer to carry out a further inspection—the fourth since Himmler's arrest, to verify that he was not concealing any poison.

He was made to strip again. The examination was thorough. Himmler's feet, hands, his whole body, limbs and the back of his ears were examined. He was then asked to open his mouth and roll his tongue around.

This action was not satisfactory to the medical officer, who brought Himmler forward to the light, and told him to open his mouth again.

When the doctor put one finger inside Himmler's mouth, Himmler gave a quick shake of his head and dropped unconscious on the floor. He had bitten the vial concealed in his mouth and had swallowed the contents. Attempts were made to revive him.

A similar vial was found in the clothing taken from him earlier.

An Intelligence officer said: "I am certain that at the time he was first searched the vial was in his mouth."

One of the officers in the car that caried Himmler to Lueneburg noticed that he was continually rubbing his cheek, as if it was a mannerism. The action later suggested the possibility that he was feeling to be sure the vial was still in his mouth.

He traveled to Lueneburg dressed in a shirt, a pair of pants, marching boots and sweater, and wrapped in two blankets. He died wearing a pair of socks.

Russian officers attached to the staff of Marshal Zhukov saw Himmler's body in the Lueneburg villa tonight. They also received photographs and official reports.

CHIEF OF GESTAPO BITES INTO TINY CYANIDE VIAL CONCEALED IN HIS MOUTH

Dies In 15 Minutes; Reveals Identity After Being Taken Prisoner

British 2d Army Headquarters, May 24 (AP) — Heinrich Himmler, arch-executioner for Hitler's Third Reich, died last night by biting into a tiny glass vial of poison he had concealed in his mouth.

The chief of the German Gestapo and of Hitler's SS troops, whose orders condemned hundreds of thousands of conquered civilians and Germans to death, took his own life in the parlor of a house in Lueneberg as a British medical officer searched him.

The man for whom the Allies had conducted an intensive manhunt since Germany capitulated died clad only in a pair of socks.

Civilian clothes had been stripped from him as a medical examiner made an exhaustive check.

Forces Back Tongue

It was when the physician ordered him to open his mouth and forced back his tongue for a closer look that Himmler decided the end had come.

With a quick shake of his head, Himmler dislodged a tiny glass container which he apparently had kept lodged along his gums since his capture three days before.

He crushed the vial between his teeth and fell to the floor. Fifteen minutes later, at 11.04 (5.04 P.M., Eastern War Time) the No. 1 German war criminal was dead.

The British 2d Army headquarters disclosed that he had been picked up unrecognized three days before as he and two SS bodyguards attempted to slip across a bridge west of Hamburg.

Dark Patch Over Eye

At the time of his arrest, Himmler was disguised with a black patch over his right eye. His mustache was shaved from his thin, upper lip.

He was in civilian clothes and he carried forged papers purporting to identify him as "Hitzinger."

The papers failed to satisfy the guards, who took all three men to the field security police, who in turn passed the trio back to a detention camp.

There Himmler still remained unrecognized, but some time later he demanded an interview with the camp commander.

Summoned before a British officer at 7 P.M. Wednesday, he calmly removed the black patch and donned glasses.

The Second Vial

Thus, with a dramatic touch, he revealed himself.

British officers immediately ordered Himmler stripped of all clothing and, despite vigorous protests, searched him carefully for hidden poison.

A small blue vial was found in his clothing, but developments proved that this was not Himmler's trump card with which he intended to cheat the Allies of vengeance.

Unknown to his captors, he apparently had a second vial in his mouth and, presumably, had kept it there continuously since he was taken into custody.

Choses Blankets

To forestall an attempt to take any poison which might still be hidden, his captors took his clothing from him.

Himmler was given the choice of donning British battle dress or wrapping himself in blankets. He chose the latter and was removed by automobile to a house in Lueneberg for detention.

There he quickly was confronted by a British medical examiner who ordered him stripped for the fourth inspection since his arrest. He cast aside the blankets and doffed his shirt, pants, marching boots and sweater which he had been allowed to put on.

The physician then made a painstaking examination of his feet, hands, his entire body—even the ears. Then Himmler was ordered to open his mouth and roll back his tongue.

Quick, Less Painful

His response was unsatisfactory and the doctor ordered him to approach the light and open his mouth again. The examiner probed inside with his finger and as he did so Himmler jerked back and shook his head. There was a crunch of glass and he fell to the floor.

Efforts were made by the medical officer and others to revive him; but the potassium cyanide brought death in a quarter of an hour—a far quicker and less painful death than that of the thousands he condemned during the days of Nazi power.

To observers, there was not even the satisfaction of being able to say he died a grim death, for his face looked smug.

It was an odd coincidence, that Himmler was picked up at Bremervoerde, for that was one of the last places where British troops fought.

Among Poles

But it was not surprising that Himmler had been able to keep out of Allied hands for so long, because the entire area was thronged with displaced persons.

It was peculiar justice that Himmler should have been driven to hide there, for vast numbers of the displaced persons are Poles, the people whom Himmler helped to massacre.

In this area, entire villages have been taken over by the Poles. You see little red and white Polish flags flying from farmhouses.

Nearly everyone in sight is wearing either the Polish colors or small badges with the letter "P" on their lapels.

But that doesn't soften the harsh fact that the Allies have been cheated completely of the chance of bringing the chief Nazi gangster to trial.

Friedeburg Also Suicide

Only a few hours earlier, the same death route had been taken by General Admiral Georg von Friedeburg, chief of the Nazi Navy who had helped arrange the unconditional surrender.

Supreme headquarters confirmed that Friedeburg slipped unaccompanied into a bathroom at Flensburg and bit into a vial of poison.

Reds Play Up Himmler

It has been announced that seven of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's dissolved German cabinet have been picked up by Allied troops and an eighth possibly has been arrested.

That would leave only Dr. Julius Dorpmueller, Reichsminister of Communications, still unaccounted for.

A supreme headquarters control party at Paris said Dorpmueller still was in Malente, a town in Oldenburg province on the Baltic seacoast between Kiel and Luebeck in the British zone of occupation.

The Russian-controlled Berlin radio gave the greatest prominence to the news of Himmler's capture and suicide.

Hiding In Bavaria

Three commissioners of Marshal Gregory Zhukov saw Himmler's body in the Lueneburg village tonight, Duncan said, and were given relevant photographs and reports.

Of the Nazi hierarchy, five are dead or reported dead, and only Ribbentrop, the former champagne salesman, is still at large. He fled Berlin before it fell to the Russians and is believed hiding somewhere in the mountains of Bavaria.

Millions Hated Himmler

Cold-eyed Slayer Used Nazi Party in His Ambitious Scheme to Rule Germany.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Heinrich Himmler, whose suicide was reported today, probably was the most sinister character produced by the Nazi movement.

As police chief for much of continental Europe in world war II, this bespectacled executioner was feared and hated by millions.

It was the cold-eyed Himmler who ordered the massacre of all residents of the Czech village of Lidice in reprisal for the assassination of his right-hand man, Reinhard Heydrich, in June, 1942. Thousands of Czechs were executed because of the death of "the hangman" Heydrich.

In Germany he ran the Gestapo, the secret police organization which persecuted Jews and ruthlessly put down opposition to the Nazis. He instituted "mercy killings" in state institutions.

Commanded Home Front.

Adolf Hitler named him commander in chief of the home front in 1944 and assigned him the task of stamping out every vestige of revolt.

He had perhaps the most ominous spy network in the world, with Gestapo branches in every dominated land as well as in Germany.

Himmler looked something like a provincial school master. But Sir Nevile Henderson, Great Britain's last ambassador to Germany before the outbreak of the global conflict, once branded Himmler as the worst of all the Nazi hierarchy when he said:

"If given a gun and told to take two shots, I would first shoot Himmler, then von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) and brain Hitler with the butt of the rifle."

Himmler rose faster and climbed higher than any of his Nazi contemporaries except Hitler himself. And gradually he assumed many of the Fuehrer's prerogatives.

Speeches of policy were delivered by him. It was Himmler who exhorted the German people to fight "a sacred people's war." It was he who decreed total mobilization. It was he who issued instructions as to how to conduct guerrilla warfare. Himmler told the Germans in the fall of 1944 that "now or later we shall again extend over our frontiers and secure the living space which our Germanic country needs." And it was he who on November 12, 1944, read the belated proclamation allegedly written by the Fuehrer, commemorating the Munich beer hall putsch of 1923.

Was Police Official.

There was a report that he had a set of postage stamps, bearing his face and his name as chief executive of the German Reich, already printed and ready for distribution when his chance came.

When the Hitlerites came into power on January 30, 1933, Heinrich Himmler contented himself with the relatively modest job of Bavarian police commissioner.

But the tight-lipped, near-sighted, methodical, seemingly unimaginative Heinrich Himmler watched with patience and restraint. "I have time," he would say to his innermost circle of adherents. "Meanwhile I am getting experience."

Within the party he remained the equal of all the climbers. For, like Goebbels, Ley, Rosenberg, Ernst Roehm, Rudolf Hess and Hermann Goering, he was a "Reichsleiter" — leader of the realm—and as such ranked with Cabinet ministers.

This whole ambition was centered around the one idea of making himself indispensable to Germany's number one man.

Outwardly, he gave no intimation of such a purpose, however. He seemed primarily interested in proving that he was a good police department executive, and, after that, interested in eradicating the Jews and re-establishing ancient Nordic cults in the place of Christianity, and in preaching, in season and out of season, the bearing of more and ever better German babies, both in and out of wedlock.

His efficiency in putting fear into the heart of all Bavarians who were not eager to embrace National Socialism soon yielded him his first national position of power—Hitler in April, 1934, appointed him head of the German secret police.

The secret police became his chief instrument for the subjugation of the German people.

Trapped Niemoeller.

In the spring of 1934, for instance, octogenarian President Paul von Hindenburg insisted that Hitler make his peace with Rev. Martin Niemoeller. The ground was carefully cleared for a meeting between the two opponents. In to that meeting, like a bomb shell, was dropped the stenographic record, supplied by Himmler, of a telephone call by the unsuspecting Niemoeller to a brother-of-the-cloth, in the course of which the Lutheran pastor said some indiscreet words about the Fuehrer. Niemoeller was arrested.

By June, 1936, Himmler had so ingratiated himself with Hitler by his efficient system of reports that the Fuehrer named him chief of all of Germany's police.

One of the state authorities who was thus shorn of power was Hermann Goering in his capacity of combined premier and "Innenminister" of Prussia. A cousin of his remarked at the time:

"My cousin Hermann has given his 'Hausmacht' (meaning his Praetorian Guard) out of his hand by yielding the Prussian police to Himmler. His many titles and Hitler's evident intention to name him his successor are empty shells. Himmler is now the real power in Germany, second only to Adolf Hitler."

Often With Hitler.

From then on, Hitler seldom went anywhere without Heinrich Himmler. He was at the Fuehrer's side during the Austrian "Anschluss" of 1938 as Hitler triumphantly entered Linz and Vienna; accompanied Hitler to Memel in March, 1939, as that city and district were again wrested from Lithuania; sat by him on various state occasions.

Foreign statesmen learned to their dismay that Himmler had listened in on their most private talks with Adolf Hitler and secured transcripts of what took place "off the record" between them.

Himmler's ascendancy was further seen when he accompanied Hitler to various sectors of the front from time to time after the outbreak of the war. The army keenly resented this.

Wherever the Nazi forces conquered a country, the military administration soon had to give place to one from Himmler's SS.

Technically, Himmler was still subordinated to the aging Nazi Reich's Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Frick, although for some of his functions he was responsible to Hitler only. But this slight "fault" was corected in August, 1943, when Hitler eased Frick out and made Himmler Minister of the Interior.

Himmler controlled every sector of German life except one. The unending battle for power between himself and the military leadership was still undecided. The attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944, seemed to be so made to order for Himmler that many observers of the German political scene insisted he had staged it so as to clamp down at last on recalcitrant generals and to purge other political adversaries.

Heinrich Himmler then was appointed commander in chief of the armed forces of the Reich in the interior of Germany. That meant he could determine what contingents were to go to the front, what draftees should be selected for different categories of the armed services, and it put him in charge of the entire communications system of the armed forces, including that of coded messages.

Born In Munich.

He was born in Munich on October 7, 1900, and in "Wer Ist's"—the German version of "Who's Who"—he was careful to note that his origin was Aryan. He studied agriculture at the Munich technical academy and his youth was uneventful until he crossed paths with Hitler when the National Socialist party was being formed in Bavaria.

He organized the SS—Schutz Staffel—and offered it to Hitler as a tight group of thoroughly dependable and, if necessary, thor-

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oughly desperate men. So the pleased Hitler made Himmler chief of the political police in Bavaria. As the Nazi movement grew, Himmler's powers grew in proportion.

When Hitler started his drive against the Jews, Himmler carried out the orders with a flourish and the exodus of Jews from Germany was started.

When Hitler purged his party in 1934—now known in history as "the blood purge"—Himmler sat as a judge of a drumhead tribunal which condemned rebellious Nazis to wholesale deaths before the firing squad as the rest of the world shuddered.

HIMMLER MILD IN HIS MANNER

But Gestapo Chief's Power May Have Eclipsed Hitler's

[By the Associated Press]

Heinrich Himmler probably was the most sinister character produced by the Nazi movement.

As police chief for much of Continental Europe in World War II, this bespectacled executioner was feared and hated by millions. Russians, Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Dutch, French and many other nationalities were among his victims, but German nationals also fell because of him.

It was Himmler who ordered the massacre of all residents of the Czech village of Lidice in reprisal for the assassination of his right-hand aide, Reinhard Heydrich, in June, 1942. Thousands of Czechs were executed because of the death of "the hangman" Heydrich.

Instituted 'Mercy Killings'

In Germany he ran the Gestapo, the secret police organization which persecuted Jews and ruthlessly put down opposition to the Nazis. He instituted "mercy killings" in state institutions.

Adolf Hitler named him commander in chief of the home front in 1944 and assigned him the task of stamping out every vestige of revolt. That was after an army officers' plot to kill Hitler had failed. The German press said Himmler symbolized "hard realism and fanatical idealism."

The killings inside the Reich were not much publicized. Those revealed were held up as examples. One such example was the execution in Hamburg of a woman condemned without trial for saying, "Adolf is a murderer of German youth." Her accuser was a 13-year-old servant—an example of how Himmler's agents bored into every home.

Had Spy Network

He had perhaps the most ominous spy network in the world, with Gestapo branches in every dominated land as well as in Germany.

Yet Himmler was a somewhat diffident man, almost deprecatory in manner. He looked something like a provincial schoolmaster. But Sir Nevile Henderson, Great Britain's last Ambassador to Germany before the outbreak of the global conflict, once branded Himmler as the worst of all the Nazi hierarchy when he said:

"If given a gun and told to take two shots, I would first shoot Himmler, then von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) and brain Hitler with the butt of the rifle."

Passed Contemporaries

While Himmler never seemed in a hurry to advance, he rose faster and climbed higher than any of his Nazi contemporaries except Hitler himself. And gradually he assumed many of the Führer's prerogatives.

Speeches of policy were delivered by him. It was Himmler who exhorted the German people to fight "a sacred people's war." It was he who decreed total mobilization. It was he who issued instructions as to how to conduct guerrilla warfare. It was he who told the Germans in the fall of 1944 that "now or later we shall again extend over our frontiers and secure the living space which our Germanic country needs."

And it was he who on November 12, 1944, read the belated proclamation allegedly written by the Führer, commemorating the Munich beer hall *Putsch* of 1923.

Reported Awaiting Chance

There was a report that he had a set of postage stamps, bearing his face and his name as chief executive of the German Reich, already printed and ready for distribution when his chance came.

When the Hitlerites came into power on January 30, 1933, Heinrich Himmler contented himself with the relatively modest job of Bavarian police commissioner.

Other top men scrambled madly for position. Joseph Goebbels carved out a new ministry, that of propaganda and public enlightenment, for himself, Robert Ley, with troops of brown-shirted SA men (storm troopers), overran the German trade unions by force and made himself the Reich's labor leader. Alfred Rosenberg set up a sort of party foreign office in the hope of becoming the Reich's foreign minister.

"I Have Time"

But the tight-lipped, nearsighted, methodical, seemingly unimaginative Heinrich Himmler watched maneuvers with patience and restraint.

"I have time," he would say to his innermost circle of adherents. "Meanwhile, I am getting experience."

Within the party he remained the equal of all the climbers. For, like Goebbels, Ley, Rosenberg, Ernst Roehm, Rudolf Hess and Hermann Goering, he was a *Reichsleiter*—leader of the realm—and as such ranked with Cabinet ministers.

His ambition was centered around the one idea of making himself indispensable to Germany's No. 1 man. That accomplished, he apparently calculated there would follow a dependency of Hitler upon him which would place this erratic, nervous man under his domination.

Eradication Of Jews

Outwardly, he gave no intimation of such a purpose, however. He seemed primarily interested in proving that he was a good police department executive, and, after that, interested in eradicating the Jews and re-establishing ancient Nordic cults in the place of Christianity and in preaching, in season, the rearing of more and ever better German babies, both in and out of wedlock.

His efficiency in putting fear into the hearts of all Bavarians who were not eager to embrace National Socialism soon yielded him his first national position of power—Hitler in April, 1934, appointed him head of the German secret police.

The secret police became his chief instrument for the subjugation of the German people. Himmler prepared a dossier on every official, every member of the party, every military officer. At critical m[illegible] these secret records pl[illegible] decisive role.

In the spring of 1934, for instance, octogenarian President Paul von Hindenburg insisted that Hitler make his peace with the Rev. Martin Niemoeller.

Arrange For Meeting

The ground was carefully cleared for a meeting between the opponents. Into that meeting, like a bomb shell, was dropped a stenographic record, supplied by Himmler, of a telephone call by the unsuspecting Niemoeller to a brother-of-the-cloth, in the course of which the Lutheran pastor said indiscreet words about the Führer.

The meeting broke off. Niemoeller was arrested later and for years languished in a concentration camp.

By June, 1936, Himmler had so ingratiated himself with Hitler by his efficient system of reports that the Führer named him chief of all of Germany's police. It was the first time that a chief of police had been chosen on a national basis. Until then, each of the federated states of Germany had had a state police under the direction of the state minister of interior, and the chiefs of police of cities and rural districts had been responsible to their minister of interior.

Called 'Real Power'

One of the state authorities who was thus shorn of power was Hermann Goering in his capacity of combined premier and "Innenminister" of Prussia. A cousin of his remarked at the time:

"My cousin Hermann has given his *Hausmacht* (meaning his Praetorian Guard) out of his hand by yielding the Prussian police to Himmler. His many titles and Hitler's evident intention to name him his successor are empty shells. Himmler is now the real power in Germany, second only to Adolf Hitler."

From then on, Hitler seldom went anywhere without Himmler. He was at the Führer's side during the Austrian *Anschluss* of 1938 as Hitler triumphantly entered Linz and Vienna; accompanied Hitler to Memel in March, 1939, as that city and district were again wrested from Lithuania; sat by him on state occasions.

Dismay Of Foreign Group

Foreign statesmen learned to their dismay that Himmler had listened in on their most private talks with Hitler and secured transcripts of what took place "off the record" between them.

German Ambassador Ulrich von Hassell, who was executed during the generals' purge of July, 1944, at one time ventured, at the conclusion of his report on Italy, to intervene on behalf of a Protestant pastor held in a concentration camp.

"Why, I ordered the release of that man a fortnight ago," Hitler said, in surprise.

"But he is still in camp," the diplomat asserted.

Resignedly, Hitler observed, "Even my orders are no longer executed."

Sharp Warning Given

It was a revealing confession that Hitler was no longer undisputed master of Germany. Himmler felt strong enough to thwart his will.

For von Hassell, there came a sharp warning on Himmler's orders. As he emerged from his interview with Adolf Hitler, the Gestapo official in the anteroom brusquely said: "You have taken up a matter with our Führer that was not indicated on the agenda. That must never happen again."

Resented By Army

Von Hassel quietly passed the word on to his colleagues in the diplomatic service that they could never speak to Hitler in complete privacy—that every word was being listened to by one of Himmler's agents.

Himmler's ascendancy was further seen when he accompanied Hitler to various sectors of the front from time to time after the outbreak of the war. The army keenly resented this.

Wherever the Nazi forces conquered a country, the military administration soon had to give place to one from Himmler's SS organization (the Elite Guard).

Foreign nations trembled every time the changeover took place. Himmler knew but one method of dealing with occupied countries—the merciless execution of recalcitrants.

He had proven to his satisfaction that that was the best method of governing at home—he now applied the method to all who came under the Nazi heel. His name became a byword for cruelty, ruthlessness and mercilessness.

"I know that there are people who feel sick at their stomachs every time they see the black uniform of the SS," Himmler once said. "We do not expect to be loved by too many. . . . We, the SS, put ourselves at the disposal of the Gestapo. . . . Never again will the revolutionary forces of the underground raise their head. Without leniency we shall be the executioner's sword of all those forces, for decades and for centuries."

His Control Extended

Technically, Himmler was still subordinated to the aging Nazi Reich's Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Frick, although for some of his functions he was responsible to Hitler only. But this slight "fault" was corrected in August, 1943, when Hitler eased Frick out and made Himmler Minister of the Interior.

Himmler by that time controlled every sector of German life except one. The unending battle for power between himself and the military leadership was still undecided. The attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944, seemed to be so made to order for Himmler that many observers of the German political scene insisted he had staged it so as to clamp down at last on recalcitrant generals and to purge other political adversaries.

Himmler then was appointed commander in chief of the armed forces of the Reich in the interior of Germany. That meant he could determine what contingents were to go to the front, what draftees should be selected for different categories of the armed services, and it put him in charge of the communications system of the armed forces, including that of coded messages.

NEW CABINET BEING FORMED BY CHURCHILL

Prime Minister Is Expected to Complete Task by End of Week.

PRESS SALUTES COALITION

Laborites Say They Never Again Will Join Coalition With Conservatives.

London, May 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill began today the task of choosing the members of his new "caretaker government," as sections of the London press saluted the now dissolved coalition which, under his leadership, piloted Britain through five perilous years.

Political correspondents of London newspapers agreed generally that the Prime Minister would have most of the Cabinet offices filled by the week end, and that the new interim government would be ready to meet when Commons sits again next Tuesday.

With Labor and Liberal Ministers leaving the Cabinet, the independent Daily Mail predicted that "several junior ministers who have done good work during the war will be promoted to Cabinet rank and posts will be found for those on war service."

Laborites to Step Down.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison and other labor leaders, now at a Labor Party conference at Blackpool, were expected to hand over their seals of office to the King by Monday.

With Britain facing serious international and domestic problems, the 70-year-old Prime Minister tendered his resignation yesterday to King George, who appointed Churchill to form the temporary government to serve until after the election.

The heavily Conservative Parliament will continue to sit until dissolved by the King on June 15. The election will be on July 5.

All Parties Warned

The *Times of London* reminded all parties that the Japanese war still remains to be fought. It said that "what may be legitimately asked of all parties is that they shall remember that there is still a deadly enemy in the field and keep domestic controversy within the bounds of moderation."

"This has been a great administration," the *Times* said, praising all Cabinet members individually. "Its strength, at a time when without strong Government the nation might have perished, derived from a virtue not always found in coalitions — that it really coalesced."

Will "Live In History"

The liberal *News Chronicle* said the Government was one which would "live in history."

Lord Beaverbrook's independent *Daily Express* declared the coalition "drew to its side the might and resources of America and Russia."

"Mr. Churchill's resignation," said the conservative *Daily Mail*, "ends a coalition government which will always be known as one of the great ministries in our annals."

25 New Seats

The new house of Commons will have 640 seats instead of the 615 in the present body. Subdivision of several abnormally large constituencies will create 25 new seats. More than 1,500 candidates are expected to enter the race.

A three-weeks' delay before the official result is made known will be caused by recording of the service vote. About 90 per cent of members of the armed forces is believed eligible to vote.

Special arrangements have been made for those serving overseas to vote by ballot or by proxy. Planes will carry ballots to far places and return them. British men and women serving in seventeen areas, including the United States and Canada, thus will have the opportunity to vote.

Campaign Literature Rationed in Britain

London, May 24 (A. P.).—Candidates in Britain's election campaign face paper rationing. Each candidate of a recognized political party may use one ton of paper. An extra 500 pounds will go to those campaigning without support of an organization.

Meeting Delay Seen by British

LONDON, May 24—(AP) The possibility of a Big Three meeting before mid-July appeared extremely remote tonight as Premier Churchill plunged into the task of forming a temporary cabinet and rallying his Conservative party for a finish fight in the general elections July 5.

The powerful and challenging Labor party served notice it would be a no-quarter battle for the control of Britain when it voted unanimously in convention at Blackpool never again to join the Conservatives in a coalition government and called for "complete extinction" of Churchill's "Tory" party.

Responsible government quarters took the position that the acrimony certain to be engendered by the country's first general elections in 10 years would rule out any possibility of a Big Three meeting before mid-July, at the earliest. Results of the election bill will not be known until July 27 or 28, due to the necessity of counting the service vote.

Until Churchill suddenly broke up his wartime coalition cabinet yesterday it had been generally believed here that a Big Three conference was imminent because of the necessity of ironing out differences of opinion on such issues as Poland, Trieste, the Balkans and Austria.

Churchill has said now, however, that he needs a new mandate from the people to speak on the problems of reconstruction, and there is the added fact that his hands will be full with the election and management of an interim cabinet.

R.A.F. Mines Sank 500 Ships

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—The Royal Air Force Bomber Command announced today that its planes laid in German waters 47,000 mines, which sank more than 500 ships and damaged 480 during the war.

12 U-Boats Still Missing, Are Hunted as Pirates

Allied Navies Search Ocean, Have Orders to Sink Them

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Allied navies are searching the Atlantic on the possibility that twelve to fifteen German "pirate" submarines still are at large there. The U-boats have had more than two weeks to answer surrender signals, and are subject to being sunk at sight.

Unofficial figures account for approxiatemly 250 Nazi submarines at various Allied and controlled ports. Surrender instructions still are being broadcast daily for U-boats that might ont have heard the warnings.

A total of forty-five U-boats have arrived in British, Canadian and United States ports. The latest unofficial totals report at close to 100 the number taken in and around various bases on the French Atlantic seaboard, forty at Bergen in Norway, fifty at Willhelmshaven and one at Kiel.

CHANNEL PIPELINE STILL AIDS ALLIES

London, May 24 (A. P.).—Twenty hitherto secret pipelines under the English Channel are supplying most of the gasoline for the Allied occupation armies in Europe, releasing tankers for use in the Pacific, it was disclosed today.

The British Ministry of Fuel and Power said the three-inch pipelines have been pumping an average of 1,000,000 gallons a day since early last Autumn to points as far away as Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

Laid down by British engineers the first pipe was tapped at Cherbourg on August 12, D Day plus sixty-seven. It was one of four lines built across the widest part of the Channel, from the Isle of Wight to the Cotentin Peninsula in Normandy.

40,000 IN AIR FORCE WILL FLY HOME SOON

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force headquarters announced today that 40,000 air and ground-crew members from nineteen American heavy-bomber bases in England would be flown back to the United States within thirty to sixty days.

About 20,000 remaining men from the same groups will follow by water. The announcement said that leaves and furloughs would be granted to all "as soon as possible" after arrival. Of the remaining forces, it was announced, some will go directly to the Pacific.

After home leaves, all men moved to the United States will return to their original organizations "and will not be assigned to replacement or redistribution centers," it was stated. Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle, before relinquishing command of the Eighth Air Force and returning to the United States, said that the group had approximately forty bomber and twenty fighter bases in England.

Not more than ten of the Eighth Air Force's sixty bomber and fighter groups are expected to remain as part of the Allies' occupation forces.

More than 2,000 bombers that a few weeks ago were attacking Germany will ferry the 40,000 men back home in one of the largest air movements ever undertaken. Each bomber will carry twenty men, including its normal complement of ten combat crew men. The passengers will include crew chiefs, armorers and other ground personnel.

Interned Airmen Fly Bomber From Sweden

U.S. Bomber Base in England, May 24 (AP)—Two United States 8th Air Force bombers which had been interned in Sweden, arrived here today, the first of approximately 80 such planes expected to return to England soon.

One was a B-24 Liberator manned by a crew of airmen who had been interned in Sweden. The other was a Flying Fortress flown by an Air Transport Command crew sent to Stockholm for the ferrying job.

Crewmen aboard the Liberator, all of whom plan to return to Sweden to help ferry back more interned bombers, were Lieut. Roger F. Hicks, Belvidere, N.J., pilot; Flight Officer Joseph M. Sirognak, Throop, Pa.; Flight Officer William H. Haslauer, Cairo, Ill., navigator; Sergt. Edward Guarford, Iron River, Mich., engineer, and Sergt. John Derdar, Jr., Salem, Pa., radio operator.

German Cruisers Moved by Allies

London, May 24 (A. P.).—The captured German cruisers Prinz Eugen and Nuernberg have been moved under an escort of British warships from Copenhagen to Wilhelmshaven for security reasons.

A naval spokesman explained today that the security considerations did not mean the ships were in any danger at Copenhagen but that since they were part of the German surrender booty it was necessary to move them to a port controlled by Supreme Allied Headquarters.

Anti-Nazi Germans Held Hope Of Reich

London, May 24 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury said today that anti-Nazi Germans who suffered in concentration camps provided the chief hope of cleansing and refreshing Germany.

The primate of England said in a letter to his diocese that disclosures in the concentration camps shocked the world and showed how perverted the German people were.

"Let us remember that thousands of Germans suffered and died in those camps in their resistance to the Nazi regime," the letter said. "They were and are ashamed of their own people. . . . We should thank God that there are such, for in them is our chief hope of the cleansing and refreshing of the German nation."

The Poles Issue a Denial

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—A military authority of the London Polish Government in a statement today described as "entirely untrue" charges made by the Russian Army newspaper Red Star against Polish generals. The statement, dictated by an authority who insisted upon anonymity, said:

"Charges published by Red Star are entirely untrue. Polish forces everywhere are acting under Allied tactical command and executing their military tasks in accordance with orders from Allied military commands. Organizational matters are settled in complete agreement and within the framework of existing treaties."

London to Honor Eisenhower

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—The Council of the City of London voted today to give General Dwight D. Eisenhower a sword of honor and freedom of the City "in appreciation of the distinguished and valuable part he played in the defeat of the Germans." A committee was named to fix a date.

Indian Kills Two Japs Despite Mortal Wound

London, May 24 (AP)—An Indian non-commissioned officer in the British Army has been awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for the amazing feat of killing two Japanese with an enemy officer's sword—after the same sword had passed entirely through his body.

The Japanese officer withdrew the sword and the Indian tore it from his grasp and killed him with it. Mortally wounded, the Indian then killed another Japanese who was struggling with a second British soldier.

The non-com, Naik Fazal Din of the 10th Baluch Regiment, next waved on with the sword the troops under him and staggered to platoon headquarters near-by to make a report. He died a short while later.

EIRE RELEASES I. R. A. PRISONERS

Dublin, May 24 (A. P.).—Hundreds of Irishmen, mostly members of the extremist Irish Republican Army, who were interned during the period of emergency, were released with the ending of the war in Europe, it was disclosed today. More than 300 have been freed from Curragh Camp, where only about fifty now remain.

Interned German sailors and airmen still are being held at Curragh. Their future has not yet been decided.

The American Navy film "The Fighting Lady" and the American motion picture "The Story of Dr. Wassell" open today in Dublin theaters with the lifting of a ban on war films. More than forty war films have arrived at the motion picture censor's office.

Memorial For Dead Yanks

Norwich, England, May 24 (AP)—Officers and men of the United States 2d Air Division have donated $80,000 to establish a permanent memorial here to their comrades killed in the air war against Germany. The memorial will be in the form of an entrance hall and two rooms of the new Norwich municipal library.

Evidence Too Heavy To Bring To Court

Bristol, England, May 24 (AP)—Robert Boston, 33, was sentenced to six months at hard labor for receiving an article stolen from the storage room of Bedminster Church—but Exhibit A was missing from the court hearing.

It was a 300-pound church bell.

Scots Catching Too Many Fish

Stornaway, Scotland, May 24 (AP). Catches of herring are so large at this center of the Scottish fishing industry that the Herring Producers Association tonight advised fishermen to dump their catches back into the sea in order to maintain prices. More than 750,000 herring were brought in Thursday by 50 boats.

Germany Destroyed as Nation

Country at Mercy of Allies Enters Era of Atonement, Completely Disarmed.

Paris, May 24 (A. P.).—Germany entered an era of atonement today as the dissolution of the last vestiges of her Government markedt he end of the phase of disarmament through which she has been passing.

Germany has ceased to exist as a nation. She has no boundaries except as defined by the Allies. She is not united, because of the zones cut through the heart of the Reich marking off the various occupying armies. She has no political life, no economic life except as dictated by the Allies, and no social life.

Expressed fears that the Allies might install a puppet government from the remnants of Admiral Karl Doenitz's regime faded as the entire Government and High Command headed for prison camps. American and British military authorities had used the German High Command to accomplish the Allied end of disarming the German Army—and then wiped out that High Command with a single stroke.

Screening of Prisoners Begins.

Almost simultaneously came Gen. Eisenhower's order that German prisoners be screened and those over age and not war criminals be returned to Germany to work farms and perform other duties necessary under the Allied occupation. This screening will sift out the war criminals and those Nazis who will be headed for labor in war-ravaged countries—reparations in the form of work.

The only Germans left in any authority in the Reich were those municipal officials appointed by the Allies, and a few underlings of the Flensburg Government, kept on the job under Allied supervision to straighten out and turn over essential records.

Probably at no time in history has a nation been so completely and so efficiently destroyed. Not even the Germans ever took over any country so completely in so short a time. Most of this has been accomplished by the Allied Supreme Command under Gen. Eisenhower, which has been handicapped by the lack of any single fixed policy for all Allied Governments.

Cause of Friction Removed.

Now that the wreckage of Germany is complete, a situation which might have resulted in British-American friction over the degree of control to be given the Germans has been averted. Recently when Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy in Germany, was telling correspondents that the Germans would be under strict military control and would know it, Prime Minister Churchill was saying the Germans would in considerable measure govern themselves.

The removal of Germany's policy makers by arrest now means that the only difference between the American and the British zones of occupation will be the extent to which Germans are used for administration. Administration by Germans under American control may be only on a city official level, while in a British zone it might be set at a county level.

The Russians have said nothing regarding their own zone. They have their Free German Committee headed by captured German generals, but little has been heard of it since the Nazi collapse. It, too, may have served its purpose and may be headed for the discard.

Now for Political Phase.

Dissolution of the Wehrmacht ended the normal military task of wiping out the enemy, and now the military is embarking on a new mission where political considerations will weigh as much or more than military ones. It is a new problem for military men and one fraught with the greatest difficulties, because nothing like it ever before has been attempted.

It is more difficult because most decisions must be improvised on the spot in the field by military men. And if the Allies have agreed on any single overall policy for handling Germany for any definite term in the future, it has not yet become apparent.

30.24 26059

Suicide of Friedeburg By Poison Is Confirmed

EVNSON

MAY 5 1945

Last Head of German Navy Takes Life After Arrest

PARIS, May 24 (AP).—Supreme headquarters confirmed today that General Admiral Georg von Friedeburg, last commander of the German Navy, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking poison in the bathroom of his home in Flensburg, Germany.

The successor to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz when the latter became head of a short-lived German government was arrested at 10 a. m. by a British colonel who went to Friedeburg's home.

Friedeburg was escorted to the Hamburg liner Patria, which was used as a command post by the Supreme Headquarters Control Party to Flensburg during the arrangements for the final German surrender. He was in the Patria's bar with Doenitz and Colonel General Gustav Jodl when the order from General Dwight D. Eisenhower dissolved the German state.

He took calmly the announcement that he was a prisoner of war, and went to his home with an escorting officer to pack his bags prior to leaving for prison with others of the general staff. During the afternoon he asked permission to go to the bathroom, and while there he bit into a vial containing poison.

15 Reporters Died On West Front

Paris, May 24 (AP)—Fifteen Allied war correspondents lost their lives covering the Western front in the eleven months from D day to V-E day, Supreme Allied headquarters posted the honor roll today.

At least 29 others were wounded or injured, five were captured and one still is missing.

Newsmen and photographers killed in action were Bede Irvin, of the Associated Press; Ian H. Fyfe, of the London *Daily Mirror*; Arthur A. Thorpe, of the *Exchange Telegraph*; Harold W. Kulick of *Popular Science* magazine; William Stringer, of Reuter; Tom Treanor, of the Los Angeles *Times*; Lieut. George Audin, of the Agence France Presse; W. J. Makin, of the Kemsley Newspapers; David Lardner, of the *New Yorker* magazine; John Frankish, of the United Press; Peter Lawless, of the London *Daily Telegraph*; W. E. Rippon, of the Peterborough (England) *Advertisers nd Leader*; Corporal Robert Krell, of *Yank* magazine; Rene Jauniaux, of *Le Peuple of Belgium*, and Gaston Madru, a News of the Day camera man.

List Of Wounded And Injured

Those wounded or injured were Henry B. Jameson, John F. Chester, Robert C. Wilson and William Frye, all of the Associated Press; Gordon Gaskill, of the *American* magazine; Andrew Lopez, of Acme News Photos; Sol Gottlief, of International News Photos; Charles Shaw, of CBS; Thomas Grandin, of the Blue network; Gwenda Thompson, of the *National Home Monthly*; Edward Roberts, of the United Press; Russell Hill, of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Also Philip Whitcomb and Holbrook Bradley, of the Baltimore *Sun*; Hamilton Green, of the *American Legion* magazine; Julian Roffman, of the National Film Board of Canada; Alton Smalley, of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch and Pioneer Press*; Richard Johnston, of the New York *Times*; Ned Buddy, of the American Newsreel Association; Walter Farr, of the London *Daily Mail*; William Thoughton, of the London *Express*; Lady Margaret Stewart, of Truth Newspapers; J. Edinger, of Agence France Presse; Richard Hottelet, of CBS; Eric Friedheim, of *Air Force* magazine; Alan Wood, of the London *Exchange Telegraph*, and Stanley Maxted, Robert Barr and Fred Cooper, all of BBC.

Those Captured

Those who spent some time in Nazi prison camps were Ed Beattie, of the United Press; John Mecklin, of the Chicago *Sun*; Wright Bryan, of the Atlanta *Journel*; J. J. Smyth, of Reuter, and William Kimmond, of the Toronto *Star*.

Guy Byam du Corstiaens, of BBC, has been missing since February 3, 1945, from an air operation over Germany.

ENVOY RECALL REQUEST SEEN

MAY 25

France May Demand Action By Syria And Lebanon

Paris, May 24 (AP)—Responsible quarters indicated today that France might demand the recall of the Syrian and Lebanese Ministers who told a press conference yesterday that their two countries were determined to resist alleged "bullying" by the French.

Official circles regard the action as a breach of diplomatic practice.

The joint statement by the two Ministers said that if their governments could not reach a settlement in their dispute with France, the Syrian and Lebanese homelands, backed by the Arab world, "would use every means at their disposal to resist." It said "no nation in the world has the privilege of using force" in their countries.

Protests In Middle East

The arrival of French reinforcements in the Levant states, assertedly as a staging area for eventual movement to the Far Eastern battle theater, has caused bitter protests in the Middle East.

The joint statement circulated here by the Levant ministers stirred French official circles considerably, not only because of its contents but because, officials said, it still has not been communicated to the French Government.

Background Os Dispute

A French Government expert on Middle Eastern affairs gave this background of the dispute:

He said that for the last month France had been negotiating with the two countries for an agreement whereby France would relinquish some administrative functions and some of her controls. In return the French delegate, Lieut. Gen. Paul-Etienne Beynet, was instructed to obtai nthere types of "guarantees."

France sought assurance that her merchants and traders would not be subjected to discrimination ,asked certain strategic military bases and proposed that the two countries guarantee maintenance of what is described as the French "cultural position."

Differ About Troops

These negotiations were proceeding when a ship arrived with some 500 French troops. The Government has insisted these were dispatched to the Middle East en route to the Pacific along with other troops France hopes to use against Japan.

The official expressed the opinion that Syria and Lebanon used the arrival of the troops as a pretext for breaking off negotiations with General Beynet and at the same time to arouse public opinion in Britain and the United States during the San Francisco conference.

REPATRIATION PLAN ACCEPTED BY REDS

Paris, May 24 (A. P.).—The western Allies have agreed with the Soviet military authorities on the greatest mass repatriation program in history, involving the movement of 2,500,000 persons, Supreme Headquarters announced tonight. Among those to be repatriated are between 15,000 and 20,000 American prisoners of war and from 25,000 to 30,000 British prisoners behind the Russian lines.

The prisoners will be exchanged directly across the lines now held between the British, Americans and the Russians. Prior to the agreement the Russians insisted upon repatriating prisoners through Odessa, a process which took many weeks.

ARMY TO FREE FEW WACS

Small Number to Be Sent Home From Europe, Says Area Chief

PARIS, May 24 (AP)—A token force of Wacs will be sent home for discharge under the Army's point system, but additional units will be assigned to the European theatre of operations, which is still below its 10,800 quota, it was disclosed today.

Lieut. Col. Anna W. Wilson of Studio City, Calif., theatre commander, said 8,000 Wacs now are in the ETO and that the occupation quota has been set higher.

"In the interim the score is 44 points for discharge eligibility," Colonel Wilson said, "but that is not final and the score does not apply to personnel considered essential. Theoretically all Wacs can be considered essential.

"Regardless of that, however, some Wacs are going home, but the number is necessarily small."

LAVAL DEMANDED

Paris, May 24 (A. P.).—A strongly worded note demanding the surrender of Pierre Laval has been dispatched to Spain by France, an informant close to the Foreign Office said today. Laval, who reached Spain three weeks ago, faces treason charges here. The French previously had agreed to an arrangement whereby Laval would be placed aboard a British warship and moved to a French port. The informant said that the plan had broken down, but could not state a reason.

SPAIN GETS STRONG DEMAND FOR LAVAL

France Makes Second Effort To Secure Vichyite

Madrid, May 24 (AP)—The French Government through its *chargé d'affaires*, Jacques Truelle, made strong representations to the Spanish Foreign Ministry today requesting that Pierre Laval, former Vichy chief of state, be surrendered to French authorities for trial as a war criminal, it was reported here.

This was the second French effort to obtain custody of Laval, who reached Spain three weeks ago. The first attempt was rejected by the Spanish Government on the ground that it was unable to give up a political prisoner, although Foreign Minister Jose LeQuerica promised to hand Laval over to an Allied commission.

Strong Note Reported

Franco-Spanish relations were described recently as being "cool." The Spanish said unofficially that the French Government in Paris is giving protection to Spanish Republican leaders, some of whom are still considered by the Spanish régime as "civil war criminals."

[A source close to the French Foreign Office said in Paris today that a strongly worded note had been sent to Spain demanding that Laval be surrendered.]

No Truman Bid To De Gaulle Yet

Paris, May 24 (AP)—Foreign Office circles said today that a formal invitation for General de Gaulle to visit President Truman has not yet been extended to the French Provisional President.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault returned last night and will see de Gaulle this evening to report fully on the San Francisco conference and his talks with the American President.

De Gaulle was represented as still hoping to participate in the next conference of President Truman, Premier-Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Admiral Kirk Honored By France

Paris, May 24 (AP)—Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, commander of the United States naval forces in France, has received the *Croix de Guerre* with Palms from the French Navy.

Kirk's decoration carried with it the title of officer of the Legion of Honor. His deputy chief of staff, Capt. R. A. F. English, and Lieut. Com. P. S. Brine, who was liaison officer with the French Navy, also received the *Croix de Guerre* and were named chevaliers of the Legion of Honor

White-Collar Strike Averted In France

Paris, May 24 (AP)—Emergency police measures were rescinded today after an agreement between representatives of the Government and the French Federation of Labor averted a threatened strike of between 200,000 and 350,000 white-collar workers.

The agreement, reached yesterday, raises the salaries of office, bank and department store clerks from a minimum of 3,100 francs monthly to 3,990 francs ($62 and $78.80, respectively, at the official exchange rate). In addition, the French clerk is to get a thirteenth month's salary for every twelve-month period.

Negotiations regarding the payment of other workers still are continuing.

SCIENTIST REVEALS STERILIZATION IDEA

Says Nazis Planned To Treat Whole Peoples

MAY 25 1945

Dettelsau, Germany, May 24 (AP). A Nazi plan to sterilize non-German eastern Europeans by use of an extract from a Brazilian plant was reported today by Dr. Carl Taubak, a Czechoslovak botanist who had an unwitting hand in the experiments.

He said the extract came from a plant known as *dieffenbachia seguine*, which the Germans had nurtured in greenhouses.

[*Dieffenbachia seguine* is known also as dumb-cane. It is a tropical herb of the arum family, with fleshy canelike stems and an acrid juice whose properties cause the mouth to swell and prevent speech. The plant reaches a height of 4 to 6 feet.]

Tried On Russians

"It was tested on three Russians, and on rats, mice and dogs," said the 40-year-old Dr. Taubak, "but there was not enough of the leaf extract at the time of the Nazi Government's collapse to put the wholesale sterilization plan into effect."

Dr. Taubak, a former professor at Vienna University, told 4th Infantry Division officers who found him that he was sent to Holland in 1942 to find additional plants of the species.

"On my return to Berlin the officials questioned me about the results of my chief, Dr. Madaus, and asked me if I thought he was justified in his claims as to the effectiveness of the extract as a sexual sterility agent when used on humans," Dr. Taubak related.

Ordered To Do Research

"It was then I realized what we were working on and I knew I was opposed to those who ordered our work.

"I had been ordered to do this research in connection with the dusting of plants and, though I knew Brazilian Indians had used *dieffenbachia* to promote sterility, I had no idea until these officials came to question me about the success of my chief's work what further purpose there could be in our work.

"The high officials' plan called for increase in the breeding and production of this plant, and its use in sterilizing all non-German peoples to the east—Poles, Russians and Balkan citizens.

Works On Males, Females

"It worked equally well on males and females and could be taken orally, mixed with food."

Dr. Taubak said that in their Berlin laboratory where he had worked the Germans made normal appearing rifle cartridges filled with ampules of a deadly acid to be carried by high government officials for quick self-destruction.

He asserted that more than 5,000 cases were distributed. He said that the poison was tested on Russians, who died in from three to eight seconds after placing it in their mouths. He said he did not know whether Hitler had a supply handy.

NAZI RAILWAYS NOT WIPED OUT

Bonn

U. S. Experts Find Hamburg System 95 P. C. Running.

Hamburg, May 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two American railroad men today quoted German railway officials as having told them that the Allied bombing

would have been more effective if it had been concentrated against the main lines rather than the city yards, where repair crews were immediately at hand.

The Americans are Ralph Russell of Haverford, Pa., an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his assistant, Warren Caswel of Rockville Centre, L. I. They said they had been surprised to find the Hamburg railway system 95 per cent operative and the electric subway, elevated street car and suburban railway services in that much-bombed German port being run at 60 per cent of the pre-war scale.

"Of all the major bombing targets in western Germany we have seen Hamburg least affected in that respect," said Russell. "That, mind you, is on a relative basis, for Hamburg is also by far the largest city. Others we have seen include Cologne, Essen, Muenster and Hamm, the latter being the largest marshaling yard in Germany."

Russell is touring western Germany as head of the rail transport section of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey. It is the task of his section to assess bomb damage of various targets in order to determine the value of air raids and to apply the lessons learned to the Japanese war.

Russell and Caswel said that there were a great many cars and a good number of locomotives now in good repair at the Hamburg yards and stations.

Russell said that one of his most interesting discoveries was a type of German locomotive which embodies a new condenser principle. If adopted by American railroads it might save them considerable money now spent to insure adequate water supplies, he said. With the condenser a German locomotive is able to run 700 miles on 500 gallons of water, Russell was told by a German engineer.

Hitler Believed None Qualified Successor

Berchtesgaden, May 24 (AP)—Anna Schroeder, since 1943 one of Adolf Hitler's personal secretaries, said today that the Führer didn't believe anyone was really qualified to succeed him.

Miss Schroeder told American officers that Hitler during his relaxed moods often chatted freely with her and that he once told her Hermann Goering was unfit to replace him, Rudolph Hess was crazy and Heinrich Himmler was not acceptable to the Nazi party.

On one occasion, Miss Schroeder said, she ventured the suggestion that Himmler was popular, whereupon the Führer pouted and appeared jealous.

Hitler once left a Chancellery luncheon with the remark, "Go on breaking your heads over who is to succeed me," she related.

RUSSIANS PROMISE TO QUIT BORNHOLM

Copenhagen, May 24 (A. P.).—The Supreme Command of the Red Army has assured the Governor of Danish Island of Bornholm that Russian troops will remain on the island only "until questions arising from the war with Germany are settled."

An official statement issued after a conference Wednesday between Russian Gen. Korotkov and Gov. Von Stemann said, "Bornholm is part of Denmark, and it is occupied only because it is situated behind our German occupation zone. The Red Army has no intention of disrupting the normal life of the inhabitants or interfering with Danish administrative problems."

Painting Authentic, German Insists

With the U.S. 7th Army, May 24 (AP)—Walter Hofer, who was Reichmarshal Hermann Goering's fine arts scout, said today he would take his reputation that a painting entitled "Christ and Adultress" in Goering's collection is from the brush of Jan Vermeer.

"And it would bring considerably more than $1,000,000 in your country," he told American correspondents visiting a mountain inn outside of Berchtesgaden, where the captive marshal's foot is on exhibition.

[A previously cabled account of the collection, which mentioned this Vermeer picture, was received iw htskepticism in the United States.]

Latest Discovery

Hofer said the painting was the most recent Vermeer discovery and brought to 42 the known number of the Dutch artist's masterpieces. The painting was completed in 1665, ten years before the death of Vermeer, Hofer said.

He said he acquired the painting February 2, 1944, by swapping 137 other pictures for it after an Amsterdam art dealer asked 1,500,000 guilders (about $1,020,000).

Other Experts Agree

"The painting was brought to Berlin and placed in a valut," said Hofer. "I summoned the best art experts in Germany and Holland, and like me, they agreed instantly it was a genuine Vermeer and one of the most excellent."

He said it was not surprising that the painting was not known throughout the world, since it came to light while Europe was isolated by war.

The painting, about three feet by four feet, shows Christ as the central figure with hand raised in an admonishing gesture to a woman with a bowde head. In the background are two men, glaring balefully at the Master.

2D GI HOLDS ALL MEDALS

2 Men In Same Unit Win Every U.S. Honor For Valor

Warren, Austria, May 24 (AP)—Lieut. Audie L. Murphy, of Farmersville, Texas, wears the Congressional Medal of Honor today—and that makes him the second man in the Army to win every existing American medal for valor.

The Medal of Honor, the nation's highest, was conferred on the boyish-looking 21-year-old Texan after he beat off 250 attacking enemy infantrymen—and six tanks—almost single-handedly in the battle of the Colmar Pocket.

Murphy also wears the Bronze Star, two Silver Stars, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Combat Infantryman's Badge, as well as a unit Presidential Citation.

Other Man In Same Unit

The only other man entitled to wear every existing individual medal is Capt. Maurice ("Footsie") Britt, Fayetteville, Ark., one of Murphy's fellow officers in the 3d Division. The 3d has 29 Congressional medals — more than any other division in the Army.

The young Texan chalked up a personal score of nearly 100 killed and wounded Germans in the action that won him his country's highest military honor.

He was huddled in a foxhole well in front of his company, directing artillery fire.

A tank destroyer ten yards to his rear was hit and abandoned. He left his position and clambered onto the machine while it was still burning.

Spraying Enemy Tanks

Then, silhouetted against the skyline, he manned the tank destroyer's 50-caliber machine guns, spraying German tanks and infantry while smoke curled above him and enemy fire centered on him.

Twelve enemy infantrymen tried to outflank his position, but Murphy shifted the gun and killed the entire group.

Swinging the gun back, he concentrated his fire on the tanks, which lost their maneuverability. The enemy infantry began to withdraw—and the tanks followed.

Murphy was wounded but he continued to fire.

Wins Battlefield Commission

Later, refusing medical aid, he organized his company and pursued the retreating Nazis.

When news of the award came, Murphy was sunning himself on the Riviera beaches, having a well-earned holiday, but today he is back at his regular duties.

The Texan has risen in 30 months from buck private to company commander.

He landed in southern France as a staff sergeant and promptly won the DSC for knocking out an enemy strong point, including two machine guns.

He already had the Bronze Star for action on the Anzio beachhead. One of his Silver Stars came for the bloody action at Montelimar.

He won a battlefield commission, to second lieutenant, in the Vosges campaign last winter.

enereal Rate Up For GI's In Reich

With American Occupation Forces in Germany, May 24 (AP)—A sharp increase in venereal disease among American combat troops since assignment to guard duty in Germany was disclosed tonight by army medical reports.

One typical veteran infantry division in which the rate of venereal infection was more than doubled in three weeks was known to have intensified its system of prophylactic safeguards in an effort to cope with the growing problem.

Medical officers of battle-tested regiments now converted into security patrols in German towns and countryside said they believed most of the current venereal cases were acquired in contact with displaced women workers of foreign nationality.

Medical statistics up to the end of April for the two American army corps that are now on occupation duty showed a venereal rate of 56 men per 1,000 per year for white troops and 238 men per 1,000 per year for Negro troops.

Most Of Goethehaus Spared, Says Keeper

Weimar, Germany, May 24 (AP)—The name of Wolfgang von Goethe, greatest literary genius of all time in the opinion of Prof. Hans Julius Wahl, custodian of the Goethe and Johaan von Schiller archives, can continue to attract devotees of liberalism to Weimar once peace again is established.

Although blockbusters fell only a short distance from the house where Goethe spent 50 years of his life, most of his home was spared the ravages of bombing. Nine of the ten garret rooms are gone and the so-called Urbino room is ruined, but Wahl said other damage can be repaired.

Everything in Schiller's home also was taken to safety, Wahl said. While badly battered, the rooms can be restored, experts said.

Munich Museum: Story Of World Gone Mad

By Wade Werner

Munich, May 24 (AP) — The Deutsches Museum of Munich with its 70,000 technological exhibits once was a fascinating cross-section view of modern mechanized civilization.

It portrayed graphically for small boys and grownup visitors from many lands just what made the wheels go round in the complex Twentieth Century world where nothing was impossible to the inventive mind of man—except perhaps the machinery for maintaining peace.

Today, it is a desolate cross-section of a mechanized world which somehow went haywire and began chewing itself to bits.

Hit By Fifty Bombs

Like Europe in general, the Deutsches Museum is by no means completely wrecked. It was hit by some 50 bombs of various sizes and many exhibits were destroyed and others damaged. But enough remains to show what the museum founded 42 years ago by Oskar von Miller, liberally helped by the American philanthropist Julius Rosenwald, was trying to portray.

The first German submarine built by Krupp in 1906 is still there with portions of the hull cut away to show the interior mechanism.

The great shipbuilding, aviation, land transport, power and engine halls look like a stage setting for a melodrama entitled "End of Civilization." The floor of the shipbuilding hall is piled with wreckage of models of ocean liners and famous sailing ships, topped by the tangled and twisted remnants of airplanes, which formerly hung from the ceiling.

One Plane Still There

One plane still hangs there—a Klemm-Daimler monoplane, built in 1919, but it hangs by its neck, the fusilage dangling and the fabric burned away. It looks startlingly like some great metallic insect convicted of crime and "hanged by the neck until dead." One can almost hear the sentence spoken amid the wailing of the wind, the desolate flapping of loose roof sections and the rustling of torn canvas backgrounds of the wall exhibits.

There are many exhibits in the section illustrating how man has tried to build safe, secure, comfortable and attractive homes down through the ages to the modern skyscraper apartment. One could guess it without bothering to look and, sure enough, even the "Dwelling of Prehistoric Man" was cracked open in the pounding the museum took from the air.

It is bitter cold in here, with the chill wind off the Alpine glaciers coming in through the open roof, the chattered windows and the broken walls. The puddles of water on the floor seem ready to freeze.

Maybe the ice age is coming back. Then, if the geological and anthropological exhibits here can be trusted, mankind might eventually make a new start, trying some other type of civilization.

RUSSIAN TIES POLES AND BRITISH IN PLOT

Red Star Commentator Holds 'Intervention' Is Planned—Izvestia Denounces Bor

MOSCOW, May 24 (AP)—A commentator in Red Star charged today that a group of exiled Polish generals was plotting intervention in the new Poland, the Soviet Union and other European countries from bases in northwest Germany assigned to the British army of occupation.

The writer, Konstantin Hoffman, said they had as their basic idea "the liberation of Europe from the Bolshevik danger." He declared that among the group were Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, Commander in Chief of the London Polish Government's armed forces; Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski and Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor).

"Lessons of the war," he said, "did not change some politicians to the new course in the reorganization of free Europe, but have given them new desires for their old plans of Balkanizing Europe."

Sees "Intervention Force"

The article in the official Red Army officers' newspaper left the impression that Hoffman believed the Poles had duped the British in gaining permission to operate in the British-occupied zone of Germany, which he said was "a territory convenient for the creation of military bases" under the guise of aiding the Allied occupation. He charged that 300,000 Polish troops in Britain and on the Continent were being trained for special assignments. He termed the Polish units abroad "an intervention force."

Hoffman said a Polish reserve army in Scotland "from the very beginning was not intended for front line action but to carry out special assignments in Poland." In addition groups of Poles who were mobilized by the Germans and now are captives in Italy are "not being sent back to their own country, but are being enlisted into Polish units of this intervention force," he added.

The article quoted British correspondents in regard to the arrival in northwest Germany of an adjutant of General Anders. The correspondents were quoted as reporting that the adjutant demanded that the German population work all night turning out Polish flags to be hung about buildings. Hoffman said the correspondents had described the Poles there as being in an "anti-Soviet" frame of mind. He added they were not far from the Red Army occupational zone.

These reports, the commentator said, "lead one to believe that these Polish Fascists in the British zone of occupation have special privileges and that the solution of the problem of territory that could be used as a base for a 'Polish Fascist' command apparently has met with no difficulties."

Hoffman charged the London

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Polish generals were "working out plans for intervention against the Soviet Union, democratic Poland and other European countries and covering the preparations for their new adventures with such slogans as removing Poland and all Europe from the Bolshevik danger."

Izvestia Accuses General

Izvestia, Soviet Government newspaper, has charged General Komorowski, known as General Bor, with complete responsibility for the uprising of the Polish underground forces in Warsaw last August, declaring that General Komorowski was "unable to deny these accusations for the simple reason that his own statements only served to confirm them."

Izvestia declared that it "certainly takes a lot of courage for a man of Komorowski's caliber to face the world." It added:

"Anyone else in Bor's place would prefer to make himself inconspicuous until completely forgotten. For, come to think of it, the responsibility for the massacre in Warsaw and the death of many thousands of Poles is nothing to brag about. But General Bor's bravery is of a different kind. He bravely herded the Warsaw populace beneath the falling German bombs, bravely marched off to German imprisonment and, with the same bravery, attacked the London correspondents."

visit to Florence on Nov. 23, 1940. The unhappy start of this campaign gave the English courage to unleash the successful campaign in Libya and caused Franco to vacillate for the first time."

All efforts to influence the Spaniards thereafter failed, the letter said.

The last chance to obtain Spanish co-operation in an attack on Gibraltar was in the spring of 1941, the letter continued, and then it was possible only by a united Italian-German effort.

"But you yourself told me you considered a neutral Spain advantageous," the document said.

"I wanted to be in Gibraltar in January, 1941," it continued, "and I have no doubt the blow would have succeeded, thanks to the enormous superiority of our arms at that time.

"If in 1941 Italy, instead of attacking Greece, had together with Germany resolved the Spanish problem, the war might have taken a different course."

Tension Lessens In Trieste Sector

Trieste, May 24 (AP)—The Yugoslavs have moved additional forces into the region north of Trieste and have notified Allied troops that several of the villages they occupied there on Tuesday were in the Yugoslav occupation zone, it was learned tonight.

Disputes over the villages were being worked out at the scene, with no incidents reported. In general, Allied forces were informing the Yugoslavs that they could not move out of places they occupied in Tuesday's "peaceful penetration," but they were permitting Marshal Tito's men to billet in available buildings.

In Trieste itself the tension appeared to have relaxed as few Yugoslav patrols moved about the streets, but the population was growing quieter with each day. Food supplies brought in by the Allies have been going directly to their troops. Lines formed at dawn for the daily bread ration, now reduced to about the size of a hamburger roll.

Discussions On High Level

New Zealanders were the only Allied troops left in Trieste. The United States 91st Division was at Gorizia, north of Trieste, and the 10th Mountain Division held positions northwest of Gorizia, near Caporetto.

Discussions toward settlement of the dispute continued on a high level. There was no indication whether the Allies would find acceptable the three-point proposal which Tito was said to have handed Allied representatives in Belgrade two days ago.

A Yugoslav-controlled Italian newspaper published today an account of a speech it said Marshal Tito delivered yesterday in Belgrade in which Tito was quoted as having reaffirmed his intention of keeping troops in the Trieste region.

One Of Thorniest Issues

One of the thorniest issues was believed to be Tito's insistence on representation in the Allied Military Government and retention of the administrative bodies created by the Yugoslavs in the last three weeks.

The last demand, if accepted, would pose a problem for Allied administrators, who were prepared to move into the region as soon as an agreement was reached. It was doubtful the Allies could administer the area under such conditions without being accused of partiality to the Yugoslavs prior to the peace conference.

[It was reported in London that exchanges between Tito and the American and British governments had continued within the last 24 hours, with Russia being kept informed of developments.]

Last Hitler Letter to Mussolini Cited Failure to Take Gibraltar

MILAN, May 24 (AP).—The Communist newspaper "L'Unita" reported today that Adolf Hitler, in what it described as his last letter to Benito Mussolini, had declared that "the war might have taken a different course" if the Fascists had concurred in a Nazi plan to attack Gibraltar in 1941.

"L'Unita" printed the letter and said it had been found among Mussolini's possessions when he was captured by Partisans. It was dated Dec. 27, 1944. The newspaper said it had photostatic copies of the original and the Italian translation.

"In 1940 and again in 1941," the letter said, "I had decided to close the Mediterranean toward the west. My meeting the head of the Spanish government (Generalissimo Francisco Franco) was to have served that purpose. Accord could have been realized.

"Suddenly I was notified that Italy intended to war in Greece. This was the reason for my hasty

3 Trieste Issues Remain To Be Ironed Out

Trieste, May 24 (AP)—Military might of the British-American 8th Army and the Yugoslav Army still packed Trieste today as the governments involved in the occupation controversy argued out the remaining points of difference in a new spirit of friendliness.

Marshal Tito's acceptance of the main Allied principles, including administration of the important Adriatic port city by the Allied Military Government, left only three important Yugoslav reservations to be decided, it was understood. It was felt that the final settlement must be near.

Russia Kept Informed

[In London, American and British Government officials were reported re-examining the Trieste problem and keeping Russia informed.

[A Belgrade dispatch of Wednesday afternoon said important details remained for agreement, but that Americans and Britons at the Yugoslav capital no longer feared open hostilities which threatened last week. The Yugoslav Government was said to have made it clear that it had no intention of annexing the disputed territory before the peace conference.]

Freed City, Slavs Claim

These were the remaining Yugoslav reservations to be resolved:

1. The Yugoslavs feel that some units of their army should remain in the area under Allied command. Their propoganda repeatedly has stressed that the city was liberated by Tito's army. The feeling among Allied troops who accepted the surrender of 7,000 Germans in the city has been that the Yugoslavs certainly were fighting in the city and contributed to the final capture, but that the Germans would have held out much longer if faced only by Yugoslav troops.

Asks For Representative

2. Yugoslavs hold that the Allied military government should function through the Council of Liberation set up by the Yugoslavs after a number of Fascist undesirables had been eliminated. The Council includes Slovenes and Italians and established a tribunal on Tuesday to try Fascist criminals.

3. The Yugoslavs insist that a representative of their Army should have a place in the Allied Military Government.

The Yugoslavs also are understood to be asking some minor modifications of the demarcation line on which Field Marshal Alexander and Tito agreed.

Warships In Harbor

Twenty-seven Yugoslav tanks which lumbered through Trieste two nights ago still are there. The Yugoslavs still hold a number of German prisoners and parade them three times a day, but the length of the parades has diminished. The number of Yugoslav patrols also has been cut down.

New British naval units have anchored in the harbor. British sailors are prominent on crowded waterfront streets and Yugoslav sentries smartly salute British officers. A general improvement has been noted in military courtesy.

Food remains the most urgent problem. Allied food ships can move in swiftly, however, once the remaining points of controversy are dissolved.

Syria-Lebanon Trouble Blamed On Reich's Fall

San Francisco, May 24 (AP)—The official *France Journal* suggested today that "resentment at the collapse of Germany" lay behind disturbances in Syria and Lebanon.

Distribution of this publication among delegates at the United Nations conference followed the protest Tuesday of Syrian and Lebanese delegates that France was bringing Senegalese troops into their countries for the purpose of coercion.

Jury Of 7 To Try Vidkun Quisling

San Francisco, May 24 (AP)—Norwegian officials disclosed today that a seven-man jury soon will try Major Vidkun Quisling in Oslo for treason.

The jury will be composed of three professional judges and four laymen.

Paal Berg, former chief of the Norwegian Supreme Court, is expected to preside at the trial of Quisling and thousands of other collaborators.

Berg resigned as Supreme Court justice in December, 1940, when he could no longer carry on normal juridical proceedings under the Germans. He joined the Norwegian underground forces and became one of the leading resistance leaders.

Members of the Norwegian delegation to the United Nations conference said that the Oslo bar association had offered to defend Quisling and all other traitors and collaborators at their trials.

"The bar association," an official said, "considers it a duty to offer legal assistance. This is in line with justice and orderly procedure which we practice."

Foe's Warships Land Troops Above Foochow

Chinese Say Japanese Fear a U. S. Invasion There; Seaport City Mopped Up

CHUNGKING, May 24 (AP).—The Japanese have rushed reinforcements by warships into the Chinese east coast sector thirty miles northeast of the liberated port of Foochow, where they fear American forces may soon strike from the sea, the Chinese high command announced here tonight.

A communique said the enemy, routed from seaboard positions, had sent the fresh forces into battle in an attempt to stem a Japanese retreat which had rolled back to near Loyuan, thirty-one miles northeast of Foochow.

The landings were made Tuesday north of Loyuan from "several warships," all fully loaded with enemy troops, but the high command said the Japanese were being checked with the help of "local militia."

While the Chinese braced to meet this fresh onslaught, they were bolstering their positions about Foochow, mopping up the last enemy resistance on the north bank of the Min River, the old treaty port's outlet to the sea.

The Chinese were nearing Loyuan after advancing nine and a half miles yesterday beyond captured Lienkong, twenty miles northeast of Foochow. Kwanton, four miles southeast of Lienkong near the coast, also was seized.

Far to the west, Chinese troops broke a Japanese stand nineteen miles west of Shaoyang (Paoking) and pressed on east toward that former air base 340 miles southeast of Chungking.

Japs Fall Back On Ishan

The Japanese, 250 miles to the southwest, were falling back on Ishan, 43 miles west of the railway junction city of Liuchow along the corridor to Indo-China.

Severe fighting also broke out in western Honan Province north of Kwantaokow, 430 miles northeast of Chungking, where the Chinese said they lost 500 troops as against 600 enemy killed in a battle twenty-five miles south of the Yellow River and thirty miles east of the Shensi border.

An American communique said fighters and bombers of the 14th Air Force raked Japanese communications all the way from the Yellow River 580 miles southward to Siantan, in Hunan Province to the rear of the Japanese lines at Shaoyang. Against this challenge to their mainland communication lines, the Japanese failed to put aloft a single plane and all Allied planes returned.

Bombers destroyed sixteen spans of a Yellow River bridge and damaged 24 locomotives. Hundreds of enemy troops were killed in strafing runs.

Enemy Stand Broken

Japanese troops long cut off in the lost battle for Chihkiang airbase were trying to beat their way toward Shaoyang through Taohwaping, which has been in Chinese hands for more than a week. Four miles east of Taohwaping, a Japanese stand was broken and the enemy suffered heavy casualties, the Chinese communiqué said.

The Chinese claimed fresh successes to the south in Kwangsi province, where they are pressing against the west flank of the Japanese corridor. The high command said the Chinese completed the encirclement of Szengen, 73 miles northwest of Liuchow.

Along the Honan front, where the Chinese said they checked a Japanese drive toward Shensi province, there was severe fighting in the area of Kwantaokow, and the Chinese said counterattacks had stopped another thrust 45 miles farther east in the area of Changsuichen on the Lo River.

Chinese Bank Official Arrested

CHUNGKING, China, May 24 (AP)—Fu Yuan-chun, manager of the Chungking branch of the Honan Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Bank, was charged today with the embezzlement of 299,000,000 Chinese dollars. The amount is equivalent to about $4,000,000 in American money in the black market or $75,000,000 at the official exchange rate. Fu was accused of withdrawing funds of the bank under false names, using the money for private business deals, hoarding and making loans at exorbitant interest rates.

BRITISH TROOPS CLASH WITH JAPS IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, May 24 (AP) British Fourteenth Army troops have clashed with "a strong enemy force" 10 miles northwest of Pegu in the area above captured Rangoon, an Allied communique said today.

No details of the operation in the area west of the British-controlled Mandalay-Rangoon railway were given in the brief communique. Pegu is approximately 40 miles northeast of Rangoon.

Patrolling and mopping up activities continued elsewhere in Burma where several British columns are pursuing the Japanese toward the Thailand border. Air operations were restricted by weather, the bulletin said.

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Honolulu, May 24 (AP) — Army postal officers disclosed today that their biggest job yet will be keeping track of American fighting men from Europe transferred to the Pacific.

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Marine patrols fought throughout the day inside the rubble of the city to reduce Japanese strongpoints.

On the east coast, Seventh division infantrymen in the face of stiff resistance drove further south below captured Yonabaru in what today's fleet communique reported as "important advances."

Mud Slows Fighting

Heavy mud restricted operations elsewhere along the "little Siegfried line."

In the Naha sector, while Japanese artillery poured shells on the river area, Marine engineers built two bridges across the Asato. One was of sufficient size to accommodate vehicles bringing supplies for the expanding bridgehead inside the ruined capital.

The Seventh division again expanded a bulge to heights south of Yonabaru from which the Yanks are in position to swing in behind fortress Shuri.

Bomb-harassed Japan sent down more planes to relieve the worsening situation of the Nipponese garrison on southern Okinawa. Raiders succeeded in damaging a "light unit" of the American fleet Wednesday night.

Thursday numerous groups of Japanese planes began attacking American forces ashore and afloat on the island of Ie a mile west of Motobu peninsula on the northwest coast. Acknowledging "some damage to installations," the communique said that at 10:30 p. m. the attacks were continuing. By that time, 15 raiders had been destroyed.

U. S. military government authorities are developing facilities on Okinawa for the administration of more than 139,000 civilians already under their control. Eighty-two per cent of these are women and children under 17. The majority of adult males were drafted into labor service by the Japanese prior to the U. S. landings April 1.

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Mud-caked American doughboys are on the point of isolating the Japanese defense keystone of Shuri on Okinawa, field despatches reported today.

Elements of the Tenth army's Seventh division captured an important hill some two miles southeast of the Shuri bastion and continued their drive through Ozara Mura heights.

From the heights, the Americans will have artillery domination of all Japanese supply routes to Shuri.

Driving rain hampered operations.

Yank Pincers Are Closing On Shuri

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Guam, May 24 (AP)—Leathernecks and doughboys of the 10th Army held the Japanese key fortress of Shuri in a giant cup-shaped pincers today as they turned both ends of the Okinawa battle line.

Fierce close-in fighting raged across the front as the Yanks increased their pressure, entering Naha on the western flank and expanding gains made at the Yonabaru breakthrough on the east.

In the center the battle continued unabated as the 77th (Statue of Liberty) Division pressed forward toward the hill line overlooking Shuri. There a unit assaulting the hills was caught in a murderous crossfire from Japanese cave positions and pinned down.

Counterattack Repulsed

Just to the left of the 77th a battalion of the 96th threw back a fierce Japanese counterattack which penetrated American lines more than a third of a mile before it was stopped with a loss of between 150 and 200 Japanese.

Seventh Division troops expanded their corridor below Yonabaru, increasing the pressure against Shuri on the left and at the same time heightening the threat of complete isolation for Japanese garrisons in the hills of Chinen Peninsula commanding Nakagusuku Bay, former Japanese fleet anchorage.

The east-west supply lines to the Chinen forces already have been cut.

Tanks Stalled

With mechanized equipment mired in the rear, gains were made on a foot-slogging, slug-it-out basis, but patrols reaching high ground west of Yonabaru reported good tank country beyond.

Patrols of the 6th Division's 4th Marine Regiment spearheaded the drive into Naha, rubble-strewn Okinawa capital, yesterday, wading the muddy Asato River in a surprise predawn strike from the northeast.

The initial drive carried as deep as 800 yards into the city, but the tough former Marine raiders and paratroopers who make up the 4th expect fierce house-to-house fighting as they move through the city.

With Naha entered in force, both of Okinawa's main cities and terminals of the Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru defense line have been penetrated. Yonabaru as well as its nearby airstrip, fell to the Ninety-sixth Infantry Division Tuesday while the Seventh made a quick encircling movement by nightfall, isolating it from possible Jap reinforcement.

Counter-attacks are continuing in other parts of the front lines but are being thrown back. Just west of Conical Hill, keypoint on the four-mile east-west defense line, Major-Gen. James L. Bradley's Ninety-sixth Division stopped one counter-attack in which the 382d Regiment killed 150 enemy troops.

Rocket Ships Aid

Part of yesterday's advance was made with the assistance of two rocket ships.

In support of the ground action, escort carrier planes hit the potential staging airbases in the Sakishima group, Southern Ryukyus, Tuesday and Wednesday. Okinawa-based search planes ranged off Tokyo harbor, sinking three small craft.

Two small groups of enemy aircraft attacked American forces in and around Okinawa Tuesday evening, but inflicted no damage.

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Nine Million Pounds of Incendiary Bombs Hurled on Jap Capital.

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GUAM, Friday, May 25.—(AP) Flames swept the Shinagawa industrial area of Tokyo hours after the biggest Superfortress raid in history—more than 550 planes—showered 9,000,000 pounds of incendiary bombs on the Nipponese capital yesterday.

Japanese imperial headquarters, never prone to give an expansive report on aerial raid damage to the homeland, said that five and one-half hours after the big planes struck the city at 1:30 a. m. (12:30 p. m. Wednesday, U. S. Eastern War Time) "almost all fires" were extinguished.

NIGHT

Kyushu Airdromes Hit

Tokyo radio broadcast also an unconfirmed report that around 180 American carrier planes raided Nipponese airfields on the southernmost home island of Kyushu. Domei, Japanese news agency, said the attack lasted about two hours and inflicted "relatively light damage."

The Superfortress squadrons smashed Tokyo under a full moon, dumping their loads on a concentrated area of Japan's precision instrument and machine tool industry.

Returning fliers said the flames licked through factories and waterfront rail yards which handle one-third of Japan's rail traffic, and the fires were visible 200 miles away.

Japanese headquarters reported only "some 250" B-29s made the attack and while omitting mention of damage to industrial plants said an arbor in the imperial palace was hit and "an establishment" inside the Akasaka palace grounds was destroyed.

Nips Claim 27 Downed

The Nipponese communique also made the unconfirmed claim that 27 Superforts were shot down and 30 more heavily damaged.

High winds helped spread the flames over the target area, returning fliers said, consuming flimsy home-shops surrounding the big plants. Vivid flashes indicated that stores of explosives were destroyed.

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Guam, May 24 (A. P.).—Tokyo burned for five and a half hours today, the Japanese themselves admitted, after more than 550 Superfortresses had plastered the city's war factories and facilities with 4,500 tons of fire bombs in the mightiest single air blow of the Pacific war.

In a broadcast communique, Imperial Headquarters said that almost all the fires were out by about 7 A. M. The raid began shortly after midnight.

Also today the Tokyo radio said that about 180 American carrier planes raided air bases on Kyushu, the southernmost of the home islands of Japan. This report was not confirmed. Jap suicide plane attacks against the American positions on Okinawa are reported from these bases, however, and they have been frequent targets of attack.

Fires Visible for 200 Miles.

Superfortress flyers who returned to base from the Tokyo raid told vivid stories of wide destruction in the Japanese capital, declaring that the fires were visible for 200 miles.

One pilot, Major Luther A. Jones of Monroe, La., reporting direct hits on the yards which handle one-third of Japan's railway traffic, said: "I'm afraid they're going to do a hell of a lot of walking."

A brilliant moon and a ring of oil fires set by lead planes illuminated the target area, the Shinagawa industrial section, which is populated by 750,000 of Tokyo's millions and crowded with highly inflammable shops making precision instruments for Nippon's air force.

Explosives Set Afire

Pilots saw their incendiaries spread huge fires. Flashes indicated the flames had spread to stores of explosive materials.

Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Powers, commanding general of the Superforts on Guam, received reports that high winds spread the fires over a widening area.

Staff Sergeant Max Sampson, of Bellefonte, Pa., gunner on a plane piloted by Lieut. Carroll H. Payne, of San Antonio, Texas, said:

"I don't think there is any doubt about it. They burned hell out of the place."

The raiders had the rare experience of finding the target without a covering cloud.

Palace Arbor Hit, Japs Say

A Japanese communiqué ignored industrial damage but charged that an arbor in the Imperial Palace garden, 3 miles north of the designated target area, was attacked and "an establishment within the compounds of the Akasaka detached palace" was burned.

The Tokyo broadcast made the claim that 27 of the raiders were shot down and "some 30" others damaged.

Pilot reports were at variance on the extent of night fighter opposition. Some flyers told of seeing "fireballs" but disagreed as to whether they were robot bombs, jet-propelled fighters or harassing flares.

Sixth Months After First Raid

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, who contends that air power alone can wipe out Japan's industries, sent out the record force from his 21st Bomber Command six months to the day after Marianas-based B-29's struck Tokyo for the first time.

Tokyo radio said the raid lasted two hours; also took in Kawasaki and Yokohama, south of Tokyo, and that some fires still were burning four hours after the attack began.

The 4,500 tons of incendiaries dropped equaled the weight of two 1,000-plane raids on Berlin from English bases by Flying Fortresses or Liberators.

Fires In Homes

Tokyo radio said "many fires broke out among civilian dwellings in the areas attacked." In Tokyo small dwellings serve as small factories and subsidiary assembly plants.

A bomber command spokesman said that the target area provided "one of the happiest combinations of inflammability and congestion." The onslaught extended the destruction wrought by five previous fire raids which burned out 32.8 square miles of Tokyo. The Shinagawa sector is second only to Japan's principal aircraft center at much-bombed Nagoya in the number of its small producers of precision instruments and aircraft parts.

Tokyo radio told the populace that some of the fireworks they saw were B-29's exploding in mid-air "with terrific detonations, lighting up the entire locality where they met destruction." The enemy broadcast said anti-aircraft batteries and night fighter planes treated Tokyo residents "to thrilling sights."

Much of the area bombed today was covered by flimsy residences built as temporary shelters for thousands of homeless after the 1923 earthquake and never replaced. These "shadow" factories would be like tinder for the fire bombs.

Admiral Whiting New Saipan Commander

Guam, May 24 (AP)—Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting, of Watertown, N.Y., former commander of a cruiser division, has replaced Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman as island commander of Saipan, Marianas Islands.

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Superfortress flyers who returned to base from the Tokyo raid told vivid stories of wide destruction in the Japanese capital, declaring that the fires were visible for 200 miles.

One pilot, Major Luther A. Jones of Monroe, La., reporting direct hits on the yards which handle one-third of Japan's railway traffic, said: "I'm afraid they're going to do a hell of a lot of walking."

A brilliant moon and a ring of oil fires set by lead planes illuminated the target area, the Shinagawa industrial section, which is populated by 750,000 of Tokyo's millions and crowded with highly inflammable shops making precision instruments for Nippon's air force.

Explosives Set Afire

Pilots saw their incendiaries spread huge fires. Flashes indicated the flames had spread to stores of explosive materials.

Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Powers, commanding general of the Superforts on Guam, received reports that high winds spread the fires over a widening area.

Staff Sergeant Max Sampson, of Bellefonte, Pa., gunner on a plane piloted by Lieut. Carroll H. Payne, of San Antonio, Texas, said:

"I don't think there is any doubt about it. They burned hell out of the place."

The raiders had the rare experience of finding the target without a covering cloud.

Palace Arbor Hit, Japs Say

A Japanese communiqué ignored industrial damage but charged that an arbor in the Imperial Palace garden, 3 miles north of the designated target area, was attacked and "an establishment within the compounds of the Akasaka detached palace" was burned.

The Tokyo broadcast made the claim that 27 of the raiders were shot down and "some 30" others damaged.

Pilot reports were at variance on the extent of night fighter opposition. Some flyers told of seeing "fireballs" but disagreed as to whether they were robot bombs, jet-propelled fighters or harassing flares.

Sixth Months After First Raid

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, who contends that air power alone can wipe out Japan's industries, sent out the record force from his 21st Bomber Command six months to the day after Marianas-based B-29's struck Tokyo for the first time.

Tokyo radio said the raid lasted two hours; also took in Kawasaki and Yokohama, south of Tokyo, and that some fires still were burning four hours after the attack began.

The 4,500 tons of incendiaries dropped equaled the weight of two 1,000-plane raids on Berlin from English bases by Flying Fortresses or Liberators.

Fires In Homes

Tokyo radio said "many fires broke out among civilian dwellings in the areas attacked." In Tokyo small dwellings serve as small factories and subsidiary assembly plants.

A bomber command spokesman said that the target area provided "one of the happiest combinations of inflammability and congestion." The onslaught extended the destruction wrought by five previous fire raids which burned out 32.8 square miles of Tokyo. The Shinagawa sector is second only to Japan's principal aircraft center at much-bombed Nagoya in the number of its small producers of precision instruments and aircraft parts.

Tokyo radio told the populace that some of the fireworks they saw were B-29's exploding in mid-air "with terrific detonations, lighting up the entire locality where they met destruction." The enemy broadcast said anti-aircraft batteries and night fighter planes treated Tokyo residents "to thrilling sights."

Much of the area bombed today was covered by flimsy residences built as temporary shelters for thousands of homeless after the 1923 earthquake and never replaced. These "shadow" factories would be like tinder for the fire bombs.

Admiral Whiting New Saipan Commander

Guam, May 24 (AP)—Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting, of Watertown, N.Y., former commander of a cruiser division, has replaced Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman as island commander of Saipan, Marianas Islands.

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Jarman, who temporarily commanded the 27th Division in the Saipan conquest, has been island commander since it was secured.

Jarman is taking over an important assignment in the army administration in the western Pacific.

3 FORCES JOIN ON MINDANAO

Meeting Of Divisions Along Highway Bisects Island

Hampson

Manila, Friday, May 25 (AP)—Three American divisions joined along a north-south highway in central Mindanao Wednesday, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today the campaign on that island had reached the "mopping-up stage."

The juncture bisected Mindanao from Macajalar Bay on the north to Davao on the south, and served to doom remnants of an enemy garrison once estimated at 50,000 troops.

31st Drives North

Maj. Gen. Clarence Martin's 31st Division made contact with the 40th, under Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush, and the Americal Division under Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold along the Sayre highway against only slight resistance.

The biggest part of the central Mindanao Japanese force withdrew to the hills east of the road to fight it out.

Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff's 24th Division to the southeast fought a slugging battle with a large Japanese force entrenched between the Davao and Talomo rivers on Davao Gulf, one regiment going up the coast joined a guerrilla force moving south.

Three airfields in the Davao area already are in use by American planes.

Stiff Fighting On Luzon

On Luzon, stiff fighting continued in the Ipo trap northeast of Manila but a headquarters spokesman said organized resistance ceased on Wednesday, with the Japanese no longer under central control.

The 43d Division under Maj. Gen. Leonard Wing killed 174 Japanese in mopping up operations there Wednesday.

In the same general sector, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Division counted 262 bodies, sealed 25 caves and knocked out eight machine-gun nests Tuesday and Wednesday.

A powerful aerial blow against Formosa was reported. Escorted heavy and medium bombers dropped 235 tons of explosives on airbases, rail yards, barracks and industrial plants in widely separated parts of the island

Three Freighters Sunk

Three freighters and a large ocean-going tug were sunk and nine landing craft set afire in raids on the Asiatic coast. Rail yards in French Indo-China were severely pounded.

Bombers sprayed 130 tons of bombs on targets in the East Indies and sank a cargo ship.

Australian ground troops secured Cape Moem, 4 miles east of Wewak on northeastern New Guinea. The Aussies have killed an additional 1,091 Japanese and captured 57 in operations on Bougainville and N lands.

Elsewhere in the Philippines, on Tarakan off the northeast coast of Borneo and in the by-passed New Guinea-Bismarcks-Solomons areas United Nations ground forces were engaged in slowly moving clean-up campaigns.

Outstanding among these was the fight on the Santa Fe area at the southern entrance to the rich Cagayan valley on northern Luzon. There Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullin's Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, which has faced bitter opposition all the way, had a pleasant surprise. Prepared to knock out twenty-five enemy cave emplacements, it found them all abandoned.

action for nearly 130 consecutive days.

The 35th Regiment of the 25th Division, commanded by Col. Stanley R. Larson, of Talladega, Ala., pushed up Highway 5 beyond Balette toward the mouth of the vital Cagayan Valley, at Santa Fe village. Planes dropped 300 tons of bombs in support of the drive.

Fire-Bomb Attack

Previous heavy enemy resistance melted as Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullin's Tropic Lightning Division took high ground near Santa Fe against almost no opposition, while other elements drove on the town itself. The 27th Regiment in a coordinated push girded for a fight against 25 cave emplacements east of Highway 5, but found all abandoned.

In the watershed area northeast of Manila, a tremendous fire bomb attack enabled the 38th Division to move through acres of Japanese hillside positions. Planes dropped jellied gasoline incendiaries. Tanks threw flames. A medieval-type catapult hurled cans and barrels of jellied gasoline over the ridges.

Afterward, 136 enemy dead were counted. The 38th was able to drive to the juncture of the Marikina and Boscboso rivers.

Near Ipo Dam, chief water source for Manila, an enemy force encircled by the 43d Division has been squeezed into an area of three square miles. The division counted 125 Japanese dead Monday. The Yanks captured a command post west of the dam.

8 Miles From Juncture

In the central part of Mindanao the 31st, 40th and Americal Divisions neared a juncture on the North-South Sayre Highway. Reports covering development through Monday night placed the 31st within 8 miles of the 40th and Americal.

In the Davao sector, Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported that 24th Division infantrymen had taken Hill 550 after several days of fighting.

Yanks Make Slow Progress On 7 Philippine Fronts

Hampson

Manila, May 24 (AP)—The yard-by-yard cleanup fight against Japanese in the Philippines made slow progress on seven fronts Wednesday while 6th Division Aussies hunted down Nips on north Borneo's Tarakan Island. Far to the rear, Aussies locked with Japanese in sporadic fights around Wewak, British New Guinea, and along the Buin trail on south Bougainville in the Solomons.

Some of these campaigns are almost two years old. Some Philippine battles represent continuation of a campaign now nearly six months old.

Mud In The North

On Luzon's northern fronts at Baguio, far north of Manila, and in Balete Pass to the northeast, mud and rain as well as tenacious Nipponese confronted doughboys. Some of the Yanks have been in

OSMENA PLEDGES GRANT OF BASES

President Says Philippines Will Supply Ground Troops for U. S. Installations

Brines

MANILA, May 24 (AP)—Military bases will be granted to the United States with "full support of the Filipino people" when the Philippines become independent some time before July 4, 1946, President Sergio Osmena said today.

At his first press conference since his return to the Islands Mr. Osmena said he thought that Aug. 13 of this year would be "too soon" for independence. He had proposed that date last February in accepting civil administration of the islands from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

On the question of military bases the President said:

"I am ready to go to the people, but I don't think that will be necessary. The Filipino people recognize the necessity of American protection and welcome you people here."

Mr. Osmena said that details for military bases were now being worked out and he was unable to state whether they would be acquired by lease or grant. He added that Filipinos would supply whatever ground troops the Americans deemed necessary for the protection of the bases.

Stating that independence would be granted before July 4, 1946, but that the exact date would "depend upon developments."

The Chief Executive said that he would call a session of the Philippine Legislature within ten days, the first in more than three years.

When asked about the future role of Brig. Gen. Manuel Roxas, potentially his most influential opponent, his only comment was that he did not know the plans of General Roxas. They are expected to meet soon.

"I think the future will mark close cooperation between the Filipino and American peoples," Mr. Osmena said, adding that the administration intended legislation granting to Americans the same property rights as Filipinos.

"We want you to feel at home here," he said.

Air Transport Help On Okinawa Praised

Okinawa, May 24 (AP)—The Army's Air Transport Command and the Navy's Air Transport Service were credited today by the commander of the fighting troops on Okinawa with giving vital support to the campaign for the Japanese doorstep island.

Lieut. Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, said these services had brought in great quantities of essential supplies and evacuated thousands of wounded.

Both transport services commenced operations seven days after the American landing April 1.

Shell Hits Photographer

Barking

OKINAWA, May 24 (AP).—W. Eugene Smith, "Life" magazine photographer was hit in the face by a shell fragment and seriously wounded yesterday while taking pictures of American soldiers on the 7th Division's front line here. Smith, a former Wichita, Kan., newspaper photographer, had just fifteen minutes left on a twenty-four-hour tour of the front. He was photographing a machine gunner when the fragment struck him, cutting his tongue and emerging from his jaw. Several of his teeth were knocked out. At a field hospital he scribbled a note saying: "I forgot to duck but I got a good picture of those who did."

Friend Or Foe?

Okinawa, May 24 (AP)—In the 77th Division sector an American with a knee wound, waiting through the night in a slit trench to be moved to a hospital, grappled with an intruder.

Major Eugene Cook, of Dadeville, Ala., who was near by, said he overheard this conversation:

"You're a dirty Jap."

"I'm not so—I'm an American."

The wounded soldier: "You got wrap-around leggings like a Jap."

They wrestled and argued until Pfc. James E. Satterfield, of Pisgah, Ala., shouted from his foxhole: "If you're sure he's a Jap, hold his head up."

The wounded American pushed the intruder's head above the trench and Satterfield fired.

Come daylight, they found a dead Japanese in the trench with the wounded American. He'd been shot through the head.

New Yorker Bags Jap Plane.

Okinawa, May 22 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Second Lieut. George J. Collins of 1929 University avenue, New York city, a Marine night fighter pilot, today shot down a Jap fighter over northeast Okinawa.

In Bosun's Chair

Baltimore Doctor Treats A Marine

By STAFF SGT. JAMES F. MOSER, JR.

[*Marine Corps Combat Correspondent*]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

Okinawa [*Delayed*] — Riding a bosun's chair through a tropical storm 60 miles from here two days before the invasion, a Baltimore doctor transferred from his ship to another to treat a Marine stricken with spinal meningitis.

Navy Lieutenant August L. Ewald, Jr., of 36 York court, volunteered to change ships when the Marine's condition became worse after an all-night consultation by blinkers and radio between three LST's.

Two nights before the invasion, as the convoy was fighting its way through a tropical monsoon in the east China Sea and attacks by Jap planes, LST "1" blinked frantically to LST "2," the ship carrying the squadron's senior medical officer. There was no doctor aboard LST "1" and a navy hospital corpsman sought aid for a sick Marine.

Consultation By Radio

The second LST blinked to Lieutenant Ewald's ship, LST "3," for a consultation. The Baltimorean made a diagnosis of cerebral spinal meningitis from symptoms described by the corpsman.

The storm broke into a torrential downpour which blacked out the ships' blinkers, and they continued the consultation by radio.

Lieutenant Ewald directed the corpsman to give penicillin, which was brought aboard by a pulley rope from a submarine chaser.

All through the night the three LST's kept hourly contact and the first LST shot down a Japanese plane.

The following day the Marine's condition was worse, and Lieutenant Ewald volunteered to go to his side.

As two destroyer escorts pulled in behind the rolling LST's to pick him up in case the pulley rope snapped, Lieutenant Ewald successfully completed the 75-to-100-foot trip in a bosun's chair.

Lieutenant Ewald stayed with his patient until the following day.

"He was much better then," the doctor said, "and I believe his chance for full recovery was very good."

The son of August L. Ewald, of 3600 Parkside drive, Baltimore, Lieutenant Ewald is married to the former Audre Saunders, of Baltimore. They have two children, Joann, 6, and Gordon, 3.

A Member Of Phi Chi

Lieutenant Ewald, 36, was graduated from City College in 1926 and from the University of Maryland four years later. Following this he spent five years at the University of Maryland Medical School and four years at the Maryland General Hospital. He is a member of the Phi Chi medical fraternity.

The Baltimorean performed an appendectomy aboard ship twelve days after going overseas in April, 1944.

Japs Report Carrier Raid

San Francisco, May 24 (AP)—"About 180" American carrier planes raided Japanese airbases on Kyushu, southernmost Nippon island, Tokyo Radio reported today. The report said the carrier aircraft, striking in midafternoon, inflicted "relatively light damage."

Another Japanese radio report said 23 American Liberators bombed Singapore yesterday afternoon, but caused "practically no damage."

Japs 20-Year War Food Plan

San Francisco, May 24 (AP)—Tokyo radio today reported a new food-production program designed "to withstand the test of war for the coming 20 or 30 years" and to make each section of Japan self-sufficient if the country is cut up by an invasion.

The program, advocated by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro, also anticipated the loss of normal supply sources from Manchuria and Korea.

Another broadcast, recorded here, told of plans to establish a civilian volunteer corps in Korea, similar to an organization in Japan designed to increase food and munitions production. The Korean Corps was ordered set up by June 10.

Jap 'Counterlanding' On Morotai Reported

San Francisco, May 24 (AP)—A "daring counterlanding" on Morotai Island, south of the Philippines, was made by a Japanese assault force on "an undisclosed date this month," Radio Tokyo said today.

The Japanese broadcast, heard here, said "hot engagements" ensued between United States PT boats and Japanese landing craft.

Tokyo boasted the Americans were driven off and the landings carried out with all Japanese "completely unscathed."

U.S. Mail Found Buried

Davao, Mindanao, Philippines, May 24 (AP)—Doughboys in this area uncovered five bags of mail buried in 1942 and it is now on its way to the United States for distribution.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

MAY 25 1945

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

Marines—Repulsed counter-attacks in center of line.

6th Marines—Crossed Asato River to enter Naha on west flank.

7th Infantry—Expanded corridor below Yonabaru; increased pressure on eastern flank.

77th Infantry—Fought to capture hill line guarding fortress Shuri.

96th Infantry—Threw back fierce counter-attacks in Yonabaru area.

PHILIPPINES.

31st, 40th and Americal—Near junction central Mindanao in drive to bisect island.

24th Infantry—Captured Hill 550 in drive up coast from Davao, Mindanao.

25th Infantry—Gained in drive against Santa Fe at mouth of Cagayan Valley, north central Luzon.

38th Infantry—Established line along Marikina-Boboso rivers in drive across Jap positions in Manila watershed.

43d Infantry—Mopping up encircled foe at Ipo Dam.

Diary Of The War

MAY 25, 1945 (AP).

Three American divisions joined forces in north central Mindanao Wednesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, splitting in two the remnants of the Japanese garrison.

The juncture was made above Malaybalay by the 40th and Americal divisions, driving from the north, and the 31st Division, which pushed up from the south.

Doughboys of the 25th, 32d and 37th divisions on Luzon pressed forward in the Balete Pass sector and in the watershed mountains east of Manila.

—o—

Australian troops in northwestern New Guinea secured Cape Moem, 4 miles east of Wewak.

—o—

Heavy rains hampered the American drive on southern Okinawa, but on the west flank the 6th Marine Division built two bridges over the Asato River under fire and put units across, while on the east flank the 7th Infantry Division made advances against stiff opposition.

Fifteen Japanese planes were shot down in continuing enemy attacks on the American airfield at Ie Shima, off Okinawa. The field sustained some damage.

—o—

The Tokyo radio broadcast an unconfirmed report that 180 American carrier planes attacked airfields Thursday on Kyushu, the southern home island of Japan.

—o—

The Japanese landed reinforcements from warcraft on the east coast of China, 30 miles northeast of the recently liberated port of Foochow, where the Nipponese fear American forces may land.

The Chinese seized Kwantow, 4 miles southeast of Lienkong near the coast, and reported they had bolstered their positions around Foochow.

HODGES GIVEN BIG WELCOME

1st Army General Comes Home To His Native Georgia

Atlanta, May 24 (AP)—Gen. Courtney H. Hodges came home today to his native Georgia and the wife he left behind fifteen months ago to lead the United States 1st Army in its victorious march through France, Belgium and Germany.

He returned to the cheers of countless thousands who lined the streets to witness the biggest parade in the history of this city which loves parades.

The four-star general had his first glimpse of Mrs. Hodges when he arrived at the hotel where a reception had been arranged. As he lead the procession of generals and GI's, he heard the voice of his wife call, "Remember me?" His look, and the kiss that followed, showed that he did.

Brereton In Party

With the General came 46 officers and enlisted men, including seven other Georgians. Met by scores of army bombers and fighters, the huge transport planes which brought them here from New York landed at the army airbase at 1.05 P.M., Central War Time.

The party included: Lieut. Gen. Lewis A. Brereton, San Antonio, Texas; Lieut. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Washington; Major Generals Samuel E. Anderson, of Alexandria, Va.; Troy H. Middleton, of Baton Rouge, La., and Ira T. Wyche, of Pinehurst, N.C.; and Brigadier Generals Herbert B. Thatcher, of Chevy Chase, Md.; Ewart C. Plank, of Lawrence, Kan., and Dow N. Hickey, of Indianola, Mississippi.

Greeted at the airport by Gov. Ellis Arnall, Mayor W. B. Hartsfield and Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, of the 4th Service Command, the bronzed gray-haired Hodges said, "I am very glad to be here." He kept looking around, apparently seeking that "little red hat."

40 Cars Carry Visitors

But the quiet, mustached General described by his wife as "the most patient man in the world" seemed to enjoy it all even though Mrs. Hodges and many of the other army wives were waiting in specially reserved hotel suites to see their men.

The folk went wild as the 40 cars carrying the visitors wound along historic Peachtree street. Confetti and ticker tape poured from windows of downtown buildings. The city finally found a use for its air-raid sirens and their shrill screeching joined the roar of the planes overhead.

As the cars moved along, crews of two of them fired machine guns loaded with blanks to the crowd's enjoyment. The next stop was a hotel near that where the wives waited. A seventeen-gun salute and speech making featured the reception there.

Hodges's home town of Perry, Ga., virtually closed for the day as all of the 2,000-odd residents who could arrange transportation flocked to Atlanta. The old-timers remember Hodges as a boy, when he worked in a grocery store before starting as a buck private his 40-year army career. They held out hope he could come to Perry Saturday for a celebration before going to Washington for conferences preceding transfer to the Pacific.

General Hodges took Atlanta, and thousands of Atlantans had shouted themselves hoarse by nightfall.

Hodges Arrives in Atlanta

MAY 25 1945

Civic Celebration Arranged in Honor of First Army's Commander.

Atlanta, May 24 (A. P.).—Gen. Courtney H. Hodges of the American First Army and forty-six other overseas veterans landed at the Army air base here at 1:05 P. M., Central war time, today after a flight from New York.

The general, who led his troops across the Rhine to seal the doom of Germany, returned to his native State to be honored at a civic celebration.

Scores of army bombers and fighters soared overhead as the general arrived at the army air base.

Mrs. Hodges hasn't seen the General for fifteen months. And now, when she had "hoped, but not really expected," that he would be here for a while, she learned that he was preparing for the Pacific campaign, along with his veteran First Army.

Leaves New York.

Gen. Hodges, who arrived with his staff by plane from Paris yesterday afternoon, left LaGuardia Field today for Atlanta. He was in the last of three planes to leave the field.

The General, who had stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and his staff were driven to the field in Army cars and boarded the planes quickly.

During his brief stay in New York city, Gen. Hodges told reporters that virtually all his European staff would go to the Pacific with him and that his tactics against the Japs would be pretty much the same as those employed in Europe. He also reported that a percentage of his G. I. veterans would be in his forces in the Pacific.

Carefully considering questions that were put to him, Gen. Hodges answered in soft tones. Asked how he thought the Asiatic climate might affect his men, he replied, "It gets cold in Japan, too." A reporter wanted to know if he had any special surprises for the Japs and he said, "No, nothing. As a matter of fact, I don't know. I have no special tricks."

"I just want to get home and see the folks—I wouldn't care if it was only for 10 minutes."

Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, of Columbus, Ga., former commanding general of the 12th Corps of the United States 3d Army, who was amon gthe arrivals said. "Unlike the last war, Germany is decisively and completely defeated."

General Helps A Private

The men who returned with General Eddy told their favorite story about the commander.

On a rainy night in Tunisia, a private banging a tent stake spotted a flashlight.

"Hey, bud, bring that light nearer and give me a hand," yelled the private. The holder of the light moved closer, held the rays on the soldier's cold, wet hands, and assisted in erecting the tent.

When the job was finished, the soldier looked up and gulped as he saw the two stars and insignia of the man behind the flashlight—General Eddy.

General Clark Expected Soon

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the Fifteen Army Group in Italy, is expected to arrive in the United States within a few days, a War Department spokesman said today.

No details were given on Gen. Clark's visit except that he was scheduled to participate in Memorial Day ceremonies in Chicago.

Five Ships Bring 7,000 GI's Back

New York, May 24 (AP)—Swing music, played by an army band on a pier, blared over the North River today to greet 7,000 army personnel who returned from Europe's battlefields aboard five camouflaged transports.

Debarking were 3,937 wounded, 910 reassignment troops, 397 rotational troops and 295 liberated prisoners of war. In addition, the ships carried 300 military hospital service troops, 557 ground crew and service men of the 453d Heavy Bombardment Group of the 8th Air Force and 697 British rotational troops.

The long hikes and short rations he experienced during his ten months in a German prison camp were the principal recollections of 28-year-old Lieut. Arnold Gruber, of Byron, Neb.

"Thank God, It's Over"

"Some of those marches were really tough," he said, recalling a 146 kilometer march that lasted nine days. "Send word to my folks that I'll be seeing them in a few days—thank God it's over and we're home."

Lieut. Abigail Arkins, of Milwaukee, a 25-year-old army nurse who has been stationed in England, said that she was going home "as quickly as I can because I only have a ten-day leave plus traveling time and my orders read that I report back to England.

ITALIAN-BASED AIRMEN RETURN

Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn., May 24 (A. P.).—Eighteen heavy planes that bombed Vienna, Linz and other objectives of the Fifteenth Air Force came into Bradley Field today, the third day's group to complete a trans-Atlantic hop in the tremendous movement of planes from Europe.

The sixty-six officers and 162 enlisted men who came in this morning were part of the air force that served so conspicuously in the Mediterranean theater of war.

Outstanding among the eighteen planes, perhaps, was Toggle Annie, veteran of 107 missions and with so many flak holes that the crew had been unable to make an exact count.

Planes coming in today had come by way of Newfoundland, where they refueled. They left fields in Italy on Sunday.

The Bradley Field redeployment force take from the arriving groups their Mae West parachutes, blankets, canteens and other flying equipment. Officers and enlisted men clear their personal equipment with the inspecting force. The number of dogs flown across the Atlantic as mascots has jumped to about a dozen, and customs officials seem to take the attitude that they just don't see the livestock as it appears, so several Italian dogs are on the way to new homes throughout the United States.

Truman's Frisco Trip Will Be By Air, His Office Also Says

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The White House said today that an early meeting of the "Big Three" definitely "is in the works."

At the same time it was announced that President Truman would fly to San Francisco to address the concluding session of the United Nations Conference.

MAY 25 1945

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the special missions of Harry L. Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies to Moscow and London were preliminary to, and not "a substitute" for, the projected meeting of the Russian, American and British chiefs of state.

Not Parley Substitution

"They do not take the place of the Big Three conference which definitely is in the works," Ross told his news conference. "They are not a substitute for the projected meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

"They are part of the general pattern which will include the Big Three meeing."

Then the conference definitely has been decided upon? a reporter asked.

"The conference is projected," Ross replied.

Where Or When Undecided

Ross said he thought the British elections in July would not affect the time of the meeting, but added that he could not say when or where the Big Three would get together.

"I have no idea of the time or of the place," he said.

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30.24-26065

He said Hopkins and Davies each "has a special mission to perform" and that both "fit into the general pattern of the projected meeting of the Big Three."

Ross's statement was made shortly after he had announced that President Truman would fly to San Francisco to address the closing session of the postwar international security conference after witnessing the signing of a proposed international peace organization charter.

May Take Brief Rest

Ross said the Chief Executive also had under consideration a side trip to the Pacific Northwest for a few days of rest and recreation after the conference engagement and would also return to the White House by plane.

His absence from Washington, however, probably will be for less than a week.

Ross also said the President would arrive in San Francisco a few hours before the time for his speech to the plenary session in the San Francisco Opera House, which seats 3,500 persons.

Mr. Truman plans to speak for about fifteen minutes and the address will be carried over a worldwide radio hookup.

Olympia, Wash., In Mind

He will leave San Francisco shortly after attending a reception to meet the conference delegates. It was stated the President had in mind a visit to Olympia, Wash.

In any case, Ross said, the President will be back in the National Capital shortly.

No members of the President's family will go West with him, Ross and Matt Connelly, appointment secretary, will be in the party.

Ross said if the President decides to make the side trip to the Northwest, an announcement on it may come from that area.

"It is purely for rest and recreation, if he goes," Ross said.

Proposal About the Colonial Areas

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—The revision of the United States' trusteeship plan, as approved by this country, Britain, France and China for insertion in the new chapter dealing with colonial peoples and strategic bases, is as follows:

A. General policy.

1. States members of the United Nations which have responsibilities for the administration of territories inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world accept the general principle that it is a sacred trust of civilization to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories within the world community, and to this end:

(I) To insure the economic and social advancement of the peoples concerned;

(II) To develop self-government in forms appropriate to the varied circumstances of each territory; and

(III) To further international peace and security.

2. States members also agree that their policy in respect of such territories, no less than in respect to their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of other members of the world community, in social, economic and commercial matters.

B. Territorial trusteeship system.

1. The organization should establish under its authority an international system of trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreement and set up suitable machinery for these purposes.

System's Objectives Set

2. The basic objectives of the trusteeship system should be:

(A) To further international peace and security;

(B) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive development toward self-government or independence, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and as may be provided in each trusteeship arrangement;

(C) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion, or sex, and recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(D) To insure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations, and their nationals and equality in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of (A) and (B) above, and subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 below.

Application to Categories

3. The trusteeship system should apply only to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship arrangements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;

(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

It would be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon what terms. The trusteeship system should not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations.

4. The trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory powers in the case of territories held under mandate by one of the United Nations and should be approved as provided for in Paragraphs 8 and 10 below.

5. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship arrangements placing each territory under the trusteeship system, nothing in this chapter should be construed in and of itself to alter in any manner the rights of any state or any peoples in any territory, or the terms of any mandate.

6. The trusteeship arrangements in each case should include the terms under which the territory will be administered and in the case of territories detached from enemy states should designate the state which should exercise the administration of the territory or designate the United Nations organization itself to exercise the administration of the territory.

7. In addition, there may also be designated, in the trusteeship arrangement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the territory to which the arrangements applies, without prejudice to any special agreements made under Chapter 8, Section B, Paragraph 2.

Security Council Empowered

8. All functions of the organization relating to such stategic areas, including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration or amendment, should be exercised by the Security Council. The basic objectives as provided for in Paragraph B2 above should be applicable to the people of each strategic area. The Security Council may avail itself of the assistance of the trusteeship council provided for in Paragraph 11 below to perform those functions of the organization under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic and social matters in the strategic areas, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship arrangements.

9. It shall be the duty of the state administering any trust territory to insure that the territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the state shall be empowered to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the state for the Security Council in this regard and for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the territory.

10. The functions of the organization with regard to trusteeship arrangements for all areas not designated as strategic should be exercised by the General Assembly.

Trusteeship Council Outlined

11. In order to assist the General Assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the Security Council, there should be established a trusteeship council which would operate under its authority. The trusteeship council should consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (a) one each by the states administering trust territories; (b) one each by the states named in Chapter 6, Section A (United States, Britain, Russia, France and China) which are not administering trust territories; and (c) one each by a sufficient number of other states, named for three-year periods by the General Assembly, so that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering states. The trusteeship council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the Economic and Social Council and of other bodies attached to the organization in matters concerning them.

12. The General Assembly, and under its authority, the trusteeship council, in carrying out their functions, should be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering state, to accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering state, to make periodic visits to the respective territories at times agreed upon with the administering state, and to take other action in conformity with the trusteeship arrangements.

13. The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly should make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the trusteeship council, on the political, economic and social advancement of the inhabitants of the territory.

PARLEY STUDIES USE OF MILITARY TO PREVENT WAR

United Nations Seek Formula for Handling Troops to Meet Emergency.

RUSSIA WINS TIME

Division of World into Regions, Each with General Staff Urged.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—(AP) The United Nations conference for the first time tonight dipped into the question of how armed forces will be put at the disposal of a world organization so it may take "urgent military measures" to prevent war.

With gold braid, Navy blue and Army khaki of many lands present in profusion, a committee deferred a decision on whether the new league should be able to strike originally with an air force alone or with a mixed contingent.

Part of Dumbarton Formula

What the committee tackled was a portion of the Dumbarton Oaks formula for a world charter dealing with how a proposed security council would use forcible means to keep peace if diplomatic, economic or other pressure failed.

The blueprint says the council "should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Members of the new league would be expected to sign special agreements on the size of the forces they would make available to the council on call. Dumbarton Oaks says, however, that for urgent military measures, members of the organization should hold air force contingents immediately available for peace-enforcement action.

Action was postponed on French and Australian amendments proposing that mixed forces be held in readiness for emergency operations. Some delegates said the Big-Four nations sponsoring the conference wanted delay because they are still consulting on the subject.

A military staff committee, made up of chiefs of staff of the Big Four powers plus France, would have "strategic direction" of the forces used by the council. An amendment of the sponsoring nations to let the staff committee establish regional subcommittees was approved 40 to 0.

Coming up for a vote, probably by tomorrow, is an amendment by Uruguay suggesting that the world be divided into regions, each with its general staff representing all the member states in the individual regions. The regional staffs would elect a chief, who thereupon would become a member of the world organization's general staff committee.

Russia Wins Time

Russia asked more time to study the Uruguayan amendment and won delay by a 16 to 14 vote.

The way the argument on the Uruguayan proposal went today, it looked like four of the great powers would try to head it off and probably would succeed.

Nothing is to be done at this conference about the size of the forces to be made available by various states. The world league would do that after organizing.

The great nations continued efforts to stave off a small-power revolt against the veto power over use of force—or over investigation or peaceful settlement of disputes—which they would exercise in the security council under the Yalta Big-Three agreement.

Technicians of the Big-Four were reported working on a general statement of policy that may supply an interpretation along these lines:

Action on any international controversy would require a unanimous vote of the Big Four and France. Any of these Big-Five thus could veto action. But the council could discuss disputes without the veto applying.

The problem of rebuilding war-ravaged lands came into the conference as a new problem today. A proposal was put forward that the world organization assume general supervision over reconstruction problems.

Greece Presents Idea

Greece, battered as war swept her land, and pillaged under enemy occupation, advanced the idea in a committee considering creation of a council for social and economic cooperation.

It was so well received that a drafting committee was asked to put the proposition in final form for a vote at the next committee meeting.

Apparently, delegates said, it would mean that the economic council would go far beyond any objectives outlined for it thus far, and become a central clearing house for handling reconstruction problems, perhaps smoothing the way for loans or the flow of materials.

France came along with a suggestion that the social and economic council try to promote logical and orderly distribution of raw materials throughout the world. This, too, was turned over to a drafting committee.

The French argued that proper distribution of such supplies would help promote full employment among nations.

In the same committee, American delegate Virginia Gildersleeve dropped her battle against listing the promotion of full employment as an aim of the council. Some United States delegates feared inclusion of this goal might open way for a world organization to interfere in domestic affairs.

To counter this apprehension, the committee was reported to have revised the wording to make clear that international collaboration in the interest of full employment did not mean dabbling in a country's internal business.

Many statesmen assembled from over the globe have felt that how well the proposed world charter works will depend upon the answer worked out to this question:

How much power should great nations wield in enforcing peace: should any one of five big nations be able to say the world league can't even investigate a dispute or try to settle it peacefully, much less veto use of force to stop a war?

Secretary of State Stettinius, who has been conferring with President Truman in Washington, may fly into San Francisco tomorrow with an enunciation of American views.

FULL EMPLOYMENT PHRASE WINS OUT

San Francisco, May 24 (A. P.).—The United States was reported today to have abandoned its fight to pull the phrase "full employment" out of the statement of aims of a United Nations economic and social council. Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, delegates reported, finally withdrew her motion to change the wording after strong opposition from small countries, especially Australia's quick-tongued Foreign Minister, Herbert Evatt.

Delegates who attended the closed floor meeting of a conference committee gave this further account:

At the request of the United States, a clause was added to make clear that "full employment" doesn't give the world organization any right to interfere in a nation's domestic policies. The United States delegates had been particularly concerned lest the employment phrase be so construed, and prove a stumbling block in obtaining Senate ratification of a world charter.

"I'd like to say," Mr. Evatt boomed in his Australian drawl, "that I think Dean Gildersleeve conducted her campaign in a very gentlemanly way."

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Negro Council Opposes Tom Clark Nomination

San Francisco, May 24 (AP)—The National Negro Council today telegraphed President Truman a request that he withdraw the nomination of Tom C. Clark, of Texas, as Attorney General.

Edgar Brown, council president, said the plea emphasized that Clark as assistant attorney general failed to carry out a Supreme Court decision nullyfying the Texas State Democratic "white primaries," which barred Negroes from a vote in that State.

Brown added that inasmuch as Clark, to his knowledge, has never issued any statement to uphold the decision, he must be a party "to disfranchise more than 500,000 Negroes in Texas."

China And Chile Hold Commercial Talks

San Francisco, May 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez of Chile and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China, held what Chilean sources described as a "long talk" yesterday about commercial relations between the two countries.

Soong was reported to have told Fernandez that China intends to build up a great number of heavy industries and will be a good customer for Chilean nitrates.

Cuban Blames U.S. For Sugar Shortage

Havana, May 24 (AP) — Senator Jose Manuel Casanova, president of the National Association of Millowners, declared in a statement last night that the United States alone was responsible for its sugar shortage and that Cuba in no way was to blame.

Dispatches from Washington, published here yesterday, quoted Representative Clinton P. Anderson, chairman of a special United States of Representatives committee studying food shortages, as saying he was informed by a Cuban sugar millowner that production had been curtailed here.

Dr. Viriato Guitierrez, the owner so quoted, replied in a statement that some of his remarks had been lifted from their context.

Anderson is the newly appointed United States Secretary of Agriculture.

U.S. Cancels Portion Of Aluminum Contract

Montreal, May 24 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of Canada announced that it had received cancellation from the United States of more than half of a 250,000,000-pound aluminum contract with the original contract reduced to 100,000,000 pounds.

"This contract was placed in March of this year when production was 'all out' in accordance with the War Production Board policy at that time, but because of the possibility of an early end to the European conflict, a cancellation clause gave the United States the option of canceling 150,000,000 pounds on 65 days' notice," the announcement said.

The company said that there would be no "general layoff" as a result of the cancellation and that "insofar as possible the rate of operations will be reduced gradually to preclude the necessity of any future extensive layoffs."

COMMUNISTS PLAN REVIVAL

Possible Resuming Of Direct Political Activity Seen

New York, May 24 (AP)—American Communists, who disbanded as a political party a year ago, are making "a most careful inventory" of their position and may resume direct political activity.

This was disclosed today by Earl Browder, president of the Communistic Political Association, who urged "most respectful consideration" of a French Communist leader's assertion that the American party should not have been dissolved.

The *Daily Worker*, edited by Browder, published in full an 11,000-word article in which Jacques Duclos, prominent French Communist, asserted that Browder's policies had "swerved dangerously from the victorious Marxist-Leninist doctrine."

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Wants Careful Inventory

Browder, former secretary of the American Communist party and its presidential candidate, said in a foreword that Duclos's article "reflects the general trend of opinion of European Marxists in relation to America, and thus demands most respectful attention."

"It has been clear at all times that the end of the war in Europe would require a fundamental review of all problems by American Marxists," Browder said, adding:

"We must make the most careful inventory, balance our political books, and know clearly how we stand as we enter a new period of sharpening struggles, crisis and profound changes."

Cites Support For F. R.

Browder emphasized that all discussions would be conducted "within the Communist Political Association . . . according to its own rules," and said "all practical work now under way in the labor and progressive movement should continue along established lines."

Duclos declared that Browder and his supporters were "sowing dangerous opportunist illusions" in interpreting the Tehran declaration by Russia, Great Britain and the United States as "a political platform of class peace in the United States."

American Communists were right in supporting President Roosevelt for a fourth term, the French leader said, but "nothing justifies the dissolution of the American Communist party."

Browder reported when the party dissolved last May that it had 90,000 members, including 10,000 in the armed forces.

He said that in the interest of national unity "we will participate in political life as independents, through the established party organizations of our progressive associates, without committing ourselves to any party label."

The Communist Political Association which suceeded the party was formed, Browder said, "to enable the Communists to function most effectively in the changed political conditions and to make still greater contributions toward winning the war and securing a durable peace."

American Communists had severed relations officially with the Communist International in 1940. The International—devoted to spreading Communism throughout the world—was dissolved in 1943, after Germany attacked Russia.

WALLACE ASKS LOWER TARIFFS

Urges Trade With World On 'Live And Let Live' Basis

MAY 24

New York, May 24 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, urged today that the United States lower its tariffs and trade with other countries on a "live-and-let-live" basis.

Failure to do so after World War I resulted in decreased world trade and the depression of the 1930's, Wallace said in a speech before the Foreign Trade Week Committee.

"Sooner or later sound business demands that we import more than we export, or that we accept from foreign countries a very large volume of tourist services or gold," he said.

Opposes Federal Control

Once the danger of inflation is past, Wallace said, "the Government must get out of export licensing with all possible speed. . . . Every true American will be glad to see the end of governmentally managed trade."

He added, however, that "concentration of economic power in the hands of a few private individuals can do even more to restrict the opportunities of small business men, farmers and workers than concentration of economic power in hands of Government."

"In extending the trade-agreements program and providing authority for further cuts in import duties," Wallace said, "we are looking ahead to an eventually sound two-way trade between the United States and the rest of the world.

Business Goal Set Forth

"We are doing our part to create a situation where the American business man can have, say, a larger share of an expanding market instead of a small share of a small, contracting market."

Pledging the Commerce Department's full assistance in the development of foreign trade, Wallace said one of the first steps would be "an examination into the special problems of those businesses which may be damaged by larger imports."

"We have no prejudice against large business firms in the Department of Commerce," he said, "but it is my hope that in the future we may be able to pay more attention than in the past to the needs of the small and medium-sized business firms, who find it more difficult to get certain types of information about foreign markets."

GO AHEAD SIGN GIVEN BY WPB ON MOTOR CARS

Industry Is Told It May Begin Manufacture of 200,000 Units

Dewey Wilkie

IF IT CAN GET MATERIALS

Individual Quotas Will Be Assigned Manufacturers—Rationing to Continue.

Detroit, May 24 (A. P.).—The nation's automobile industry was authorized today to proceed with the manufacture of approximately 200,000 passenger cars this year, if it can obtain the necessary materials.

In making this announcement today, the War Production Board said that the manufacturers would be permitted to order production materials immediately, with delivery of these materials to start after July 1. Today's announcement formalizes an understanding reached by the WPB and the Industry Advisory Committee last week in Washington.

The exact date individual automobile manufacturers will begin production after July 1 will depend on their individual situations—such as the extent of their tooling up, availability of facilities and materials, etc.

The WPB announcement said the board is not in a position to assure the industry that it will get whatever supplies it needs nor is WPB according the industry priority. "Manufacturers will have to find whatever materials they need on the free market," the statement said.

400,000 for Early in '46.

It was also said that present indications are that the production of 400,000 cars may be authorized for the first quarter of 1946, assuming the availability of materials, and that authorized production may approximate 2,000,000 cars at the end of the industry's first year of production. Individual production quotas will be assigned by WPB to each manufarturer.

Arrangements also have been made, WPB said, to provide for the possibility of newcomers in this field. The board's statement, quoting J. A. Krug, chairman, cautioned the public not to expect the easy "free purchase" of cars until greater production is in sight. Krug said that Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, had informed him that cars will continue to be rationed until essential users' needs can be met.

Chairman Krug's statement disclosed that the decision to get the automobile industry ready to resume production as quickly as possible was made in Detroit last April 5. On that date, WPB met with the industry and dedustry's preliminary reconcided to move rapidly on the inversion needs, such as priorities assistance for the purchase of tools, equipment and for necessary construction work.

Medal-Of-Honor Holder Returns To Home Town

Lucedale, Miss., May 24 (AP)—Twenty-four-year-old Tech. Sergt. Jake W. Lindsey, tuckered out from his long plane ride from Washington, slipped quietly into town today and decided to rest up for a big celebration the home folks are planning for him Saturday.

The Mississippi war hero, on whom President Truman pinned the one hundredth Congressional Medal of Honor May 21, was accompanied home by his "best girl," blond Beverly Targreaves, 19, of Lexington, Mass., his parents and Mrs. Pauline Smith, of Lucedale, who went to the capital city for the ceremonies.

The feted party left the plane at Mobile, Ala., and came to Lucedale by automobile, accompanied by an official welcoming committee of Lucedale citizens.

Gov. Thomas L. Bailey will be here Saturday to extend the State's welcome, along with Lucedale's 2,000 residents and other thousands from George and near-by counties.

JAILING OF GI IS PROTESTED

Yank Reported To Have Hit 9 Nazis—Case Mysterious

MAY 25 1945

Worcester, Mass., May 24 (AP)—The reported imprisonment of a Yank soldier for hitting nine Nazi prisoners of war was protested today, but Army spokesmen said they could find no record of the case.

The family of Private Joseph McGee, of Worcester, made the protest through the Worcester YD Veterans Association, of which Joseph L. McGee, the boy's father, is a member.

A spokesman for the veterans' organization—an association of 26th (Yankee) Division men of World War I—said McGee was serving two years for the offense at Camp Upton, N.Y., bup the 2d Service Command insisted there was no prisoner by that name at the camp.

Forwarded To McCormack

Members of the boy's family said that McGee had been sent either to Upton or to Slocum, also in New York, but the 2d Service Command said it had no information on where the boy was being kept.

The protest was forwarded to Representative John W. McCormack (D., Mass.), and was based, a YD Association spokesman said, on a 25-page copy of the transcript of the courtmartial procedings that McGee sent to his family.

Nazis Refused To Work

McGee, the spokesman added, was accused of hitting the prisoners near Le Mans, France, and the courtmartial was held in France.

Alderman James D. O'Brien, member of the association, said McGee was guarding a group of POW's on work detail. Nine of the Nazis, he said the association had learned, refused to work and McGe "socked" each of them.

Another Yank testified at the courtmartial, O'Brien said, that the prisoners were untractable. He said the courtmartial found McGee guilty on the ground that under the Geneva Convention POW's may neither be "humiliated nor insulted," and that the nine testified they had been.

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MRS. DWIGHT MORROW CHRISTENS SS SMITH

BALTIMORE, May 24 — (AP) Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, widow of the former ambassador to Mexico and mother-in-law of Charles A. Lindbergh, christened today the S.S. Smith Victory, named for the Women's College in Northampton, Mass., for which she was acting president in 1939 and 1940.

Preceding the launching at Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards, Mrs. Morrow was guest of honor at a luncheon attended by Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Commission, and Mrs. Land.

Submarine Men Honored

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 24 (AP).—Three of the Navy's undersea raiders were decorated today for outstanding service aboard submarines in enemy waters. Commodore Byron C. McCandless, commander of the Naval Repair Base, presented Bronze Star medals to Captain Ralph C. Lynch jr., of 226 Carroll Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Lieutenant Commander Hubert T. Murphy, of Brighton, Mass., and Joseph A. Stoeckel, chief torpedo man, of Cincinnati.

1,500 M.P.H. Jet Planes Seen

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP).—The principle of jet propulsion some day may be developed to the point where jet planes fives times as large as the B-29 will carry passengers around the world at speeds up to 1,500 miles an hour, G. Edward Pendray, a director of the American Rocket Society, said today. Such speed would make every point on earth eight hours' flying time away from every other point, he said. Jet propulsion now is a $1,500,000,000 industry in America, Mr. Pendray told a press conference, despite the fact that up to ten years ago there was no profession of rocket engineering in the world.

Italian Nationals Being Deported

Missoula, Mont., May 24 (AP)—A large group of Italian nationals, former detention camp internees given their freedom after Italy capitulated, have been assembled here for deportation to their native land.

The group, some of whom were sent here from San Francisco and other West Coast areas, is scheduled to sail from Ellis Island, N.Y., Monday, Earl E. Martin, Immigration Service officer, said.

Most of the deportees, Martin added, are voluntary repatriates, although there are a few who expressed the desire to return to Italy, but changed their minds at the last moment.

Yank Gets Top Medal For Halting Nazi Push

MAY 25 1945

Washington, May 24 (AP) — A young officer who manned a machinegun atop a blazing, abandoned tank destroyer and beat back a tank-led assault by 250 Germans will receive the nation's top decoration.

He is First Lieutenant Audie L. Murphy, 21, of Farmesville, Texas, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor near Holtzwihr, France, last January 26. He was still a second lieutenant and new to the command of his company in the 3d Infantry Division.

The citation accompanying the medal, which will be given to Murphy in Europe, credited him with killing or wounding 50 of the Germans with machinegun fire and with directing artillery fire earlier in the fighting which killed "many" more. Some of Murphy's buddies estimated that he accounted for 100 Nazis in the hour-long battle.

Stays To Direct Fire

Murphy was in front of his company when the two German infantry companies, paced by six heavy tanks, swept from a woods. He ordered his men to fall back to prepared positions while he stayed at his advance post to call for artillery fire to smash the Germans in the open. He was alone except for a tree and the tank destroyer about 10 yards to his right.

First Lieutenant Walter W. Weispfennig, an artillery officer of Fredonia, N.D., who witnessed the action, said later the artillery fire that Murphy directed "had a deadly effect."

"I saw Germans disappearing in clouds of dirt and snow," he related.

Then a German 33-mm. shell crashed into the tank destroyer and its crew bailed out, falling back to join the remainder of the company.

Destroyer Set Afire

Smoke and flames spurted from the destroyer. The German tank crews swung wide around it, fearing that its gasoline and ammunition would blow up.

With the German infantry only 100 yards away, Murphy dashed over to the destroyer, climbed onto the turret and began blasting the Nazis with its .50-caliber machine gun. Weispfennig called it the "bravest thing I've ever seen a man do in combat," adding:

"He was completely exposed to the enemy fire and there was a blaze under him that threatened to blow the destroyer to bits. Machine-gun, pistol and 88-shell fire was all around him.

"Twice the tank destroyer was hit by direct shell fire and Lieutenant Murphy was engulfed in smoke and flame. His clothing was riddled by flying fragments of shells and bits of rocks. I saw that his trouser leg was soaked with blood."

Gets Twelve At Once

Twelve Germans tried to sneak up along a ditch and flank him, but he swung the machine-gun and killed all of them at a 50-yard range. The Nazi infantry was stalled. Without the infantry, the enemy tanks couldn't advance and the whole attack collapsed.

Murphy dropped wearily off the destroyer, all his ammunition gone, and limped back to his company. Refusing treatment, he reorganized his company and led it in an attack that routed the Germans.

Murphy, a native of Farmersville, joined the Army on his eighteenth birthday and fought through the African, Sicilian, Italian and French campaigns. He has been thrice wounded and wears the Purple Heart with two clusters.

VICE ADMIRAL UPPED

WASHINGTON, May 24. — (AP) Promotion of Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, commander of amphibious forces of the Pacific fleet, to the rank of admiral was approved today by he Senate. His home is in Carmel, Calif.

Army and Navy Casualties Now Total 996,089

Rise of 9,875 in Figure Given Last Week Reflects Halting of European War

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—Army and Navy combat casualties since Pearl Harbor have reached 996,089, including 224,546 killed, 602,511 wounded, 68,307 missing and 100,725 taken prisoner.

This total, released today, added only 9,875 to last week's figure, apparently reflecting the gradual cessation of fighting in Europe during the latter part of April.

Navy casualties now total 109,564 and those of the Army 886,525 on the basis of names compiled through May 14.

The War Department also disclosed preparations to take care of increasing casualties in the war against Japan. Two additional hospital ships are now en route to the Pacific and hospital ships operating in the Atlantic soon will be shifted there. More nurses, doctors and other medical personnel also will be sent to the Pacific.

In addition, Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk told a news conference, evacuation and general hospitals are being established on Luzon and other islands to back up "any advance on the mainland of Japan itself."

General Kirk said the Army Medical Department also is prepared to safeguard troops from diseases peculiar to the Pacific and to prevent their spread to this country. So far in this war, it was disclosed, only 12,000 soldiers have died of disease, compared to 62,670 in the first world war.

With added burdens in the Pacific and the job of evacuating wounded from Europe, the medical department probably will not reach its peak of activity until late this year, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the conference.

Army hospitals in the United States, Mr. Patterson said, are now caring for 290,000 patients, and by September this number will rise to 315,000. Approximately 44,000 sick and wounded are being returned to the United States from overseas each month, he said, but it will take about ninety days yet to complete the evacuation of all patients from the European and Mediterranean theaters.

For these reasons, Mr. Patterson added, there will be a continuing "critical need" for all medical department personnel.

General Kirk said no medical department personnel will be released immediately, although some may be discharged by the end of the year.

PROMISES HEAVIER ATTACKS ON JAPAN

Washington, May 24 ((A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Patterson said today that men and equipment will be massed against Japan in such superiority that in the end victory will come more quickly and with less cost.

The arrival in the United States of Gen. Courtney Hodges and the reassignment of Gen. Hodges's First Army to the Pacific, Mr. Patterson told a news conference, are a criterion of current activities and of things to come.

"We are taking the steps to bring the full weight of American military power to bear upon Japan," he declared.

He praised the "Fighting First" for its exploits in Europe and said that, while all the armies pitted against Germany have splendid records, the professional accomplishments of the First Army and the courage and skill of its officers and men are second to none.

Reviewing operations in the Pacific, he said that the liquidation of the Japanese in the Philippines is proceeding with comparative swiftness and he expressed belief that the enemy cannot hold out on Okinawa a great deal longer.

Army planes based in the Philippines, he said, are hitting Formosa daily and, in conjunction with the Fourteenth Air Force in China, are now regularly patrolling the Asiatic coast from French Indo China to the Shanghai area.

Treasury Bars Sending Out Philippine Funds

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The Treasury today moved against persons in the Philippines suspected of profiting through deals with the Japanese.

Regulations were issued to prevent collaborationists from hiding their gains by sending them outside the islands.

Treasury officials said the regulations also were designed to bring more order to the confused Philippine financial picture, making it possible to reopen the banks sooner, and eventually to resume trade transactions.

One of the rules prohibits anyone in the Philippines from sending gold, selver, currency, and certain financial instruments to the United States (or to any foreign country), without specific authorization by the Treasury.

MEDICAL SERVICE SHIFTS TO PACIFIC

With European Wounded Due Back in 90 Days, Army Turns to War Against Japan

MAY 25 1945

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General Kirk said the Army Medical Department also is prepared to safeguard troops from diseases peculiar to the Pacific and to prevent their spread to this country.

Record of Disease Control

"With proper preventive measures and medical service the disease rate in the Pacific will be kept to a minimum," he said.

So far in this war, it was disclosed, only 12,000 soldiers have died of disease as compared with 62,670 in the first World War.

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For these reasons, Mr. Patterson added, there would be a continuing "critical need" for all medical department personnel.

Rotation for Personnel

General Kirk said that no Medical Department personnel would be released immediately, although some might be discharged by the end of the year. Some 14,000 to 15,000 army doctors in this country, he said, eventually would be sent overseas.

Army commissioned nurses who have had long service in Europe, North Africa and the Pacific will get first call for duty at hospitals in the United States.

Under present plans, War Department officials said, these nurses would be brought back under a rotation policy to base hospitals here while nurses now in training and those now on duty at base hospitals who have not had overseas service, would be sent to the Pacific.

However, they said, some nurses in the European theatre had expressed a desire for duty in the Pacific and probably would be assigned there after a rest in this country.

U. S. Planes Sank 81 U-boats

Washington, May 24 (A. P.).—Of the 126 German U-boats sunk by United States naval forces in the Atlantic, eighty-one fell prey to naval aircraft.

Vice-Admiral P. M. L. Bellinger, commander of the Atlantic Fleet Air Force, told a news conference yesterday that the eighty-one were officially credited to air power, but that he believed the actual number was much higher.

Cruiser Houston Reported Damaged

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The cruiser Houston was damaged severely by two torpedoes off Borneo and is being repaired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Representative Thomas (D., Texas) disclosed.

The lawmaker said the torpedoes struck below the water line, ripping off 50 feet of the stern and crippled the warship so severely she had to be towed to dry dock.

Thomas estimated the cost of repairing the vessel at $6,000,000. The Navy declined comment.

Minesweeper Lost In War

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The motor minesweeper YMS-481 has been lost in the Philippines as a result of enemy action, the Navy announced today.

Casualties among the ship's com-

plement, normally about 30 officers and men, were described as moderate.

The vessel's skipper, Lieut. (jg) Theron O. Anglin, of Wadley, Ga., was reported wounded in action.

Next of kin of all casualties have been notified.

Total Ship Losses 309

The loss brought to 309 the total of all United States naval vessels lost since the start of the war.

The YMS 481 was built at the Bellingham Iron Works, Inc., of Bellingham, Wash. She was launched January 1, 1944, commissioned April 21, 1944, was 136 feet long and displaced 207 tons.

Franklin Attack Plane Downed

MAY 25 1945

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The Japanese bomber that damaged the aircraft carrier Franklin didn't get away—two California fighter pilots bagged it.

In a delayed dispatch released today Marine First Lieutenant Ken Linder, of Arcadia, and Navy Commander Edwin B. Parker, Jr., of San Francisco, are credited with the kill.

Second Lieutenant Jim Hardin, a Marine Corps public relations officer, related that Linder got to the enemy bomber first with several bursts. He was followed by Commander Parker, who finished it off.

Lieutenant Hardin disclosed that two Marine fighter squadrons were aboard the Franklin. These were the famed Black Sheep, formerly led by the 26-plane ace, Major Gregory Boyington, of Okanogan, Wash., now listed as missing, and the recently organized Sky Raiders.

The Black Sheep were in the air and navy planes were rendezvousing above the carrier for a strike at Kobe, Japan, when the Japanese plane dived from the overcast.

Trade As Peace Force Under Attack

Washington, May 24 (AP)—Representative Woodruff (R., Mich.) asserted today that Administration contentions that reciprocal trade agreements promote world peace is "a grotesque absurdity."

"It is not trade agreements, but intelligence, enlightenment and unselfishness—that, and nothing else—that will ever bring universal peace among the nations of the world, if it should be achieved," he said.

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"Atmosphere Of Sweetness"

In his speech, prepared for delivery as the House resumed its tariff battle, the Ways and Means Committee member declared the Administration is negotiating "treaties in an atmosphere of sweetness, wishful thinking and foolish disregard of the needs of our own people.

"It assumes that foreign nations are looking to our interest before protecting their own interest."

Woodruff recited what he called "the monumental sacrifices we have made for the benefit of other nations" in the present war and in World War I.

"Complete Unselfishness"

If these "have not impressed them of our complete unselfishness," he said, "certainly they will not be impressed by the surrender of our home markets to the products of their poorly paid labor."

In urging defeat of the bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act and grant additional duty-cutting authority to the President, Woodruff said:

"We might just as well face the fact that world commercial policy among the other nations is every nation for itself and 'the devil take the hindermost.'"

TRUMAN MOVES FOR REVAMPING OF U. S. AGENCIES

He Asks for Legislation to Permit Reorganization of Executive Branch.

Washington, May 24 (A. P.).—President Truman asked Congress today for legislation enabling him to reorganize the executive branch of the Government.

He called for legislation covering all agencies of the executive branch which would be flexible enough to permit "any form of organizational adjustment, large or small, for which necessity may arise."

The President said that while Congress has legislated "with foresight and wisdom" on plans for orderly conversion from war to peace in other fields, "adequate" provision has not yet been made for conversion of the executive branch of the Government.

He said that the first war powers act and its amendments empowering the President to make necessary adjustments in the organization of the executive branch will expire after the war. With its expiration, "every step" taken under one section of the act will automatically revert to the status existing before the 194 act.

Points to Need for Change.

Automatic reversion, he said, will result in the re-establishment of some agencies that should not be re-established, and added:

"Some adjustments of a permanent character need to be made, as exemplified by the current proposal before the Congress with respect to the subsidiary corporations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Some improvements heretofore made in the Government under the first war powers act, as exemplified by the reorganization of the Army under (an) executive order . . . should not be allowed to revert automatically or at an inopportune time."

The White House said that the President took steps during 1939 and 1940 setting up the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Works Agency, the Federal Loan Agency and centered agricultural credit functions in the Department of Agriculture and established the fiscal service of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Truman asked similar authority to group, co-ordinate, consolidate and abolish agencies and eliminate overlapping and duplication.

GREATER POWER TO MAKE CHANGES ASKED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, May 24 — (AP) President Truman asked today for continuing authority, subject only to an affirmative veto from Congress, to make unlimited changes in the administrative set-up of government.

Such legislation is needed, he said, to make the executive branch, "more business-like and efficient."

The requested legislation would extend to non-war operations, and into peacetime years, the reshuffling power which the chief executive now holds on a wartime basis over government offices and affairs having to do with the war.

Mr. Truman, in a message to Congress asking for the authority, was very specific that he wanted no strings on it other than the veto.

"The legislation should be of permanent duration," he said.

"No agency of the executive branch should be exempted from the scope of the legislation.

"The legislation should be sufficiently broad and flexible to permit of any form of organizational adjustment, large or small, for which necessity may arise."

The veto proposed for Congress would arise from a provision which Mr. Truman suggested be incorporated direct from the reorganization act of 1939. Under that legislation administrative shifts proposed by the President went into effect unless both Houses of Congress by majority vote within 60 days, passed a resolution of disapproval.

The permanent nature of the power asked by Mr. Truman would be a major departure from past practice. The 1939 act was called permanent legislation but it provided only for shifts made effective by January, 1941. It therefore was permanent only insofar as it gave continuing legal backing to reorganizations carried out by that date.

Truman Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—Following is the complete text of President Truman's statement to Congress on reorganizing the government:

The Congress has repeatedly manifested interest in an orderly transition from war to peace. It has legislated extensively on the subject, with foresight and wisdom.

I wish to draw the attention of the Congress to one aspect of that transition for which adequate provision has not as yet been made. I refer to the conversion of the executive branch of the government.

Immediately after the declaration of war the Congress, in Title 1 of the first war powers act, 1941, empowered the President to make necessary adjustments in the organization of the executive branch with respect to those matters which relate to the conduct of the present war. This authority has been extremely valuable in furthering the prosecution of the war. It is difficult to conceive how the executive agencies could have been kept continuously attuned to the needs of the war without legislation of this type.

MAY 25 1945

The first war powers act expires by its own terms six months after the termination of the present war. Pending that time Title 1 will be of very substantial further value in enabling the President to make such additional temporary improvements in the organization of the government as are currently required for the more effective conduct of the war.

However, further legislative action is required in the near future because the first war powers act is temporary and because, as matters now stand, every step taken under Title 1 will automatically revert, upon the termination of the title, to the pre-existing status.

Automatic Reversion Won't Work

Such automatic reversion is not workable. I think that the Congress has recognized that fact, particularly in certain provisions of Section 101 of the war mobilization and reconversion act of 1944. In some instances it will be necessary to delay reversion beyond the period now provided by law, or to stay it permanently. In other instances it will be necessary to modify actions heretofore taken under Title I and to continue the resulting agreement beyond the date of expiration of the title. Automatic reversion will result in the re-establishment of some agencies that should not be re-established. Some adjustments of a permanent character need to be made, as exemplified by the current proposal before the Congress with respect to the subsidiary corporations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Some improvements heretofore made in the government under the first war powers act, as exemplified by the reorganization of the Army under Executive Order No. 9082, should not be allowed to revert automatically or at an inopportune time.

I believe it is realized by every one—in view of the very large number of matters involved and the expedition required in their disposition—that the problems I have mentioned will not be met satisfactorily unless the Congress provides for them along the general lines indicated in this message.

Quite aside from the disposition of the war organization of the government, other adjustments need to be made currently and continuously in the government establishment. From my experience in the Congress, and from a review of the pertinent developments for a period of forty years preceding that experience, I know it to be a positive fact that, by and large, the Congress cannot deal effectively with numerous organizational problems on an individual item basis. The Congressional Record is replete with expressions of members of the Congress, themselves, to this effect. Yet it is imperative that these matters be dealt with continuously if the government structure is to be reasonably wieldy and manageable, and be responsive to proper direction by the Congress and the President on behalf of the people of this country. The question is one that goes directly to the adequacy and effectiveness of our government as an instrument of democracy.

Executive Reshaping Needed

Suitable reshaping of those parts of the executive branch of the government which require it from time to time is necessary and desirable from every point of view. A well organized executive branch will be more efficient than a poorly organized one. It will help materially in making manageable the government of this great nation. A number of my predecessors have urged the Congress to take steps to make the executive branch more business-like and efficient. I welcome and urge the co-operation of Congress to the end that these objectives may be attained.

Experience has demonstrated that if substantial progress is to be made in these regards, it must be done through action initiated or taken by the President. The results achieved under the economy act (1932), as amended, the reorganization act of 1939 and Title I of the first war powers act, 1941, testify to the value of Presidential initiative in this field.

Congressional criticisms are heard, not infrequently, concerning deficiencies in the executive branch of the government. I should be less than frank if I failed to point out that the Congress cannot consistently advance such criticisms and at the same time deny the President the means of removing the causes at the root of such criticisms.

Accordingly, I ask the Congress to enact legislation which will make it possible to do what we all know needs to be done continuously and expeditiously with respect to improving the organization of the executive branch of the government. In order that the purposes which I have in mind may be understood, the following features are suggested: (A) The legislation should be generally similar to the reorganization act of 1939, and Part 2 of Title 1 of the act should be utilized intact, (B) the legislation should be of permanent duration, (C) no agency of the executive branch should be exempted from the scope of the legislation, and (D) the legislation should be sufficiently broad and flexible to permit of any form of organizational adjustment, large or small, for which necessity may arise.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that under the foregoing arrangement (A) necessary action is facilitated because initiative is placed in the hands of the President, and (B) necessary control is reserved to the Congress since it may, by simple majority vote of the two houses, nullify any action of the President which does not meet with its approval. I think, further, that the Congress recognizes that particular arrangement as its own creation, evolved within the Congress out of vigorous efforts and debate extending over a period of two years and culminating in the enactment of the reorganization act of 1939.

Therefore, bearing in mind what the future demands of all of us, I earnestly ask the Congress to enact legislation along the foregoing lines without delay.

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Anderson Gets Role Of U.S. Food Czar

MAY 25 1945

Washington, May 24 (AP)—President Truman reached into Congress and came up today with a "czar" to take over this country's biggest and growing ache—food shortages.

He picked for the job Representative Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico Democrat and chairman of a special House committee that has been investigating the shrinking American food supplies.

As Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator, Anderson will take over virtually complete control of Government food programs as soon as his nomination is confirmed by the Senate. Greater authority probably will follow.

"Boss In Fact"

Although Marvin Jones, present WFA chief, does not retire until June 30, he is expected to follow Anderson's recommendations. Jones will return to the United States Court of Claims. Claude R. Wickard, present Agriculture Secretary, will step down to become Rural Electrification Administrator.

Highly placed officials said Mr. Truman told Anderson he would be "boss in fact" over programs dealing with the production, distribution, rationing and pricing of food.

Since the start of the war, these programs have been divided among several agencies. And, as time went on, authority of the War Food Administration dwindled, while power of some other agencies increased—notably the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Economic Stabilization and the Office of War Mobilization.

Change Is Expected

The point actually had been reached when it could be said truthfully that WFA had less authority over important factors influencing production and distribution than did some of the other agencies.

All this is expected to be changed as a result of Mr. Truman's surprise move.

Anderson will set policies affecting producer prices of food products, leaving OPA to establish processor and distributor price margins and to carry out rationing programs as outlined by the Agriculture Department. In recent months OPA has largely set rationing policies, although WFA originally had been delegated this authority.

Allocation Control

Anderson is also expected to regain for his agency authority to allocate the nation's food supply among civilian, military, lend-lease and foreign relief claimants. Several months ago that authority was taken from WFA and placed under an interagency committee headed by Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator.

One of Anderson's first acts may be a public request that agriculture and the food industry be given top priority rating in Government policies affecting the control of manpower and of materials. He recently joined with Jones in requesting more manpower for agriculture and more machinery for farmers and food processors.

The meat shortage undoubtedly will be marked for early action by the new food chief. His House committee placed much blame for current shortages on Government price policies affecting hogs and cattle.

Lower Pig Crop

Only yesterday a WFA survey indicated that this year's pig crop would fall 5,000,000 head below the Government goal—a development which would lengthen greatly the period of short pork supplies.

A factor said to be influencing farmers is the Government's price guarantee of $13 a hundred pounds, Chicago basis, for hogs. Anderson's committee, terming this insufficient, recommended $13.50. He undoubtedly will follow the committee recommendation in an effort to attain the hog goal.

This impending co-ordination of food programs under one authority could have come at a better time, however. In the case of most crops and of eggs, the season is too far advanced to hope for great improvement. An immediate promise of ample harvesting manpower could have some effect.

Sugar Situation

The sugar situation, which threatens to become serious later in the year, also may draw special attention from Anderson. His committee urged special Government inducements designed to increase domestic production. But here, too, time is late.

On the other hand, Anderson could take immediate steps designed to obtain larger supplies in 1946, by offering Cubans and Puerto Ricans better prices for increasing production. He undoubtedly will lose no time in opening negotiations to buy Cuba's 1946 crop. The WFA had been delaying such negotiations because of Cuban demands for better prices.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.) predicted that Anderson's selection would guarantee enactment of price-control extension legislation now before the Senate Banking Committee.

ANDERSON SETS BIG FOOD PROBE

MAY 25 1945

New Agriculture Secretary Orders Cross-Country Quiz

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The man President Truman chose for Secretary of Agriculture tonight ordered a pantry-wide congressional investigation of food shortages and black markets.

Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), chairman of the House Food Investigating Committee, announced the group will leave Washington June 11 for a cross-country probe of butter, eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables, meat and fish.

Anderson will become Secretary of a reorganized Agriculture Department on July 1.

Poultry Black Mart Charged

"There is a black market in poultry," Anderson said, "and there is a strong possibility of a black market in eggs.

"We want to finish the food investigation program I planned at the outset, before I leave the committee, so the Congress—and the Government—can have a complete picture of the entire situation."

He will go before the House Committee on Accounts to ask for $15,000 committee expense money to finance the inquiry, which will take the congressmen to the West Coast.

The committee started out two months ago with $10,000—most of which was spent during investigations of meat and sugar.

Public Hearings Planned

It will open public hearings in Washington June 4, dealing largely with poultry and egg black markets.

On June 11 the group will go to Omaha to study the general food situation in that area. Thereafter it will follow this schedule:

June 12, Minneapolis, investigate butter and dairy products.

June 13, Yakima, Wash., apples, peas and other vegetables.

June 14, Seattle, fruit and live stock.

June 15, San Francisco, fruit and poultry.

June 16, southern California, fresh fruit, vegetables and fish.

The June 16 hearing will complete the tour.

Seeks Over-All Report

Anderson said the commitee hopes to return to Washington with an over-all food report before he leaves the chairmanship to become Secretary of Agriculture.

In unanimous preliminary reports already filed, the committee criticized what it called lack of co-ordination in the Government's food policies, particularly in the handling of sugar and meat.

Senator Murray (D., Mont.), chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, asked Anderson in a letter to "exercise all the authority required" to withhold announcement of the next quarter's sugar allotments and to re-examine claimant-agency requests "so that we may secure a more reasonable distribution of our sugar supply."

Officials Blamed

In an accompanying statement, Murray said reports to his committee "indicate that the principal agencies concerned—WPB, FEA, CCC, Agriculture, State, War and Navy departments—have been extremely reckless in handling sugar.

"According to these reports, the present sugar shortage is due to mismanagement, shortsightedness and repeated blunderings on the part of officials of these agencies."

Wagner Introduces His Bill To Broaden Social Security

MAY 25 1945

Senator Outlines Six-point Program Which Would Increase Costs to Both Employer and Worker and Widen Coverage.

Washington, May 24 (A. P.).—A new, broad concept of social security, including health insurance, is embodied in a bill introduced in Congress today with a plea that the nation needs it as a post-war bulwark. The far-reaching measure, increasing costs to both employees and employers, was proposed by Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) and Representative Dingell (D.-Mich.).

Mr. Wagner, explaining the legislation in detail in a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate, listed these principal proposals:

1. Contributions of employers and employees are to be increased from 1 to 4 per cent each.

2. Every citizen would be eligible to health insurance similar to the present voluntary hospital insurance plans now in effect. None of the current plans would be affected; they could continue in business.

3. The Government would embark on a ten-year plan, with an appropriation of $950,000,000 to help states build and improve hospitals and health centers, especially in rural areas. An additional $5,000,000 would be provided to help the States make the necessary surveys.

4. The United States employment service would be established permanently. After the war it would take over the War Manpower Commission and other related services with the Social Security Board set-up.

5. Social security coverage would be extended to an additional 15,000,000 persons, including farm workers, domestics, those in nonprofit institutions and the independent farmer, professional person and small-business man.

6. Increases are provided for unemployment compensation and old age benefits; the jobless insurance would be nationalized, rather than operate on a state-by-state basis.

Says Labor Backs Proposal.

Senator Wagner said that labor organizations endorsed the bill.

He emphasized that the health insurance plan would allow the individual to choose his own physician and hospital; would permit the physician and hospital to pick their own patients, too. "It is not socialized medicine," he insisted.

The Senator said full employment, if it is achieved after the war, "still does not solve the economic problems of widows and orphans, the aged, the sick and disabled."

The medical care insurance would provide for hospital service up to 60 days a year, with the insured person's family included in the benefits.

For illness or disability, a person would get the same payments as if unemployed, and these would be revised.

Duration of unemployment benefits would be extended from the present maximum of 26 weeks to a full year if available funds permitted. The weekly scale would be from $5 to $20 for single persons, with a maximum of $30 based on the number of dependents. Most existing state laws have a maximum betwene $15, and $20.

Women workers would be allowed 12 weeks maternity leave, with the same scale of benefits.

Old Age Assistance.

Changes in the old age assistance phase would provide monthly cash benefits where the worker is totally disabled for six months or more before reaching retirement age. The minimum monthly sum is increased from $10 to $20 for a single person, and $30 for a worker with a dependent wife aged 60 or over. The maximum would be $120 a month. The bill also lowers from 65 to 60 the retirement age for women and for receiving widow's benefits.

Those in the armed forces would be granted a wage credit for $160 a month, thus having this social security credit during their period of service without deductions from Army or Navy pay. Wagner said the program would pay "enormous dividends" in public health. The aid to States and the health insurance plan, he contended, would provide medical care for the low-income family and strike "at an important cause of the shockingly high rate of rejections "experienced by draft boards.

"Health insurance does not involve regimentation of doctors or patients," he declared. "It is simply a method of assuring a person ready access to the medical care that he or she needs by eliminating the financial barrier between the patient and the doctor or hospital." The Senator said the legislation isn't the "final solution" of social problems, but simply "a desirable step that can be put into operation now."

Bretton Woods Plan Faces Showdown Vote

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The House Banking Committee, after months of wrangling, met for a showdown vote today on the Bretton Woods agreements. The Administration voiced confidence of victory for the plan of international postwar monetary co-operation.

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) said, "We expect to bring out a ratification bill satisfactory to the Administration—one that will not require another meeting of the representatives of 44 nations who drew the Bretton Woods documents."

Representative Wolcott (Mich.), ranking Republican member who has proposed a series of amendments, said he believes a partisan battle can be avoided in the voting.

Paired With Tariff Bill

The Administration has sought to build up the votes on Bretton Woods and the tariff bill, now being debated in the House, as twin tests of America's willingness to participate in postwar international economic cooperation.

Wolcott told newsmen there is virtual unanimity on the purposes of Bretton Woods and that his amendments involve only mechanics of the proposed $9,100,000,000 international bank for reconstruction and development loans and the $8,800,000,000 separate fund for stabilization of international currencies.

HOUSE GROUP VOTES WORLD BANK, 23 TO 3

Bretton Woods Agreement for International Stabilization Fund Is Also Approved

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The House Banking Committee approved by a 23-to-3 bipartisan vote today the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements.

The agreements, drawn last summer by representatives of forty-four countries, propose to set up a $9,100,000,000 World Bank for reconstruction and development loans and an $8,800,000,000 fund for stabilization of world currencies.

Action of the banking group was the second Congressional victory in a week for the Administration's international economic program.

Legislation now being debated in the House would give President Truman broad new authority to cut tariffs in reciprocal trade agreements with other countries. The House Ways and Means Com-

mittee approved the bill, 14—11, last week.

Representative Spence of Kentucky, chairman of the Banking Committee, said the Bretton Woods legislation voted out by the committee today "does not change a word or alter a punctuation in the basic agreements."

Several amendments were written into the bill but Representative Brown of Georgia said they were "just window dressing."

Representative Spence predicted easy sailing in the House and Senate, saying he did not expect seventy-five "no" votes in the House. Speaker Rayburn said the House will begin debate on the measure next Tuesday.

In the committee, fourteen Democrats, eight Republicans and one minor party member joined in the overwhelming vote for the bill. Three Republicans voted against it. They were identified by colleagues as Representatives Sumner of Illinois, Smith of Ohio and Buffett of Nebraska.

Proponents outlined the objectives and purposes of Bretton Woods as follows:

World Bank—Encourage international investment in productive enterprise in war-devastated countries and development of natural resources, public utilities and industries in undeveloped countries; guarantee loans made by private lenders and make some loans out of its own resources, with each member country sharing in the bank's risks in proportion to the stock it holds; make long-term currency-stabilization loans.

The United States would subscribe $3,175,000,000 of the bank's $9,100,000,000 capital. Members would pay in at the start 10 per cent of their subscriptions—$318,000,000 for this country.

International Monetary Fund—Stipulate that all the cooperating countries define their currencies in terms of gold; progressively remove barriers against payments across international boundaries, and provide a revolving fund of foreign exchange for member countries to enable them in times of stress to maintain stable and unrestricted currency relationships.

U. S. Plans Tax Evasion Mopup

Morgenthau, Reporting 'Shocking' Cases, Asks for 5000 More Field Agents.

Washington, May 24 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau is asking the Budget Bureau and Congress for funds to recruit an additional 5,000 Treasury field agents "at once" in a fast-mounting investigation of tax evasion. There now are 1,500 agents at work.

Mr. Morgenthau said: "We are running into so many shocking cases. It is shocking, revolting and disgusting that anybody who has got a fine business in war time should try to make these illegal profits by evading their taxes."

He told his news conference that a man operating restaurants in New York city has come forward through his tax lawyer and made a "voluntary disclosure" of $2,200,000 in gross income over a three-year period that was "overlooked" in filing returns. The secretary declined to name the restaurant owner, but said, "We are going to try to prove he has been dishonest with his Government."

"If we can get a case we will prosecute to the hilt," he added.

Mr. Morgenthau said the $2,200,000 was in cash kept in various vaults. He said evidence indicates that the owner sent an armored truck around to his restaurants every day and picked up a certain amount of cash which was put into a vault.

He declared the "voluntary disclosure" was made after Treasury agents began examining the company's books.

"There are thousands and thousands of cases we just can't process," he added. "We need a minimum of 5,000 more Treasury agents at once. I have been giving a lot of time myself to this drive we are making against people in the black market who are not paying taxes. I'm in dead earnest about this."

When asked whether the New York restaurant case was a black market case, Mr. Morgenthau said that remains to be seen.

Senator Suggests U. S. Cancel 1918 War Debt

Washington, May 24 (A. P.).—Senator Johnson (D.-Col.) suggested today that the United States cancel the $11,000,000,000 war debts of 1918 and give the world a "clean slate" for future financing.

"We can't collect them anyhow," he asserted at a Senate Finance Committee hearing a bill to repeal the ten-year-old act which prohibits private loans to foreign countries in defeault of world war one debts.

Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton said the department had not discussed such a debt cancellation, but he agreed that the defaulters "cannot and will not pay." He appeared in behalf of the repealer, declaring that this country must help finance the war-ravaged European nations as a matter of good business policy. Senator Hiram Johnson (R.-Cal.), author of the default law, served notice that he will put up a stiff fight against repeal, and was given a week to prepare his case.

"We've given almost everything away but we still have something left and I don't want to see that given away," the California Senator said.

The Finance Committee indicated almost unanimous support of the repeal move, however, and Senator Johnson took note of this attitude by calling himself "the only man in here representing the opposition."

Mr. Clayton told the committee:

"It will be necessary to do a great deal of reconstruction in Europe. The United States is the only country in position to furnish the tools and the technology. We should furnish them. It is very necessary for us to find markets abroad to maintain anything like full employment here. It will be necessary for the foreign governments to float large loans to reconstruct railways, bridges, public buildings. It is very important to us that these countries restore their economies just as quickly as possible. Not from any humanitarian standpoint but from a purely commercial viewpoint."

Senator Bushfield (R.-N. D.) interjected that "we're operating ourselves on borrowed money now."

"A bank doesn't carry an old debt around, it cancels it," Senator Johnson of Colorado said. "Why not cancel these old war debts. Get them out of the way. Why have them hanging over the world?"

WHISKY GETS GREEN LIGHT

WPB Gives Distillers July Liquor-Making 'Holiday'

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The War Production Board today released the facilities of the nation's distillers for a one-month liquor-making "holiday" in July.

The facilities have been devoted to the production of industrial alcohol for war purposes.

J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, in authorizing the third four-week holiday within a year, said at a news conference that it was made possible by:

1. Suspension of shipments of industrial alcohol to Russia because of diminished need for it there.

2. Increasing use of petroleum instead of industrial alcohol in the manufacture of synthetic rubber in this country.

As in the case of holidays last August and January, liquor producers are expected to be able to turn out more than 50,000,000 proof gallons of distilled spirits. This, the industry has reported, is the equivalent of one year's normal supply of drinking liquor.

Blended And Straight

The alcohol produced will be used for making blended and straight whisky, as well as gin.

Krug announced that regular beverage distillers, converted to production of industrial alcohol since October, 1942, will be permitted to utilize their entire production capacity for liquor.

Plants which historically produced industrial alcohol only will be allowed to convert 30 per cent of their capacity to liquor production, rather than 50 per cent as in January.

As To Corn For Bourbon

Asked whether some corn would be released for making bourbon as was done in January, Krug said he did not know that yet.

At the War Food Administration, it was said no regulations governing the use of grains for manufacture of alcohol during the July-September quarter have been issued.

Regulations in effect during the current quarter permit the use of corn grading No. 3 or lower in the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Grain experts expressed the unofficial opinion that the present regulations will be continued during the third quarter, inasmuch as the supply of corn now appears ample to meet indicated industrial, food an dlive-stock feed needs.

Distillers, however, normally prefer corn grading better than No. 3. Spirits distilled from corn are used largely in making bourbon whisky.

Krug announced that the WPB will revoke on July 1 a prohibition on the blending and processing in this country of imported cane spirits. This ban has been in effect to prevent the diversion of alcohol from industrial needs.

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-MARGARETHE VON PAPEN, DAUGHTER OF THE NAZI DIPLOMAT FRANZ VON PAPEN, HAS BEEN ARRESTED ON A COUNTRY ESTATE IN GERMANY, THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH NEWS AGENCY.
(FRANZ VON PAPEN WAS CAPTURED FBTMERWQANLOROMVBLPM AHGU

BY THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH NEWS AGENCY.
(FRANZ VON PAPEN WAS CAPTURED BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN A RUHR HUNTING LODGE APRIL 11.)
WD1203AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 25-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF FOOD LAST NIGHT WITHDREW SUBSIDIES PAID TO POTATO DEALERS TO KEEP WAR-TIME PRICES DOWN AND ANNOUNCED THAT RETAIL PRICES WILL BE INCREASED BY THREE TO FIVE CENTS PER SEVEN POUNDS, EFFECTIVE MAY 27.
NO REASON WAS ANNOUNCED FOR ABANDONING THE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS, WHICH HAD TOTALED ABOUT $13,000,000 UP TO MARCH 23.
WD1233AEW

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT RETURNED YESTERDAY TO THE HAGUE AND CONVENED ON DUTCH SOIL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN JUST OVER FIVE YEARS, THE ANETA NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE CABINET AND QUEEN WILHELMINA HAD LEFT THE NETHERLANDS FOR BRITAIN MAY 13, 1940, SOON AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE LOWLANDS.
JP839AEW

30.24 26071

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-E.L.LEEMING, A SURVEYOR, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT GERMAN PRISONERS BE USED TO BUILD A 400-MILE SUPERHIGHWAY FROM LONDON TO GLASGOW AS A MEMORIAL TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. THE PLAN WAS LAID BEFORE THE CABINET.

LEEMING SAID THREE FOURTHS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POPULATION WOULD BE WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE HIGHWAY.

ME919AEW MAY 25 1945

THE REPORTS TOOK ONE OF THE TOP-RANKING NAMES OFF THE LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS SUBJECT TO TRIAL. GRANTING THE GERMAN ACCOUNTS OF HITLER'S DEATH, HIMMLER RANKED WITH HERMANN GOERING AT THE TOP OF THE LIST.

FOR YEARS HIMMLER RULED THE REICH AS HITLER'S RIGHT-HAND TERRORIST. HE KEPT MILLIONS OF GERMANS AND THE RESIDENTS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES UNDER THE THUMB OF NAZISM. IT WAS HIMMLER WHO ORDERED THE LIDICE MASSACRE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. ADD LDN-Himmler xxx reports

WHOLLY WITHOUT COMPASSION, HE COULD ORDER THE SLAUGHTER OF AN ENTIR GROUP OF CITIZENS FOR THE KILLING OF ONE OF HIS GESTAPO AGENTS.

IN 1944, AFTER THE PLOT ON HITLER'S LIFE HAD FAILED, THE FUEHRER ORDERED HIMMLER TO STAMP OUT EVERY TRACE OF REVOLT. IT WAS A TASK HIMMLER COULD PERFORM WITH NO COMPUNCTION.

YET OUTWARDLY HE HAD THE APPEARANCE OF A PROVINCIAL SCHOOL MASTER. HIS WIFE, CAPTURED RECENTLY BY AMERICAN TROOPS, SAID HE WAS KNOWN AT HOME AS "BUBE." THEY HAD A DAUGHTER.

HIS POWERS MUSHROOMED IN THE REICH AND TOWARD THE END OF THE DAYS O GERMAN POWER MANY RUMORS WERE HEARD THAT IT WAS HIMMLER WHO SAT IN THE GUIDING SEAT.

THE FIRST PEACE OFFER TO THE ALLIES WAS REPORTED TO HAVE COME FROM HIMMLER, WITH THE PROVISO THAT THE GERMANS SURRENDER TO THE WESTERN ALLIES BUT NOT THE RUSSIANS. THAT OFFER WAS SPURNED.

IN 1933, WHEN THE NAZIS CAME INTO POWER, HIMMLER HELD ONLY THE RELATIVELY MINOR JOB OF POLICE COMMISSIONER OF BAVARIA.

IN APRIL, 1934, THAT HITLER APPOINTED HIM TO HEAD OF THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE -- WHICH BECAME THE CHIEF INSTRUMENT FOR SUBJUGATION OF FIRST THE GERMANS AT HOME, AND THEN THE PEOPLES CONQUERED THE NAZIS.

IN JUNE, 1936, HITLER APPOINTED HIMMLER CHIEF OF ALL GERMANY'S POLICE--THE FIRST TIME A CHIEF OF POLICE HAD BEEN SELECTED ON A NATIONAL BASIS.

FROM THAT DATE ON HIMMLER WAS AT HITLER'S SIDE CONSTANTLY. WHEN HITLER MADE ANY PUBLIC APPEARANCE, HIMMLER HOVERED IN THE BACKGROUND.

HIS ORGANIZATION--THE SS, OR ELITE GUARD--MOVED IN AND TOOK CONTROL AS SOON AS THE GERMAN MILITARY UNITS CONQUERED A COUNTRY.

ME&JS231PEW

WITH CHURCHILL

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, MAY 24-(AP)-THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LABOR PARTY ASSERTED TODAY THAT IT NEVER AGAIN WOULD JOIN A GOVERNMENT WITH THE CONSERVATIVES, BUT LEFT THE WAY OPEN FOR A COALITION WITH OTHER "PROGRESSIVE" GROUPS IF LABOR SHOULD WIN THE JULY ELECTION WITHOUT A CLEAR MAJORITY.

AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO PLACE THE LABOR PARTY ON RECORD AGAINST JOINING ANY COALITION BUT THIS WAS DROPPED AFTER PROF. HAROLD LASKI, SPEAKING FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, APPEALED TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION "NOT TO TIE THE HANDS OF THE PARTY."

"WE HAVE NO INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN A COALITION WITH THE CONSERVATIVES," LASKI SAID, "WE JOINED THE COALITION BEFORE BECAUSE IT WAS OUR DUTY, WITH THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE NATION AT STAKE."

(EDS: MAY BE ADDED OR INSERTED IF DESIRED IN LONDON CHURCHILL BJT)

ME1206PEW

30.24-26071

INSERT LDN-BIG 3 MTG xxx service VOTE

(WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS TOLD WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS THAT A MEETING BETWEEN CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PREMIER STALIN "DEFINITELY IS IN THE WORKS," BUT THERE WAS NO INTIMATION THAT A DATE HAD BEEN SET.)

IT WAS TO THE LATTER TASK THAT THE 70-YEAR-OLD PREMIER SET HIMSELF TODAY. HE FACED THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITY OF BRINGING IN APPROXIMATELY 30 NEW CABINET MEMBERS TO REPLACE OFFICIALS FROM THE LABOR AND OTHER MINORITY PARTIES WHO WILL TAKE THEIR SEATS ON THE OPPOSITION BENCHES WHEN PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES NEXT TUESDAY. ADD LDN-"3" MTG xxx Cabinet

ALREADY THE HUNDREDS OF CANDIDATES FOR COMMONS WERE BUSY ARRANGING SPEAKING DATES AND BY NEXT WEEK THE CAMPAIGN PROMISED TO BE IN FULL SWING.

THE LABOR PARTY'S ACTION AT BLACKPOOL MEANT THAT IN THE EVENT OF A LABOR VICTORY IN THE COMING ELECTION--EVEN THOUGH THE PARTY FAILED TO WIN AN OVER-ALL MAJORITY--IT PROBABLY WOULD AGREE TO FORM A GOVERNMENT IF ASKED TO DO SO BY THE KING ONLY ON THE CONDITION THAT IT HAD NO TRUCK WHATSOEVER WITH CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES.

PROFESSOR HAROLD LASKI, SPEAKING FOR THE LABOR PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DECLARED THE FIGHT WAS A FLEAN-CUT ONE "BETWEEN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND MONOPOLY AND SOCIALISM."

"ONLY THROUGH A SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH," HE SAID, "CAN WE ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT THE WAR. IT IS A CHOIC

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COMMITTEE, DECLARED THE FIGHT WAS A CLEAN-CUT ONE "BETWEEN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND MONOPOLY AND SOCIALISM."

"ONLY THROUGH A SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH," HE SAID, "CAN WE ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT THE WAR. IT IS A CHOICE BEWEEN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE, A CHOICE BETWEEN AN OLD WORLD BUILT FOR A FEW AND A NEW WORLD BEING BUILT FOR THE MANY."

RP432PEW

INSERT LDN-BIG 3 MTG xxx

TO ENTER THE RACE, AND 1,357 ALREADY HAVE BEEN NUMED. THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE 600 CANDIDATES, THE LABOR PARTY, 500, THE LIBERAL PARTY, ABOUT 300, AND INDEPENDENTS AND MINOR PARTIES, ABOUT 100

ADD LDN-U-Boats xxx at Kiel

SURRENDER INSTRUCTIONS STILL ARE BEING BROADCAST DAILY FOR U-BOATS THAT MIGHT NOT HAVE HEARD THE WARNINGS BEFORE BUT NAVY MEN EXPRESS BELIEF THAT SOME OF THE UNDERSEA CRAFT ARE COMMANDED BY FANATICAL COMMANDERS AND WILL HAVE TO BE HUNTED DOWN AND EXTERMINATED.

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL COMMENT BY THE ADMIRALTY. SOME LONG RANGE SUBMARINES MAY BE TRYING TO REACH JAPAN. THE LARGEST NAZI SUBMARINES HAD AN ENDURANCE OF SIX WEEKS OR MORE AND COULD HIDE MUCH LONGER PERIODS IN UNFREQUENTED PLACES.

BASED ON THEIR OWN INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ON INFORMATION GIVEN BY GRAND ADM. KARL DOENITZ AFTER THE GERMAN SURRENDER, ALLIED NAVAL CHIEFS KNOW HOW MANY SUBMARINES TO EXPECT ALTOGETHER. THE EXACT FIGURES HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED BUT IT IS BELIEVED TO BE SLIGHTLY UNDER 300.

UNTIL ALL ARE LOCATED, ATLANTIC SHIPPING WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED FREE FROM THE DANGER OF SNEAK ATTACKS. THERSFORE,NSTRONG ESCORTS STILL ARE BEING MAINTAINED FOR ALL CONV

FREE FROM THE DANGER OF SNEAK ATTACKS. THEREFORE, STRONG ESCORTS STILL ARE BEING MAINTAINED FOR ALL CONVOYS CROSSING THE OCEAN BOTH WAYS.

PERSONNEL.

ADDLDN (Airmen home) xxx personnel

WEATHER PERMITTING, THE REGULAR ATC NORTHERN ROUTE WILL BE FOLLOWED. LANDINGS WILL BE MADE AT MEEK FIELD, ICELAND; GOOSE BAY, LABRADOR; AND FINALLY, BRADLEY FIELD, WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS, THE SOUTHERN ROUTE VIA THE AZORES WILL BE USED.

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LIBERATOR GROUPS SCHEDULED FOR IMMEDIATE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES INCLUDE THE 44TH, 93RD, 389TH, 392ND, 445TH, 446TH, 448TH, 453RD, 458TH, 466TH, 467TH AND 491ST. FLYING FORTRESS GROUPS INCLUDE THE 91ST, 351ST, 381ST, 398TH, 401ST, 457TH AND 82ND.

JS224PEW

OXFORD, ENG., MAY 24-(AP)-LORD NUFFIELD, AUTOMOBILE MAGNATE, SAID TODAY THAT ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURERS SHOULD STEP OUT WITH GOVERNMENT AID IN THE FORM OF TAX REDUCTION TO PROTECT THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

HE ASSERTED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT "NO ONE BUT A FOOL WOULD CLAIM WE CAN YET COME NEAR TO COMPETING" WITH THE UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS OF POPULAR CARS IN THEIR OWN FIELD. HE EXPLAINED THAT HE BELIEVED ENGLISH LIGHTWEIGHT CARS AND HEAVIER AMERICAN POPULAR WEIGHT CARS WERE "COMPLEMENTARY."

TO PROTECT THE EXPORT MARKET HE SAID THE PURCHASE TAX ON CARS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED, WAGES REDUCED FROM AN "INFLATIONARY LEVEL" AND STEEL COSTS CUT.

HE ADDED THAT HIS ORGANIZATION HAD ESTABLISHED PLANTS IN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA TO ASSEMBLE COMPONENT PARTS OF AUTOS MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

"UNTIL WE CAN PRODUCE CARS IN LARGE NUMBERS THE PRICE WILL NOT GO DOWN," HE CONTINUED, "AND UNTIL IT DOES GO DOWN WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO EXPORT CARS."

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BZ538PEW

IT WILL CONTAIN

ADD Norwich Eng (Memorial) xxx Library

COMMEMORATIVE SCULPTURE, ART PLAQUES AND DECORATIONS. APPROPRIATELY BOUND BOOKS WILL RELATE THE HISTORY OF THE DIVISION'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

ROLLS OF HONOR WILL LIST THE MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES.

IN THE TWO ROOMS WILL BE LITERATURE, NEW WORKS OF ART AND MUSIC AND OTHER MATERIAL ABOUT AMERICA BY AMERICANS.

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"IT WILL BE A SHRINE TO WHICH FAMILIES OF THE LOVED ONES OF THESE GALLANT COMRADES MAY RETURN IN YEARS TO COME," SAID MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM KEPNER, NEW COMMANDER OF THE U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, AND FORMER DIVISION COMMANDER.

TWO TRUSTEES WILL GOVERN THE FUND. THEY WILL BE SELECTED BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON AND SEVERAL NORWICH CITIZENS. VIRTUALLY EVERY SOLDIER AND WAC IN THE DIVISION CONTRIBUTED.

ST. LEONARDS, SUSSEX, ENGLAND, MAY 24--(AP)--PVT. JACK HENRY MORGAN, [redacted] 29, ROUTE THREE, LAFAYETTE, GA., WAS SENTENCED [redacted] BY A U. S. COURT MARTIAL YESTERDAY TO DEATH BY HANGING.

MORGAN WAS CONVICTED OF SLAYING JOHN PAYNE, 67, AND BEATING AND RAPING PAYNE'S [redacted] WIFE, ALSO 67.

APR KELLYS W 01430 MB.850A

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BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-WITH HEINRICH HIMMLER REPORTED A SUICIDE, ONLY THE WHEREABOUTS OF FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AMONG TOP-RANKING NAZIS REMAINED A MYSTERY TONIGHT.

IF GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FLENSBURG GOVERNMENT WHO WERE ARRESTED YESTERDAY KNOW WHAT [illegible] OF THE LAST TWO NAZI BIGSHOTS STILL AT LARGE THEY KEPT THE INFORMATION TO THEMSELVES.

SEVEN OR EIGHT OF THE NINE CABINET MINISTERS OF DOENITZ'S "GOVERNMENT" HAVE BEEN PICKED UP BY ALLIED TROOPS.

THE SEVEN KNOWN TO BE UNDER ARREST ARE DOENITZ; COUNT LUDWIG SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK, REICHMINISTER, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FINANCE AND LEADING CIVILIAN MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT; ALBERT SPEER, MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND PRODUCTION; HERBERT BACKE, MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS; HERBERT KLEMM, ACTING MINISTER OF JUSTICE; PAUL WEGENER, STATE SECRETARY AND HEAD OF THE CIVIL CABINET; AND REAR ADM. HERMANN WAGNER, HEAD OF THE MILITARY CABINET.

DR. WILHELM STUCKART, MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED YESTERDAY BUT HIS IDENTIFICATION HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED DEFINITELY.

THE NINTH CABINET MEMBER, DR. JULIUS DORPMULLER, WAS REPORTED BY THE SHAEF CONTROL PARTY AT FLENSBURG STILL TO BE IN MALENTE, A SMALL TOWN IN OLDENBURG BETWEEN KIEL AND LUEBECK.

A REPORT FROM THE 21ST ARMY GROUP SAID ADM.GEN. HANS GEORG VON FRIEDEBERG COMMITTED SUICIDE BY POISONING AFTER BEING PLACED UNDER ARREST AT FLENSBURG YESTERDAY. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID LAST NIGHT IT HAD HEARD THE REPORT, BUT HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO CONFIRM IT OFFICIALLY.

DOENITZ SAID HE LAST SAW HIMMLER AT MECKLENBERG ON MAY 6 AND ADVISED HIM "TO TAKE A PLANE AND FLY SOUTH."

COL.GEN.GUSTAV JODL, GERMAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WHO WAS AMONG THOSE ARRESTED AT FLENSBURG, ASSERTED HE AND HIMMLER HAD LEFT BERLIN TOGETHER LATE IN APRIL AND THAT THEY LAST MET IN MECKLENBURG ON MAY 4.

NEITHER DOENITZ OR JODL COULD--OR WOULD--CONFIRM REPORTS THAT BOTH HIMMLER AND VON RIBBENTROP HAD ESCAPED FROM GERMANY AT THE LAST MINUTE BY BOAT OR PLANE.

DOENITZ LIKEWISE INDICATED HE HAD NO DIRECT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE REPORTED DEATH OF HITLER IN BERLIN. HIS KNOWLEDGE APPARENTLY WAS LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE DATED MAY 1 AND SIGNED "GOEBBELS" WHICH HE TURNED OVER TO ALLIED OFFICERS:

"HITLER DIED 3:30 P.M. TAKE OVER ANY ACTION YOU DEEM NECESSARY UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES."

THERE NOW ARE A HALF-DOZEN VERSIONS CONCERNING THE MANNER IN WHICH HITLER ALLEGEDLY DIED, ALIKE ONLY IN THAT THEY ALL EMPHASIZE THAT THE FUEHRER WAS IN POOR HEALTH THE LAST FEW DAYS HE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ALIVE.

NO TRACE OF HIS BODY HAS BEEN FOUND, ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO SEARCH 50 YEARS FOR HIS REMAINS IF NECESSARY IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THAT HE REALLY IS DEAD.

THE LATEST VERSION OF HITLER'S FATE TURNED UP YESTERDAY IN THE FORM OF A RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE REPORT--MADE AVAILABLE TO ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS--WHICH SAID THE FUEHRER, PARTLY PARALYZED AND IN PAIN, HAD BEEN PUT OUT OF HIS MISERY BY A DOCTOR WHO INJECTED AN OVERDOSE OF DRUGS.

THE DOCTOR WAS IDENTIFIED BY THE RUSSIANS AS A "PROF.MOREL."

EARLIER, HOWEVER, A DR.MORRELL, WHO SAID HE WAS HITLER'S PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, HAD TOLD AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AT BERCHTESGADEN IN AN INTERVIEW MAY 21 THAT WHEN HE PROPOSED GIVING HITLER AN INJECTION ON APRIL 21--THE LAST TIME HE SAW HIM--HITLER BECAME ENRAGED AND TOLD HIM TO "GET OUT." MORRELL SAID HE HAD BEEN GIVING HITLER INJECTIONS OF GLUCOSE AND CAFFEINE TO SUSTAIN HIS ENERGY.

(PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT HIS ASSERTION SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT HE WAS CONVINCED OF HITLER'S DEATH WAS BASED ON A REPORT MADE BY HIMMLER TO THE U.S.MINISTER TO SWEDEN. HE SAID HIMMLER DECLARED HITLER HAD SUFFERED A STROKE AND COULD NOT LIVE MORE THAN 24 HOURS.)

THE ALLIED MANHUNT FOR TOP NAZIS NARROWED DOWN TO HIMMLER AND VON RIBBENTROP WHEN JULIUS STREICHER, THE NOTORIOUS JEW-BAITER, WAS CAPTURED ON A FARM IN THE BAVARIAN HILLS BY OFFICERS OF THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION. THE ONCE ARROGANT PUBLISHER OF THE VIOLENTLY ANTI-SEMITIC DER STEURMER TRIED TO PRETEND HE WAS AN ECCENTRIC ARTIST WHEN HE WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY A JEWISH LIEUTENANT FROM NEW YORK AND THREE OTHER AMERICANS.

JP7AEW

FRENCH EMPIRE (550)

MAY 25 1945

BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-THE MAP OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE WAS SPLOTCHED WITH RED TODAY AS BLOOD FLOWED IN THREE IMPORTANT AREAS FRANCE CLAIMS AS HER OWN. THEY ARE INDO-CHINA, ALGERIA AND SYRIA-LEBANON.

IN THE FIRST TWO COUNTRIES FRENCH TROOPS ALREADY ARE IN ACTION. IN THE THIRD TROUBLE WAS BUILDING UP, WITH SPOKESMEN FOR THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE PROTESTING THE ARRIVAL OF FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS AND DECLARING THEY WOULD RESIST WITH EVERY MEANS AT THEIR DISPOSAL ANY INFRINGEMENT OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY.

IN ALL THREE AREAS THE TROUBLES STEM FROM THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE IN 1940 AND THE CONSEQUENT WEAKENING OF BONDS BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE COLONIES, BOTH IN ACTUAL PHYSICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND FROM THE STANDPOINT OF FRENCH PRESTIGE.

THE JAPANESE ARMY ENTERED RUBBER RICH INDO-CHINA IN THE FALL OF 1940. FOR NEARLY FOUR YEARS TOKYO PAID LIP SERVICE TO THE FICTION OF FRENCH SOVEREIGNTY THERE. EARLY IN MARCH THE PRETENSE WAS DROPPED AND THE JAPANESE OFFICIALLY TOOK OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

THE SMALL AND INADEQUATELY ARMED FRENCH COLONIAL FORCES TRIED TO FIGHT BUT THEY HAVE BEEN DRIVEN INTO DESOLATE INACCESSIBLE MOUNTAINS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN TONKIN AND SOUTH CHINA.

THE JOINT BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S HOLD ON SYRIA AND LEBANON ALSO CAME IN 1940. FRANCE HAD ACQUIRED MANDATES OVER THE TWO COUNTRIES FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. AFTER THE EXPULSION OF THE VICHY REGIME THEY DECLARED THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

NEVERTHELESS THEY WERE COMPLETELY UNDER FRENCH INFLUENCE. ARMED FORCES IN BOTH COUNTRIES REMAINED UNDER THE COMMAND OF FRENCH OFFICERS AND THE POLICIES OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS WERE MORE OR LESS DICTATED BY THE FRENCH, FIRST FROM ALGIERS AND THEN FROM PARIS.

TODAY THE SYRIAN AND THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS ARE TRYING TO MAKE THEIR INDEPENDENCE A FACT.

A63

THEY HAVE PROTESTED THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS WHICH THE FRENCH SAY WERE SENT MERELY IN PREPARATION FOR USE IN THE PACIFIC. RIOTS AND STRIKES HAVE BROKEN OUT IN BEYROUTH AND DAMASCUS, THE CAPITALS. YESTERDAY IN PARIS THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE MINISTERS ISSUED A JOINT STATEMENT THAT THE WHOLE ARAB WORLD WOULD ASSIST THE TWO COUNTRIES IN RESISTING WITH EVERY MEANS AT THEIR DISPOSAL--BACKED BY A

STATEMENT EARLIER IN THE WEEK AGAINST THE FRENCH BY THE NEW ARAB LEAGUE OF SYRIA, LEBANON, EGYPT, IRAQ, IRAN, YEMEN AND SAUDI ARABIA.

MEANWHILE IN ALGERIA SOMETHING VERY SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN INDIAN WARS HAS BROKEN OUT ON A LARGE SCALE. BERBER TRIBESMEN ROSE SUDDENLY TWO WEEKS AGO AND ATTACKED FRENCH VILLAGES AND OUTLYING FARMHOUSES. NEARLY 1,500 EUROPEANS AND NATIVES HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE FIGHTING, BY THE LATEST FRENCH WAR MINISTRY FIGURES.

THE FAMOUS FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION, SUPPORTED BY AIRCRAFT, HAS GONE INTO ACTION AGAINST THE MOUNTAINEERS. THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE SITUATION IS COMING RAPIDLY UNDER CONTROL.

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GEN.DE GAULLE'S GOVERNMENT THUS FACES SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN REESTABLISHING POSSESSION OF THE HUGE FRENCH EMPIRE. THE JAPANESE SIMPLY GRABBED INDO-CHINA AND EVEN THEIR DEFEAT MAY LEAVE CONDITIONS DISTURBED IN A COLONY WHICH ALREADY HAS HAD NATIVE TROUBLES. THE RISING TIDE OF ARAB UNITY IS THREATENING THE EMPIRE SERIOUSLY IN OTHER AREAS WHERE FRANCE EXERCISES THE BIGGEST SINGLE OVERLORDSHIP OVER THE WORLD'S ARAB POPULATION.

JP728AEW

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-GEN.DE GAULLE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, DEFENDED IN A BROADCAST TODAY THE GOVERNMENT'S RECENT DECISIONS ON FIXING OF PRICES AND WAGES AND EMPHATICALLY STATED THAT THE POLICIES WOULD REMAIN.

THIS ISSUE NEARLY CAUSED A NATIONAL GENERAL STRIKE WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS. IT WAS ONLY AVERTED THROUGH A COMPROMISE WITH THE LABOR UNIONS WHICH PROVIDED SMALL SALARY INCREASES IN SOME CATEGORIES.

DE GAULLE SAID THAT FRANCE STILL WAS SUFFERING FROM THE "DEPLORABLE REGIME" CREATED BY THE GERMANS AND CALLED UPON PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS, AND WORKERS, WHITE COLLAR WORKERS AND CAPITALISTS FOR MUTUAL SACRIFICES.

PREVIOUS REPORTS THAT NATIONALIZATION OF COAL AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ALL BANKING WOULD COME "BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR" WERE CONFIRMED BY THE GENERAL.

WD1212AEW

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-ROBERT SUEL, A FRENCH NEWSPAPER EDITOR, WAS CONVICTED TODAY OF ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOR.

IN MAKING HIS DEFENSE SUEL TOLD THE COURT THAT THE REAL PURPOSE OF SOME OF HIS ACTIVITIES WAS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR ROY PORTER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS IN 1941. HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD PORTER WAS AN AMERICAN SECRET SERVICE AGENT.

PORTER, WHO LEFT PARIS IN NOVEMBER, 1941, BUT RETURNED LAST YEAR AS A BROADCASTER FOR THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, GAVE A DEPOSITION DENYING THAT HE HAD SO REPRESENTED HIMSELF TO SUEL.

COURT RECORDS SHOWED THAT SUEL'S ALLEGED BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH THE GERMANS BEGAN AFTER PORTER'S DEPARTURE FROM PARIS IN 1941.

PORTER'S DEPOSITION SAID HE KNEW SUEL BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR AND FOUND HIM AGAIN IN PARIS WHEN HE RETURNED IN 1944. SUEL, PORTER SAID, DID FURNISH HIM WITH INFORMATION ABOUT GERMAN ACTIVITIES WHICH HE USED FOR ARTICLES AND BROADCASTS.

THE POLICE CLAIM SUEL MADE 100,000,000 FRANCS ($2,000,000) IN OPERATIONS WITH THE GERMANS.

CONFRONTED WITH PORTER'S DEPOSITION SUEL SAID: "I EXPECTED THAT SECRET SERVICE AGENTS CAN'T DISCLOSE THEMSELVES EVEN TO ASSIST PEOPLE WHO WORKED FOR THEM."

WD1040PEW

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY ARRIVED AT LE BOURGET AIRFIELD HERE TODAY AND WAS MET BY A FRENCH MILITARY GUARD OF HONOR.

THE COMMANDER OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP IS EXPECTED TO CONFER AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AT REIMS.

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ME1240PEW

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT DARING AMERICAN SOLDIERS NEUTRALIZED 4,000 TONS OF GERMAN MUNITIONS AND BOMBS EVERY MONTH DURING THE BATTLE OF WESTERN EUROPE.

IT WAS AN EXACT SCIENCE. EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO DEACTIVATE BOMBS WAS REDUCED FROM THE SIZE OF A FIVE TON TRUCK LOAD TO A 40 POUND KIT. CASUALTIES AMONG THE BOMB DISPOSAL MEN RANGED TO SIX PER CENT AT THE TIME OF THE NORMANDY LANDINGS.

COL. THOMAS J.KANE OF PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., WHO ORGANIZED A BOMB DISPOSAL SCHOOL AT ABERDEEN, MD., AND DIRECTED OPERATIONS IN EUROPE, SAID THE BOMB DISPOSAL TROOPS OFTEN WORKED IN ADVANCE OF INFANTRY, CLEARING AWAY EXPLOSIVES LEFT BY THE ENEMY. MAJ. JOHN E.FELDMAN, BALTIMORE, HEAD OF THE DIVISION'S RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, SAID THE GERMAN BUTTERFLY BOMB WAS THE MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY EXPLOSIVE WITH WHICH THE MEN DEALT.

ME148PEW

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-FOREIGN OFFICE CIRCLES SAID TODAY THAT A FORMAL INVITATION FOR GEN.DE GAULLE TO VISIT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS NOT YET BEEN EXTENDED TO THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT RETURNED LAST NIGHT AND WILL SEE DE GAULLE THIS EVENING TO REPORT FULLY ON THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AND HIS TALKS WITH THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

DE GAULLE WAS REPRESENTED AS STILL HOPING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEXT CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

MAY 25 1945

JP837AEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD ALLIES-RUSSIAN EXCHANGE X X X MANY WEEKS.

THE EXCHANGE OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND PRISONERS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAIN STUMBLING BLOCKS TO SMOOTH RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS ON ONE SIDE AND THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH ON THE OTHER.

THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE BEEN DISPLEASED BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS REFUSED TO PERMIT PRISONERS BEHIND THEIR LINES TO BE REMOVED AT ONCE BYVTRUCK. RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN CLAIMING THAT RUSSIANS ON THE ALLIED SIDE HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVING PROPER TREATMENT.

"TEN RECEPTION AND DELIVERY CAMPS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY ANGLO-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ALONG THE BORDER OF THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF CONTROL IN GERMAVY, AND SIMILAR CAMPS, ON THE AVERAGE 30 KILOMETERS (18.6 MILES) TO THE EAST, HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE RUSSIANS ON THEIR SIDE OF THE BORDER," THE SHAEF ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"THE WOUNDED AND SICK HAVE FIRST PRIORITY IN THE REPATRIATION PROGRAM. MANY THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS WHO ARE NOW IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY WILL BE FLOWN BY AIRPLANE TO 'HANDOVER CAMPS' AND THERE TRANSFERRED INTO TRUCKS FOR THE FINAL

30.24-26075

LAP OF THE JOURNEY.
"THE RUSSIANS IN GERMANY WILL BE MOVED BY RAIL OR TRUCK, OR IF THE DISTANCE WARRANTS, IT WILL BE BY AIRLIFT.
RP513PEW

ADD Paris (wacs) xxx smith

COL.WILSON SAID IT IS UNLIKELY THAT WACS NOW SERVING IN EUROPE WOULD BE REDEPLOYED TO THE PACIFIC, BUT ADDED "IF THE TYPES OF PERSONNEL NEEDED IN THE PACIFIC ARE UNPROCURABLE IN THE UNITED STATES, THEY WILL BE SENT."
THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALREADY HAS AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES FOR WACS WITH HUSBANDS LEAVING MILITARY SERVICE. ALL WACS AGED 40 OR OLDER ARE ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR A DISCHARGE IF THEY HAVE BEEN IN SERVICE MORE THAN ONE YEAR.
WD1126PEW

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A95
IN GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-GENERAL OMAR N.BRADLEY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP, MADE A QUICK TOUR OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE PART OF HIS BROAD MILITARY DOMAIN TODAY AND YESTERDAY, INSPECTING THREE DIVISIONS CONCENTRATED AROUND SCENIC SALZBURG AND THE RUINS OF HITLER'S BREATH-TAKING PERCH AT BERCHTESGADEN.
WITH NO OFFICIAL COMPANIONS EXCEPT ONE AIDE, BRADLEY FLEW FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS IN CENTRAL GERMANY AND COMBINED TWO FULL DAYS OF BUSINESS WITH SOME SIGHT-SEEING, INCLUDING A VIEW OF HERMANN GOERING'S ART COLLECTION, GOERING'S RICHLY APPOINTED PRIVATE TRAIN, HITLER'S TUNNELLED AIR RAID SHELTER AND THE FABULOUS BAVARIAN KINGS' PALACE ON AN ISLAND IN LAKE CHIEM 40 MILES WEST OF SALZBURG.
WD1043PEW

TBOX (WITH WERFEN, AUSTRIA, MURPHY AWARD)
WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-THE NATION'S HUNDRED OR SO TOP HEROES--THE ONES WHO ARE STILL LIVING--ARE SHARING EXTRA PAY OF ABOUT $2,700 A YEAR.
WINNERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR RECEIVE A $2 A MONTH INCREASE IN PAY. SINCE THE WAR STARTED THERE HAVE BEEN 224 OF THESE HIGHEST AWARDS FOR VALOR. THE WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES ABOUT HALF THE WINNERS ARE LIVING.
THE MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO 163 IN THE ARMY, 33 IN THE NAVY, 27 IN THE MARINE CORPS, AND ONE IN THE COASTGUARD.
MR1227PEW NM

MAY 25 1945

ADD Hamburg (Boni) Nazi R.R. xxx Engineer

TRANSPORTATION IS ONLY ONE SECTION OF THE CIVILIAN-MILITARY SURVEY GROUP, WHICH IS HEADED BY MAJ.EDWARD LINDEMANN, 581 TWO BRIDGE, DETROIT, MICH. OVERALL DIRECTION IS IN THE HANDS OF HONORARY MAJ.GEN.FRANKLIN D'OLIER, PRESIDENT OF THE PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OTHERS INCLUDE E.C.HOAGLAND, VICE PRESIDENT OF GENERAL MOTORS, WHO HEADS THE AUTOMOTIVE SECTION AND IS ALSO IN CHARGE OF RESTORING THE GERMAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY. AMONG THE SURVEY'S BRANCHES IS A MORALE DIVISION, UNDER LT.COL.RICHARD MEILING OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

JS1010AEW

30.24-26075

Rome, May 24-(AP)-Gen. Mark clark presented the bronze star today to Geraldine Horne of Lucedale, Miss., a t/4 of the WAC. She is confidential secretary of 15th army group headquarters which Clark commands. Bronze stars were presented to 72 others of his command.

apr norgaard 01805 rm 1249 p

MOSCOW, MAY 24-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN COMMENTATOR "OBSERVER," WRITING IN THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, DECLARED TODAY THAT A STORY

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ARRIED BY REUTERS SAYING THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WAS SEEKING KOREA, MANCHURIA AND FORMOSA WAS "IRRESPONSIBLE SLANDER BY PERSONS OF UNCLEAN CONSCIENCE."
ANY SUCH IMPLIED INTENTION ON THE PART OF RUSSIA IS "ABSURD," THE COMMENTATOR SAID.
--DASH--
IN LONDON REUTER'S SAID THAT ON MAY 11 IT QUOTED A LONDON STORY APPEARING IN THE NEW YORK TIMES AS SAYING THAT LONDON CIRCLES WERE WORRIED ABOUT RUSSIAN CLAIMS TO KOREA, MANCHURIA AND FORMOSA.
THE NEW YORK TIMES STORY SAID THAT ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM A RESPONSIBLE BRITISH STATESMAN RUSSIA WANTED OCCUPATION OF FORMOSA, IN ADDITION TO FAVORED TREATMENT IN THE USE OF THE DARDANELLES.
THE STORY SAID THAT THE BID FOR FORMOSA 'IS IN ADDITION TO THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED SOVIET PROPOSALS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA, A PROTECTORATE OVER KOREA AND THE RETURN OF TERRITORIES AND PROPERTIES CEDED TO THE JAPANESE."
ME1012AEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 24-(AP)-COUNT FOLKE ~~BERNA~~DOTTE, WHO TRANSMITTED HEINRICH HIMMLER'S OFFER OF CAPITULATION TO THE WESTERN ALLIES, TOLD THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER TONIGHT THAT HE CONSIDERED THE SS CHIEFTAIN TO BE "RATHER AN ENGAGING MAN OF THE LOWER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE TYPE."

"HE WORE THE GREEN SS UNIFORM WITHOUT DECORATIONS AND WAS ALWAYS POLISHED AND DISPLAYED EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD NERVES DESPITE HIS OBVIOUS LACK OF REST," BERNADOTTE SAID. "DESPITE HIS DEMEANOR I GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS AWARE THAT A TERRIBLE END WAS APPYOACHING.

"HE EVEN HINTED TO ME THAT HE WOULD NEVER FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY ALIVE BUT INTENDED TO DIE FIGHTING."

BERNADOTTE, WHO IS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, MET HIMMLER SEVERAL TIMES ON TRIPS INTO GERMANY AND ON APRIL 21 THE GERMAN LEADER GAVE HIM A PEACE MESSAGE FOR RELAY TO THE ALLIES. HE CONFERRED WITH HIMMLER AGAIN IN NORWAY ON MAY 1.

"I DON'T THINK HIS OFFER TO CAPITULATE WAS CONNECTED WITH ANY HOPE OF PERSONAL ADVANTAGE," THE COUNT SAID. "OBVIOUSLY HIS FAILURE TO ASK FOR MY MEDIATION EARLIER WAS DUE TO HIS GERMAN DISCIPLINE AND DEVOTION TO HIS FUEHRER.

"HE HAD SWORN AN OATH AND AS LONG AS THE FUEHRER WAS ALIVE AND COULD LEAD, HIMMLER DID NOT WANT TO GO BEHIND HIS BACK. BUT WHEN HE KNEW HITLER COULD NOT LEAD ANY MORE AND WOULD NEVER LEAVE BERLIN, HE ASKED ME TO DELIVER THAT OFFER WHICH HE EVIDENTLY BELIEVED WAS THE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE."

WD1209AEW

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BERN, MAY 24-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE FORMER GERMAN DIPLOMATS IN SWITZERLAND WHOM AUTHORITIES FOUND ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES CONTRARY TO SWISS INTERESTS AND SECURITY ARE BEING DEPORTED THIS WEEK.

DR.OTTO KOECHER, THE FORMER GERMAN MINISTER, WILL REMAIN, HOWEVER.

WD1232AEW

DAMASCUS, MAY 24-(AP)-STRIKES CONTINUED THROUGH THE SIXTH DAY IN SYRIA AND LEBANON TODAY AS DEMONSTRATORS PROTESTED THE PRESENCE OF FRENCH TROOPS, AND THE SYRIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WAS SUMMONED TO VOTE ON FUTURE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

EVERY DAMASCUS STORE, BAZAAR AND THEATER WAS CLOSED, AND DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUED ALTHOUGH NO INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE WERE REPORTED.

IN LEBANON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS VOTED SUPQORT OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN REJECTING FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WOULD WITHHOLD UNQUALIFIED RECOGNITION OF LEBANESE AND SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE.

DEMONSTRATORS IN BEYROUTH URGED THE LEBANESE PREMIER TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY TO RECRUIT AN ARMY.

IN DAMASCUS FOREIGN MINISTER JAMIL MARDAM BEY, ACTING PREMIER, CONFERRED WITH THE BRITISH MINISTER AND REPRESENTATIVES OF EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ, AND ALSO TALKED WITH PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS.

FRENCH FAMILIES IN SYRIA WERE ADVISED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND GATHER AT MESSE, A DAMASCUS SUBURBS, PRESUMABLY TO AVOID INCIDENTS.

JR919PEW

ADD Trieste (Yugoslav) Reinzer) in ~~xxdrssd~~

THE YUGOSLAV PROPOSALS GENERALLY ARE IN ACCORD WITH PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, BUT OUTSTANDING AMONG THE POSSIBLE STUMBLING BLOCKS WAS YUGOSLAV INSISTENCE THAT THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV COUNCIL OF LIBERATION SHOULD CONTINUE TO FUNCTION IN THE AREAS.

THE COUNCIL ENACTED A DECREE MONDAY SETTING UP A TRIBUNAL OF NINE ITALIANS AND TWO SLOVENES FOR JUDGMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES "AGAINST THE EXISTENCE AND LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE AND OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS." A NUMBER OF OTHER PROBLEMS ALSO WERE BELIEVED IN THE WAR OF NORMAL ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THIS TURBULENT CITY.

JP731AEW

MAY 25 1945

ALGIERS, MAY 24-(AP)-GOVERNOR GENERAL CHATAIGNEAU SAID TODAY THAT AN UPRISING BY BERBER TRIBESMEN WHICH HAD RESULTED IN THE KILLING OR WOUNDING OF NEARLY 200 EUROPEANS HAD BEEN CHECKED COMPLETELY. NO AMERICANS OR BRITONS WORE AMONG THE CASUALTIES.

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THAT FOREIGN LEGION AND MOSLEM TROOPS AIDED BY THE FRENCH AIR FORCE HAD KILLED PERHAPS 1,000 OF THE TRIBESMEN AND WOUNDED SEVERAL THOUSAND.

WD1235AEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE U.S. TENTH ARMY STARTED A GIGANTIC "RABBIT HUNT" TODAY FOR MORE THAN 1,000 JAPANESE STRAGGLERS IN NORTHERN OKINAWA.

INFANTRYMEN OF THE 27TH DIVISION STEPPED OFF AT 7:30 A.M., ALMOST SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, IN A DOWNPOUR OF RAIN IN THE FIRST FULL SCALE THOROUGH MOPUP OF THE NORTHERN TWO THIRDS OF OKINAWA SINCE THE ORIGINAL SWEEP EARLY IN APRIL.

MAJ.GEN.GEORGE W.GRINER STRUNG THREE REGIMENTS ACROSS THE NARROW ISHIKAWA ISTHMUS AND STARTED THEM NORTHWARD INTO A MOUNTAINOUS 500 SQUARE MILE AREA BELIEVED TO CONTAIN 150,000 OKINWANS AS WELL AS MORE THAN 1,000 ORGANIZED JAPANESE MILITARY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL.

IT WAS THE LARGEST MOPUP CAMPAIGN IN THE PACIFIC. THE 27TH IN A SIMILAR MOPUP ON SAIPAN LAST YEAR KILLED 1,900 JAPANESE AND TOOK 200 PRISONERS BETWEEN JULY 16 AND AUG. 8 IN AN AREA ONLY FOUR MILES LONG.

MOTORIZED PATROLS ROAMED ISLAND ROADS THREE OR FOUR MILES IN FRONT OF THE SLOWLY MOVING LINE OF BUSH BEATERS TO PICK UP ENEMY GROUPS FLUSHED OUT OF CAVES.

DEMOLITION TEAMS FOLLOWED, SEALING THE CAVES WHILE LIGHT ARTILLERY UNITS WERE ON THE ALERT TO QUELL ANY RESISTANCE.

HUNDREDS OF CIVILIAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE TAKEN TO REFUGEE CAMPS FOR EXAMINATION AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT TAGGING.

"IT'S LIKE LOOKING FOR LOST GOLF BALLS," ONE STAFF OFFICER SAID.

THE SWEEP STARTED WHERE THE ISTHMUS IS NARROWEST -- ABOUT 2,500 YARDS WIDE. THE ULTIMATE GOAL IS THE NORTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA 40 MILES AWAY.

THE AVERAGE WIDTH NORTH OF THE ISTHMUS IS 10 MILES, WITH AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED SQUARE MILES IN THUMB-LIKE MOTOBU PENINSULA. THE DRIVE IS EXPECTED TO REQUIRE SIX WEEKS.

THE 27TH DIVISION TOOK OVER NORTHERN OKINAWA FROM THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS UPON BEING RELIEVED FROM THE 24TH CORPS LINE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA, MAY 1.

DURING THE SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE, THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD OUTFIT CAPTURED THE MACHINATO AIRSTRIP AND TURNED THE LEFT FLANK OF THE FIRST JAPANESE MAIN LINE OF RESISTANCE.

JR727PPW NM

30.24 76077

30.24 - 26077

AMERICAN LANDING APRIL 1. ADD OKINAWA (Air Transport xxx Apr 1
BUCKNER SAID: "THIS IS AN ADMIRABLE RECORD, IN VIEW OF THE BOMBING, STRAFING AND SHELLING THE MEN AND PLANES OF THE SERVICES HAVE UNDERGONE. THIS NEW LONG-RANGE OVERWATER LINK OF ATC AND NATS HAS DONE ITS PART TO THE FULLEST IN PRESSING THE FIGHT TO THE ENEMY.

LT.COL.JAMES LUKER OF SAN FRANCISCO, COMMANDS THE OKINAWA ATC BASE. LT. (JG) GEORGE GAILLARD, JR., OF (633 EAST 58TH ST.) SAVANNAH, GA., IS THE NATS OPERATIONS OFFICER HERE.

JQ831PCW

MAY 25 1945

A. INSERT GUAM (Erickson) xx xares

SGT. CHARLES HOLDER, OF SANTA MONICA CALIF., THE BLISTER GUNNER ON THE "CITY OF SANTA MONICA", LOOKED BACK AT THE GLOW IN THE SKY OVER TOKYO, CHECKED WITH HIS NAVIGATOR AND WAS TOLD THE BOMBER WAS 200 MILES OUT ON THE RETURN TRIP. (B-29s-DAY)

OS (ADD Guam (B-29s) Far on xxx their Fire

THE LATEST SUPERFORTRESS BLOW AT TOKYO WAS FIVE TIMES HEAVIER THAN THE FIRST STRIKE DELIVERED AGAINST THE CITY BY MARIANAS-BASED B-29S JUST SIX MONTHS AGO, WHEN 111 PLANES MADE THE 3000-MILE ROUND TRIP.

DRIVING RAIN HAMPERED OPERATIONS. ADD Guam (Erickson) xx t oper-
THE NEW HILL GAINS WERE MADE AS THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S 184TH AND 32ND REGIMENTS WIDENED AND DEEPENED THE BULGE SOUTHWARD BETWEEN SHURI AND OKINAWA'S EAST COAST. ations.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ISLAND, THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION'S FOURTH REGIMENT FOUGHT INSIDE THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL OF NAHA AFTER PUSHING AS DEEP AS 800 YARDS INTO THE HEART OF THE RUINED CITY.

NAHA AND YONABARU, CAPTURED EAST COAST PORT, WERE THE END ANCHORS OF THE FOUR-MILE LINE OF CAVES, PILLBOXES AND TUNNELS WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD BUILT FOR THEIR OKINAWA BATTLE TO DEATH.

ISOLATION OF SHURI, IN THE CENTER, WOULD PUT THE TENTH ARMY SOLDIERS AND MARINES IN POSITION TO COMPLETE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF OKINAWA BY SWEEPING ON OVER THE SOUTHERN QUARTER OF THE ISLAND.

THE 184TH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL.ROY A.GREEN OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., FOUGHT OFF DESPERATE NIPPONESE BANZAI CHARGES IN CONSOLIDATING AND DEEPENING THE BULGE TO THE EAST OF SHURI.

ONE COUNTERATTACK TUESDAY NIGHT BY 30 TO 50 WILDLY CHARGING JAPANESE WAS SMASHED BY A COMPANY UNDER 1ST LT.JOHN W. [illegible] OF (43 MULBERRY ST.) TRENTON, N.J.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT MARINES, UNDER COL.ALAN SHAPLEY OF DETROIT, MICH., WEDNESDAY MOVED IN FORCE INTO NAHA, WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN SCOUTED BY PATROLS.

HARDLY A BUILDING WAS LEFT STANDING, AND THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE OF THE ONETIME CIVILIAN POPULATION OF 60,000. JAPANESE SNIPERS STILL WERE AN EVER-PRESENT DANGER.

THE MARINES, LED PERSONALLY BY LT.COLS.REYNOLDS HAYDEN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND BRUNO A.HOCKMUTH OF HOUSTON, TEX., WADED KNEE DEEP IN SILT TO CROSS THE NARROWS OF THE ASATO RIVER ESTUARY IN NAHA'S NORTHEASTERN SUBURBS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING REPORTED THE LEATHERNECKS SUPPORTED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY AND A NAVAL BARRAGE, MET MODERATE RESISTANCE BUT QUICKLY PUSHED 800 YARDS INTO THE RUINS.

A189KX

DOPKING ALSO REPORTED THAT THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S 32ND REGIMENT, UNDER COL.JOHN (MICKEY) FINN OF PORTLAND, ORE., SLIPPED THROUGH THE YONABARU CORRIDOR OPENED BY COLONEL GREEN'S 184TH DOUGHBOYS TO JOIN IN THE WESTERN BULGE BATTLE.

TROOPS LED BY LT.COL.CHARLES ALLEN OF LOS ANGELES AND MAJ. JOHN H.DUNCAN OF HELENA, MONT., GAINED HIGH GROUND 600 YARDS WEST OF YONABARU IN A FIGHT TO WIDEN THE CORRIDOR. THEY REPORTED GROUND JUST AHEAD IN THE TAIRA AREA WAS LEVEL ENOUGH FOR TANK OPERATIONS.

THE CONTINUED RAIN MADE THE GOING DIFFICULT IN ALL SECTORS. FOXHOLES WERE QUAGMIRES. TRUCKS AND JEEPS WERE HUB DEEP IN MUD.

TANKS MOVING THROUGH YONABARU HAD TO BE PULLED BY BULLDOZERS.

A NEW JAPANESE ANTI-TANK WEAPON, HURLING MISSILES RESEMBLING LARGE HEADS OF FRUIT, WAS REPORTED OPERATING IN THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION SECTOR OF THE CENTRAL FRONT.

THE 77TH ARMY DIVISION WAS WITH THE MARINES IN THIS SECTOR BEFORE SHURI.

JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS FURIOUS THROUGH TUESDAY, DOPKING REPORTED, AND AMERICAN GAINS IN THE FRONTAL PUSH ON THE ANCIENT CITADEL WERE SLIGHT.

GG145PCW

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BY DOUGLAS B.CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 24-(AP)-A PROPOSAL THAT A WORLD ORGANIZATION ASSUME GENERAL SUPERVISION OVER THE ENORMOUS PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN WAR-RAVAGED LANDS WON A MEASURE OF APPROVAL TODAY IN A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

ADD Frisco Contr (Cornell xxx Amer. Views

FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT V.EVATT OF AUSTRALIA, LEADING THE LESSER NATION SCRAP TO WHITTLE DOWN BIG POWER CONTROL OF PEACE ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY, TOLD AUSTRALIAN REPORTERS A BIG FOUR REPLY COULD NOT BE EXPECTED BEFORE LATE TOMORROW NIGHT.

AMERICAN DELEGATES FIND THE VETO OVER PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS LITTLE LESS PALATABLE THAN THE AUSTRALIANS. BUT THEY CONSIDER THEMSELVES COMMITTED TO IT, AS DOES RUSSIA, BY AN AGREEMENT AT A ROOSEVELT-STALIN-CHURCHILL MEETING AT YALTA LAST SPRING. UNDER IT, THE BIG FOUR AND FRANCE WOULD HAVE TO AGREE UNANIMOUSLY ON ALL PEACE-PRESERVING MEASURES. ANY ONE OF THEM COULD BLOCK ACTION.

BIG FOUR TECHNICAL EXPERTS WERE REPORTED DRAFTING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE YALTA VOTING AGREEMENT AS REQUIRING UNANIMITY BY THE MAJOR NATIONS IN ANY ACTION ON SUCH MEASURES.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE EXPERTS WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO REPLY SPECIFICALLY TO EACH OF 22 QUESTIONS ASKED BY SMALL NATIONS ABOUT THE VETO POWER, BUT RATHER THEY WOULD DRAFT A GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.

THIS TREND APPEARED TOBE HEADING TOWARD A FIRM STAND BY THE MAJOR POWERS ON THEIR RIGHT TO VETO ANY IMPORTANT ACTION IN THE NEW LEAGUE.

ASIDE FROM DIFFERENCES OVER VETO AUTHORITY, THE CONFERENCE WAS SPEEDING SMOOTHLY ALONG WITH ITS WORK. SOME COMMITTEES WON'T GET UNDER THE WEEK-END DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF THEIR TASKS, BUT OTHERS PROBABLY WILL.

THE COMMITTEE HANDLING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND TRUSTEESHIPS WERE SHOOTING AT COMPLETION OF THEIR JOB BY SATURDAY.

OTHER COMMITTEES WERE SWEEPING AHEAD ON CHARTER PROVISIONS FOR ESTABLISHING THE SECURITY COUNCIL, A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, AND A NEW INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

APPROVED WITHOUT CHANGE WAS A CHARTER PROVISION CONFERRING ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL "PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY" FOR MAINTAINING FUTURE PEACE. ALSO ACCEPTED UNANIMOUSLY WAS A CANADIAN PROPOSAL TO REQUIRE THE COUNCIL TO MAKE ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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A17KX

A SO-CALLED "ANTI-APPEASEMENT" AMENDMENT BY NORWAY WAS DEFEATED. THE NORWEGIANS WANTED A GUARANTEE THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD NOT IMPOSE ON ANY NATION A SETTLEMENT WHICH WOULD "IMPAIR ITS CONFIDENCE IN ITS FUTURE SECURITY OF WELFARE."

SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) CONTENDED THE NORWEGIAN AMENDMENT WAS UNNECESSARY. SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, SAID IT WOULD LEAVE A LOOP HOLE FOR LAW BREAKERS.

IN THE SAME COMMITTEE, CONNALLY ASSURED CANADA THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE UNABLE TO CALL ON ANY COUNTRY TO SUPPLY ARMED FORCES FOR AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE UNLESS THAT COUNTRY SPECIFICALLY HAD ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE COUNCIL ON THAT POINT.

CLOSELY RELATED TO POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THIS CONFERENCE WAS THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON IN VOTING 23 TO 3 FOR THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS FOR A WORLD BANK AND AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY STABILIZATION FUND.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE VOTED TODAY TO WRITE INTO THE CHARTER A PROVISION REQUIRING REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF FUTURE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS. IT SAID:

"EVERY TREATY AND EVERY MILITARY AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY ANY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION AFTER THE COMING INTO FORCE OF THE PRESENT CHARTER SHALL, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BE REGISTERED WITH THE SECRETARIAT AND PUBLISHED BY IT."

IN ADDITION THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO INSERT THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE:

"NO PARTY TO SUCH A TREATY OR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT WHICH HAD NOT BEEN REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT ARTICLE MAY INVOKE THAT TREATY OF AGREEMENT BEFORE ANY ORGAN OF THE ORGANIZATION."

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THIS, IN EFFECT, WOULD PUT THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON RECORD AS DISCOURAGING FUTURE SECRET TREATIES, BUT IT WOULD NOT SPECIFICALLY REQUIRE THE REGISTRATION OF EXISTING TREATIES.

JQ/DV1029PCW

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
ASSOCIATED PRESS DIPLOMATIC NEWS EDITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT BY FIRM AND FRIENDLY NEGOTIATION TODAY TO PROVE THAT A FOUNDATION EXISTS IN THE RUINS OF POSTWAR EUROPE FOR AN EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AROUND THE WORLD.

THAT IS THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE SEEN BY DELEGATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DISPATCH OF HARRY HOPKINS TO PREMIER STALIN'S KREMLIN OFFICE.

THESE INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE ARE EMPHASIZING ANEW THAT IF THE GREAT VICTORIOUS NATIONS OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY MOVE HESITANTLY NOW TO SETTLE THE FIRST ISSUES OF PEACE, THE WORLD CHARTER BEING DRAWN UP HERE MAY NOT BE WORTH ITS PAPER

TOPPING ALL THESE ISSUES IN GRAVITY AT THE MOMENT IS THE QUESTION OF PROVIDING A MORE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT FOR POLAND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE YALTA AGREEMENT. THE PREVAILING BELIEF HERE IS THAT HOPKINS' MAIN ASSIGNMENT IS TO FIND IN DIRECT CONVERSATION WITH STALIN SOME WAY OUT OF THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN RUSSIA AND HER WESTERN ALLIES.

ON THE SUCCESS OF HIS EFFORTS MAY VERY WELL HINGE THE POSSIBILITY OF A MEETING SOON AMONG THE CHIEFS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAN AND RUSSIA. IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER MR.TRUMAN WOULD AGREE TO FINAL PLANS FOR SUCH A BIG-THREE PARLEY UNTIL HE IS CONVINCED OF PROSPECTS FOR CONCRETE ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON THE POLISH AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

SELECTION OF HOPKINS FOR THIS DELICATE MISSION CAME AS A SURPRISE TO MANY UNITED NATIONS DIPLOMATS. THEY BELIEVED THAT BECAUSE OF HIS WORK FOR FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, HE WOULD FIND NO PLACE IN THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION.

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TO MANY UNITED NATIONS DIPLOMATS. THEY BELIEVED THAT BECAUSE OF HIS HEALTH AND THE PERSONAL NATURE OF HIS WORK FOR FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, HE WOULD FIND NO PLACE IN THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION.

THEY WERE QUICK TO AGREE, HOWEVER, THAT HE WAS A LOGICAL CHOICE FOR THE JOB BOTH BECAUSE OF HIS INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE BIG-THREE AGREEMENTS AT YALTA IN FEBRUARY AND HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH THE RUSSIANS. HE WAS ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND MOST ARDENT ADVOCATES OF LEND-LEASING ARMS TO THE SOVIET UNION WHEN HE HEADED THE MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENT BOARD UNDER DIRECT ORDERS FROM MR.ROOSEVELT.

IN RECENT WEEKS THE BIG POWERS HAVE ATTAINED A HIGH DEGREE OF COOPERATION IN THE WORK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, IRONING OUT SMOOTHLY THEIR DIFFERENCES OVER REGIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEMS WITHIN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION AND THEIR CONFLICTING VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES SUCH AS THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MANDATED TO JAPAN AFTER THE LAST WAR.

A17UN

THIS HAS BEEN POSSIBLE ONLY BECAUSE OF ELIMINATION FROM THE CONFERENCE SCENE OF OTHER CRITICAL ISSUES, SUCH AS RECONSTRUCTION OF THE POLISH WARSAW GOVERNMENT. AT YALTA, MR.ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN AGREED THAT THIS POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE "REORGANIZED ON A BROADER DEMOCRATIC BASIS WITH THE INCLUSION OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FROM POLAND ITSELF AND FROM ABROAD." SINCE, THE ALLIES HAVE SPLIT WIDE ON APPLICATION, IT IS ON SUCH ISSUES THAT COOPERATION IS BEING TESTED.

THE HARDENING OF LINES BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON ONE SIDE AND RUSSIA ON THE OTHER HAS CAUSED GRAVE CONCERN AMONG OFFICIALS WHO CONTEND THAT THE PROJECTED WORLD LEAGUE CAN WORK ONLY IF THOSE NATIONS CAN SOLVE WITHIN ITS FRAMEWORK, IN FUTURE YEARS, THE SAME SORT OF DIFFICULTIES THAT NOW DIVIDE THEM.

WITHIN THE CONFERENCE, TECHNICAL COMMITTEES ARE MAKING SWIFT PROGRESS ON THE BASIC DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN OF WORLD ORGANIZATION LAID DOWN BY THE SPONSORING POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ONE COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT APPROVED PROVISIONS CONFERRING ON AN 11-NATION SECURITY COUNCIL "PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY." THE COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A CANADIAN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD MAKE IT COMPULSORY ON THE COUNCIL TO MAKE ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE ALL-NATION ASSEMBLY.

BUT THE AUTHORITY OF THE GREAT POWERS WITHIN THE COUNCIL, WHERE THEY WILL HOLD FIVE PERMANENT SEATS, REMAINED A SORE POINT OF CONTROVERSY. THE SMALL NATIONS BATTLED THE YALTA VOTING FORMULA REQUIRING THAT ALL FIVE SHOULD BE UNANIMOUSLY AGREED BEFORE THE COUNCIL TAKES ANY IMPORTANT ACTION--OR EVEN INVESTIGATES A TROUBLE-THREATENING SITUATION IN THE WORLD.

30.24 76079

SPECIAL PROVISION ALSO HAS BEEN MADE FOR OBTAINING PRIORITIES ON MACHINE TOOLS AND OTHER MACHINERY TO INITIATE, RESUME OR EXPAND CIVILIAN PRODUCTION IN CANADA, THE STATEMENT SAID. ALTHOUGH MUCH OF SUCH MACHINERY NOW IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT ANY PRIORITY, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE PRIORITIES OFFICER, TO ANY APPLICANT WHO SHOWS THAT HE IS UNABLE TO OBTAIN THE EQUIPMENT HE REQUIRES AND THAT WITHOUT IT, HIS RECONVERSION, AT LEAST TO MINIMUM ECONOMIC PRODUCTION, WOULD SUFFER.

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THE STATEMENT EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT MANUFACTURERS WHO HAVE NEEDS OF SUCH A NATURE SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE NEW ASSISTANCE WITHOUT DELAY.

"WITH REGARD TO CIVILIAN PRODUCTION GENERALLY, IT IS NECESSARY IN A FEW INSTANCES TO CONTINUE IN CANADA SOME DIRECTION OF CIVILIAN PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO OBTAIN HIGH PRIORITIES ON UNITED STATES MATERIALS," THE STATEMENT ADDED. "WHERE SUCH IS THE CASE, ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION MAY BE UNDERTAKEN WITH LOWER PRIORITY RATINGS OR WITH NO PRIORITY RATINGS."

THE RIGID SYSTEM OF PRIORITY CONTROLS IN THE UNITED STATES HAD PLACED HEAVY RESTRICTIONS DURING THE WAR ON THE IMPORTATION OF SUPPLIES FOR NON-ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION, BUT AT THE SAME TIME HAD PROVIDED A MEDIUM FOR CANADIAN INDUSTRY TO OBTAIN ESSENTIAL UNITED STATES SUPPLIES ON THE SAME BASIS AS UNITED STATES INDUSTRY.

"THE UNITED STATES PRIORITIES SYSTEM IS TO BE LARGELY DISSOLVED OVER THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, AND CANADIAN INDUSTRY WILL BENEFIT IN FULL MEASURE FROM THIS," HOWE SAID.

RP-JR1007PEW

CANADIAN POLITICAL (400)

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

REGINA, SASK., MAY 24-(AP)-THIS WESTERN WHEAT-GROWING PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN IS A MAJOR BATTLE GROUND IN CANADA'S JUNE 11 FEDERAL ELECTION, THE FIRST NATIONWIDE ELECTION TO BE HELD IN AN ALLIED COUNTRY SINCE THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND ONE WHICH WILL BE WATCHED ABROAD FOR CLUES TO THE GROWTH OF POST-WAR LEFTIST POLITICAL DOCTRINE.

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I THE IMPORTANCE OF SASKATCHEWAN LIES NOT IN ITS SIZE--IT ELECTS ONLY 21 OF THE 245 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT OTTAWA---BUT RATHER IN THE FACT THAT THE PROVINCE HAS A TRADITION OF PROGRESSIVISM AND A YEAR AGO ELECTED THE FIRST PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DOMINION UNDER THE BANNER OF THE SOCIALISTIC CCF (COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION).

30.24 - 26079

WITH THE CCF MAKING ITS FIRST IMPORTANT BID IN A FEDERAL ELECTION, THE LEADERS OF ALL THREE MAJOR PARTIES ARE DEVOTING MUCH ATTENTION TO SASKATCHEWAN. IF THE CCF FAILS TO RUN STRONG HERE IT CAN HARDLY FARE WELL ELSEWHERE.

PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING ON TUESDAY CONCLUDED A THREE-AND-A-HALF DAY TOUR OF HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY OF PRINCE ALBERT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE, CAMPAIGNING WITH MORE EFFORT THAN HE HAS EVER BEFORE PUT INTO HIS APPEARANCES THERE IN THE 19 YEARS HE HAS REPRESENTED ITS PEOPLE. HIS CHIEF THREAT COMES FROM THE CCF.

MAY 25 1945

HE ADDRESSED MEETINGS WHICH SOMETIMES INCLUDED ONLY A DOZEN PEOPLE, SO ANXIOUS WAS HE TO GET OUT AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS. CHIDED BY HIS OPPONENTS ON THE GROUND THAT HE SELDOM VISITED THE PEOPLE HE DIRECTLY REPRESENTS, KING EVERYWHERE EXPLAINED THAT THE PRESS OF WAR DUTIES HAD KEPT HIM AWAY. ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY HE SHOOK HANDS WITH HUNDREDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, ADDRESSING EACH ONE PERSONALLY AND LEARNING THEIR NAMES.

INTO THE PROVINCE YESTERDAY CAME THE LEADERS OF THE TWO OTHER MAJOR PARTIES, M. J. COLDWELL, FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER HEADING THE CCF, AND JOHN BRACKEN, FORMER FARMER AND FORMER PREMIER OF MANITOBA, LEADER OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

COLDWELL, WHOSE EARLY POLITICAL CAREER WAS IN REGINA AND WHO IS RUNNING IN A CONSTITUENCY NORTHWEST OF HERE, ADDRESSED ONE OF THE LARGEST MEETINGS OF THE CAMPAIGN TO DATE IN THIS PRINCIAL CAPITAL LAST NIGHT AND PREDICTED CONFIDENTLY THAT HE EXPECTED HIS PARTY TO WIN ALL 21 OF THE SASKATCHEWAN SEATS, ADDING THAT IF THEY DID THEY WOULD WIN ENOUGH ELSEWHERE IN CANADA TO FORM THE NEXT DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION GENERALLY FAVORED A BRITISH COMPROMISE INTERPRETATION WHICH WOULD REMOVE THE BIG-POWER VETO FROM COUNCIL DECISIONS TO INVESTIGATE DISPUTES. IT WAS DOUBTFUL HOWEVER, WHETHER RUX

DECISIONS TO INVESTIGATE DISPUTES. IT WAS DOUBTFUL HOWEVER, WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD ACCEPT THIS VIEW.
A FINAL DECISION AMONG THE BIG-FOUR IS NOT EXPECTED UNTIL AFTER THE RETURN OF SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS FROM WASHINGTON, WHERE HE CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

A18UN
AMERICAN LEADERS ARE SEEKING PRIMARILY TO AVOID A SHOW DOWN VOTE ON THE ISSUE, BY WHICH THE SMALL NATIONS MIGHT DEFEAT THE BIG POWERS IN A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE. THEY CONTEND THAT SUCH A DEVELOPMENT, WHICH WOULD MEAN SHARP LIMITATION OF THE VETO, MIGHT ENDANGER ACCEPTANCE OF THE WHOLE WORLD CHARTER BY BOTH RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.
TWO MATTERS WHICH WERE BURNING ISSUES A WEEK AGO WERE AT LAST MOVING EASILY THROUGH OTHER COMMITTEES--REGIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEMS AND INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIPS. KEY PROVISIONS OF THE REGIONAL FORMULA, DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO PROTECT THE PAN-AMERICAN SYSTEM, WON COMMITTEE APPROVAL YESTERDAY.
SIMIARLY, AN AMERICAN PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIPS, WHICH WOULD GIVE THIS COUNTRY PRIMARY CONTROL OF ISLANDS WON FROM JAPAN AS WELL AS CONTROL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY BASES IN THEM, ALSO WAS ACCEPTED IN MOST OF ITS MAIN PROVISIONS.
BOTH COMMITTEES EXPECTED TO WIND UP THEIR WORK THIS WEEK, IN LINE WITH THE CONFERENCE SCHEDULE CALLING FOR THE FOUR BIG COMMISSIONS TO BEGIN HOLDING THEIR SESSIONS, WHICH ARE TO BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, (-4)S ,3/5 233(.
THE HOPE

TO EGIN HOLDING THEIR SESSIONS, WHICH ARE TO BE POPEN TO THE PUBLIC, VL

TO BEGIN HOLDING THEIR SESSIONS, WHICH ARE TO BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, EARLY NEXT WEEK.
THE HOPE OF LEADERS AT THE MOMENT IS THAT THESE COMMISSIONS WILL HAVE COMPLETED THEIR WORK IN TIME FOR THE FINAL SESSIONS OF THE FULL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD EARLY IN THE WEEK OF JUNE 3, IN THE EVENT THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO WIND UP THE WHOLE THING BY SATURDAY, JUNE 2.
THUS THE ACTUAL PROGRESS OF THE CONFERENCE WILL DETERMINE THE EXACT DATE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VISIT TO ADDRESS THE CLOSING PLENARY SESSION.
MAY 25 1945
MM1APW

(ADVANCE FOR PM'S OF FRIDAY, MAY 25) (280)
BY RUSS NEWLAND
(ADVANCE) SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 25-(AP)-THE STOCKY LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE THICK-LENSED EYEGLASSES WHO HAS BEEN SITTING NEARBY ANSWERING SCORES OF LETTERS IS JOE ROSENTHAL, THE AP PHOTOGRAPHER WHO SNAPPED THE FAMED PICTURE OF MARINES PLANTING THE AMERICAN FLAG ATOP MT.SURIBACHI ON IWO JIMA.
ROSENTHAL BUSTLED IN AND OUT OF THIS OFFICE FOR YEARS, HANDLING SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENTS AS WELL AS OTHERS. AFTER FIVE D-DAY LANDINGS -- HOLLANDIA, ANGAUR, PELELIU, GUAM AND IWO JIMA --
HE RECALLS THAT ONE OF HIS TOUGHEST ASSIGNMENTS WAS COVERING AN EAST-WEST ALL STAR FOOTBALL GAME IN SAN FRANCISCO ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. "IT POURED RAIN THAT DAY. MY CLOTHES WERE AS WET INSIDE AS OUT."
SHOOTING THE FLAG PICTURE ON IWO JIMA, ROSENTHAL SAYS, "WAS JUST LIKE GETTING AN ACTION FOOTBALL SHOT AT ITS PEAK. ONE SPLIT SECOND EITHER WAY AND SOME OF THE DETAIL WOULD HAVE BEEN LOST."
AT THE TIME HE MADE THE SHOT HE NEVER DREAMED IT WOULD MAKE HISTORY, PHOTOGRAPHICALLY AND OTHERWISE. "I KNEW IT WAS A GOOD PICTURE BUT I DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD RESULT IN ALL THIS."
COUNTLESS LETTERS ARE FROM WORRIED MOTHERS TO WHOM THE PICTURE BROUGHT A FRESH PHASE OF THE WAR AND STRENGTHENED MORALE. ONE MOTHER WROTE: "I FEEL BETTER PREPARED TO FACE WHAT I MAY HAVE TO FACE IF MY BOY DOES NOT COME BACK."
AT LEAST ONE LETTER HINTED AT A MARRIAGE PROPOSAL. ROSENTHAL IS A FUGITIVE FROM MANY A SADIE HAWKINS DAY.
JOE LUGS THE UNANSWERED LETTERS AROUND IN A BULGING KNAPSACK. HE IS TRYING TO REPLY TO ALL THAT CONTAIN A PERSONAL SLANT. BETWEEN FRONT LINE ASSIGNMENTS HE HAS MADE FOUR TRIPS TO THE BLOOD BANK.
OH YES, HE FOUND SOFT BALL, THE FIRST COUSIN TO REGULAR BASEBALL, TO BE THE PREVAILING SPORT ON THE PACIFIC ISLANDS HE VISITE
(END ADVANCE FOR PM'S OF FRIDAY, MAY 25 -- SENT MAY 24)
FJ825ACW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 24-(AP)-THE BANK OF AMERICA, THE NATION'S SECOND BIGGEST BANK, TODAY PROMISED "ONE HUNDRED PER CENT COOPERATION" IN FINANCING HENRY J.KASIER'S PURCHASE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FONTANA STEEL MILL FOR PEACETIME PRODUCTION.
THE INDUSTRIAL WIZARD SAID HE WOULD REQUIRE $52,000,000 FROM PRIVATE BANKS TO CONVERT THE PLANT FOR MANUFACTURE OF IN PLATE AND COMMERCIAL STEEL ARTICLES FOR THE WEST.
HG1035PCW
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OTTAWA, MAY 24-(AP)-A NEW PRIORITIES ORDER UNDER WHICH SMALL CANADIAN BUSINESSES WILL BE GIVEN ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING SCARCE UNITED STATES MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS NECESSARY FOR A SWITCH-OVER FROM WAR TO CIVILIAN PRODUCTION, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE.
THE NEW ORDER WILL OBTAIN PRIORITIES FOR SMALL CANADIAN BUSINESSES, BOTH ESTABLISHED AND NEW, FOR SUPPLIES OF PRODUCTION MATERIALS INCLUDING STEEL AND ALUMINUM AND MACHINE TOOLS AND OTHER MACHINERY OBTAINABLE IN THE UNITED STATES.
"UNDER THE NEW REGULATION, PRIORITY ASSISTANCE FOR MOST UNITED STATES SUPPLIES OF PRODUCTION MATERIALS WILL BE AVAILABLE AUTOMATICALLY TO ANY COMPANY WHOSE TOTAL PRODUCTION IS LESS THAN $50,000 PER QUERTER," HOWE SWID IN A STATEMENT. "THUS MANY COMPANIES WILL BE ABLE TO OBTAIN, WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, THEIR SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS WHICH STILL REMAIN SCARCE.
"STEEL AND METALS CONTROL ORDERS, WHICH HAVE REQUIRED PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THESE CONTROLS BEFORE PURCHASE ORDERS WERE PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR STEEL OR ALUMINUM, ALSO HAVE BEEN REVISED TO ALLOW SMALL MANUFACTURERS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE NEW AUTOMATIC PRIORITIES PROCEDURES."
THE STATEMENT SAID THE NEW ORDER WAS "ONE OF A NUMBER OF STEPS FOLLOWING OUT THE POLICY OF CONTINUING THE WARTIME ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CANADIAN AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE RE-CONVERSION PERIOD."

30.24 76081

BRACKEN, RUNNING FROM ADJACENT MANITOBA, IS SPEAKING SEVERAL TIMES A DAY IN THE PROVINCE, STRESSING HIS EXPERIENCE AS A FARMER AND HIS PARTY'S PROGRAM FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CANADA'S ROLE IN THE JAPANESE WAR CONTINUES TO BE DISCUSSED AS A MAJORISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN. BRACKEN AT INDIAN HEAD YESTERDAY ATTACKED THE KING GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO SEND ONLY VOLUNTEERS TO THE PACIFIC WAR, DECLARING THAT ALTHOUGH "NO ONE EXPECTS CANADA TO SEND SUPPORT BEYOND OUR JUST SHARE NO ONE EXPECTS US TO RUN OUT ON OUR ALLIES, EITHER."

COLDWELL TOOK UP THE ISSUE LAST NIGHT IN HIS REGINA ADDRESS, ASKING THAT "CANADA DO ALL THAT IS REQUIRED OF HER."

MK813AEW

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QUEBEC, MAY 24--(AP)--THE QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, [redacted] PROVINCIAL UPPER HOUSE [redacted], TODAY SHELVED FOR SIX MONTHS PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS' LUXURY TAX BILL--AN ACTION CONSIDERED TANTAMOUNT TO KILLING THE MEASURE.

PREVIOUSLY PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY THE BILL WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE $12,500,000 ANNUALLY TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS OF REVENUE ANTICIPATED WITH THE ABOLITION OF THE TWO PER CENT SALES TAX.

ABOLITION OF THE SALES TAX HAD BEEN A PLANK IN THE PLATFORM OF DUPLESSIS IN THE QUEBEC GENERAL ELECTIONS LAST SUMMER. THE COUNCIL

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HAS NOT YET TAKEN ACTION ON THE ASSEMBLY-APPROVED BILL TO ABOLISH THE [redacted] SALES TAX.

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QP/THO/120P

BY RUTH BRIGHAM

ATLANTA, MAY 24-(AP)--BREAKFAST BACON, A NEW HAIR-DO, A CLEAN HOUSE AND A "FOOLISH RED HAT" WERE ACQUIRED THIS WEEK BY MRS. COURTNEY HODGES AS SHE AWAITED THE RETURN TODAY OF HER FAMED GENERAL-HUSBAND.

"AND I'LL PROBABLY ONLY HAVE A CHANCE TO WAVE AT HIM IN THE PARADE," SHE SAID, AFTER LEARNING THAT HE WOULD LEAVE ATLANTA IMMEDIATELY FOR WASHINGTON AND CONFERENCES PENDING HIS TRANSFER TO THE PACIFIC.

"BUT THAT'S PART OF THE ARMY. AND IT'S WHAT HE WANTS -- TO BE IN UNTIL THE FINISH," SAID THE GENERAL'S WIFE, ADDING, "BUT WE'LL HAVE THE BACON FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW. AND HE'S SURE TO LIKE MY FOOLISH RED HAT -- BUT HE'S SURE NOT TO ADMIT IT."

MRS. HODGES HASN'T SEEN THE GENERAL FOR 15 MONTHS. BUT SHE READ ABOUT HIM, AS HE LEAD THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY ACROSS FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE RHINE AND INTO THE HEART OF GERMANY.

AND NOW, WHEN SHE HAD "HOPED, BUT NOT REALLY EXPECTED," THAT HE WOULD BE HERE FOR A WHILE, SHE LEARNED THAT HE WAS PREPARING FOR THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN, ALONG WITH HIS VETERAN FIRST ARMY.

THE PERRY, GA., FOUR-STAR GENERAL WHO ROSE FROM A PRIVATE IN THE RANKS, WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE THIS AFTERNOON, ACCOMPANIED BY 49 OTHER SERVICE-STRIPED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN. THE MEN ARE ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE, BUT MANY ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THEIR LEADER INTO THE AAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

IN ATLANTA, A HEROES' WELCOME AWAITS THEM. STORES AND SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED. THOUSANDS WILL THRONG THE STREETS TO VIEW THE COMBAT VETERANS AS THEIR 40-CAR PARADE PASSES SLOWLY ALONG FLAG-BEDECKED PEACHTREE STREET. AND THEN, AFTER TWO HOURS OF "BELONGING TO THE PEOPLE", THEY WILL GREET THEIR FAMILIES IN ARMY-ENGAGED SUITES AT THE BILTMORE HOTEL.

AT LAGUARDIA FIELD, NEW YORK, WHERE THE PARTY STOPPED YESTERDAY, GENERAL HODGES, THE FIRST FULL GENERAL TO RETURN SINCE V-E DAY, TOLD REPORTERS THAT PRACTICALLY ALL OF HIS STAFF OFFICERS WILL ACCOMPANY HIM TO THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

HE SAID HE EXPECTED A "TOUGH" FIGHT FROM THE JAPS, BUT DID NOT PREDICT HOW LONG IT WOULD LAST. AS TO NEW SURPRISES FOR THE JAPS, HE SAID HE HAD "NO TRICKS UP MY SLEEVE."

FP615ACW

BY RUTH BRIGHAM

ATLANTA, MAY 24-(AP)--"REMEMBER ME?" CALLED THE LOVELY ORCHID-BEDECKED LADY IN THE LITTLE RED HAT.

THE TANNED, MILITARY MAN WITH STARS ON THE SHOULDERS OF HIS FIELD JACKET STOPPED, HELD UP THE PROCESSION OF GENERALS, GI'S AND CIVILIAN DIGNITARIES, WHILE THE KISS HE GAVE HER SAID THAT HE DID.

AND THAT IS HOW THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY GREETED THE WIFE HE LEFT BEHIND 15 MONTHS AGO WHEN HE WENT TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF WAR.

THE EPISODE TODAY FOLLOWED A 15-MILE PARADE FROM ATLANTA'S MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, BRINGING GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES, SIX OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS, FIELD OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN BACK FROM A VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE NAZIS.

FROM THE MOMENT OF THAT FIRST MEETING, MRS. HODGES REMAINED IN THE BACKGROUND. SHE DID NOT GO TO THE AIRPORT TO MEET HER HUSBAND, BUT REMAINED AT A HOTEL WHERE THE OTHER WIVES AND FAMILIES AWAITED THEIR RETURNING HEROES.

"HE BELONGS TO THE PEOPLEN" SHE SAID, PROUDLY LOOKING ABOUT HER AT THE THOUSANDS WHO CHEERED HIM AND THE HEAVILY SERVICE-STRIPED MEN IN THE MILITARY CORTEGE.

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AND HE DID BELONG TO THE PEOPLE FROM THE MOMENT HIS BIG SILVER PLANE LANDED THROUGH THE LINED-STREETS OF SUBURBAN ATLANTA TO THE INSTANT HE STOOD WITH SEVEN OTHER NATIVE GEORGIANS TAKING A BOW WITH THE GI'S BECAUSE "I'M JUST ONE OF THE BOYS, TOO."

HE CONTINUED TO BELONG TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE EVENING AS HE ATTENDED A CELEBRATION AT ATLANTA'S MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. HE TOLD THEM THAT HE HAD TO "SEE THIS THING THROUGH TO THE FINISH" AND THAT HE WAS GOING TO THE PACIFIC TO FIGHT THE JAPS.

YES, HE STILL BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE, BUT HIS WIFE--A GENERAL'S LADY-SAYS "THAT'S HIS DUTY. I WILL WAIT," AND SHE ADDED, WITH A GRIN, IF A GENERAL'S LADY CAN BE SAID TO GRIN, "BUT I HAVE A STEAK IN THE REFRIGERATOR, SO WE'RE DINING AT HOME--LATER."

BOSTON PORT OF EMBARKATION, MAY 24-(AP)-THE UNFAMILIAR SIGHTS AND SOUNDS OF A NEW HOMELAND TODAY BROUGHT FRESH EXCITEMENT TO 110 FOREIGN-BORN WIVES OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN JUST ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY AND THE 24 CHILDREN THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM.

THEY WERE BELOW DECKS IN THE MESS HALL WHEN THE HUGE NAVY TRANSPORT STEAMED UP BOSTON HARBOR YESTERDAY.

TOPSIDE THE RAILS WERE A BLUR OF OLIVE DRAB AS THE SOLDIERS OF LT.GEN.JIMMY DOOLITTLE'S 453RD HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP AND REPATRIATE AMERICAN SOLDIERS JAMMED ALL AVAILABLE DECK SPACE.

THERE WERE ENGLISH GIRLS, IRISH LASSES AND SCOTS, BELGIANS AND DUTCH AMONG THE SERVICE WIVES. EIGHTY-FOUR OF THEM HAD MARRIED SOLDIERS AND 26 WERE THE WIVES OF SAILORS.

THEY MET THEIR HUSBANDS WHILE THE LATTER WERE ON DUTY IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.

THERE WAS MANY A ROMANTIC TALE BEHIND THE MARRIAGES.

ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC WAS THE COURTSHIP OF NELLY HUBBARD, A 23-YEAR-OLD BELGIAN, BY HER HUSBAND, LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS H. HUBBARD OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE COLONEL PLUNGED INTO HER LIFE WHEN HIS EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER BELGIUM.

THE CITY WHERE HE LANDED WAS OCCUPIED BY THE NAZIS AND NELLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY THAT TOOK CARE OF HIM.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD CHRISTINE YOUNG, WHO IS HEADED FOR CRYSTAL FALLS, MICH., WAS ALL SMILES AT THE PROSPECT OF MEETING HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY.

"WE'VE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO IT FOR SO LONG," SHE EXPLAINED, SPEAKING FOR THE GROUP.

MRS.DOREEN I.C.SHANKLIN, WHO WILL GO TO COLUMBIA, MO., SAID SHE MET HER HUSBAND IN LONDON TWO YEARS AGO AND THEY WERE MARRIED THE FOLLOWING JUNE.

"I'M SO EXCITED," SHE SAID. "I'VE HE[illegible] SO MUCH ABOUT YOUR WONDERFUL COUNTRY. I CAN'T WAIT FOR T[illegible]IP ON THE RAILROAD TO SEE SOME OF IT."

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NEW YORK, MAY 24-(AP)-THE PART THAT AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL INGENUITY HAD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 20 PIPELINES LAID UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO FEED MILLIONS OF GASOLINE TO ALLIED ARMIES IN EUROPE AFTER D-DAY WAS TOLD HERE TONIGHT.

WYLIE BROWN, PRESIDENT OF THE PHELPS DODGE COPPER PRODUCTS CORPORATION, SAID HIS ORGANIZATION AND THREE OTHERS--GENERAL ELECTRIC CORP., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; OKINITE CORP., PASSAIC, N.J., AND GENERAL CABLE COMPANY, BAYONNE, N.J.--PARTICIPATED IN THE PROJECT.

BROWN, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, DESCRIBED THE FEAT, WHICH HAS ENABLED MOVEMENT THROUGH THE PIPES SINCE LAST AUG. 12, OF 120,000,000 GALLONS OF FUEL, AS ONE OF THE WAR'S "TOP DRAWER SECRETS."

PHELP-DODGE'S HABIRSHAW WIRE AND CABLE DIVISION BEGAN MANUFACTURE OF THE TUBING APRIL 8, 1944, MAKING ITS FIRST DELIVERY JULY 5, ALTHOUGH IN THE INTERIM A NEW PLANT HAD TO BE BUILT AT YONKERS, N.Y., AND SPECIAL MACHINES DEVELOPED, BROWN SAID.

THE COMPANY'S FULL QOTA, INCLUDING 64 MILES OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE, WAS ACHIEVED SEPT. 16 AND RATED AS "ONE OF THE WAR'S BEST KEPT SECRETS," BROWN SAID. IN ADDITION THE YONKERS PLANT PROCESSED 46 MILES MANUFACTURED BY OTHER FIRMS, HE ADDED.

THIS SECRECY WAS MAINTAINED, HE SAID, BY 300 WORKMEN AND DESPITE THE FACT THAT A PORTION OF ITS EQUIPMENT WAS "CLEARLY VISIBLE" TO HUNDREDS OF COMMUTERS ON A RAILROAD LINE PASSING THE FACTORY.

EXISTENCE OF THE CROSS-CHANNEL PIPELINE, KNOWN AS OPERATION PLUTO, WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN LONDON BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES WHO DIRECTED ITS CONSTRUCTION. THEY SAID THE LINES HAD CARRIED AN AVERAGE OF 1,000,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE A RHCUK

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1,000,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE A DAY.

SPECIALLY CONVERTED LIBERTY SHIPS, LOADING DIRECTLY AT HARBISHAW'S WATERFRONT PLANT, TRANSPORTED THE TUBING TO ENGLAND, IN ONE CASZ CARRYING A CONTINUOUS LENGTH "WEIGHING 3,300 TONS OR MORE THAN A LARGE MODERN DESTROY," BROWN SAID.

THE FLEXIBLS TUBING HAD TO BE UNWOUND FROM HUGE SPOOLS IN THE PLANT AND

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ONE CASE CARRYING A CONTINUOUS LENGTH "WEIGHING 3,300 TONS OR MORE THAN A LARGE MODERN DESTROYER," BROWN SAID.

THE FLEXIBLE TUBING HAD TO BE UNWOUND FROM HUGE SPOOLS IN THE PLANT AND RUN BY WAY OF A STEEL SCAFFOLD ATOP THE FACTORY INTO THE SHIPS' HOLDS WHERE IT WAS RE-WOUND, HE ADDED.

WD1119AEW

ANN ARBOR,MICH.,MAY 24-(AP)-A SPECIFIC POLICY FOR DEALING WITH WAR CRIMINALS IS SOON TO BE ESTABLISHED, BRIG.GEN.JOHN [illegible] ASSISTANT JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL IN CHARGE OF WAR CRIMES, INDICATED HERE TODAY.

BRIG.GEN.WEIR, JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE WISHED TO ASSURE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT HIS DEPARTMENT "IS WASTING NO TIME IN BRINGING WAR CRIMINALS TO JUSTICE." WEIR WAS HERE FOR A CONFERENCE OF JUDGE ADVOCATES.

THE GENERAL APPEARED DISINCLINED TO TALK FREELY ON THE SUBJECT BUT HE COMMENTED ON WHAT HE SAID WERE DIFFICULTIES IN THE TASK OF BRINGING WAR CRIMINALS TO JUSTICE.

HE SAID THERE WERE MORE PRISONERS OF WAR NOW HELD IN EUROPE THAN THERE WERE AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE CONTINENT AND THAT AN INVENTORYLOF THE PRISONERS WAS STILL IN PROGRESS, COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT MANY USED ALIASES TO HIDE THEIR IDENTITIES.

30.24 76083

GEN.WEIR SAID CONVICTED CRIMINALS WOULD BE GIVEN "A REASONABLE PUNISHMENT ACCORDING TO AMERICAN STANDARDS." ALL TRIALS WILL BE HELD WHERE THE CRIMES WERE COMMITTED, THUS NONE IN THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID.

GEN.WEIR, IN HIS LIMITED COMMENT ON POSSIBLE WAR CRIMES COURT PROCEDURE, SAID THAT OBEDIENCE TO A SUPERIOR OFFICER'S ORDER IN THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME WOULD NOT NECESSARILY BE ACCEPTED AS A DEFENSE.

BZ1055PEW NM

CHICAGO, MAY 24-(AP)-A CAPTURED JAPANESE DOCTOR, IN A LETTER TO AN AMERICAN DOCTOR MADE PUBLIC TODAY, SAID THE INTELLIGENTSIA OF JAPAN REALIZES "THE ACCURATE DEFEAT" OF THE JAPANESE ON OKINAWA "OVERSHADOWS (CW) THE DOWNFALL OF THE SO-CALLED GREAT NIPPON EMPIRE."

A COPY OF THE LETTER, PUBLISHED BY THE CHICAGO HERALD-AMERICAN, WAS SENT BY JOHN E. FAMILARO, PH. M. 2/C, TO MISS MARY ANN MAGDA OF CHICAGO. IT WAS SIGNED "DR. KOSABURO IYASAKA" AND ADDRESSED TO "MY KIND AND GENEROUS DR. FRANKOVEIGA," AN AMERICAN NAVAL SURGEON AT OKINAWA.

DR. IYASAKA SAID HIS OPINIONS REFLECTED THOSE OF THE GREATER PART OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA OF JAPAN.

"I AM VERY SORRY TO SEE WITH MY NAKED EYES THE ACCURATE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE ARMY CORPS IN OKINAWA WHICH IS PRECLUDING AND OVER-SHADOWING THE DOWNFALL OF THE SO-CALLED GREAT NIPPON EMPIRE HAVING THE GLORIOUS HISTORY OF 3,000 YEARS LONG," THE LETTER READ. "FOR WE ALL JAPANESE UNTIL NOW THINK JAPAN AS A LAND OF GODS GOVERNING NEVER TO BE TRAMPLED ON BY OTHER NATION."

MENTIONING JAPAN'S VICTORIES OVER MONGOLIA, CHINA AND RUSSIA IN OTHER WARS, IYASAKA SAID "THIS TIME JAPAN IS WAGING A WAR QUITE DIFFERENT AS COMPARED WITH THREE OTHER CASES ABOVE MENTIONED, WHICH I COULD SEE WITH MY NAKED EYES AND THINK OVER, COOLMINDED WITH THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION."

"GOD SAVE US, ALAS; THE SAD AND MOST LAMENTABLE CONCLUSION SEEMS TO COVER (SIC) OVER US," HE SAID. "THIS THREE MIRACULOUS VICTORIES OVER THE GREATER NATIONS INCIDENTALLY GAINED RESULTED IN AGLANDIZING (SIC) AND AGGRAVATING THE VALUE OF ANCIENT LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS HANDED DOWN FROM THE OLDEN TIMES OF FOREFATHERS. SO WE BECAME SELF-CONCEITED AND SUPERSTITIOUS DREAMERS THROUGH ALL CLASSES OF JAPAN EVEN ADMIDST (SIC) THE INTELLIGENTSIA.

"SO I THINK THE JAPO-AMERICAN WAR NOW GOING ON IS THE WAR OF TRUTH AGAINST FALSEHOOD, THEORY AGAINST LEGEND AND TRADITION, FREEDOM AGAINST RESTRICTION."

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NEW YORK, MAY 23-(AP)-TWO DANES, WHO SAID THEY WOULD REPRESENT THEIR COUNTRY IN THE EVENT DENMARK IS SEATED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, WERE AMONG THE 16 PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED TONIGHT FROM FOYNES, EIRE, ON AN AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES PLANE.

THE DANES WERE ERIK HUSFELDT, SURGERY PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, AND DR.HARTWIG FRISCH, LEADER OF THE DANISH PARLIAMENT SOCIALIST GROUP.

THEY SAID THEY WOULD GO TO WASHINGTON TO MEET DANISH MINISTER HENRIK KAUFFMANN, WHO WILL ACCOMPANY THEM TO THE CONFERENCE AS HEAD OF THE DANISH DELEGATION IF THEIR COUNTRY IS ADMITTED.

TWO MARINE SERGEANTS, LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS, WERE ALSO ABOARD. THEY WERE JACK R.RISLER, 24, OF (446 NORTH 29TH STREET), MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND JOHN J.P.BODNAR, 21, OF (128 STRODE AVENUE) COATESVILLE, PA., WHO WERE CAPTURED AFTER BEING DROPPED BEHIND GERMAN LINES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE IN AUGUST, 1944.

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JAPANESE LOSE 111 PLANES IN ATTACK OFF OKINAWA BUT HIT 11 LIGHT SHIPS; 500 'SUPERFORTS' FIRE TOKYO'S HEART

MAY 27 1945

PLANES ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS ON BIG AIRFIELD

Strong Attack on Naval Forces Lasted 18 Hours, Nimitz Reports.

YANKS GAIN IN NAHA

Army, Marine Casualties from April 1 Invasion Total 25,675.

GUAM, Saturday, May 26—(AP) Eleven light American naval ships were damaged in a strong 18-hour Japanese air attack on America's Okinawa forces Thursday night and Friday, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

At the height of the attack, Japanese made fantastic attempts to land grenade-armed forces on Yontan airfield on west central Okinawa. One bomber actually landed troops, but all were killed quickly.

111 Planes Shot Down

One hundred eleven Japanese planes were shot down during the prolonged Japanese assault and five more were destroyed in attempts to land small groups of assault forces in Yontan.

Nimitz's action-packed communique, one of his longest, also reported:

American Army and Marine casualties on Okinawa from the April first invasion to Thursday totaled 25,675, of whom 5,332 were killed or missing and 21,343 were wounded. This was exactly 1,000 killed or missing in the past week. Last previous report on Japanese casualties was 48,103 killed through May 17—nine days ago.

Fleet casualties were 4,270 killed or missing and 4,171 wounded from March 18 to Wednesday.

Enlarge Bridgehead

Sixth Division Marines enlarged their bridgehead into rubble-strewn Naha and found the streets mined. The Army's 77th Infantry division turned its heavy artillery on fortress Shuri. Elsewhere, adverse weather limited ground operations in southern Okinawa.

Fast carrier task force pilots attacked the Amami group of islands in the northern Ryukyus Saturday through Wednesday and on Thursday sent fighters to strafe and bomb Kyushu airfields.

Army Mustang fighters attacked Matsudo and Tokorazawa airfields north of Tokyo.

Carrier and land-based planes sank eight Japanese cargo ships and damaged 12 others in attacks off Korea, Amami and Honshu.

Neutralize Fields

The Mustangs' rocket and strafing attack on Matsudo airfield, 10 miles northeast of the imperial palace in Tokyo, and Tokorazawa airfield, 25 miles northwest of the capital city, preceded today's 500-plane B-29 fire bomb raid on Tokyo.

Neutralizing fighters fields from which the enemy might have attacked the giant Superfortresses, the Mustangs destroyed or damaged 58 Japanese aircraft.

Nimitz's communique reported a total of 148 Japanese planes destroyed or damaged in the carrier sweeps of Amami and Kyushu, Navy search missions to Korean waters, other Army sweeps and the Okinawa action.

A grand total of 4,247 Japanese airplanes have been destroyed from the beginning of the Ryukyus campaign March 18 to date. Nimitz said 3,581 Japanese planes were destroyed through Thursday.

In the same period, the 21st Bomber Command reported its Superfortresses destroyed 518 enemy aircraft. These figures did not include planes knocked out of action Thursday and Friday in the Japanese aerial attack.

The Japanese assault on American shipping off Okinawa and on Ie, Yontan and Katena airfields was the strongest since May 4, when 168 attackers were destroyed.

Suicide Troops Killed

In their determined, low-level strafing and suicide attacks on America's Okinawa forces, the Japanese tried to land five planes on Yontan airfield near the west central coast.

One enemy plane succeeded in making a wheels-up landing. Its occupants tumbled out of the craft and tried to rush parked planes and airfield installations with hand grenades.

Four other Japanese planes, trying to make similar crash landings, were destroyed before they could come in on their bellies.

Yontan and Katena airfields on Okinawa and Ie's newly-rebuilt four-runway drome on tiny Ie island west of Okinawa all were bombed during the sustained Japanese attack. All have been in use by Army and Marine fighters.

Seven American aircraft were destroyed on the ground in these attacks.

No estimate of the total number of enemy planes engaged in the long series of raids was made because many approached in darkness.

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One Unit Badly Hit

One of the 11 American light naval units hit was damaged heavily.

Nimitz' announcement of this battle damage followed by a few hours a Navy department report in Washington that five small American ships, including one destroyer, had been lost off Okinawa recently. These were in addition to previously Nimitz-announced losses of more than 20 small ships, including five other destroyers.

In southern Okinawa, tanks and tractors still were slowed by mud and soft terrain, making action along the entire five-division front a foot troopers' war. There was little change in front lines anywhere.

First division Marines, approaching Shuri from the northwest, knocked out about 20 Japanese gun emplacements. Fire from these weapons had slowed that outfit's advance.

ing movement to the east for the conquest of Shuri.

With grenades, flame throwers and small arms, the Marines were moving through rubble, virtually all that remained of the city after weeks of heavy naval and air bombardment.

Bridges Built Under Fire

Strong points were being reduced by the slugging Marines, who crossed the Asato River in strength yesterday on bridges their engineers built under heavy enemy artillery fire. One of the bridges appears to be large enough to support mechanized units when weather permits their use.

The weather continued bad and with mechanized units mired in mud the campaign is wholly a foot soldiers' war all the way across the line from northeastern Naha to a point south of Yonabaru on the east coast.

Cleaning Up In North

Yanks Tighten Pincers On Key Okinawa Fort Of Shuri

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Map on Page 3

Guam, May 25 (AP)—The 10th Army's flanking pincers on Fortress Shuri in the center of the Okinawa front was pulled tighter today as 7th Infantry troops expanded their bulge below Yonabaru.

The 32d Regiment pushed ahead to 1,800 yards south of the east coast seaport, while the 184th moved into positions 1,500 yards southwest of the town to maintain the pace Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's units have set, despite mud which mired everything on wheels.

Japanese movements indicated the enemy would attempt to set up another defense line 2 miles to the south.

Villages Seized

Before Shuri, in the center of the line, 77th infantrymen moved through a small village, meeting only small-arms fire, while west and south of the fortress town, Marines seized Asato village, killing a dozen of some Japanese encountered.

Small counterattacks were beaten back by the 96th Infantry east of Shuri, while tough Marines fought through the streets of Naha on the extreme west.

The move by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Division of Leathernecks could become a flank-

The 27th Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. George W. Griner, which captured Machinato airfield and led the early assault on Naha, was disclosed as engaged in the biggest mopping-up operation of the Central-Far Western Pacific campaign. Starting at narrow Ishikawa Isthmus and moving almost shoulder to shoulder, three regiments slogged northward to clean out an estimated 1,000 Japanese soldiers and round up some 150,000 civilians who fled into northern Okinawa's rugged hills.

The 27th (Orion) Division had some 500 square miles to cover. A staff officer told Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland that hunting Japanese soldiers in that much territory was "like looking for lost golfballs."

Attacks On Fleet Continue

Striving to ease pressure on its Okinawa ground troops, Japan renewed its aerial attacks on American forces off Okinawa. A light unit of the United States fleet was damaged Wednesday night.

The Japanese returned in a series of small groups Thursday night. Shortly before midnight fifteen enemy aircraft had been downed, but the attack was continuing.

Nimitz said "some damage" had been inflicted on installations on little Ie Island. The attack centered on shipping lying off Ie, and on that island itself.

American escort carriers remained in the Sakishima area in the southern Ryukyus, pounding airfields. They destroyed five grounded planes.

Far to the north, light naval units, presumably destroyers, shelled Surabachi port and installations on eastern Paramushiro in the Kuriles Sunday and escaped without damage, although two Japanese planes attacked as they withdrew.

TOKYO PALACE PROBABLY HIT

Pilots Describe Bombing With 4,000 Tons Of Incendiaries

FAKE?

Twenty-first Bomber Command, Guam, *Saturday*, May 26 (AP)—Tokyo's governmental district was showered early today with 4,000 tons of concrete-cracking fire bombs from 500 Superfortresses. Returning pilots agreed it was unlikely that the Emperor's Imperial Palace area escaped unscathed.

Striking in moonlight while fires still smoldered from the 4,500 tons dropped Thursday in an adjacent industrial sector, the B-29's hit a district corresponding to Washington's Pennsylvania avenue.

The strong possibility existed that the Imperial Palace, the Army and Navy departments and the Diet (Parliament) buildings were hit by the fire bombs although none was set specifically as a target.

Japs Say Royalty Safe

Tokyo radio said both the Imperial Palace and the Omiya Palace were damaged but that members of the royal family were safe.

Tokyo said the raid lasted three hours, starting fires on a "considerable scale."

Returning pilots all agreed that in area bombing such as was called for the raid, chances were slight for the bombs to at least miss the palace grounds. The target area included that part of the Ginza—governmental business district—east of the palace.

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Flames Toward Palace

"I wouldn't be surprised if we singed the Emperor's hair a little," said Private Billy Spence, of Gladewater, Texas, tail gunner on the Superfortress, City of Green Bay.

He was in the best spot to watch the results as the planes pulled away.

"I saw our bombs hit and the blaze start whipping right away," he said.

Second Lieutenant John Spangler, York, Pa., on the same plane saw the flames "going toward the palace."

"The palace very probably got hit," said Flight Officer William Fous, Washington, D.C., a copilot on one B-29.

One Big Conflagration

The pilot, Capt. Alex Selm, Tuxedo Park, N.Y. Looked back after dumping south of the palace, noted the fires were "really burning nice" and that "the palacmn is only 1,000 yards away."

Salm saw the bombs fall among Government buildings.

"The whole place looked like one big conflagration with smoke coming up thousands of feet," Salm added. He was unable to identify the buinldings.

The buildings in the area supposedly were fireproof and earthquake proof and earthquake proof but returning pilots reported the flames were making good headway through the sector.

"Like Hail On Tin Roof"

The area attacked also encompasses a large segment of vital precision instruments, machine tool and airplane parts industries. They are concentrated in scores of small home factories.

Among plants in the area, the most modern is the Rikuo Engine Company, built by the Harley Davidson Company a few years ago and now manufacturing automobiles and motorcycles.

Flak was so intense in today's raid that Flight Officer Steven E. Bodolay, Cleveland, said "it sounded like hail on a tin roof."

Huge Fires Still Raging After Big Tokyo Raid

FAKE?

Guam, May 25 (AP)—Huge fires still raged in the heart of industrial Tokyo today after Thursday's 9,000,000 pound fire bomb raid, greatest ever carried out on Japan's capital city.

Tokyo radio said "thousands of homes" were destroyed. It made the unconfirmed report that the mansions of three Imperial Princes either were gutted or partially burned along with the French and Italian Embassies, the Mexican Legation, the official residences of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Transport.

Officials of the 21st Bomber Command here hesitated to estimate results because of difficulties in obtaining clear pictures of the devastation. Clouds of smoke still billowed over the bomber area along Tokyo Bay a few miles south of the Imperial Palace.

Flyers' Accounts

Returning flyers, however, declared the raid was highly successful, because of good visibility when they hit their targets just before dawn yesterday.

Among targets struck were the giant marshaling yards of the principal Japanese railroad lines. Destruction of these yards could be expected to tie up rail traffic for the empire.

The raid celebrated the end of six months' operations of B-29's from Marianas bases. They have pounded all parts of the empire since they first bombed Tokyo November 24.

Every 25 Seconds

For their latest raid, the Superfortresses left the ground at the rate of one plane every 25 seconds until more than 550 were in the air, carrying heavy loads of incendiary bombs to pour on a highly congested area in which were many important factories producing machine tools and precision instruments vital to the enemy's war effort.

Evidence that yesterday's attack was successful in tying up Japanese transportation came today from the Tokyo radio, which broadcast reports of which lines were in operation. The enemy radio also stated a "tea house" in the Imperial Palace garden was destroyed by bombs. The palace is approximately 4 miles north of the northern limits of the assigned target area for the raid.

Met Intense Ack-Ack

Many returning pilots reported encountering intense anti-aircraft fire, some fighter interception and "balls of fire" which might have been phosphorous bombs.

Members of one crew said they saw two B-29's shot down; another crew reported three downed. Whether these men saw the same or different planes was not stated.

Headquarters has not reported on losses. Domei, Japanese news agency, said Tokyo newspapers displayed pictures of three Superforts being destroyed.

U. S. FIRE BOMBS BATTER MODERN JAP BUILDINGS

Government Structures and Imperial Hotel Are in Target Area.

SECOND RAID IN 48 HOURS

4000 Tons of Incendiaries Are Dropped on Business District by American Airmen.

Guam, Saturday, May 26 (A. P.).—A force of about 500 Superforts dropped more than 4,000 tons of bombs on Tokyo's Marunouchi business district and Imperial Government center this morning in the second big fire bomb raid on that city in less than forty-eight hours.

The Nipponese capital still was burning from the record 550-plane fire raid early Thursday (Japanese time) in which preliminary reconnaissance photographs showed at least 3.2 square miles of the Shinagawa industrial center was damaged by fire.

Thursday's raid Washington announced cost America twelve B-29s. It was the heaviest loss yet suffered by a B-29 mission.

Haze and smoke obscured pictures and Major-Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's headquarters said that considerable additional damage probably was inflicted.

The target area for today's task force that struck shortly after midnight, Japanese time (about 11 A. M. Friday, Eastern war time), was south central Tokyo, bordered on the north by the imperial palace and on the south by the Shinagawa area bombed Thursday.

Today's target area runs westward from Tokyo Bay through the city's department store and office building district.

Imperial Hotel in Area.

On the outskirts of the Marunouchi district is the Imperial Hotel, designed by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, which survived the 1923 earthquake. Major government buildings also are situated there. One end of the Ginza, which is the city's Broadway, runs into the Marunouchi.

The new area to fall under the B-29 bombsights probably has the best built and most modern buildings in Japan. These include the nation's largest, so-called fireproof and earthquakeproof, office structures.

Damage achieved in this strike will be the supreme test of the effectiveness of the new fire bombs which have laid waste already 35.9 square miles of Tokyo in six previous incendiary raids.

In the target area also are piers, docks, wharves and warehouses of the highly important sector of Tokyo's water front north of the Shinagawa rail marshaling yards, bombed Thursday.

Many War Plants There.

Outside the Marunouchi business district the target area is known to include several important war plants producing aircraft instruments and components, machine tools and electrical equipment. Extensive military torage areas also are situated in this region of Tokyo.

Speed in crossing the target is one key to the performance achievements of the Superfort. The 500-plane force today unloaded its 4,000-ton incendiary cargo in a little more than one hour. One main objective of the quick unloading of the great bomb tonnage is to start so much fire over so great an area the Japanese firefighting effort will

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be overwhelmed.

Another objective is to give the Japanese anti-aircraft gunners and interceptor plane pilots less time to shoot at the Superforts.

Attack in Darkness.

Today's attack, made in darkness at medium altitude, was the twenty-fourth Superfort smash on the Tokyo area, which embraces 368 square miles. The first B-29 strike with 111 planes took place on November 24, last.

The damage assessment of Thursday's raid, based on pictures which planes were able to make through the smoke of fires still burning, showed 3.2 square miles visibly damaged.

Enthusiastic reports by crewmen returning from the Thursday strike make it virtually certain that when complete pictures are available the Shinagawa damaged area will be considerably increased.

Tokyo radio said that thousands of homes were destroyed in Thursday's raid. It made the unconfirmed report that the mansions of three imperial princes either were destroyed or partially burned along with the French and Italian embassies, the Mexican legation, the official residences of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Transport.

FIVE FLYERS BAIL OUT OVER TOKYO

Guam, May 25 (A. P.).—Five men of a B-29 crew bailed out over Tokyo to an uncertain fate yesterday when the plane went out of control, but the pilot righted the huge ship and flew it safely to Iwo Jima, 725 miles away.

Aircraft fire knocked out one engine, damaged the left wing and destroyed part of the navigating equipment. The plane went out of control.

One member of the eleven-man crew—not the commander—yelled, "Let's get out of here!"

Five did.

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CHURCHILL'S CABINET SET

Eden, Grigg Are Retained In "Caretaker" Regime

70 AMUC

London, May 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill retained Anthony Eden in the key post of Foreign Secretary in the "caretaker" Cabinet he organized tonight to carry on the British Government until the general election July 5.

Sir James Grigg also was reappointed Secretary for War in the Cabinet which temporarily replaces the coalition government broken up two days ago by a split between Churchill's Conservative party and the Labor party. The latter is campaigning for a British Socialist Commonwealth.

Two major posts, important in the war against Japan, were shifted to new hands, however. The Prime Minister named Brendan Bracken, former Minister of Information, as First Lord of the Admiralty and gave the Air Secretary post to Harold MacMillan, former Resident Minister in North Africa.

Alexander, Sinclair Out

A. V. Alexander, former First Lord of the Admiralty—who directs naval policies—and Sir Archibald Sinclair, former Air Secretary, were among the 30 Labor and Liberal Ministers who stepped out of the coalition government with which Churchill had prosecuted the war since 1940.

It was the Labor party's refusal to stay in the coalition government until the end of the Japanese war which resulted in Churchill's resignation Wednesday and the forcing of the first nation-wide election in ten years.

Churchill immediately was recommissioned by King George VI, however, to head an interim government pending the election which will determine whether Churchill as head of the Conservative party is returned to power or whether he gives way to a successor of another party.

Replacements Of Own Party

Some observers believe that if the Conservatives are returned Churchill will keep most of the interim Cabinet Ministers.

In the new Cabinet Churchill replaced the departing Laborites and Liberals mostly with members of his own party, although he picked up a few from other parties in keeping with a previous announcement that he would invite "all of good will of any party or party" to help bridge the election gap.

Major Gwilym Lloyd George, son of the late Earl Lloyd George, who was named Minister of Fuel and Power is a Liberal, and Ernest Brown, new Minister of Aircraft Production, is a Liberal Nationalist.

Several Non-Partisans

Several in key positions in the old coalition government who have no distinct party affiliation were returned to their jobs, including Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson, Supply Minister Sir Andrew Duncan, and Minister of War Transport Lord Leathers.

The post of Lord President of the Council, held by Clement Attlee, Labor leader who also had served as Deputy Prime Minister, went to Lord Woolton, former Minister of Reconstruction.

With the departure of Ernest Bevin, another top Laborite, his post was filled by Richard Austen Butler, former Education Minister.

Olive: Lyttelton's tasks were increased by making him Secretary of the Board of Trade to succeed and published more than a month ago when the July election was Laborite Hugh Dalton. Lyttelton also retains his old job as Minister of Production.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, who resigned as War Secretary in 1940, was brought back into the Cabinet as Minister of National Insurance.

Bracken's former place as Minister of Information went to Goeffrey William Lloyd, former parliamentary secretary for petroleum to the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Many major offices were left in the hands of Conservatives who held them in the old Government.

Among those retained were:

Lord Beaverbrook, London newspaper publisher, as Lord Privy Seal.

The Secretary for Dominion Affairs, Viscount Cranborne.

The Minister of Food, John J. Llewellin.

The Minister of Works, Duncan Sandys.

The Minister of Civil Aviation, Viscount Swinton.

Two wartime Ministers were abolished now that Germany is whipped. They were the Ministeries of Home Security and Economic Warfare.

Cranborne In Lords

Civil Defense, formerly handled by the Ministry of Home Security, will be taken over by the new Home Secretary, Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, who succeeds Laborite Herbert Morrison. The Ministry of Economic Warfare will be absorbed by the Foreign Office.

Lord Cranborne will be leader in the House of Lords and Eden in Commons.

The announcement also said that the posts of Resident Minister at Allied force headquarters in the Mediterranean, formerly held by MacMillan, and the Resident Minister in Washington for Supply, formerly held by Ben Smith, would not be filled ministerially.

The New Cabinet

Foreign Secretary—ANTHONY EDEN.
First Lord of the Admiralty—BRENDAN BRACKEN.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—SIR JOHN ANDERSON.
Lord President of the Council—LORD WOOLTON.
Lord Privy Seal—LORD BEAVERBROOK.
President of the Board of Trade and Minister of Production—OLIVER LYTTELTON.
Minister of Labor and National Service—RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER.
Home Secretary—SIR DONALD BRADLEY SOMERVELL.
Secretary for Dominion Affairs—LORD CRANBORNE.
Secretary of State for India and Burma—LIEUT. COL. LEOPOLD STENNETT AMERY.
Secretary of State for the Colonies—FREDERICK GEORGE STANLEY.
War Secretary—SIR JAMES GRIGG.
Air Secretary—HAROLD MacMILLAN.
Secretary of State for Scotland—EARL OF ROSEBERY.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—R. S. HUDSON.

Ministers Of Cabinet Rank

Lord Chancellor—LORD SIMON.
Minister of Education—RICHARD KIDSTON LAW.
Minister of Health—HENRY URMSTON WILLINK.
Minister of Supply—SIR ANDREW RAE DUNCAN.
Minister of Aircraft Production—ERNEST BROWN.
Minister of Works—DUNCAN SANDYS.
Minister of Food—JOHN J. LLEWELLIN.
Minister of War Transport—LORD LEATHERS.
Minister of Fuel and Power—MAJ. GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE.
Minister of Town and Country Planning—WILLIAM SHEPHERD MORRISON.
Minister of Civil Aviation—LORD SWINTON.
Minister of Information—GOEFFREY WILLIAM LLOYD.
Postmaster General—CAPT. HARRY FREDERICK COMFORT CROOKSHANK.
Minister of State—WILLIAM MABANE.
Minister Resident in the Middle East—SIR EDWARD GRIGG.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—SIR ARTHUR SALTER.
Paymaster—GEN. LORD CHERWELL.
Minister of Pensions—SIR WALTER JAMES WOMERSLEY.
Attorney General—SIR DAVID PATRICK MAXWELL FYFE.
Lord Advocate—SIR JAMES S. C. REID.
Solicitor General—SIR WALTER MONCKTON.
Minister of National Insurance—LESLIE HORE-BELISHA.
Solicitor General for Scotland—SIR DAVID KING MURRAY.

Churchill's new Cabinet was due for a brief but probably stormy existence. It must crowd through pressing legislation in the next three weeks before the 10-year-old Parliament is dissolved June 15, then carry on without a Parliament during what is expected to be one of the bitterest election campaigns in decades.

The Laborites—second only to the Conservatives in the number of seats in Commons—adjourned their convention at Blackpool today and launched an aggressive campaign demanding socialization of Britain's major industries in contrast to the Conservatives' platform of free enterprise.

Churchill was expected to open his own campaign tomorrow with eight appearances in five hours in Woodford, his constituency.

Sir William Beveridge, chairman of the Liberal party, said the Conservatives were trying to capitalize on Churchill's popularity on a national scale, rushing the election "with a frivolous disregard for the international situation now critical and fluid and needing constant handling."

Minister of State Richard K. Law, speaking at a Conservative party rally in Wakefield, Yorkshire, attacked the Laborite "wild men of Blackpool" for refusing to continue the coalition until Japan is defeated.

Churchill Maps Hard Campaign; Plans Tour

London, May 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was reported mapping a fighting campaign with a tour of various parts of Britain as the political cleavage widened today between his dominant Conservative party and the challenging Laborites.

Prof. Harold Laski, speaking for the Labor party's executive committee, sounded the Laborite keynote, indicating clean-cut lines for a battle on the issue of whether the British wanted a Tory or Labor government.

He said the struggle would be one between private enterprise and monopoly on the one hand and socialism on the other, and pledged that Labor would not again enter a coalition with the Tories (Conservatives) following the general election of July 5.

Acrimony Certain

Churchill planned his campaign as the possibility of a Big Three meeting before mid-July faded. Responsible government spokesmen said the acrimony certain to be engendered by this first general election in ten years would rule out any possibility of an earlier meeting of President Truman, Premier Stalin and Churchill. Results of the election will not be known until July 27 or 28.

Already deep in the task of setting up his "caretaker Cabinet," ordered by King George VI as an interim government, Churchill was expected to announce its composition by the week end.

To Open Drive At Woodford

The Conservative *Daily Sketch* said he planned to enlarge his war Cabinet to aid not only with the prosecution of the Japanese war but with solution of domestic problems.

The Prime Minister was reported ready to open his campaign tomorrow at Woodford, his own constituency in Essex, where he probably will make several addresses.

The Laborite *Daily Herald* said, "Things are not going so straightforward for Mr. Churchill."

"He apparently is having some difficulties in forming the new ministry to his liking," the newspaper said, "and the list of the new Cabinet to be announced at the week end may be incomplete. At his request, all Labor Ministers for whom he has not found successors will stay in their offices until new appointments are made."

Recall Provision Likely

Political observers here said special legislation may be enacted in the next three weeks to enable recall of members of the dissolved Parliament should outstanding developments occur in international affairs or the war with Japan during the period in which Britain will be without a Parliament. King George will dissolve the Parliament by proclamation on June 15.

Churchill's caretaker Cabinet is likely to include Sir James Grigg, who will continue as Secretary for War, the Conservative *Daily Telegraph* said, adding that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson and Minister of Reconstruction Lord Woolton also were expected to retain their posts in the interim Government.

"It will cause no surprise if Ben Smith, resident Minister in Washington for supply, is not replaced," the *Telegraph* said. "Any or all of the other Ministers resident abroad may be recalled to take other offices."

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Birthday Of Treaty Observed

London, *Saturday*, May 26 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov today that Europe could look forward to lasting peace if England and Russia "remain true" to the Anglo-Soviet alliance.

Eden, exchanging greetings with Molotov on the third anniversary of the twenty-year Anglo-Soviet treaty, said:

"The third anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance takes place at a moment when the first aim of this alliance has been victoriously achieved—defeat of Hitler Germany.

Sees "Lasting Peace"

"Now we are in the postwar stage in which in accordance with our treaty we agreed on close and friendly collaboration, taking into consideration the interests of the other United Nations and without striving for any territorial acquisitions for ourselves as well as refraining from interference into the internal affairs of other states.

"I am confident as ever than if our two countries remain true to the spirit of the Anglo-Soviet alliance and to subsequent agreements in which both our countries participate then all Europe can look forward to lasting peace and general development.

"I am speaking to you and through you to the Government and people of the U.S.S.R. my greetings and good wishes together with the wishes of his Majesty's Government and the people of Great Britain."

Molotov's Greetings

The Moscow broadcast quoted Molotov as saying:

"On the day of the third anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet Allied treaty I send you and the Government of Great Britain from the Soviet Government and from myself personally, friendly greetings and my best wishes.

"The successful military cooperation between our peoples crowned with the historic victory over Hitlerite Germany proved the virility and real strength of the treaty.

"Permit me to express my confidence in further strengthening of friendly relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union for the well-being of the peoples of our countries and for freedom-loving nations who are striving for insurance of a stable peace and security."

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Japs Term Reds Possible Peace Mediators

London, May 25 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that if Japan should desire peace "it would be possible that Japan would make proposals through Russia."

The broadcast insisted, however, that "the war is only now starting."

"Others have suggested that Japan intends to propose peace to the Anglo-Americans through Russia," it said. "Russia and Japan are neutral with each other, and therefore if Japan should desire peace it would be possible that Japan would make proposals through Russia. We do not deny this fact.

Anglo-American Rumors

"The Anglo-American propagandists at the same time spread rumors that Russia is to take part in the war against Japan. How, then, is it possible for Russia to play a role of mediator between Japan and the Anglo-Americans and fight against Japan at the same time?"

The broadcast declared that peace rumors were current among the British and Americans and said this indicated that the United States and Britain were tired of war.

Comment On Reich's Fall

In its own version of the Japanese reaction to German capitulation, the broadcast said:

"Anglo-Americans seem to have taken the declaration of Foreign Minister Togo May 7 and of the Foreign Office May 17 as a Japanese peace move. Togo, however, only declared that German's capitulation violated and thus ended the Tripartite Pact."

The broadcast said the recent elimination of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's totalitarian party, was not a weakening but an intensification of the Japanese war effort.

Liberated Europe To Get Porridge

London, May 25 (A. P.).—Scotland won't have even a wee bit of porridge—its favorite breakfast food—for some weeks to come.

The British War Office has requisitioned all available oatmeal stocks to help feed liberated Europe.

Davies Arrives In London

London, May 25 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, arrived here today on a special mission for President Truman. He was expected to see Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden soon to discuss problems of liberated Europe.

Flagstad's Husband Accused Of Aiding Foe

London, *Saturday*, May 26 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph reported from Oslo today that Henry Johansen, wealthy husband of Kirsten Flagstad, the Norwegian opera singer, had been arrested and accused of co-operation with the Germans.

Exchange Telegraph said there was no accusation against the singer.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau announced February 17 that the Germans had arrested Johansen. The German charge against him was not reported. The Norwegian Information Service reported February 23 that he had been released from Grini Concentration Camp in occupied Norway after 15 hours' confinement.

Help Asked In Search For Children Of Lidice

London, May 25 (AP)—The Prague radio appealed tonight "to all people of good will and good hearts" to help trace the children of Lidice.

The broadcast said nothing had been heard of Lidice's children since the Germans consigned them to "educational institutions" after razing the village, killing its men and sending its women to concentration camps in reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Nazi "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

All efforts to trace the children have been in vain, the radio said. Its appeal was directed especially to men and women who have been confined in concentration camps and thus might have clues.

'British Aiding Anti-Red Plot'

London, May 25 (AP)—The *Daily Worker*, British Communist organ, said today in an editorial that the British Government has "assisted in building up a so-called Polish army whose officers boast they live for the day when they can fight the USSR."

The editorial followed by 24 hours an assertion by the Russian army newspaper *Red Star* in Moscow that the London Polish Government was training an "intervention force" for use in Poland. Polish authorities in London denied it.

The *Daily Worker* declared "both Britain and the United States harbor Soviet-haters who avail themselves of every opportunity to create an atmosphere suited to their purpose."

Noting that Saturday is the third anniversary of the British-Russian twenty-year pact of friendship, the editorial declared that "it is time to mark it by ending the toleration extended to those who would organize an anti-Soviet base on British soil."

Elliott Roosevelt Decorated Again

Strategic Air Force Headquarters, Europe, May 25 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt has been awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross, it was announced today.

He commands the 325th Photo Reconnaissance Wing of the Eighth United States Air Force. The announcement said the decoration was awarded because Roosevelt pioneered night flights in aircraft modified to his specifications, and obtained information resulting "in more complete and accurate photographic coverage of enemy installations."

Britain Bans Bright Lights

London, May 25 (AP)—Decorative and display lighting in Britain, permitted during V-E day celebrations, must cease "owing to the urgent need for continued fuel economy," the Fuel and Power Ministry announced tonight.

FOUR U-BOATS SUNK IN 24-HOUR PERIOD

LONDON, May 25—(AP) Four and possibly five German submarines were sunk in the closing days of the war in what the Air Ministry today called "the greatest U-boat hunt" in the entire conflict.

Long-range Liberators of the coastal command, flying from Scotland, made the kills in a 24-hour period. All but one attack was by daylight.

The surfaced undersea craft resisted fiercely, the air ministry said, tossing up flak in an attempt to ward off the depth charges.

Flying Officer A. A. Bruno of Quebec told of one attack on two U-boats, both of which opened fire as he bored in.

"Our first stick of depth charges," he said, "straddled slightly ahead of the conning tower. The U-boat's stern came out of the water at an angle of 45 degrees and she sank stern first. Five minutes later bodies, wreckage and scum were seen on the surface of the sea."

In still another action, the Air Ministry said RAF coastal command Mosquitos escorted by Mustangs attacked and hit three U-boats and a mine-sweeper traveling in line.

Most Reich Churches Reported Damaged

London, May 24 (AP)—The *Universe*, London Catholic newspaper, reported today that between 9,000 and 10,000 of the 12,000 Catholic churches in Germany were destroyed or badly damaged in air raids.

Of the famous cathedrals in the Rhineland, the newspaper said, only the edifice at Speyer remains intact. Cathedrals at Cologne, Freiburg, Worms and Mainz were badly damaged and the one at Frankfurt is beyond repair, it said.

The churches' art treasures largely were saved because they had been placed in bombproof vaults.

Seize Von Papen's Daughter.

London, May 25 (A. P.).—Margarethe von Papen, daughter of the Nazi diplomat Franz von Papen, has been arrested on a country estate in Germany, the Luxembourg radio said last night in a broadcast reported by the Exchange Telegraph News Agency.

French Election Suggested

Paris, May 25 (AP)—The newspaper *L'Humanité* suggested today that France follow Britain's example and hold a general election.

In an editorial commenting on General de Gaulle's recent speech outlining forthcoming policies and internal reforms for France, the newspaper declared:

"Britain gives us an important lesson in democracy which numerous Frenchmen could profitably use. No words were found anywhere in the speech about consulting the electorate."

Another Journal's View

Le Parisien, however, differed with those who criticize the de Gaulle regimen because it has not called an election. The newspaper said the speech showed de Gaulle "has not changed neither in his convictions or in his goal."

In his speech, broadcast to the French people, de Gaulle explained that the Government had adopted price and wage fixing policies to avoid inflation, and confirmed the expectation that the Government would nationalize the coal and electric power industries.

He also indicated that subsidies for families would be inaugurated and immigration laws would be revised in what were apparent steps to check the decline in France's birth rate.

Parisian Throngs Hail Montgomery

Paris, May 25 (AP)—Thousands of Parisians lined the Champs Elysées today to cheer and get a look at Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as he made his first visit to Paris in ten years.

The British military leader, wearing his familiar blue beret and in trim battle dress, placed a wreath on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier. Then smiling and saluting from an open car he rode down the famous thoroughfare to open formally the British Army exposition in the annex to the royal palace.

To the audience that gathered at the exposition building, and with the flags of the United Nations serving as a background, Montgomery said:

"Britain and France suffered grievous wounds in the war which has ended in Europe. For a time it looked to the enemy as though the wounds were mortal. Britain kneeled but fought back under heavy blows.

"France was prostrate under the heel of the invader. But you cannot quell the spirit of fighting France. The fight went on—long live the history of France!"

Montgomery declared that the liberation of France "restored an inexhaustible well of literature, art and science from which the rest of the world has drawn so freely in the past."

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French Treasury To Recall Bank Notes

Paris, May 25 (AP)—All bank notes of 50 francs and over will be recalled by the Government beginning next month, the Treasury announced today. New notes will be issued.

Exchange will be limited to 10,000 francs or $200 a person. For capital value above this sum notes must be left on deposit in banks until a new issue appears, which is expected in twelve days.

Bonds of 50,000 francs to 5,000,000 will be retained by banks against receipts and replaced by new issues later. Financial experts said the Government expected to take a proportion of the paper currency out of circulation in this way.

OUST FRENCH GIRL

Paris, May 25 (A. P.).—A beautiful shopgirl charged with having had relations with both French and foreign officials during the Vichy regime has been sentenced to national disgrace and exiled from her native department, the French agency reported today.

The sentence was imposed by the civil court of the Allier Department, which includes Vichy, on 27-year-old Paulette Roidot. She was charged with being the mistress of Joseph Darnard, chief of Vichy's French Gestapo, and being intimate with "numerous foreign diplomats attached to the Vichy Government as well as officers of the German Gestapo," the agency said.

She was described as married to a French prisoner of war who was in a German camp during this time.

PETAIN DROPS RESERVE, RIPS INTO ACCUSERS

Gives Court Letter Urging Leahy To Appear As Witness

Paris, May 25 (AP)—Aged Marshal Pétain tossed aside today the quiet, confident manner he had assumed since his voluntary return from Germany three weeks ago and in a preliminary court appearance began vigorously fighting the accusation that he collaborated with the Nazis.

First he presented the French High Court with an urgent letter addressed to Admiral William D. Leahy, former United States Ambassador to Vichy, asking that Leahy hasten to France and take the witness stand in the marshal's trial for treason next month.

Secondly, he produced a copy of a letter he said he addressed to Hitler last April 5 in which he demanded permission of the former Führer to return to France and answer the accusations against him.

Says He Opposed Nazis

Then the 89-year-old hero of Verdun pulled from his pocket a formal statement in which he replied to the charges his accusers had intimated they would bring against him when he stands trial for surrendering France.

"I insist upon registering an indignant protest to evidence which presented me as a traitor," he read determinedly.

Far from collaborating with the Nazis, Pétain said, he opposed them secretly throughout his regime. He declared that Admiral Leahy, who now is chief of staff to President Truman, could testify to that effect. He denied vehemently having plotted with Pierre Laval and others to seize power even before the armistice.

Any Franco Link Denied

Until today Pétain's attitude had been one of confidence and frequently of jocularity, but he appeared to be experiencing increased anxiety over the course of the case against him. At one point his eyes swept the conference room and he murmured:

"How is it possible that they have been able to forget to this extent all the services I have rendered?"

Asked about his relations with Generalissimo Franco during his prewar tenure as Ambassador to Spain, the former chief of state replied sharply:

"I saw him just twice—once when I arrived and the second time when I left. I never had any private meetings whatever with him."

Doctor Cites Petain's Health

In his letter to Hitler last month, which was formally placed in evidence, Pétain told the German leader: "It is only in France that I can answer for my acts, and I alone am judge of the risks this attitude may carry. At my age one fears nothing more than a single thing: That is to have failed to do one's whole duty, and I wish to do mine."

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At the close of the afternoon session of the court Pétain's doctor entered an official protest, declaring that the Vichy leader's health would not permit more than one interrogation a day.

Pétain's letter to Admiral Leahy will be taken to the American Embassy tomorrow morning for transmission to the United States. Its contents so far have not been revealed.

During the afternoon session Pétain denied collusion with a French radio commentator known as "the Traitor of Stuttgart," who broadcast pro-Nazi propaganda during the early days of the war.

Allied Unit Now Controls German Press And Radio

Paris, May 25 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, prosecutor of war criminals for the United States, arrived today.

Paris, May 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. R. A. McClure said today his Psychological Warfare Division had assumed complete control of the German press, "doing the editing and writing ourselves," and all other information services in territory controlled by SHAEF.

McClure said the services gradually would be returned to German hands after all Nazi and militarist influences had been purged from them.

The general outlined at a press conference the program embracing all newspapers, radios, publishing and entertainment enterprises in the German areas controlled by the supreme Allied commander. He said the program was intended to maintain order from a military standpoint and to reorient the German mind after twelve years of Nazism.

Free Press Ultimate Aim

The policy behind the entire program, laid down by General Eisenhower in his recent statement, was that a free press and free flow of information should prevail in Germany in a manner consistent with military security.

Like Eisenhower, McClure emphasized that there could be no restoration of a free Germany press until Nazi and military influence was eliminated.

Phases Of Operation

The Psychological Warfare Division has divided its operations into three phases:

1. Shutting down all German information services.

2. Instituting Allied information services utilizing German newspaper and publishing plants, radios and the like, but "doing the writing and editing ourselves."

3. Gradual transition from Allied information services to German-managed services working under Allied supervision.

McClure said the third phase would come only after detailed reconnaissances and examination of prospective Germans operators.

Loyalty Proof Needed

"The Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF takes the view that there can be no relaxation of control until Allied authorities are convinced that Germans of unquestioned loyalty to democratic ideas have proved their technical as well as political fitness to manage opinion-forming instruments," McClure said.

"When they are convinced this condition exists, the really long-term work of German re-education can begin. And the Psychological Warfare Division believes that the Germans must finally accomplish this themselves. But when that moment will arrive, no one can now begin to estimate."

Several Groups Participate

The division control program is using military and civilian personnel representing American and British forces; the Office of War Information; the Office of Strategic Services, and the Political Intelligence Department of the British Foreign Office.

When SHAEF disappears, the program will continue under the American Group Council and the British Control Commission, McClure said.

OUST FRANCO, FRENCH URGE

High Committee Would Ask Allies To Take Action

Paris, May 25 (AP)—A demand that France urge the Allies to "invite" the resignation of Generalissimo Franco, whose regime was forced on Spain with the aid "of Hitler and Mussolini," was made today by the French Foreign Affairs Committee.

Should Franco cling to power despite Allied pressure, the committee proposed that the de Gaulle Government sever relations with his regime, which it styled a menace to world democracy comparable to Mussolini's former Fascist state.

The committee—whose members belong to the French assembly—carries weight in its position similar to that of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee and its resolution was the result of the Pierre Laval affair.

Laid Before Cabinet

Its resolution coupled these demands with another that France force Spain to hand over the former Vichy chief, who is under death sentence as a traitor and who sought refuge in Barcelona early this month.

The resolution was laid before a full-dress meeting of the Council of Ministers, which corresponds to the American Cabinet, this afternoon.

The British Foreign Office in London declined comment on the committees action, but responsible circles took the position that Britain still had normal diplomatic relations with Franco.

Invitation To Franco

The Communist organ *L'Unita*, in Rome, called on the Italian Government to break off relations with Franco, asserting Spain was giving refuge to high-ranking Fascists, including Filippo Anfuso, Ambassador to Berlin.

The committee's resolution said the French Government should propose to the Allies "that steps be taken to invite Franco to give up office at once on the understanding that he would be replaced by a Government made up of democrats" and which would be intrusted with the organization of a free election.

Throughout the war, the committee said, Franco's neutrality was a "fiction," and now the security of France required a republican form of government in Spain.

The Laval case has been a point of contention ever since France asked Spain to deliver him to the frontier and the Spanish refused.

Not A War Criminal

While both Britain and the United States were reported to have urged Spain to comply, both pointed out Laval was not regarded as a war criminal and the issue was between Franco and France.

A dispatch from Madrid said Anglo-American negotiations for the surrender of Laval were continuing.

This account said the Spanish Government took the position it was willing to surrender Laval to an Anglo-American commission as a war criminal but was reluctant to hand him over to France as a political refugee.

De Gaulle Asked To Break With Spaniards

Paris, May 25 (AP)—The French Foreign Affairs Committee asked the de Gaulle Government today to break relations with Spain, force extradition of Pierre Laval and propose means to the Allied nations to force Generalissimo Franco from office.

The committee is composed of members of the Assembly and it corresponds roughly to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It asserted that the Franco regime was no different from the erstwhile Fascist government of Italy before its surrender and termed the regime a menace to world democracy.

Under Death Sentence

The committee also demanded that the government lose no further time in forcing Spain to hand over Laval to France. Laval, chief of government in the Vichy regime, is under death sentence in France as a traitor and is in custody in Spain after fleeing Germany by air.

The committee said the Allies should take joint action to remove Franco, head of the Spanish Government since the republic was overthrown in civil war, and provide the means of holding immediately a consultative election.

The committee said the Franco regime's neutrality throughout the war was a fiction and declared Franco's resignation was necessary for the security of France.

Serious Dispute Looms

The Laval case has been developing over the past three weeks into a serious dispute. France asked Spain to deliver him to the frontier and the Spaniards refused.

Both the United States and Great Britain were reported to have urged Spain to surrender him. Their attitude, however, was said to have been that the affair should be settled directly between France and Spain.

The Communist party publication *L'unita* in Rome today also called on the Italian Government to break relations with Spain, charging that Franco was giving refuge to high-ranking Fascists.

Anfuso Case Cited

The newspaper asserted that Filippo Anfuso, Italian Fascist Ambassador to Berlin, had arrived in Barcelona late in April aboard a "Croat plane" and was using the name of Count Monti of Monsassino. The publication said:

"Pending application by the democratic governments of the Yalta decisions, which provide for complete destruction of all remnants of Fascism, let us for once set the example by breaking with Franco."

A London dispatch described British reaction as "wait and see." The British Foreign Office declined comment and officially responsible circles took the position that Britain still had normal diplomatic relations with Spain.

Tangier Discussions

British quarters said discussions with Spain on such questions as Tangier, the African zone opposite Gibraltar which Spain occupied during the war, were inevitable. It was emphasized that the French committee's action was a recommendation and not in itself a break in relations.

It was recalled that a year ago Prime Minister Churchill deprecated the fact "some people think our foreign policy is best expressed by drawing comical or even rude cartoons of General Franco."

He said the Spaniards had "continued absolutely friendly and tranquil" throughout the period of warfare in the Mediterranean, though under German pressure.

"Great Misrepresentation"

Criticism of this speech led Churchill to tell the House of Commons December 8 that "it is one of those great misrepresentations that I have said pleasant words about Franco."

Spain has been under frequent attack in Moscow, especially while the Spanish Blue Legion was fighting beside the Germans on the Eastern front. Today's *Pravda* said "Spain has become the haunt of Fascist traitors trying to save their hides."

Hoard Of [illegible]0,000 Found By Yanks

Paris, May 25 (AP)—United States troops in Berchtesgaden unearthed today Heinrich Himmler's currency hoard — valued at around $1,000,000 — as the body of the Gestapo chieftain still lay in a Lueneberg villa two days after he committed suicide.

While the British pondered where and how to bury Himmler, American troops at Kitzbuehel, in the Austrian Tyrol, arrested another of his henchmen, SS Gen. Karl Oberg, known as "the butcher of Paris" in the occupation days when he was police director for the capital and northern France.

Jackson Arrives In Paris

As the roundup of war criminals proceeded, Justice Robert S. Jackson, American prosecutor of war crimes, arrived in Paris to begin laying in the groundwork for his assignment.

Himmler's hoard, containing the currency of 26 countries but none from United States, was discovered under a barn near Berchtesgaden by American officers.

They were led to the cache by *Waffen SS* Lieutenant General Berger, who said he had hidden the money there on Himmler's orders although the money belonged to the Reich.

Capt. Harry Anderson, Ossining, N.Y., of the Military Government, went to the barn with Berger, where boards were pried from the floor and a hole four feet deep was dug.

8 Cloth Sacks

At the bottom of the hole they found eight large cloth sacks, and a metal box, all crammed full of bills, which Major Robert Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., said appeared to be genuine.

The hoard of 132 Canadian dollars, 25,935 English pounds, more than 8,000,000 French francs, nearly 3,000,000 Algerian and Moroccan francs, over 1,000,000 German marks, over 1,000,000 Egyptian bills and 7,500 Palestine pounds was turned over to the division's financial department.

Only a half yen in Japanese currency and two Argentine pesetas were found.

Ribbentrop Believed Near

Two SS officers picked up with Himmler Monday west of Hamburg were being held virtually incommunicado at British 2d Army headquarters and had not yet been told their leader was dead.

The British hoped by withholding the news to pry from them information which might lead to the capture of other Nazis.

As for Himmler's body, the British still were debating whether to bury him at a funeral in the presence of German military and civilian big-wigs.

His body was to be placed in a coffin sometime today, but it last was reported laying just as it fell after Himmler bit into a hidden vial of poison while being searched Wednesday night.

The British suspected that the former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who of all the top Nazis has not been captured or reported dead, might still be somewhere in their zone of occupation, crowded with unnumbered refugees.

Says He Only Obeyed

They thought it still might take some time to catch him. Reports from the Americans in Bavaria and Austria have suggested von Ribbentrop might be in hiding there.

Oberg was found in a prison pen into which the Americans had herded a number of Germans brought out of the hills south of Kitzbuehel.

As has many another Nazi before him, Oberg insisted that he only obeyed orders in directing mass killings in France, and said he last saw Himmler February 15 of this year.

Unidentified at the time, Oberg was taken with two other officers and his blond secretary in a hideout atop a mountain which had taken his captors three hours to climb. He was in civilian clothes.

From Madrid, meanwhile, came word of another member of the German train of collaborators, this one expressing doubt that Hitler is dead.

He is Leon de Grelle, former Belgian Rexist leader, who is at San Sebastian where he fled by plane recently.

A Spaniard who taked with him said de Grelle claimed he was with Hitler the day before the Russians entered Berlin and found the Führer preparing to follow an undivulged escape plan. By this account, Hitler was in no mood either for suicide or a fight to the death.

In London, the secretary of the War Crimes Commission declined to disclose the agenda of the sixteen-nation conference there the last of this month on the grounds that it was confidential.

HIMMLER'S CASH IN HANDS OF YANKS

Berchtesgaden, Germany, May 25 (A. P.).—Heinrich Himmler's hoard of paper money, worth possibly more than $1,000,000, is in the hands of the United States 101st Airborne Division.

A German SS officer who surrendered two weeks ago led division officers to the hoard, containing currency of twenty-six nations, under a barn near here. It is now being catalogued.

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HITLER NOTES BARE PLAN TO WAGE WAR

December Report to German Generals Shows He Mapped Conflict in Peacetime

BERCHTESGADEN, May 25 (AP) —Secret notes disclosed today that Adolf Hitler deliberately mapped a blueprint for war in days of peace, belying his own excuses that war came because of Poland's provocation.

Hitler's private report to division commanders last Dec. 12, considered by American officers the most spectacular find to date, reads like a history of those dire days after Hitler seized power when a fearful Europe wondered what he would do next.

German stenographers who took down the statement that Hitler never dreamed would be made known to the world are now transcribing their notes under American scrutiny.

This is the way they wrote down Hitler's account to his generals—made just before the Ardennes offensive—of how he had carefully used the peace to prepare for "the war of the future":

"(1) Immediate introduction of universal military service.

"(2) Re-establishment of German sovereignty through the occupation of the Rhineland and the creation of a fortifications system.

Ready to Take Consequences

"(3) Immediate annexation of Austria, the crushing of Czechoslovakia and the ultimate crushing of Poland in order to bring Germany, territorially, to a position for effective defense."

If these events provoked war, Hitler said, it was "better to accept it then in a moment when we were superlatively prepared, rather than at some other moment in which this advantage might have been lost."

By this account, Hitler said there were "psychological considerations," that enthusiasm and willingness to sacrifice had been achieved "through national socialist education, through a gigantic wave that engulfed the people" that "we could not afford to waste."

Hitler told his generals that he considered himself Germany's greatest opportunity for the p half century to acquire "s guards," which he then admitt were but preliminaries to war.

The generals were sent into the Ardennes offensive, which ended in costly failure, by Hitler, who told them the drive was necessary to convince the Allies that Germany would never capitulate and the war could not be won.

Foreign Troops Assailed

Hitler had little confidence in non-German troops made to fight in the German Army, a transcription of shorthand notes taken his meetings with the Germ High Command disclosed today.

"I don't want to say nothing be done with foreign legions," he said on one occasion, "but it takes time. If one had them six or ten years and controlled their territory they could become good soldiers.

"But if one gets them from a territory which lies somewhere out there, why should they fight? They become victims of every kind of propaganda, and giving them arms when there is no surplus of weapons is irresponsible."

An almost irrational skipping from subject to subject was characteristic of Hitler's outbursts. On the same day that he belittled the foreign troops he showed irritation over air attacks on Berlin.

"We have to do something to fight off the increasing Mosquito attacks," he said.

"They excite us little while we sit in deep cellars, but they are very unpleasant for the population. We need machines with an absolute superiority in speed."

war guilt.

German stenographers, who themselves took down many of these statements the Nazis never dreamed could come to light, were transcribing the notes, brought here from Berlin, when a partial text of Hitler's report was found.

Belies Excuse For War

Made just before the German Ardennes offensive of December 16, Hitler's statement to his officers openly belied the Nazis' excuse that they had started the war because of alleged Polish provocations. Hitler outlined his plans

ploit the situation very soon (in 1939) so as to bring about clarification that was necessary—not to bring about war, but to effect safeguards that would be necessary if Germany were attacked."

He then proceeded to outline his "safeguards," only admitting they really were war "preliminaries" as he enthusiastically finished listing them.

Hitler told the division commanders the German Ardennes offensive, which resulted in the month-long battle of the Belgian bulge, was necessary to convince the Allies that the war could not be won and to show Germany's opponents they could never calculate on capitulation.

made in peacetime for war preparation in this order:

"First, immediate introduction of universal military service.

"Second, re-establishment of German sovereignty through the occupation of the Rhineland and the creation of a fortifications system.

"Third, immediate annexation of Austria, crushing of Czechoslovakia and ultimate crushing of Poland in order to bring Germany, territorially, to a position for effective defense.

Territory Needed

"These were the essential preliminaries for the war of the future. There is not only military preparation, there is also territorial preparation for a big war and in this respect we with limited space were very badly off.

"If the course we then proposed to take should lead to a big war," Hitler continued, without specifying what that course was, "obviously war would have to be accepted. Because it was better to accept it then in a moment when we were superlatively prepared, rather than at some other moment in which this advantage might have been lost. That one cannot avoid war by refraining from striking was demonstrated by World War I.

"Only Once In A Revolution"

"Finally, there were psychological considerations, one being the mobilization of spiritual forces of the German nation. One cannot drain off enthusiasm and willingness to sacrifices for any cause and preserve it in a bottle.

"These qualities show only once in the course of a revolution and gradually weaken. The grayness of everyday activities and the comforts of life turn men into accustomed channels and they become petty gossips. What we achieved through National socialist education, through a gigantic wave that engulfed the people, we could not afford to waste."

"Early Action Important"

Hitler worked up to these admissions after telling the officers he had considered himself Germany's greatest opportunity for perhaps the next half century to acquire "safeguards." He said:

"In my life I have had to reach the gravest decisions. Such decisions can be reached only by a man prepared to renounce every personal consideration. I was convinced that in the next 10, 20, 30, maybe 50 years, no man would appear in Germany with more influence on the nation than I, with greater zeal in reaching decisions. I believe the years to come will prove I judged rightly.

"Therefore I held it right to ex-

Early Nazi Plan To Ruin Czechs, Poles Revealed

Berchtesgaden, May 25 (AP) — Stenographic notes the Nazis tried unsuccessfully to destroy have revealed a secret, self-indicting account by Adolf Hitler saying he planned the "crushing" of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland as "essential preliminaries for the war of the future" against the Allies.

Hitler said Germany was "superlatively prepared" for war and that psychologically she "could not afford to waste" Nazi-schooled fanaticism, which he feared might die down.

Hitler's private report, made to division commanders, December 12, was the most spectacular find to date by American officers studying thousands of pages of partly charred notes which are shaping up as a terrific indictment of Nazi

Goering's Curator Claims Three More Vermeers Exist

Berchtesgaden, May 25 (AP)—Walther Andrea Hofer, curator of Hermann Goering's fabulous collection of plundered art, claimed today that he knew of two other previously unreported paintings by Jan Vermeer in addition to "Christ and the Adulteress," a Goering item which he said was done by the Seventeenth Century Dutch artist.

[The discovery of three more Vermeer paintings would be one of the most important art "finds" in history. The value of "Christ and the Adulteress" alone, if proven to be a Vermeer, might approximate $1,000,000. A previous announcement of the "Christ and the Adulteress" by Hofer was received with skepticism in the United States.]

Discovered In '43

Hofer said "Christ and the Adulteress" was part of a triptych, or series of three related religious paintings. The other two paintings in the triptych, he said, are "Christ and the Footwashing," which he said was in Boyman's Museum in Rotterdam, and "Christ in Emmaus Breaking Bread," which he claimed was in the Reichsmuseum in Amsterdam.

The triptych, Hofer said, was discovered two years ago in the Netherlands during the German occupation.

The "Christ and the Adulteress" was found in the Gallery Goudstekker in Amsterdam, he added.

Told that it was believed in the United States that Vermeer had never painted religious subjects, Hofer replied that there was a Vermeer Christus in a gallery in Glasgow.

Plietzsch Quoted

He quoted a Dr. Plietzsch, whom he described as a Vermeer authority, for support of his contention that "Christ and the Adulteress" was actually a Vermeer. Plietzsch, he said, wrote a book on Vermeer a year ago and in it listed the painting and other Vermeer religious works. He said he received a Plietzsch document vouching for the authenticity of the painting when he purchased it.

The painting shows a beardless, long-haired Christus with his left

and on the head of an apparently feeling woman. On the left is a dark-faced figure in a red mantle. In the extreme right the view through a window is intended to show Jerusalem buildings.

The Christus has an almost Levantine face, with a slight hook in the nose and full lips. The treatment is reverent.

"This is the scene where Christ tells the woman's accuser, 'Ye who is without sin may cast the first stone'—although I do not know the Bible so well," Hofer said.

The curator had what he said was a photograph from a Leipzig dealer depicting the footwashing painting. The model for the Christus in this painting apparently was the same as the model for the Christus in the adulteress painting. The model who posed for the adulteress apparently also had posed in the footwashing scene.

The authenticity of the adulteress painting, of course, will be subjected to the most minute checks. It has been suggested that all three paintings in the triptych might have been faked.

Himmler's Body Lies on Floor

In Meantime British Consider Having Public Funeral for Gestapo Chief.

British Second Army Headquarters, May 25 (A. P.).—Second Army officials still are undecided whether to hold a funeral for Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler in the presence of German military and civilian bigwigs who are in Allied hands.

Thirty-six hours after the suicide death by poison of the SS chief his body still lay on the bare floor of a Lueneburg villa. It will be placed in a coffin today.

It was generally suspected that the former Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the only high Nazi not yet captured or reported dead, was somewhere in the British sector in northwest Germany. However, considering the numbers of refugees on the move throughout the countryside, considerable time could elapse before his capture.

Nazi Butcher of Paris Taken

Gen. Oberg Captured by Americans After 2-hour Climb Atop Mountain.

Kitzbuhel, Germany, May 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Gen. Karl Oberg, former chief of all German SS and police activities in occupied France, was arrested today through the combined efforts of the 101st Airborne and the Forty-second divisions.

Oberg was captured at a hideout atop a mountain which took three hours to climb, but was not identified until some time later when he was picked out of a batch of Germans in a prison pen.

The identification was made by Major Cecil Simmons, commander of the Third Battalion of the 502d Parachute Infantry. Simmons hails from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he formerly was a traffic engineer for the Police Department.

Oberg at first denied his identity, but finally admitted who he was. Taken with him were two other officers and his blond secretary, with whom he said he came to this area on May 7.

"I have been looking for this character for seven days," declared Simmons after Oberg admitted his identity. "I'm sure glad I found him."

Oberg, known to the French as the Butcher of Paris, was wearing civilian clothes when captured. His face was deeply tanned and his hair was clipped close in Prussian fashion.

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Doenitz's Expensive Tastes Are Thwarted

Flensburg, Germany, May 24—[AP—*Delayed*]—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in one respect was a worthy successor to Hitler as führer—like the late Nazi chieftain he had exceedingly expensive tastes.

British officers charged with handling his luggage when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered him arrested here said he had eight trunks filled with the most costly clothing, leather goods, medical gadgets and satin pillows encased in the finest white linen covers, and lots of shoes.

"Why, he even wore six sets of silk underwear when he was taken," one captain said, "and he had servants galore busying themselves about him. He left for his unrevealed destination without—I repeat, without—his trunks and with only a small shaving kit."

YUGOSLAV FORCES REMOVE ROAD BLOCKS

TRIESTE, May 25.—(AP) Yugoslav forces have accepted American and British occupation of territory north of here in a friendly spirit. Allied officers said tonight, and have been taking down all concrete road blocks between Trieste and the border of Yugoslavia.

The road blocks were removed to speed traffic and relieve a serious food shortage spreading through the disputed area.

It is assumed that the Yugoslavs took up new positions opposite the new Allied line running east of the Isonzo river, which Marshal Tito's forces originally considered the western line of their occupation zone.

This, however, is considered normal and Allied officers said there had been no display of belligerency.

The officers declared there was not a single "incident" since the British and Americans moved eastward, although the Yugoslavs moved in and bivouacked close by.

A New Zealand officer was injured last night in a great fireworks display put on by the Yugoslavs in celebration of Tito's 53rd birthday.

nrty-third birthday today.

For nearly an hour Yugoslav soldiers put on a fireworks display unlike anything seen in Trieste for years. Rockets arched over the city from the bordering hills. A steady line of lights flickered along a high ridge to the north.

Fire From Windows

Partisans opened the windows of their billets and fired toward the sea. Machine pistols and automatic rifles popped from various squares.

One small hotel lobby was crowded with civilians who ducked in for shelter, inquiring excitedly if fighting had started between Yugoslav and 8th Army troops quartered in Trieste.

Meanwhile, however, Trieste citizens, who have been living on a diet of cauliflower, lettuce and other green vegetables, small amounts of bread and almost no meat for three weeks, began to inquire with some irritation when the political situation would be settled and more food would be available.

Otherwise, tension in the city appeared to have relaxed as discussions toward a settlement of occupation problems continued, but there was no indication whether the Allies would look kindly upon a three-point proposal said to have been handed their representatives in Belgrade two days ago by Marshal Tito.

Tito's insistence on representation in the Allied Military Government and on retention of the administrative bodies created by the Yugoslavs in the past three weeks seemed the knottiest issues.

Reported Holding Firm

Tito also was quoted by a Yugoslav-controlled Italian newspaper as saying in a speech in Belgrade that he held firm in his intention to retain troops in the Trieste region. The Yugoslavs have moved new forces into the region north of the city and have informed Allied troops that several of the villages the Allies occupied there last Tuesday were in the Yugoslav zone of occupation.

Allied troops cannot move out of places they occupied in the "peaceful penetration" of last Tuesday, the Yugoslavs were informed. However, Tito's men were being permitted to billet in available buildings.

Trieste Shooting Called Salute

Trieste, May 25 (AP)—Sudden bursts of machine-gun fire ahd rockets sent civilians in this turbulent city scampering for shelter last night, but Yugoslav troops explained it was just the beginning of a celebration of Marshal Tito's

of his coalition Cabinet.

Their reaction recalled, though to a lesser extent, the apprehension that was voiced when they learned of President Roosevelt's death. They believe Churchill tries to understand Russia.

Played Up In Press

Britain's political news was among the topmost stories in the Russian press and on the radio today. The British electoral system undoubtedly will be explained by Soviet newspaper articles which may allay some of the concern arising from the announcement of Churchill's formal resignation, which many Russians did not understand.

The Russian public also showed a lively interest in the announcement from Washington of changes in President Truman's Cabinet.

Americans Grilled

Frequent questions put to Americans here today were:

"Are your policies toward us going to change?"

"What is happening to your governments? Are they falling apart?"

"Are Roosevelt's friends and Churchill losing out with your politicians?"

Hopkins Met By Vishinski

Moscow, May 25 (AP)—Harry Hopkins arrived here by plane today on a special mission for President Truman.

The presidential adviser was met at the Moscow airport by Andrei Vishinski, vice commissar for foreign affairs. They greeted each other warmly, Vishinsky inquiring after Hopkins's health. Hopkins then presented his wife to the Soviet official.

Others meeting the American visitor included Gen. George Catroux, French Ambassador, and British Minister Frank Roberts.

The United States Ambassador, Averell Harriman, his daughter, Kathlyn, and Charles Bohlen, of the State Department, completed the official greeting party.

Appears Well Enough

Hopkins's plane came directly from Paris. It was cold and snowy when he arrived.

The presidential representative, who is not in good health, appeared to have stood the long trip well. He went directly to the home of the American Ambassador, where he will remain during his stay here. An embassy spokesman said he would confer with Russian officials after a rest.

Churchill's Action Amazes Russ

Moscow, May 25 (AP)—The Russian people, by now accustomed to Prime Minister Churchill as a friend, have learned with something like astonishment of the end

Stalin Admits Errors, Hails Russian Faith

Moscow, May 25 (AP)—Admitting that the Soviet high command had made no few mistakes in the dark days of 1941-42, Premier Stalin told a gala victory banquet last night it was the trust of the Russian people in their Government that proved the decisive force in crushing Germany.

Vodga glass in hand, the happy leader told a great gathering in the Hall of St. George in the Kremlin Palace that the Red Army reeled back before the first rush of the Nazis, abandoning thousands of villages and cities "because there was no other course."

"Other people could have said to their Government: 'You have not fulfilled our expectations—go away and we will set up another Government which will make peace with Germany and secure us,'" Stalin told the crowded hall.

Russia Had Faith

"But the Russians did not take to this," he continued, "because they believed in the soundness of the politics of their Government, and made sacrifices in order to guarantee the defeat of Germany. And this trust of the Russian people in the Soviet Government proved to be the decisive force which guaranteed the historic victory over the enemy of humanity—over Fascism."

"Thanks to them," said the beaming marshal, raising his glass. "Thanks to the Russian people for this trust." A tremendous roar filled the hall.

Few Foreigners Present

The victory celebration was attended by all the leaders of the Soviet Union, by marshals and front commanders, by famous inventors and heroes of all ranks. It began at 8 P.M., and the final toast was drunk at about daylight.

The only foreigners present were a group of Polish miners, who last week delivered a trainload of coal to Moscow as a present. Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov offered a toast in their honor, hailing a "Soviet-Polish friendship which should serve as an example of the unbreakable friendship of the Slav peoples."

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Stalin Lauds Russians At Victory Celebration

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Moscow, May 25 (AP)—Premier Marshal Stalin and other Soviet leaders congratulated themselves at a banquet last night on the triumph over Germany, although the Russian leader said that the Government had made mistakes during the early months of battle.

Perhaps the high point of the tremendous victory gathering in the ancient White Hall of St. George in the Kremlin was Stalin's toast to the Russian people as he raised a vodka-filled tumbler:

"I drink first of all to the health of the Russian people because they are the most outstanding of all nations in the composition of the Soviet Union."

Half Population Russian

The Russian people make up more than half the population of the Soviet Union, which includes vast expanses of Asia. The toast by the Georgian-born Stalin to the Russians was considered equivalent to President Truman, a Missourian, toasting the people of the Eastern United States.

"I raise this toast," said Stalin in one of his best moods in years, "to the health of the Russian people because they have deserved in this war the acknowledgment of the leading force of the Soviet Union among all the people of our country, I raise this toast to the health of the Russian people, not only because they are the leading people, but because they have clear minds, sound character and endurance."

Toasts Molotov

In a toast to the Foreign Commissar, Stalin said:

"I offer a toast to the leader of our foreign policy, Vyacheslav Molotov. Do not forget that a good foreign policy sometimes weighs more than two or three armies at the front."

It was after the toast to the Russian people that Stalin said the Government had made no few mistakes in the war during the desperate period in 1941 and 1942. It was then that the Red Army was retreating, abandoning villages and cities of the Ukraine, White Russia and other provinces, "giving them up because there was no other course."

The celebration started at 8 P. M. It lasted nearly until dawn.

Marshal Stalin declared:

"Other people could have said to their Government, 'You have not fulfilled our expectations—go away and we will set up another Government which will make a peace with Germany and make us secure.'

"But the Russians did not take to this, because they believed in [illegible] soundness of the policies of [illegible] Government and made sacrifices in order to guarantee the defeat of Germany. And this trust of the Russian people in the Soviet Government proved to be the decisive force which guaranteed the historic victory over the enemy of humanity—over Fascism."

Tremendous roars filled the great hall.

Mr. Molotov, in toasting Mr. Stalin, said of the Marshal: "He who was leading and is leading our combat. He who has brought our people to their great victory, a victory unparalleled in history."

Says Army Freed Europe.

Turning to all the guests, Mr. Molotov declared:

"Comrades, our army measured up to our socialistic state and became equal to the great mission of liberating Europe from German Fascism. The famous Bolshevik party has brought up our army. The great Stalin presently leads our party from victory to victory. A toast to the great party of Lenin and Stalin, for the central committee of our Bolshevik party, for the health of our dear, great Stalin."

A group of Polish miners who last week delivered a trainload of coal to Moscow was present and Mr. Molotov raised the Vodka:

"I offer a toast friendly to democratic Poland. For Soviet-Polish friendship, which should serve as an example of unbreakable friendship of Slav peoples."

As the celebration continued, Molotov toasted President Mikhail Kalinin and the military commanders: Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, Marshals Konev, Rokossovsky, Govorov and Malinovsky, and went on down the line through individual commanders.

He paid special tribute to Marshals Voroshilov, Budyenny and Timoshenko, Russian commanders early in the war whose three army groups felt the first great rush of German power.

6 Bulgarians Refuse To Return To Sofia

Stockholm, May 25 (AP)—The newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported today that six members of the Bulgarian legation staff had refused orders to return to Sofia and severed all connections with their country's diplomatic service.

All had served under former Minister Nikolaj Nikolajev, who was dismissed by the Provisional Bulgarian Government and sentenced to death.

First U.S.-Sweden Air Link Being Inaugurated

Stockholm, May 25 (AP)—The first direct air connection between Sweden and America will be inaugurated today when a C-54 arrives in Stockholm from Iceland on its maiden trip from New York to Stockholm.

American officials said Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Fritz, chief of the north Atlantic division of the Air Transport Command, was among those aboard the plane. He is expected to confer here with Brig. Gen. Earl Hoag, chief of the ATC in Europe, who arrived in Stockholm yesterday from England.

Service twice weekly from New York is planned by the ATC.

Sizes Up Himmler.

Stockholm, May 25 (A. P.).—Count Folke Bernadotte, who transmitted Heinrich Himmler's offer of capitulation to the western Allies, told the newspaper Dagens Nyheter today that he considered the SS chieftain to be "rather an engaging man of the lower government employee type."

"He wore the green SS uniform without decorations and was always polished and displayed extraordinarily good nerves despite his obvious lack of rest," Count Bernadotte said. "Despite his demeanor, I got the impression that he was aware that a terrible end was approaching. He even hinted to me that he would never fall into the hands of the

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enemy alive, but intended to die fighting."

Count Bernadotte, who is vice-chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, met Himmler several times on trips into Germany and on April 21 the German leader gave him a peace message for relay to the Allies. He conferred with Himmler again in Norway on May 1.

"I don't think his offer to capitulate was connected with any hope of personal advantage," the Count said.

Gen. J. T. McNarney Decorated By British

Rome, May 25 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander conferred the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath today on Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in the Mediterranean theater.

"A large proportion of the credit for the successful conclusion of the Italian campaign must go to General McNarney," Alexander said.

LUZON TOWNS LOST BY JAPS

Guerrillas Provide Allies Wide Pacific Coast Control

Manila, *Saturday*, May 26 (AP)—Guerrilla forces, absorbed into the Philippine Army, captured the towns of Infanta and Misua on the east coast of Luzon Wednesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

This gave Allied forces control of the Pacific coast from the tip of the Bicol peninsula north to central Luzon. The Filipino guerrillas joined forces with the United States 1st Cavalry Division after making an amphibious landing on the peninsula.

Headquarters gave no specific reason for occupying this region. The coast, however, is favorable for naval installations.

Jap Resistance Broken

Elsewhere on Luzon, American doughboys continued their advances behind the bombing and strafing of 400 aircraft.

The 32d Division, moving along the Villa Verde trail, broke a pocket of Japanese resistance near Santa Fe and pushed within 3 miles of that Cagayan Valley town. The 25th Division, approaching Santa Fe on Highway 5, already has patrols in the outskirts.

Doughboys of the 43d Division, cleaning out the Ipo Dam trap northeast of Manila, killed 68 Japanese and counted 87 more Nipponese bodies. The 38th Division in the Marikina sector southeast of Ipo killed 156 enemy and counted another 114 bodies.

Licanan Airdrome Taken

The 38th still was fighting around Mount Purro, at the confluence of the Marikina and Bosoboso rivers, and was not yet in position to attack the Wawa Dam, a lesser source of Manila's water.

On Mindanao Island the 24th Division captured the Licanan airdrome Thursday against light opposition and now holds all six airfields in the Davao sector.

The 31st, 40th and Americal divisions consolidated along central Mindanao's Sayre highway preparatory to attacking the Japanese in near-by hills.

Djoeata Cape Shelled

Several small-scale Japanese counterattacks were repulsed by the Australian and Dutch Indies troops on Tarakan Island, off Borneo. One group of eight Nipponese carried 75-mm. shells as grenades and spears made of bamboo.

Seventh Fleet P-T boats shelled north Tarakan's Djoeata Cape, setting off several munition explosions.

Reconnaissance bombers at night bombed the Taihoku sector of Formosa, near the northern coast, and by day penetrated adverse weather to attack communications on the southeastern coast.

Philippine-based bombers sorely harassed shipping in the China Sea.

Heavy bombers sank a medium tanker north of Hainan, bombed the White Cloud airdrome near Canton, China, and pounded Shanghai's petroleum storage areas and shipping.

Australians secured the entire Wewak coastline of northeastern New Guinea as two converging divisions linked up at the Bradi plantation.

Australian troops on New Guinea captured Cape Moem, 4 miles west of Wewak.

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Belgian Fascist Thinks Nazi Führer Is Hiding

Madrid, May 25 (AP)—Leon Degrelle, former Belgian Rexist leader, under sentence of death in his homeland for collaboration with the Germans, was quoted today as expressing his belief that Adolf Hitler, is alive and is hiding.

A Spaniard who talked with Degrelle at San Sebastion, where the Belgian is recovering from a shoulder injury, said he asserted he had talked with Hitler in Berlin the day before the Russians entered the city.

"Not In Suicide Mood"

Degrelle was quoted as saying Hitler was preparing for an attempt to escape and that he did not appear to be in a mood either for suicide or a fight to the death.

According to Degrelle, he obtained Hitler's permission to go by plane to Oslo, where he was to join Joseph Terboven, Nazi commissioner in Norway, for a flight to Spain. Terboven, however, preferred suicide to flight, the Belgian was quoted as saying.

With Five Germans

Degrelle, accompanied by five Germans, landed in a plane on a San Sebastian beach on May 8.

Like Pierre Laval, Degrelle now is in the custody of the Spanish Government, which has promised to surrender them to an Allied commission as war criminals, but has refused to turn them over directly to their countries on the grounds that this would constitute surrendering political prisoners.

Degrelle was sentenced to death *in absentia* by a Belgian court on December 28, 1944.

Early Election In Norway Seen

Oslo, May 25 (AP)—The Norwegian Government in London will be coming home from exile shortly to face the prospect of an early, brisk election after the country settles down to a normal existence.

Political leaders say Prime Minister Nygaard Vold probably will have little difficulty at the polls if he seeks to continue in office.

On the whole they expect little of the difficulties which have arisen in other liberated countries because of conflicts between underground leaders and heads of the exiled governments.

Most of Norway's underground leaders held posts of importance before the war and many of these already have resumed their duties.

Blackshirt Gets Long Term.

Rome, May 25 (A. P.).—Milan dispatches said today that the Assizes Court had sentenced Attilio Teruzzi, former commander of the Blackshirts and Minister of Colonies, to thirty years imprisonment, following his conviction on charges of political and military collaboration with the Germans.

5 Air Units Leave Italy, Bound For Pacific

Rome, May 25 (AP)—Five veteran heavy bombing groups from the United States 15th Air Force already have left Italy for rest and re-equipment in the United States before going on to the Pacific, Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the Allied Mediterranean Air Forces, announced today.

The announcement said the departure presaged a "mass movement of units from both the 12th and 15th Air forces."

The groups which have left are the 485th, 449th, 450th, 98th and 376th. All except the 485th group have been part of the 47th Bomb Wing under Brig. Gen. Hugo P. Rush, of New Providence, Pa. The wing held the 15th Air Force record for accuracy.

Mindanao Mopping-Up Task Still A Big One

Manila, May 25 (AP)—Fighting on Mindanao Island was officially termed in the "mopping-up stage" today but thousands of Japanese still had to be dug out of mountain positions before the big southern Philippine island could be considered won.

The Japs' Mindanao garrison, once estimated at 50,000 troops, was bisected Wednesday when the 31st Infantry Division, sweeping north along the Sayre highway, met the 40th and Americal divisions which came down from Macajalar Bay.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported that advance units met near Impalutao village. The Japanese pulled into the hills east of the highway, and the juncture was lightly opposed.

Another Cave-To-Cave Job

Splitting the island from north to south was largely a victory for the engineers. Scores of blown-up bridges were speedily rebuilt to keep the Yanks moving.

The campaign forced the Japanese from the central plateau into mountains where the inevitable cave-by-cave cleanout now confronts the doughboys.

North of Davao the 24th Division was still rooting out last-stand Japs between the Davao and Talomo rivers. Licanan airdrome near by was still in Japanese hands, although the doughboys were approaching it against moderate resistance.

The Luzon Situation

On Luzon Island, organized resistance ceased Wednesday in the Ipo Dam trap northwest of Manila. Bitter fighting was still in progress but a headquarters spokesman said the Japanese were no longer under central control.

To the north, three Yank divisions maintained steady pressure along Balete Pass, closely supported by bomber and fighter planes.

Formosa took another heavy aerial pasting. Escorted heavy and medium bombers dropped 235 tons of bombs on air bases, railway yards, barracks and factories. The 13th Air Force and 7th Fleet sent 90 planes against Borneo targets.

Tydings Vows 'No Strings' On Philippine Freedom

Calls Independence Before June, '46, 'Fixed Policy' of U. S.

MANILA, May 25 (AP).—There are "no strings attached" to the granting of freedom to the Philippines, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, head of a special mission to the islands, emphasized here today. Independence for the islands before June 4, 1946, is a "fixed policy" of the United States, he told a press conference.

He expressed confidence that the United States will find no difficulty in negotiations with the island government later over the establishment of naval and military bases.

Senator Tydings described war-ravaged Manila as "worse than I expected." "I had seen many photographs," he said, "but it is one of those things you really have to see to get a full picture of the devastation."

The question of financial assistance to the Philippines for rehabilitation will be up to Congress, he said, but "I feel and hope Congress will want to deal fairly with the Philippines. To what extent, no one can predict, nor what form it will take, but America will want to do its part within reason and fairness."

President Sergio Osmena sat beside Senator Tydings during the conference.

In response to a question, Senator Tydings denied that any strong Cuban sugar lobby ever advocated immediate independence for the islands, asserting: "I have never had such a lobbyist in my office."

Osmena Won't Help 2 Sons

Manila, May 25 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines said today he had again declined to see his two sons who are in prison on charges of collaborating with the Japanese.

Osmena told the Associated Press he had no knowledge of when they might be tried.

"The entire matter is in the hands of the Army," the President said. "I am remaining completely apart from them."

He said his sons—Nicassio and Sergio, Jr.—had asked to see him in order to present their side, "but I refused to see them because the matter is entirely out of my hands and I want to show them they cannot expect any special consideration because of me."

The President said he was confident his sons would be given a fair hearing when and if brought to trial, but "they are on their own." Osmena said he had formed no opinion himself on their guilt or innocence.

Two U.S. Chaplains Killed On Okinawa

Okinawa, May 25 (AP)—Two of 300 American chaplains with the armed forces on Okinawa have been killed and five others wounded, Col. Roy N. Hillyer, of Hiawatha, Kan., 10th Army chaplain, said today.

One of those killed was a Negro chaplain, hit by shell fragments. The other was fatally wonded as he ran to help wounded under artillery fire.

Hillyer said that despite the fierce fighting, plans are under way to hold patriotic services Memorial Day for the American dead on Okinawa. He expressed hope that enough flowers could be gathered on the island to decorate all graves in the white cross cemeteries, which are still growing.

US. Destroyer Survives Terrific Jap Assault

Aboard Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner's Flagship Off Okinawa, April 18 [AP—*Delayed by Navy Censorship*]—The galliant little destroyer Laffey took everything the Japanese could throw at her from the air for two hours and survived.

Six suicide planes hit her—the engines of the three were recovered on her fantail. Two bombs hit her and two more scored damaging near misses.

Thirty-one members of the Laffey's crew were killed and 60 others wounded.

Bagged Eight Japs

With her guns going until the last enemy plane disappeared, the Laffey shot down at least eight Japanese planes and saw one friendly plane crash nearby after chasing another Japanese craft into the sea.

"I'll never abandon ship as long as a gun will fire," the Laffey's skipper, Commander Frederick Julian Becton, of Hot Springs, Ark., declared. He kept his promise.

The destroyer's communications officer, Lieut. Frank Manson, 24, of Tahlequah, Okla., related the epic battle of two days ago at a news conference today.

First Bomb Missed

"The first Japanese plane taken under fire dropped a bomb which missed and shortly afterward was shot down by another ship," Manson related.

"Almost countless planes were all around—lots of ours and at least 30 of theirs. Twenty started converging on us from the north. Gunnery Officer Lieut. Paul B. Smith, of Olean, N.Y., spotted four Vals with five-inch guns and shot one down a thousand yards off and another close aboard.

"The other two circled to the stern, and No. 3 mount shot both down, one so close we got our first casualty—one man killed.

Gun Out Of Action

"A moment later a Val exploded just off the starboard quarter, injuring several men. A plane from the port bow grazed the No. 3 mount and exploded near enough

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to put one gun out of action.

"Two planes approached on the starboard beam. Anti-aircraft fire got one. Another came in low on the port side, struck and swept across the deck house, knocking out some of our guns and starting fires in the 40-mm. magazine.

"Within 30 seconds two planes hit the after deckhouse, sealing several men to their deaths in compartments below. Just then a Corsair came chasing a Japanese right over the mainmast. The Jap took off half of the yardarm, and the Corsair took off the other half.

Corsair Crashed

"The Jap crashed in the water. The Corsair pulled out with a wing damaged, shot down another plane and then crashed. Another ship rescued the pilot.

"Then a large plane carrying a 500 or 1,000 pound bomb came from the starboard. Mount 2 put a 5-inch projectile squarely into it and the plane disintegrated 200 yards from us.

"Another plane apparently hit by the air patrol came by in a mass of flame and crashed off the port bow. The next Jap plane knocked off the other yardarm and crashed alongside.

"The last plane approached from the starboard and dropped a bomb amidships, killing several men in the wardroom where a doctor was treating the wounded. The air patrol shot that plane down.

Gallantry Of Crew

"Every man stayed on his battle station. If one was killed, a radioman or pharmacist's mate would take his place. One boy, Coxswain Calvin W. Cloer, from Burbank, Cal., in mount 3, was seriously burned. He went to the wardroom, saw the many casualties needing treatment and went back to his battle station. Wounded again, he returned to the wardroom for attention just as a bomb hit, killing him.

"For a while we thought we were going to sink, but a tug pumped us out and saved us."

Malaybalay Razed, Deserted

WITH THE THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION, at Malaybalay, Mindanao, May 23 (Delayed) (AP)—A charred church, one house and four children—that's all there was to Malaybalay, capital of Bukidnon Province in north-central Mindanao, when American troops entered.

This once prosperous city of 18,000 people is just another provincial capital that the Japanese destroyed while fleeing from the Yanks.

Like Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and many others, Malaybalay was destroyed by Japanese demolition squads.

Both the church and the lone house, the only building left standing in Malaybalay, were heavily mined and booby trapped. The provincial capitol, municipal buildings, the postoffice and telegraph buildings, all the pre-war landmarks—have been reduced to rubble and ashes.

Just outside the city the Commonwealth Government had a modern two-story building housing the forestry bureau. It is nothing but a shapeless hull now. Near by, a pre-war warehouse, reportedly used by the Japanese as a jail, had been destroyed by an American 1,000-pound bomb.

Except for four children, Malaybalay is absolutely deserted. Scared and hungry, the youngsters told officers that the Japanese had driven all Filipinos out of the city into the hills to work on defenses and to keep them from talking to the Americans. The Malaybalay airstrip, a mile and a half outside the city, was relatively undamaged.

Jap Radio And Nimitz See Things Differently

Guam, *Saturday*, May 26 (AP)—Tokyo radio and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disagreed today on the success of Japan's west suicide idea—the *Giretsu* (heroic) unit of the *Kamikaze* special attack corps.

A broadcast of an Imperial communiqué said the *Giretsu* troops, armed with grenades and flown by suicide pilots, made an "attack landing on the north and central airfields of Okinawa the night of May 24 and inflicted huge losses on the enemy."

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué today reported that only one of five planes attempting belly landings on the Yontan airfield reached the airstrip. The *Giretsu* men all were killed as they spilled out of the plane.

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The General Has His Way, But Pfc. Has Own Ideas

With the 38th Division on Luzon (AP)—One of Gen. Walter Krueger's strong aversions is against the common misuse of the term "shrapnel" for shell or bomb fragments.

As he stopped at a medical clearing station on a visit to this "Avengers of Bataan" Division, the four-star general of the 6th Army asked a young soldier how he hurt his wrist.

"Shrapnel, Sir"

"I got hit with a piece of shrapnel, sir," replied Pfc. Casimir Kryston, of Newark, N.J.

"You mean a shell fragment, don't you?"

"No, sir; this was a piece of shrapnel."

"Did you see it? Was it a jagged piece of metal?"

"Yes, sir," the doughboy replied.

"Then it was a shell fragment," the General insisted. "They haven't used shrapnel in twenty years."

"They did on me, General."

More Explaining

"No, they didn't. Shrapnel are small round pieces of metal. They haven't been used since the first World War. Now, what was it that hit you?"

With serious expression, and yielding only under protest, Kryston answered: "A shell fragment, sir, but it sure felt like shrapnel."

JAP OVERLAND ROUTE PERILED

Chinese Rolling Ahead Toward Buffer City Of Ishan

Chungking, May 25 (AP)—The Chinese counteroffensive in the south rolled ahead today toward the buffer city of Ishan, only 43 miles from Liuchow, which is a keystone to Japan's overland route to Indo-China.

An army spokesman said the Chinese drive was no more than 7 miles from Ishan after a 23-mile gain that overwhelmed Hwaiyuanchen, on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway 50 miles northwest of the rail lines and airbase of Liuchow.

Japs Reforming Divisions

Back of these bending enemy lines in Kwangsi province the Chinese said the Japanese were reforming their 54th and 80th divisions, which were badly mauled in the lost Battle of Burma.

The ultimate objective of an all-out drive against the Indo-China corridor would be to cut off such forces along with other enemy troops in the south to prevent their moving north for the climactic battles of China.

Already by Chinese reports the Japanese were shifting their forces in the north for such an eventuality.

Japs Land Fresh Troops

The spokesman said that in the last month the Japanese withdrew three divisions from their western positions and moved them either to Manchuria to help meet a "possible emergency" or to strengthen their defenses on the east coast against a United States invasion.

"There is a possibility this withdrawal is being continued," he said.

The Chinese high command reported yesterday that the Japanese had landed fresh troops from warships north of Foochow in one of the areas where the enemy fears an American invasion armada may sweep in from the sea.

Shanghai Defense Stronger

Chinese forces who recaptured Foochow last were reported fighting about 30 miles northeast of the old treaty port and herding the Japanese from their fortified seaboard positions.

The spokesman repeated previous assertions that the Japanese might be withdrawing garrisons from such ports as Amoy and Swatow, south of Foochow, and Wenchow, north of Foochow, for the defense of such strategic ports as Canton and Shanghai.

He said that the defenses of Shanghai and Canton, greatest of the ports on the east and south coasts, respectively, were being constantly strengthened.

Chinese Capture Kwangsi Town

Chungking, May 25 (AP)—Chinese troops sweeping down the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad last night captured Hwaiyuanchen, important Kwangsi strongpoint, 50 miles northwest of Liuchow, a Chinese Army spokesman announced today.

The Japanese have been reported by the Chinese high command to be falling back toward Ishan, 43 miles northwest of Liuchow. The Chinese drive evidently was aimed at Liuchow itself, a former American air base in Kwangsi which now is a strategic railroad junction strongpoint along the enemy lifeline corridor between Manchuria and Indo-China.

Preceded By 23-Mile Gain

Capture of Hwaiyuanchen was effected after a 23-mile gain from Szengen (Szeenhsien), which the Chinese reported earlier to have been encircled.

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On the East China coast the Japanese, swept from positions which they had fortified against possible American landings, have hurled fresh troops into an attempt to stem their own retreat northeast of Chinese-held Foochow.

Reinforcements Landed

A special Chinese communiqué said last night that warship-borne enemy troops were rushed into the sector where the Japanese have fallen back to a point near Loyuan, 31 miles northeast of Foochow. Landings were made Tuesday north of Loyuan, from "several warships," but the enemy was being checked with the aid of local militia, the Chinese said.

The Chinese were reported advancing close to Loyuan, after driving 9½ miles beyond captured Lienkong, 20 miles northeast of Foochow. Meanwhile, other Chinese bolstered their positions in the Foochow area and mopped up enemy remnants on the north bank of the Min River, the treaty port's outlet to the sea.

Troop Shifts Reported

The army spokesman said that during the past month the Japanese had replaced three veteran divisions in their west wall in China, moving them either to Manchuria to help meet a "possible emergency" or to strengthen major garrison points on the coast against an American invasion.

"There is a possibility," he said, "that this withdrawal is being continued."

Other Possible Withdrawals

The Japanese also may be withdrawing from isolated pockets on China's east coast—such as Swatow, Amoy and Wenchow—and moving to such cities as Shanghai or Canton, where defenses continually are being strengthened.

There has been virtually no reduction in the strength of forces manning the hinterland bulwark of the enemy's defenses, the spokesman said, He said the badly mauled enemy 18th and 54th divisions had been transferred from Burma by way of Indo-China into Kwangsi, where they are being reformed.

British Find Japs Deserted Bassein

Calcutta, May 25 (AP)—British troops taken by boat up the Bassein River, in southern Burma, found the inland port city of Bassein deserted by the Japanese, a southeast Asia communiqué said today.

The Japanese destroyed the main jetties but the small jetties were in fair condition in the city, which had a peacetime population of approximately 46,000 and is an important seat for the rice trade. The port is about 88 miles west of captured Rangoon and about 65 miles from the mouth of the Bassein River.

In central Burma the Japanese were maintaining a bridgehead west of the Irrawaddy at Kama, 22 miles southwest of Thyetmyo, but were trying to withdraw to the east.

A broadcast Domei dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said that Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian renegade leader of the Japanese-sponsored "provisional government of Free India," had arrived in the Thailand capital of Bankok with his staff. He was last reported by Tokyo to be working with Japanese occupation troops trying to stem the Allied advance in Burma.

British Occupy Burmese Inland Port

Calcutta, May 25 (AP)—British 14th Army troops have occupied the inland port of Bassein in southern Burma without opposition, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

Bassein is about 88 miles west of Rangoon and about 65 miles from the mouth of the Bassein River. Forces occupying the port found the main jetties had been destroyed by the Japanese.

Holding Irrawaddy Bridgehead

In central Burma, the announcement said, the Japanese still were maintaining a bridgehead west of the Irrawaddy River at Ka Ma, 22 miles southwest of Thayetmyo, but were attempting to get their troops across and withdraw to the eastward.

Allied air operations were again restricted by bad weather.

Refugees Keep Up With U.S. War Role

CAIRO (AP) Refugees returning to their Greek and Yugoslav homes from desert camps in the middle east, where they have been sheltered from the war for periods up to three years, have kept up with America's part in the war with a special service by the Office of War Information's Cairo bureau.

The refugees were assembled in the middle east camps from widely scattered points in their homelands and they will scatter as widely when they return. Besides the refugees, Yugoslav and Greek troops also receive a regular service from the OWI.

In one month recently Yugoslav and Greek camps and troops received 5,000 booklets in Croat, Slovene, Serbian and Greek, 700 news pictures, two large exhibition pictures for each large camp depicting life in the United States and the American contribution to the war, daily OWI morning and evening news releases and science news letters, over 1,000 U. S. commercial publications, 1,600 U. S. Army news maps, translated into Greek and Yugoslav, and a large amount of educational material and cultural films.

Besides that the camps have their own OWI film circuit featuring newsreels, Army features and OWI shorts.

San Francisco, May 25 (A. P.).—An unconfirmed Japanese communique claimed today that airborne Nipponese troops "daringly landed" on two American-held airfields on Okinawa last night and blasted grounded aircraft, munitions depots and airfield installations in rapid succession.

Tokyo Reports Another Raid

San Francisco, May 25 (AP)—Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima and a "small number" of Superfortresses raided the Tokyo-Yokohama district of Japan for nearly an hour at midday today, the Japanese Domei news agency reported.

Two B-29 mine-laying expeditions were also reported by Domei in dispatches intercepted here.

About ten Superforts were said to have bombed the adjacent tips of Kyushu and Honshu islands and laid mines in Kanmon Strait, which separates them and forms the western entrance to the Inland Sea. Twenty others sowed mines in Toyama Bay on the west coast of Honshu, almost due west of Tokyo.

About 60 P-51 fighters in today's raid struck "formations of about 30 planes each." Domei made the usual assertion that "practically no damage was done."

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YANK INVASION OF RYUKYU ISLE FEARED BY JAPS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25—(AP) Tokyo talked obliquely of "peace proposals" today, worried over a possible new American invasion and declared there was no reason for Russia to war on Japan.

A London-recorded broadcast from Tokyo said that if Nippon should seek peace "it would be possible" that the proposals would be made "through Russia." The commentator insisted, however, that the peace "rumors" originated in the United States and England, indicating the Allies were tired of war.

Another broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said only Anglo-American "trickery" could involve the Soviet Union in war with Japan. There is no reason, this emission said, for Russia "to throw away" reconstruction opportunities and engage in such a war.

Tokyo radio predicted that American troops soon would attempt to invade the Ryukyu island of Amami, 125 miles north of Okinawa and only 200 miles from Nippon's mainland.

A Japanese communique declared that Japanese air-borne troops had been dropped on two American-held airfields on Okinawa Thursday night and had caused much damage and confusion. There was no American confirmation.

Domei News agency said that during Thursday's record B-29 raid the palaces of three Japanese princes had been destroyed or damaged.

The Tokyo municipal government, in a domestic broadcast, pledged free hospital treatment and "free ration cards" to air raid victims. Bombed-out residents of the city were instructed to apply for monetary relief grants.

Jap Sees Amami Landing Attempt

San Francisco, May 25 (AP)—A Tokyo radio commentator today predicted American troops would soon attempt to land on Amami Island, in the northern Ryukyu chain, some 200 miles south of Japan.

In a broadcast, recorded here, Hiroshi Kawasaki said the "enemy has to open up a second front some place and thus secure bases from which he can check our offensive on Okinawa and, at the same time, sever the rear lines of our air power.

"Second Front" Try

"The enemy is attempting to make Amami the second front in the Okinawa area.

"We must smash this new enemy offensive before he can get started."

Kawasaki admitted that Japanese suicide tactics were not strong enough to check the ability of Americans to reinforce the United States fleet around Okinawa.

TELLS HOW JAPS WOULD SEEK PEACE

San Francisco, May 25 (A. P.).—A Tokyo broadcast declared today there was "no reason" for Russia to "engage in war with Japan" and also said that if Japan should desire peace with Britain and the United States her proposals possibly would be made through the U. S. S. R.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, asserted that although "Britain and America are doing all they can to drag Russia in, Russia needs to reconstruct first of all and there is no reason for her to throw away this opportunity" by engaging in war with Japan.

The suggestion that peace proposals might be made through Russia was contained in a Tokyo broadcast recorded in London.

The broadcast insisted, however, that "the war is only now starting."

"Others have suggested that Japan intends to propose peace to the Anglo-Americans through Russia," it said. "Russia and Japan are neutral with each other, and therefore if Japan should desire peace it would be possible that Japan would make proposals through Russia. We do not deny this fact.

DESTROYER LITTLE LOST OFF OKINAWA

Navy Also Reports as Sunk in Area Minesweeper Swallow, LSM's 195, 190, LST 447

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The destroyer Little and four other small craft have been lost in the Okinawa area from enemy action, the Navy announced today.

The small craft lost were the LSM 190, the LSM 195, the fleet minesweeper Swallow and the LST 447.

Casualties were described as moderate and next of kin of all casualties have been notified.

The losses brought to 310 the total naval vessels of all types lost since the beginning of the war.

The normal complement of the Little was about 200 officers and men, of the LSM's, about forty each, of the Swallow about seventy-five and of the LST 447 about ninety.

The 2,050-ton Little was under command of Comdr. Madison Hall Jr. of Ruston, La., who went aboard her as skipper when she was commissioned on Aug. 19, 1944.

The skipper of the Swallow was Lieut. Commdr. Whitefield F. Kimball, of Newburyport, Mass.

hTe skipper of the LSM 195 was Lieut. William E. Woodson Jr., of Liberty, S. C.; of the LSM 190, Lieut. Richard H. Saunders, of Montezuma, Ga., and of the LST 447, Lieut. Paul J. Schmitz, of Willmar, Minn.

Commanders Believed Safe

The Navy recorded no casualty status for any of the five commanding officers, and all were therefore presumed safe.

The Swallow was built by the American Shipbuilding Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and was commissioned Jan. 14, 1943. She displaced 890 tons.

The Little was built by the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, Seattle, Wash., and was the second destroyer to bear the name. Loss of the first, in the Solomon Islands area, was announced Sept. 24, 1942.

The LSM 195 was built at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard and commissioned Nov. 24, 1944. She displaced 605 tons. The LSM 190 was built at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard and commissioned Nov. 21, 1944. She displaced 700 tons.

The LST 447 was built by the Kaiser Company, Inc., of Vancouver, Wash., and commissioned Dec. 13, 1942. She displaced 1,490 tons.

The destroyer Little had previously participated in the bombardment of Iwo Island, acting as part of the screening force in that operation. The Swallow took part in the landings on Guam as a unit of the transport screen, and was engaged in mine-sweeping operations at Okinawa.

Five Men of LST 447 Missing

Loss of the LST 447, her skipper told a news conference, cost five men listed as missing and seventeen severely injured. None was known killed.

The skipper, Lieutenant Schmitz, said his vessel was hit by bombs after it had completed its mission landing equipment on the beach and was proceeding to an anchorage to fuel destroyers.

The attacking plane, he said, was "taken care of" by the ship.

His ship was one of the oldest LST's in Pacific service. It saw its first operation at Woodlark Island in the Coral Sea action. Subsequently it participated in actions in Vella la Vella, New Georgia, Treasury Island, Bougainville, Green Island, Hallandia, Guam and Tinian.

HOME FOOD SUPPLY DIVISION CREATED

Washington, May 25 (A. P.).—President Truman announced today the creation of a home food supply division in the War Food Administration.

The division will co-ordinate the work of Government agencies affecting the food supply "produced or conserved in the home." Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, designated Paul C. Stark of Louisiana, Mo., to direct the new office.

"The co-ordination of activities of the various Government agencies affecting the food supply produced or conserved in the home is the object of this new position in the WFA," said a White House statement. It added:

"The need for maximum effort in home food production and conservation is emphasized by the severe damage to food crops, especially vegetables and fruits, resulting from extremely unfavorable weather of recent weeks. Excessive and continued rains have also seriously delayed planting and growth of garden and farm crops."

The President urged that all citizens try to enlarge food production by increasing the size of their victory gardens.

"Home preservation of food this year, in his opinion," the statement said, "is just as important as production, in view of the increased war requirements for commercially processed foods."

Stark has been vice-chairman of the National Garden Advisory Committee named by the Secretary of Agriculture. He also has served as president of the National Victory Garden Institute which mobilized industry in the victory garden effort.

IWO FLAG SURVIVOR GOES BACK AGAIN

Washington, May 25 (A. P.).—An American Indian, one of the three survivors of the historic flag raising on Iwo Jima, is being returned to overseas duty—at his own request.

He is Marine Pfc. Ira H. (Chief) Hayes, 22 years old, of Bapchule, Ariz. He is the second from the left, with rifle slung over shoulders, in the noted photo by Joe Rosenthal of the Associated Press.

Hayes, who already has served two tours of duty overseas, didn't want to leave his outfit, the Twenty-eighth Regiment. For that reason he was reluctant to acknowledge his role in the flag raising when questioned in the field.

But he and the other two survivors were brought home by order of the late President Roosevelt to open the Seventh War Loan drive. Three others in the group were killed on Iwo Jima.

The survivors were honored by President Truman and the United States Senate. They were photographed and written about and were cheered by thousands at bond rallies.

But Hayes was unhappy.

A Treasury official quoted him as saying that he realizes the importance of selling War Bonds but he just isn't cut out for that kind of job.

CHIEF OF STAFF PRAISES M'NAIR

Gen. Marshall Says Infantry's Task Was Monumental.

Washington, May 25 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall said today that the job of building an efficient ground army had been hampered before the war by many who thought the day of infantry had passed. They thought, he said, that tanks and planes alone would win wars.

The Chief of Staff spoke at Army War College ceremonies in accepting for the Army a memorial plaque dedicated to Lieut.-Gen. Lesley J. McNair, former ground force chief who was killed in Normandy last summer.

Recalling that Gen. McNair was given the "monumental" assignment of forming an army at the time the Germans were sweeping across Europe, Gen. Marshall said in his prepared address:

"His task was made more difficult by the many of that period who thought and proclaimed that the day of the ground army and especially of the infantry had passed, that war would be won by tanks and planes alone."

History, however, Gen. Marshall said, already has "placed the seal of approval on Gen. McNair's achievement."

"Since the tragedy of Bataan and Corregidor, our armies have never suffered a serious defeat," he said, adding that "credit for much of our successes in battle may be placed squarely on the type of training which our units have received."

The aggressive spirit which Gen. McNair instilled into the Army was "the driving force of his own character."

"He knew," the Chief of Staff added, "that the only way to win wars was to crush large forces of the enemy in the shortest possible time. He trained his men to this point of view."

Gen. McNair was named Chief of Staff of General Headquarters in July, 1940, to train the expanding United States Army and in March, 1942, became the first commanding general of the ground forces.

The bronze memorial plaque carries this legend:

"To commemorate the quiet thoroughness of this outstanding soldier."

CALLS WICKARD UNFIT FOR REA

Senator Shipstead Says He Is Poor Administrator.

Washington, May 25 (A. P.).—Senator Shipstead (R.-Minn.) contended today that Claude R. Wickard is "unfit" to be Rural Electrification Administrator. His confirmation in the office for which he was nominated by President Truman Wednesday, Mr. Shipstead said, "would perpetuate the hopeless political muddle that exists in REA today."

He declared in a statement that as Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Wickard had been "stripped of practically all his functions because he was a bad administrator." "By the same token he is unfit to be administrator of REA," he added.

The Senator's statement continued:

"The nomination of Secretary Wickard for REA administrator is a complete shock to nearly all REA systems who have been struggling to remove REA from the political domination of Secretary Wickard in the Department of Agriculture. As a one-year Senate investigation of REA discloses, under Mr. Wickard's regime, REA has become a political football. His confirmation as administrator of REA would perpetuate the hopeless political muddle that exists in REA today.

"Under that regime Mr. Wickard appointed William J. Neal as acting administrator of the REA. The Senate documentary evidence all reveals Mr. Neal was the former president of the worst managed of all REA cooperatives in this country. Mr. Neal's former system is $180,000 in the red in operations. This is the kind of political administration Mr. Wickard has in REA today and which will continue under Mr. Wickard if he is approved.

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Senate, House Deadlocked On Tax Free Allowance

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP) Senate and House were tightly deadlocked tonight on whether members should get a $2,500 annual tax-free expense allowance.

Two House members stalked out of an informal conference with senators on the matter, standing on the dignity of the House as an independent body whose expenditures should be no concern of the Senate.

Spirited debate in the Senate yesterday developed much opposition to the expense allowance plan, originated in the House for its own members and paralleled by a similar provision for senators written by the Senate Appropriations committee.

Senators Overton (D-La.) and Bridges (R-N.H.) tried to talk over things with Representatives O'Neal (D-Ky.) and Poeser (R-Mo.). The meeting was very brief.

The representatives were reported to have told the senators that the House had been running its own fiscal affairs for 150 years and proposed to continue to do so. They scorned suggestions for a compromise.

The senators were undecided on their next move. The trend of yesterday's debate left no doubt that the Senate would not approve a tax-free expense account, although a majority of the members who expressed themselves conceded the desirability of a higher income.

On another troubled food front OPA Administrator Chester Bowles reported growing success against the meat black market with a recent increase in his investigating staff.

Mr. Truman announced that Stark's office will coordinate the work of all government agencies concerned with the food supply "produced or conserved in the home."

"The need for maximum effort in home food production and conservation," the statement said, "is emphasized by the severe damage to food crops, especially vegetables and fruits resulting from extremely unfavorable weather of recent weeks."

While urging more and bigger victory gardens, the White House statement added the President's opinion that home preserving this year "is just as important as production, in view of the increased war requirements for commercially processed food."

Stark, whose assignment was announced by Marvin Jones, war food administrator, has been vice chairman of the National Garden Advisory committee set up by the secretary of agriculture. He was president of the National Victory Garden Institute which enlisted industry's aid in the victory garden campaign.

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President Boosts Campaign For Home Growing, Preserving

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP) President Truman laid new stress on the ever-tightening food shortage today by giving White House backing to an intensified campaign for home growing and preserving.

A special division for home food supply, headed by Paul C. Stark of Louisiana, Mo., was set up in the war food administration.

The White House announcement, which urged citizens to increase their victory garden efforts and called preserving "as important as production," came just after a congressional food investigator had reported plans for a deep cut in industrial sugar supplies.

The report on OPA plans for sugar came from a congressman interested in food inquiries, who asked not to be identified by name. He said the industrial supply might be cut to half that of 1944, or less, for the third quarter of this year beginning July 1. He said he did not know whether the cut would extend to household sugar.

Industrial users now are getting 80 per cent of their 1941 use. The congressman said OPA plans call for a cut to 40 per cent, with some indications that the figure might be 30.

At the Office of Price Administration, however, officials said no decision has been made yet, because OPA is waiting to learn from WFA how much sugar there will be for civilians. At WFA, in turn, it was said that agency is waiting for information on overseas allotments, from the inter-agency committee headed by Leo. T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator.

Senator Murray (D-Mont.), meanwhile wrote to Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), secretary of agriculture-designate, asserting that many small business establishments may be forced to close unless the sugar distribution system is improved. He requested postponement of July 1 allotments and re-examination of supplies, asserting that the threatened shortage results from "gross mismanagement."

Murray is chairman of the small business committee of the Senate, and Anderson heads the House food investigating committee.

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PLANE OUTPUT CUT, EXCEPTING SUPERFORTS

Army Air Forces Eliminate 17,000 Aircraft—May Save $4,000,000,000

Washington, May 25 (AP)—The Army Air Forces cut plane production back tonight to a one-front war basis, eliminating an estimated 17,000 aircraft planned for the next eighteen months.

Renewed emphasis, however, was placed on construction of the B-29 Superfortress at the expense of other very heavy types. The B-29, which now is hammering Japan almost daily, will continue to come off production lines in great numbers, though even production of that giant will be leveled off. Construction of the B-32, not yet reported in combat, will be ended this month at San Diego and this year at Fort Worth.

The B-32, like the B-29, a "very heavy bombardment" type of aircraft, is comparable in size to the giant Superfortress. Details of its appearance, performance or production have not been disclosed.

To Cut Shorter-Range Craft

Shorter-range aircraft not considered suitable for vast Pacific distances, even including the B-17 Flying Fortress, will be cut heavily.

The Army gave no figures on the financial saving, but other Government production sources guessed more than $4,000,000,000 was involved in plane cutbacks since V-E day.

Combined with a previous aircraft reduction ordered April 18, these sources said the cut amounted to at least 30 per cent on an annual basis. Yearly outlays for aircraft have been running about $15,000,000,000. Applying the 30 per cent to this would give a figure of $4,500,000,000.

May Affect 200,000 Workers

Detailed manpower figures were lacking, but War Manpower Commission officials estimated that the cuts would take something like 200,000 workers off aircraft plant pay rolls by the end of the year in a dozen cities. The number was called purely an estimate on the basis of incomplete information.

Both army and production sources emphasized that most of the cuts are on a tapered basis, so that layoffs will be more or less gradual.

One effect of the reduction in plane output will be the release of vast quantities of aluminum, which presumably can go into civilian goods. Another item will be considerable amounts of high-grade steel no longer needed for aircraft. One production source said the release of steel might run to 50,000 tons in the last half of this year.

Due To Victory In Europe

The War Department said the cutback "was made possible by the end of the war in Europe, and curtailment of lend-lease."

The reduction, Army Air Forces said, affects "most of the nation's leading aircraft producers in various sections of the country."

The cutbacks were approved by the production readjustment committee of the War Production Board and manufacturers were notified of the downward revision in schedules.

On the basis of the weight of airplanes, total production during the second half of 1945 will be 70 per cent of the total weight produced in the first six months of the year.

Production in the first half of 1946 wi[illegible]op to 60 per cent and in the s[illegible] half to 55 per cent.

[illegible]cipal Revisions

Here is how the AAF described the principal production revisions:

BOEING B-29—Production will increase for several months and will be sustained substantially above the present rate of output. Some increases previously scheduled in late 1945 are eliminated. However, it is planned to have each plant assembling B29's incorporate engineering changes necessary to modify completely each bomber during production. By permitting each plant to do this "the net effect on employment at B-29 plants will be negligible."

CONSOLIDATED B-32—Production at the Fort Worth Consolidated plant will be leveled off at the current rate for the remainder of 1945 and will terminate at the end of the year. At the San Diego Consolidated plant production will end with this month's output.

DOUGLAS A-26—Production at the Douglas Long Beach plant will continue at approximately the present level. At the Tulsa (Okla.) plant production will taper off and terminate by January 1, 1946.

To Continue Trainer Type

BELL P-63—Two types of this plane are produced at the Buffalo (N.Y.) plant, one the regular fighter and the other a plane used in training gunners who fire at it with frangible bullets. Production of the regular fighter will be cut substantially by July and eliminated by September 1. Production of the trainer type will continue virtually unchanged for the remainder of this year and on a reduced schedule through the first half of next year.

DOUGLAS C-47—Production of this cargo plane at Oklahoma City will taper gradually until December and continue during 1946 at a rate approximately half that originally scheduled.

BEECH C-45—The production of this plane, made at Wichita, Kan., will continue with little change until fall, when the output will start tapering and continue into 1946 at approximately half the scheduled rate.

To End Output In June

CURTISS C-46—Production at the Louisville (Ky.) plant will end with the June output, as previously announced. The St. Louis plant, which formerly produced parts and recently went into final production, will terminate final production after June deliveries and resume output of parts only. After June the C-46 will be produced only at the Buffalo plant, where the output will continue unchanged through June, decline in July and August and level off at approximately two thirds of the current scheduled rate.

BOEING B-17—The Flying Fortress now is produced at the Douglas plant at Long Beach and Lockheed plant at Burbank, Cal. Production at the Douglas plant, where a 50 per cent cutback already had been planned, will be tapered further and stabilized by August at approximately one-quarter the current rate. Lockheed, with heavy commitments on its program for P-80 jet-propelled planes, will halt B-17 production in August.

LOCKHEED P-80—Production will continue unchanged at the Lockheed Burbank plant. North American had planned production on the P-80 late in 1945 at its Kansas City plant but this production has been canceled.

Engine Production Cuts Next

LOCKHEED P-38—Production of this plane originally had been scheduled to end by 1946, but under the revised schedule Lockhe[illegible] will taper production to end by November. Consolidated, at its Nashville (Tenn.) plant, will terminate production after June.

The AAF also disclosed that cutbacks in propeller and engine production are in the offing, saying that revised schedules affecting such production now are being prepared and "will be announced at an early date."

The announcement said that "for some time it had been the planned policy of the AAF to put into effect immediately upon V-E day all possible cutbacks. It had been further planned to make an immediate post-V-E day recapitulation utilizing actual rather than estimated data, for possible further reductions. With completion of that computation the additional cutbacks were found to be justified."

General Arnold To Producers

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Forces, told aircraft manufacturers and employés:

"Working with your Government, you produced aircraft of high qualities in great quantities. You furnished the planes we asked for when we asked for them. And you well know the vital part those planes played in winning the war in Europe.

"Now, tactical and strategic requirements are changed. Our attrition rate in Europe decreased as the *Luftwaffe* was destroyed, so many of the planes that fought in Europe will fight again against the Japanese.

To Make Only What Is Needed

"We do not propose to ask for more aircraft than are necessary for successful prosecution of the war. We are, therefore, cutting back production where possible consistent with our goal of winning the war as quickly as possible with a minimum loss of life."

The last previous cutback in plane production was announced on April 18 when the AAF reported over-all aircraft production would be reduced about fifteen per cent, measured in airframe weight. This production included B-17, B-24 and P-38 production. Airframes are planes less engines and certain other parts.

In Congress

Washington, May 25 (AP)—A hot protest by a congressional leader started a War Department review tonight of a two-year sentence imposed on a soldier accused of punching or kicking nine German prisoners of war.

Representative McCormick (D., Mass.), House majority leader, termed the sentence meted out to Private Joseph McGee, of Worcester, Mass., "ridiculous" in view of the treatment the Nazis accorded their prisoners. He demanded that the office of the Judge Advocate General look into the case, and a prompt review was ordered.

"Socked" Loafing Germans

McCormack said McGee was convicted by a court-martial at Le Mans, France, on October 17, 1944. At Worcester, Alderman James D. O'Brien said McGee was reported to have "socked" the German prisoners when they refused to work.

The alderman is a member of the Worcester YD (Yankee Division) Veterans Association, which relayed to McCormack a protest by the soldier's family.

A YD official said the protest was based on a transcript of the court-martial proceedings sent by McGee to his family. On receiving a copy of the transcript, Representative McCormack wrote to Maj. Gen. M. C. Cramer, judge advocate general, asking for "exoneration of this soldier and his immediate restoration to duty."

No Serious Injuries

Quoting from the transcript, he wrote:

"In relation to the charges it is stated: 'It is not the contention of the prosecution that the alleged assaults and batteries on nine different prisoners of war were serious injuries. The prosecution does not contend that medical treatment was given these nine different prisoners of war.

"'However, it is the contention of the prosecution that at nine different times, the accused struck nine different prisoners of war, involving no serious injuries. The prosecution contends that the nine different acts were in violation of the rules of the Geneva Convention.'"

Geneva Convention Clause

The portion of the Geneva Convention which the prosecution referred to was quoted in the transcript as follows:

"They (prisoners of war) must at all times be treated with humanity and protected, particularly

Yank Who 'Socked' Nine Nazis Finds A Friend

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"Another illustration of the bad administration of Secretary Wickard in REA today is that in the Senate hearings, the present acting chief of one of the most important divisions in REA was alleged to have forced the sale of certain materials to REA systems, and was alleged to have changed plans and specifications.

"Under Mr. Wickard's bad administration in REA, the cost of legal services today is more, when REA is only building 16,000 miles of line a year, than previously when REA built over 118,000 miles of line a year.

"Under Mr. Wickard's bad administration in REA, at a time when veterans and faithful civil service employees were discharged, one employee, whose services can easily be dispensed with, receives $50 a day. Although he spends only one or two days a year in Washington, and all of the rest of his time while working in St. Louis, his headquarters are nevertheless listed as Washington."

FIRST ARMY TO RETRAIN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON, May 25.—(AP) Fort Jackson, South Carolina, will be the base for retraining the First Army for Pacific operations, the War department said today. The First Army, commanded by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, is now returning from Europe.

The establishment, one of the larger camps in the country, was a national guard camp until shortly before the war when the government took it over and established it for infantry training.

20th Shooting Attempt On Jap-American Fails

Washington, May 25 (AP)—Secretary of Interior Ickes reported today the twentieth shooting attempt since January 2 on the homes of relocated Japanse-Americans on the West Coast.

Last night, he said, two shots were fired shoulder high from an automobile into the home of Kauby Minura, 30, near Orosi, Tulare county, California.

Minura, his wife and 5-year-old son and three other relatives were in the house. None was injured.

Ickes said it was the second such shooting in Tulare county.

Admiral I. H. Mayfield On Chile Naval Mission

Washington, May 25 (AP)—Rear Admiral Irving H. Mayfield has been named head of the newly authorized naval mission to Chile, the Navy announced today.

Others assigned to the mission include:

Capt. Oberlin C. Laird, Savannah, Ga.; Capt. Charles R. Watts, Arlington, Va., and Commander Porter F. Bedell, Coronado, Cal.

BLIND LIEUTENANT VISITS PRESIDENT

Washington, May 25 (A. P.).—Lieut. Hiram Shumway of Lovell, Wyo., blinded in the Normandy campaign, visited President Truman today.

"He certainly is a friendly man," the lieutenant said as he left the White House. "He puts you right at ease."

Lieut. Shumway emerged from the conference wearing a red carnation which the President had placed in his coat lapel. He said he would keep it as a souvenir of the occasion.

Lieut. Shumway was accompanied by Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.), Lieut. Harry O. Anderson, chaplain, and Lieut. James C. Whittaker of Oakland, Cal Lieut. Anderson, one-time pastor of the Grand View, Mo., Baptist church where President Truman's parents were members, is president of the United States Christian Commission, organized to serve blind veterans.

The group discussed plans for rehabilitation of blinded soldiers for twenty minutes with the President.

Lieut. Shumway, who lost his sight two months after participating in the D day invasion, is a patient in Dibble General Hospital at Menlo Park, Cal.

Reorganization Delay Urged By Taft

Washington, May 25 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) hoisted a go-slow signal today on President Truman's request for greater authority to reorganize Government agencies.

"The first War Powers Act (under which the President is empowered to reshuffle Federal offices dealing with the war) will not expire until six months after the end of the war with Japan, Taft told newsmen. "So I see no hurry about considering a new reorganization bill."

Mr. Truman, in a message to Congress yesterday asking that his present authority be broadened and made permanent, said such action is necessary to increase the efficiency of the executive branch.

Democrats Favorable

Senator Murdock (D., Utah) said he was in "full agreement" with the President, and Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) told reporters, "I will support legislation to carry out his request."

Taft, however, added: "I believe Congress should pass a law reorganizing the Government after the war. After that is done, I believe the President should be given limited powers to combine or eliminate or reorganize departments and bureaus."

BILL WOULD DRAFT DOCTORS, NURSES TO CARE FOR VETS

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP) A war-time draft to provide medical personnel for the Veterans administration was called for in legislation introduced today by Representative Rankin (D-Miss.) after a conference with President Truman.

The chairman of the House Veterans committee told reporters the legislation, which he said, would enable the Veterans administration to improve its medical organization, had the backing "in principle" of Mr. Truman.

Details Not Discussed

Its details, he added, were not discussed at the conference with the President, which was attended also by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans administration. "It will untie the administration's hands in the selection of doctors and nurses and permit the payment of sufficient salaries to obtain the best available medical personnel to care for veterans," Rankin said. "It will permit the replacement of incompetent doctors with the type of medical personnel the veterans are entitled to."

Rankin said that one of the major obstacles that now faces the Veterans administration is the requirement that it obtain most of its medical personnel through the Civil Service commission.

By establishing a bureau of medicine and surgery within the Veterans administration and giving it status similar to that held by the Army and Navy Medical corps, the legislation would give the administration exclusive responsibility for its medical corps.

The bureau would include a medical corps, a dental corps, a nurse corps and an administrative corps under which would be dietitians, therapists and similar personnel.

At the head of the bureau would be a surgeon general and working with him would be five assistants paid from $9,000 to $12,000 annually.

By providing that the Veterans administration, in time of war, shall become a part of the nation's military forces, the legislation would permit the drafting of personnel for assignment to the administration. However, the draft would apply only to male personnel. Rep. Rogers (R-Mass.), who introduced a bill almost identical to Rankin's, explained that under the proposals women nurses could not be inducted unless there is a change in the Selective Service act, which applies only to males.

FRENCHMAN SEIZED AS SPY

Former Paris Air Force Officer Arrested In New York

Washington, May 25 (AP)—The FBI announced today the arrest of a 43-year-old former French air force officer on a charge of serving as a German agent.

The FBI identified the man as Paul Jean Marie Cavaillez.

He was arrested, the announcement said, in a fashionable New York hotel, where he has been living. The hotel was not otherwise identified.

Cavaillez's arrest, the FBI said, was made possible through the cooperation of the former trans-Atlantic flyer Dieudonne Costes, who was working with the Federal agents on the case.

Did Research In Washington

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said that Cavaillez divided his operations between New York and Washington, and that he was in Washington as recently as March 27, where he did considerable research work in the Library of Congress.

He tried, according to the FBI, to gain access to various plants producing secret electronic devices for the Government.

The announcement asserted that Cavaillez planned to continue working for the German intelligence service even after Germany's fall.

The FBI said that Costes, who in 1930 flew from Paris to New York with Maurice Bellonte, joined the German intelligence service in 1942 under Nazi pressure.

Given Espionage Training

"He received extensive espionage training, including codes, secret writing and various other methods of transmitting information," the announcement related.

"Costes left France in September, 1942, and a month later made known his espionage role to the American authorities in Spain. He arrived in this country in June, 1943, by way of Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he remained for a considerable time.

"Before leaving France Costes was told by the Germans that Cavaillez would follow him. Cavaillez, an electrical engineer, helped establish and operate a clandestine radio in the German espionage headquarters in Paris.

Built Transmitters

"He also built three powerful transmitters for use in Berlin, and one of his assignments was to set up a radio station for the Germans in this country."

The announcement added that when Cavaillez arrived in the United States, docking in New Orleans on October 12, 1944, he got in touch with Costes, unaware that Costes then was working under FBI supervision.

The FBI said Cavaillez, having previously served in the French air force, managed to have himself reinstated as a lieutenant on November 30, 1944, but was demobilized the following February. He wore his French uniform around Washington while working for the Nazis, the announcement said.

Writes To Germans

"Shortly after his arrival in this country Cavaillez sent a postcard from New York to a German intelligence service address in neutral Europe," the announcement continued.

"It bore a plain-text code message. Other similar communications followed, at least one being mailed from Washington.

"Cavaillez purchased a powerful short-wave radio receiving set and acquired materials for construction of a transmitter. On one occasion he set up his receiver on an estate near Locust Valley, Long Island, N.Y., and attempted to get word from Hamburg, Germany."

Cavaillez was arraigned in New York late today before Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey, and held in $50,000 bail for a hearing June 4 before a United States commissioner. He was charged with violating wartime espionage statutes.

POINT SYSTEM FOR OBJECTORS

Army Plans To Discharge 10 Per Cent Of Group

Washington, May 25 (AP)—Selective service today announced a point discharge system which it said will release more than ten per cent of the conscientious objectors in work camps and other projects.

The agency estimated that about 900 of 8,368 men will be discharged over a year's time, beginning in August.

The plan, patterned after the Army's demobilization program, provides no arbitrary number of points that will automatically make a conscientious objector eligible for release. Officials explained that those having the highest number will be discharged during the first year.

Crediting Of Points

The points will be credited as follows:

One point for each month of service or fraction thereof; twelve points for each child born prior to midnight May 12, 1945; and three points for a wife provided the marriage occurred before midnight, May 12, 1945.

Selective service said no man will be eligible for release who has been assigned to a camp or other work project less than one year.

New Program Limitations

The new program does not apply to conscientious objectors in non-combat military service. These men must qualify for release under the Army's plan.

The program provides for consideration of conduct through a system of deductions from each objector's total number of credits. One point will be deducted for each day's absence without leave, also one point for each day of refusal to work.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B Hershey, selective service director, said that no conscientious objector will be considered for release while a case against him is pending before a law-enforcement agency. He stated also that the discharge of key men and those necessary to completion of projects will be delayed.

113 Camps

At present there are 113 camps and other projects to which conscientious objectors are assigned. Selective service said that distribution of release applications to objectors will begin in a few days.

There is no provision for between 3,500 and 4,000 men claiming to be conscientious objectors who have been convicted of draft-law violation and imprisoned.

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against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity."

The transcript indicated that McGee did not testify in his own behalf at the court-martial. He pleaded innocent to all charges.

"It certainly seems to me," McCormack said, "that the evidence in the case justifies reconsideration and restoration of the soldier to duty. The evidence against this man came from—practically if not wholly—German people and certainly one cannot remove their testimony from the realm of prejudice."

"Insulting" To Germans

The transcript showed that the nine prisoners involved, three American Army men, and another German prisoner were witnesses at the court-martial.

In nearly all cases, when the Germans took the stand as witnesses, they were asked whether the alleged kicking or punching was "insulting" and they replied that it was.

The War Department, declining further comment, said McGee is confined at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

'Kid Got A Raw Deal,' McGee's Father Asserts

Worcester, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Joseph McGee was ready tonight to go the limit in battling a two-year sentence imposed upon his soldier-son on charges of punching or kicking nine German prisoners of war.

"Whatever they (the German prisoners) got," McGee said, "they got what was coming to them."

The veteran of World War I, a widower with two sons in the service, was pleased with the progress made by House Majority Leader McCormack in starting a War Department review of the case against his son, Private Joseph McGee.

Out To Clear Son's Record

The father said that, while he was pleased with the progress to date, his boy was not yet exonerated and that he would carry the protest to any limit necessary to clear the lad's record.

"The kid got a raw deal," he commented.

McGee said that he received a letter from his boy from Camp Upton, N.Y., saying that he was back in this country, but not on furlough.

About ten days later, McGee said, he first heard of the son's troubles when the boy sent him a transcript of the court-martial proceedings, which charged him with punching or kicking the German war prisoners and noted the two-year sentence.

Comments On Testimony

McGee said that he took a copy of the proceedings to a meeting of the Worcester YD Veterans' Association—he was with the Yankee Division in France in the first World War—and they drew up the protest.

Commenting on the testimony in the transcript, the father said that in one instance a German 300 yards away testified he saw the soldier hit a German prisoner of war, and he added:

"I wish I had that guy's eyesight."

McGee said that his son enlisted in 1939 within a few days of his eighteenth birthday and served in Panama for three years. The boy was sent to New Orleans at the end of that time, McGee said, and from there went with a military police outfit to France, where the alleged offense occurred and where the court-martial was held.

Moscow Launches Attack On Vatican

New York, May 25 (AP)—The Moscow radio said yesterday that Heinrich Bruening, German chancellor in 1930-32, was being proposed by "reactionary Catholic circles" as the postwar "re-educator of Germany."

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, declared Bruening was a "rabid militarist" and "sworn enemy of democracy."

Moscow asserted it was "reactionary Catholic circles which cleared the way for Hitler in 1932," and continued:

"It was Bruening's first Cabinet, formed in March, 1931, which introduced the so-called emergency laws that helped the German ruling clique to paralyze the democratic movement within the country on the very eve of the Fascist *coup d'etat*.

Treachery Charged

"On January 9, 1932, when the Germans were spending no small effort and means to arm Germany, Bruening made an official announcement of Germany's inability to pay off the reparations. One month later, on February 9, he addressed a treacherous declaration to the League of Nations stating that Germany was completely disarmed.

"A rabid militarist, active champion of the army of Germany by all and any means, the sworn enemy of democracy, a sly and treacherous hyprocrite, such is Bruening, whom the reactionary Catholic circles have now chosen as their hero."

Inside Germany, the broadcast added, "high-standing officials connected with the church are pro-Nazi."

No Word Of Responsibility

The course of the Vatican, "which is backing certain German Catholic circles, is of primary concern," Moscow declared. "In the Pope's Christmas message, in which he came out in defense of the rights of the conquered, that is, in defense of Hitler-Germany, the Vatican's pro-Germany activity showed a marked increase.

"Pope Pius, in calling for mercy and a more forgiving attitude, had not a word to say about the responsibility of those who had inundated the world with blood and carried out the most monstrous of crimes.

"Such a position on the part of the Vatican naturally determines the attitude of the numerous Catholic organizations scattered over the world."

Ex-Naval Reserve Officer Gets 9 Years For Spying

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New York, May 25 (AP)—Laurent H. J. Brackx, 51-year-old former United States Naval Reserve officer, who was convicted of wartime espionage and violation of the censorship code, was sentenced today to nine years' imprisonment by Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers.

Assistant United States Attorney Richard J. Burke, who prosecuted Brackx, recommended that the court impose a 40-year sentence—30 years on the espionage count and ten years on the censorship count.

The court imposed nine years on the espionage conviction, and nine years on the censoship count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Resident Of Brooklyn

Brackx, who lives in Brooklyn, was accused of conspiring with Axis agents in Italy. The Government contended that he had told Commander Max Ponzo, chief of Italian naval intelligence, that he would try to get information about radar an dairplane construction when he returned to this country in 1941.

Brackx was convicted May 15.

Lectured By Judge

"Personally, I think you are very lucky," Judge Byers said in imposing sentence. "I think your heart was evil in 1940, 1941 and 1942, as far as the Uinted States was concerned. You were under a duty, holding a commission in the United States Naval Reserve, to report to your superior officer at once upon your arrival here in 1941 with respect to the engagements you entered into in Rome. I cannot believe your visits to Vienna were as innocent as you would have the jury believe.

"Apparently your commission had no real meaning to you."

At the three-week trial of Brackx, the Government charged the defendant with giving Carl Dold, second steward of the S.S. Excambion, now serving ten years for espionage, a map of the harbor installations at Tripoli.

Bard Urges Postwar Training

New York, May 25 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard, Under Secretary of the Navy, today urged the adoption of compulsory postwar military training as a guarantee to other nations that the United States will "never again retreat into isolationism."

Bard told the Citizens Committee for Military Training of Young Men, Inc.:

"The adoption of such a plan now will reassure other peace-loving nations that the United States proposes to co-operate with them in outlawing war and that this country will never again retreat into isolationism."

Asserting that "the need for universal military training is so urgent and so logical that it is difficult for many of us to understand why we have to 'sell' it," Bard said:

"Although one of the objectives of Dumbarton Oaks is to eliminate militarism as an instrument of national policy for all time, we must admit from sad experience that any world organization established to keep peace must be ready to use force—to be effective.

"The big powers must be able to muster a sufficient force at a moment's notice to counteract a threat of force from an aggressor nation. A paper threat is no threat at all. Those who want universal peace must use universal military training."

2,500 Seek Clipper Passage To Europe

New York, May 25 (AP)—Pan American World Airways said today it was checking a "waiting list" of 2,500 names to determine whether applicants now are eligible for Clipper trips to Europe.

"Two types of passage have recently become available," the company said, 'national interests' trips by business men and a limited number of nonpriority seats on the trips to Lisbon, Portugal."

Round trip ticket—$945.

U.S., Red Aims Don't Conflict, Says Wallace

New York, May 25 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, declaring that Russia and the United States have emerged as the two most powerful nations, says there is nothing "irreconcilable in our aims and purposes."

Those who proclaim otherwise, he said last night, "are wittingly or unwittingly looking for war, and that in my opinion is criminal."

Addressing the Institute of World Affairs at the new School for Social Research, Wallace said:

"Both the Russians and Americans in their different ways are groping for a way of life which will enable the common man everywhere in the world to get the most good out of modern technology."

Japs Order All Ships To Bases, Bern Says

New York, May 25 (AP)—The Bern radio said today:

"It is reported that all Japanese ships at sea have received the order to return to the Japanese bases as soon as possible. This leads to the conclusion that strong Allied forces are approaching the Japanese mainland."

CBS recorded the Swiss broadcast, which gave no source for this information, but added: "This assumption was confirmed by Radio Tokyo, which declared that an Allied large-scale attack against the Japanese islands is feared."

Hodges Is Eager For Jap Test

Atlanta, May 25 (AP)—Pacific-bound officers and men accompanying Gen. Courtney H. Hodges here from Paris "can't wait" to ply their experience against the Japanese.

The 1st American Army commander told thousands of cheering Atlantians on arrival yesterday that "this is wonderful, but it's just a pause for men of the 1st Army. There can be no real rest until we give the final blow to Japan."

"Learned Plenty From Nazis"

And Lieut. Gen. Walton H. Walker, of Belton, Texas, and Washington, D. C., a veteran of the first World War, says "we learned plenty fighting the Nazis. It'll be mighty useful against the Japs."

This veteran of 38 years in the Army who just relinquished command of the 20th Corps in General Patton's 3d Army, is looking forward "to fighting with Patton again in the Pacific."

But Walker won't go to the Pacific, at least for a while. Announcement was made yesterday at Dallas, Texas, that he had been named commanding general of the 8th Service Command there and would report for duty next month.

Seven Generals In Group

The military party, the first to bring back the commanding general of an army in the European theater, arrived in Atlanta early in the afternoon.

The 40 combat veterans, wearing service stripes and military honors, included seven generals, a number of other officers and 24 enlisted men, all of whom are eligible for discharge if they desire it.

Hodges leaves today for Washington for conferences pending his Pacific assignment.

Battered Vessel Home In Triumph

Seattle, May 25 (AP)—The Navy will back the battered little destroyer Laffey into the McCormick dock tomorrow and throw her open to public inspection for five days—an unprecedented action.

The hope is that out of the throngs who see her twisted guns and the gaping holes left by bombs and suicide-plane explosions will come some of the 10,000 workers urgently needed in Puget Sound ship repair yards.

The Laffey came home under her own power from Okinawa after suffering the worst that 22 Nipponese planes could throw at her. Thirty-one of her crew were killed or missing. Sixty more were injured. But her gunners shot down nine of the attacking planes.

Eight Planes Hit Laffey

Eight planes struck the Laffey, seven with suicidal intent, and one accidentally clipped the mast.

"Besides this," said her skipper, Commander Frederick J. Becton, Hot Springs, Ark., "we had been struck by four bombs, three on the fantail and one near the bridge."

And near the end of the 79 minutes of the hottest kind of action—with her steering gear out of commission and the ship running in a circle and two great plumes of smoke rising from the fires raging in her—the Laffey had but two of her three 5-inch-gun mounts which could shoot, only eight 40-millimeter barrels and only four 20-millimeter guns still operative.

Veteran From Normandy

One of the 5-inch guns' electric power had been severed but, operating it manually, the crew made a direct hit on a Jap fighter plane headed in on the starboard bow. The plane disintegrated. Immediately after the pointer and trainer of the other 5-inch mount smacked down a dive bomber 500 yards from the Laffey.

Rescue tugs came out after the Laffey and American airplanes had driven off the last of the Japanese, and she was towed to Okinawa the next day, after the fires and flooding had been brought under control.

The Laffey, namesake of an earlier Laffey lost at Guadalcanal, was transferred to the Pacific after supporting the Normandy invasion and the bombardment of Cherbourg.

JAP 'SUICIDE BOAT' IS SHOWN TO PRESS

SEATTLE, May 25—(AP) A Japanese "suicide speedboat," brought home by the suicide plane-battered destroyer Laffey, was shown the press by the Navy today.

The little craft, of cheap construction, still is capable of doing 30 to 40 knots, even after having been sunk, lifted, reconditioned and partly rebuilt. It was given the crew of the Laffey by the crew of an LST.

The speedboats were constructed in caves on an island near Okinawa and are able to approach in virtual silence through a system of running water in the exhaust.

"They're one-man affairs," said Chief Boatswain's Mate W. [illegible] Keyes, San Francisco, who is in charge of the Laffey's "souvenir." "They're fitted to be loaded with TNT, fore and aft, and exploded on contact."

STETTINIUS BACK, JUNE 6 IS HINTED AS PARLEY'S END

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25—(AP)

Secretary of State Stettinius returned to the United Nations conference today as it edged into its second month with enough progress on the books to let military experts talk of joint maneuvers of armed forces to be pooled in an international police force.

June 6 was being discussed as a tentative date for winding up the deliberations of 49 nations represented at the Golden Gate.

But still to be settled before a charter for a new international organization can be signed is a hot issue centering on big power domination of peace enforcing mechanism to be set up in a projected world security council, on veto authority over peaceful or forceful settlement of disputes.

For the most part, conference committees were moving along easily, drafting various segments of the charter so they can be fitted together next week.

U. S., Britain Frame Proposal

To clear the way for action in one committee considering the creation of a police force, Britain and the United States were reported framing a plan for joint maneuvers of the contingents to be supplied by the various countries.

Since these contingents presumably would be used as an integrated striking force, the Anglo-Americans had an idea they ought to get in some practice together. They are talking particularly of air squadrons, since the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint for a charter contemplates letting the security council use hard-hitting planes for "urgent military measures" against aggressors.

But land and sea forces may enter the picture. Australia has proposed that other forces than air power be employed for emergency action. The committee handling the problem delayed a vote on that to give Britain and the United States time to finish their discussions and submit them to Russia, China and France.

Stettinius Calls Conference

Back from consultations with President Truman in Washington, Stettinius immediately called a meeting of Big Five chiefs of delegations to go into methods of accelerating the conference.

The secretary noted that June 6 is the anniversary of the invasion of France. That produced suggestions that the date should be appropriate for completing and signing a charter for a new world league intended to prevent war in the future.

On the veto-voting controversy, diplomatic maneuvering in the next few days will determine whether the conference can squirm away from a deadlock.

Technical experts of the Big Four sponsors have turned out several drafts of a general statement to be offered in reply. The American delegation, without deciding exactly how it wants the answer framed, was reported to have rejected the latest draft as making too firm and rigid an interpretation of the veto formula worked out at the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting at Yalta this spring.

The Americans were reported leaning toward what they termed a "liberal" interpretation.

Some British delegates would like to see the veto lifted from investigations or peaceful settlements of disputes, but are aware of the strength of Russian opposition. They are considering a compromise.

The Big Four statement is expected to be one of generalities, not an effort to answer each small nation inquiry point by point. It was shaping up into a document of some 12 paragraphs and was reported to reiterate some of the arguments the big powers already have used in conference committees.

to Russia at Yalta, they cannot press it. Russia has been standing firm on the Yalta formula which provides that any one of the big powers can "veto" a council decision to take action.

Big Nations' Statement

Last night a committee of United States, Russian, British and Chinese officials drafted a statement in reply to small-nation questions about this formula. This statement promises that any nation, great or small, may bring a dispute before the security council and that the council may discuss it, without taking a vote. Thus the veto could not be used to prevent the airing of charges and countercharges.

Beyond that point—when the council was deciding whether to investigate the dispute or what other action to take—a vote would be required and any one of the big powers—Russia, Britain, the United States, France or China—could prevent council action by voting "No."

The Yalta Formula

The only limitation under the Yalta formula is that if one of the Big Five, or any other of the eleven members on the council, was itself

After that point, however, the shoe will be on the other foot. The big nations will need two thirds to win affirmative approval of the Yalta formula. That means that the small nations may have to decide, in effect, whether they want a United Nations organization with the veto or no organization at all.

Arabs Balked On Mandates

The Big Five, meanwhile, held a firm line against attempts of the Arab states to freeze mandated territories, such as Palestine, so that they could not be changed under a new world organization.

The present mandate system was set up under the old League of Nations. Palestine, mandated to Britain, is one of its hottest spots because of the ceaseless struggle there between the Jews and Arabs.

The United States, Britain, Russia, China and France have proposed to replace this system by international trusteeships, giving Britain and the other mandatory powers the right to convert their mandates into trusteeships.

The Arabs evidently fear that in the process some of the present rights of their people in Palestine might be lost.

In its essence, that formula gives each of the Big Five powers a veto against any important action by the proposed league.

There is no doubt that some American delegates would like to meet at least part way the demand of smaller nations for relaxation of this over-riding authority.

Gives Freedom Of Action

But they are reminded that such revision might also invite a strong Senate attack on the charter. The Senatorial delegates are reported to estimate that probably more than one third of the Senate—or enough to defeat ratification—are opposed to giving an international organization authority to involve this country involuntarily in an attempt to settle world disputes.

That's where the veto gives the United States freedom of action. As the Yalta agreement now is interpreted this country alone could stop any investigation by the World League of the Western Hemisphere situation. If it couldn't, there would be many in the Senate who would say the United States

The two western Allies, it was learned, have agreed on the idea in principle and turned it over to experts for detailed drafting. It then will go to other members of the Big Five and to any other nation whose forces might be employed under a United Nations charter.

The Anglo-Americans are thinking primarily in terms of air maneuvers, but it was said that land and sea forces eventually might become involved. Extensive Anglo-American experience in joint operations during the war is being drawn upon in planning for the future.

The basic principle is that since each nation in a future world organization would place a contingent of air forces at the disposition of a world council, and since any actual operation is likely to be undertaken jointly, the forces should practice together. It was because of these discussions that a conference committee was asked yesterday to postpone a vote on an Australian amendment to the Dumbarton

velopments during his brief absence.

The big Powers are reported to have lined up enough votes in the conference to block any change in their absolute control of world machinery designed to preserve peace.

This issue—the veto power of any of the Big Five over settling international disputes or using force to smash an aggression—is the most critical one remaining for this assembly of forty-nine nations. The decision hour comes as the conference enters its second month.

Many committees are striving to wind up their work by this week end in order to allow public discussion of their reports to begin in the four big conference commissions early next week.

Among their latest accomplishments are agreement on provisions designed to strengthen the economic and social work of the new league, and to outlaw secret treaties, once the world organization is functioning.

In the veto dispute many small nations are demanding that the authority of the big powers in a projected world organization be restricted sharply so that an eleven-nation Security Council could try by peaceful means to settle troubles between nations even over big-power objections.

The British delegation has proposed a compromise to meet that demand. Some United States delegates like the compromise idea, but say that in view of commitments already made to Russia at Yalta they cannot press it. Russia has been standing firm on the Yalta formula, which provides that any one of the big powers can veto a council decision to take action.

Last night a committee of United States, Russian, British and Chinese officials drafted a statement in reply to small nation questions about this formula. This statement promises that any nation, great or small, may bring a dispute before the Security Council and that the council may discuss it, without taking a vote. Thus the veto could not be used to prevent the airing of charges and countercharges.

The Big Five held a firm line today against attempts of the Arab states to freeze mandated territories, such as Palestine, so that they could not be changed under a new world organization.

The present mandate system was set up under the old League

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Yalta Accord Snags Compromise On Veto

San Francisco, May 25 (AP)—The big powers are reported today to have lined up enough votes in the United Nations conference to block any change in their absolute control of world machinery designed to preserve peace.

This issue—the power of any of the Big Five to veto proposed settlements of international disputes or the use of force against an aggressor—is the most critical remaining. The decision hour comes as the conference enters its second month and Secretary of State Stettinius returns from talks in Washington with President Truman.

Small Nations' Demand

In the veto dispute many small nations are demanding that the authority of the big powers in the projected world organization be sharply restricted so that an eleven-nation security council could try by peaceful means to settle troubles between nations even over big-power objections.

The British delegation has proposed a compromise to meet that demand. Some United States delegates like the compromise, but say that, in view of commitments made

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involved in a dispute, it could not vote as long as only (1) investigation and (2) peaceful-settlement decisions were being made. Once it came to a question of using force, however, each of the powers would have a vote, accused or not.

The statement worked out by the Big Four technicians now goes before Stettinius, Britain's Earl of Halifax, Ambassador Gromyko, of Russia, and Foreign Minister Soong, of China—the chiefs of their respective delegations. They could change it drastically, but there is no indication that they will.

Parley Voting Procedure

Once they have put it in final form, it goes before a conference committee which has been debating the big-power voting proposal for the past two weeks. There the test will come. To block the small-nation amendments the big powers need at least seventeen votes—their own five plus twelve others. The word today is that they have at least that many assured.

It takes two thirds of the members voting to put over an amendment. If the top powers can swing at least 17 the two thirds will be lacking even though all 49 nations vote.

Senate Termed 'Silent Partner' Of U.S. Delegates At Frisco

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San Francisco, May 25 (AP)—The Senate has moved in as a silent partner of the United States delegation and its weight is being felt in decisions of this world conference.

Represented by two of its leading members—Chairman Connally (D., Texas), of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.), of the minority opposition—the Senate's influence has crept into almost every deliberation of the American group at the United Nations conference.

Duck Major Alteration

The first question most members have come to ask when any important issue is placed before them is "what will the Senate think about this?" for always in their minds is the knowledge that if the Senate declines to give the necessary two-thirds approval to the charter that is drawn here, there will be no world organization.

Their judgment of what the Senate's reaction may be has influenced delegates to shy away from any major alteration in the voting formula drafted by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta.

had abandoned the Monroe Doctrine.

"Submitted To Senate"

The American delegation has kept the Senate in mind during many other actions. For instance, it has attempted to nail down in the proposed charter the proposition that there shall be no international interference in domestic affairs. If it didn't do that trouble could be expected in the Senate.

As it comes up, each decision figuratively is submitted to the Senate. There are times when the Senate silent vote outweighs all others.

Oaks plan, which would add other types of armed forces to the air strength contemplated for immediate use of the world council.

Stettinius Back on Job.

Secretary of State Stettinius returned from Washington today and promptly called in top ministers of the four other big nations for a conference. Prior to this meeting, the head of the United States delegation met with his colleagues, both to report on his conference with President Truman and receive a detailed account of conference de-

Joint Armed Maneuvers Plan Is Reported at San Francisco

U. S. and Britain Said to Be Working on Project to Aid Peace Enforcement—Stettinius Returns to Parley.

San Francisco, May 25 (A. P.).—The United States and Great Britain today were reported working on a plan for joint armed maneuvers by nations which will pledge their might to keep the peace under a new world organization.

30.24 76097

of Nations. Palestine, mandated to Britain, is one of its hottest spots because of the ceaseless struggle there between Jews and Arabs.

The United States, Britain, Russia, China and France have proposed to replace this system by international trusteeships, giving Britain and the other mandatory powers the right voluntarily to convert their mandates into trusteeships.

The Arabs evidently are fearful that in the process some of the present rights of their people in Palestine might be lost.

Egypt proposed at a meeting of the conference trusteeship committee last night that the Big Five plan be amended to prevent any change in the administration of any mandate, and Irak sought postponement of the whole question. Egypt also offered an amendment designed to preserve all the rights of the peoples in any mandate, regardless of what happens to the mandatory power.

Original Language Approved.

Altogether the debate lasted about three hours and ended when the committee approved, 29 to 5, the original language of the the Big Five. This stated, in effect, that no provision of the trusteeship system "in and of itself" should alter the rights of any State or any peoples in any territory.

As the session broke up, Australia circulated among committee members a proposed new chapter for the trusteeship plan. It would set out specifically projects to be undertaken by the administering powers to advance the welfare and development of dependent peoples.

A91

LONDON--FIRST ADD EDEN-MOLOTOV XXX SECURITY." (200)
THE TEXT OF EDEN'S COMMUNICATION:
"THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY OF ALLIANCE TAKES PLACE AT A MOMENT WHEN THE FIRST AIM OF THIS ALLIANCE HAS BEEN VICTORIOUSLY ACHIEVED--DEFEAT OF HITLER GERMANY.
"NOW WE ARE IN THE POSTWAR STAGE IN WHICH IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR TREATY WE AGREED ON CLOSE AND FRIENDLY COLLABORATION, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE INTERESTS OF THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS AND WITHOUT STRIVIING FOR ANY TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS FOR OURSELVES AS WELL AS REFRAINING FROM INTERFERENCE INTO THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES.
"I AM CONFIDENT AS EVER THAT IF OUR TWO COUNTRIES REMAIN TRUE TO THE SPIRIT OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIANCE AND TO SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS IN WHICH BOTH OUR COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE THEN ALL EUROPE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO LASTING PEACE AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT.
"I AM SENDING TO YOU AND THROUGH YOU TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE USSR MY GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES TOGETHER WITH THE WISHES OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN."
SN935PEW

MAY 26 1945

A94 (120)

LONDON--2D ADD EDEN-MOLOTOV X X X BRITAIN."
THE TEXT OF MOLOTOV'S COMMUNICATION:
"ON THE DAY OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIED TREATY I SEND YOU AND THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND FROM MYSELF PERSONALLY, FRIENDLY GREETINGS AND MY BEST WISHES.
"THE SUCCESSFUL MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES CROWNED WITH THE HISTORIC VICTORY OVER HITLERITE GERMANY PROVED THE VIRILITY AND REAL STRENGTH OF THE TREATY.
"PERMIT ME TO EXPRESS MY CONFIDENCE INFURTHER STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLES OF OUR COUNTRIES AND FOR FREEDOM LOVING NATIONS WHO ARE STRIVING FOR INSURANCE OF A STABLE PEACE AND SECURITY."
SN945PEW

62

CX (450)
BY ROMNEY WHEELER
LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-A U.S. ACE TOLD A STORY TODAY OF A FORCED LANDING IN GERMANY, OF BEING SHOT AND LEFT TO DIE BY SS TROOPS AND OF EVENTUALLY ESCAPING TO BE MET BY AMERICAN TANKS.
HE IS CAPT. WILLIAM J. CULLERTON, 21, OF 1719 NEW ENGLAND AVE., CHICAGO, A MUSTANG PILOT CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 15 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND FIVE IN THE AIR BEFORE FLAK FORCED HIM DOWN INSIDE GERMANY A MONTH BEFORE V-E DAY.
CULLERTON, NEARING COMPLETE RECOVERY IN A U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL, SAID HE WAS SHOT DOWN APRIL 8 ON A STRAFING RUN OVER THE ANSBACH AIRDROME NEAR NUERNBERG.
SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS USING DOGS TO TRACK HIM CAPTURED CULLERTON THAT EVENING AFTER HE HAD KILLED SEVERAL OF THE DOGS THAT OVERTOOK HIM.
AN OLD SOLDIER WAS LEFT TO GUARD HIM, FELL ASLEEP AND AWOKE TO FIND HIMSELF A PRISONER BECAUSE CULLERTON HAD WORKED LOOSE FROM THE ROPES WITH WHICH THE GERMANS BOUND HIM AND TOOK HIS PISTOL OFF A WALL IN A HOUSE IN WHICH HE WAS IMPRISONED.
(MORE)
HJ941PEW

30.24 - 26097

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B63 LONDON--FIRST ADD U.S. ACE (BY ROMNEY WHEELER) X X X WAS IMPRISONED.
CULLERTON SAID HE HEADED WEST, TURNED LOOSE HIS PRISONER AFTER A TIME, AND IN A COUPLE OF DAYS HE GOT WITHIN SOUND OF AMERIKAN ARTILLERY AT CRAILSHEIM. HE SHOT A CROW EN ROUTE AND ATE PART OF IT RAW.
AMERICAN SHELLS FORCED THE ACE FROM HIM COVER A

N
D O

FF INTO THE WOODS
REE SS OFFICERS AND TWO ENLISTED

MY HEAD AND WALK INTO THE WOODS," TO
SS MY MIND THAT THEY WERE GOING TO

THE TREES AND THEN THE BOSS
OUGH CULLERTON'S RIGHT SIDE.
MERGED CLOSE TO HIS SPINE.

WHERE ONE EVENING HE STUMBLED INTO THREE MEN READING A MAP IN AN AUTOMOBILE.
"THEY MADE ME PUT MY HANDS BEHIND MY H
CULLERTON RECALLED. "IT FLASHED ACROSS M
KILL ME, BUT I DID NOT BELIEVE IT.
"WE WALKED ABOUT 30 YARDS IN AMONG THE
GERMAN SAID 'HALT'. AS I TURNED AROUND,
THAT WAS WHEN I BELIEVED IT. JUST ABOUT
ME."
THE .45 CALIBER BULLET PLOWED THROUGH
MIRACULOUSLY MISSING HIS RIBS, AND EMERG

THE GERMANS KNEW HE WAS NOT DEAD, BUT THEY LEFT HIM TO DIE AND CULLERTON SAID HE COULD FEEL "THE BLOOD RUNNING THROUGH ME INSIDE AND I FIGURED I WAS GOING TO DIE ANY MINUTE."

AT LAST HE CRAWLED TO A NEARBY TOWN WHERE A GERMAN DOCTOR TOLD HIM HE HAD FIVE HOURS TO LIVE. THE CHICAGOAN WOKE UP IN A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL WHERE A DOCTOR WHO SPOKE ENGLISH TOOK CARE OF HIM.

"A GERMAN OFFICER CAME TO INTERROGATE ME," CULLERTON SAID. "I TOLD HIM THE ONLY THING I WOULD DISCUSS WITH HIM WAS THE SURRENDER TERMS FOR THE TOWN. HE YELLED LIKE HELL AND STAMPED OUT."

EIGHT OR TEN DAYS LATER, AS THE PATIENTS MOVED INTO A CELLAR TO AVOID A BARRAGE, CULLERTON SAID, "I DUCKED OUT OF THE BACK DOOR AND HEADED FOR THE AMERICAN LINES."

AFTER A SHORT WHILE AMERICAN TANKMEN WELCOMED HIM AND HE RODE INTO TOWN WITH THEM AND WENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE HOSPITAL.

HJ949PEW

LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT CHARLES NOEL, WHO UNDER THE NAME OF CHAMINADE ORGANIZED THE RESISTANCE OF FRENCH YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE NAZI OCCUPATION, HAD DIED IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP OF BUCHENWALD.

SA-DOMES 02315APL-555PEW

MAY 26 1945

LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR FYODOR GUSEV DECLARED TODAY THAT THE VICTORIES AND SUFFERINGS OF RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN ALLIES DURING THE WAR DEMANDED CONTINUED UNITY NOW THAT PEACE HAS COME TO EUROPE.

"UNITY AND CO-OPERATION ARE NOT MERE SLOGANS," HE TOLD THE SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R. AT A LUNCHEON COMMEMORATING THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

"THEY ARE BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH LED TO THE CRUSHING OF HITLERITE GERMANY. THEY ARE THE BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH MUST DETERMINE OUR FUTURE POLICY. WOULD-BE DISRUPTERS OF OUR UNITY MUST KNOW THEIR EFFORTS WILL

BE IN VAIN."

SA-WHEELERS 02005APR-541PEW

MAY 26 1945

BADMINTON, ENG., SATURDAY, MAY 26-(AP)-QUEEN MOTHER MARY WILL OBSERVE HER 78TH BIRTHDAY TODAY AT HER COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THIS GLOUCESTERSHIRE COMMUNITY.

THE QUEEN MOTHER HAS MADE HER HOME AT THE COUNTRY PLACE SINCE HER LONDON RESIDENCE WAS DAMAGED IN A NAZI AIR RAID.

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APL-BENNETTS 02205 JB 520PEW

DUBLIN, MAY 25-(AP)-- ONE OF TWO IRISHMEN WHO LANDED IN EIRE BY PARACHUTE IN DECEMBER, 1943, IS AMONG PERSONS RECENTLY RELEASED FROM WARTIME INTERNMENT BY THE EIRE GOVERNMENT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE RELEASED MAN WAS IDENTIFIED AS JOHN KENNY OF DUBLIN, SAID TO HAVE DRIVEN A TRUCK FOR THE GERMANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE SECOND PARACHUTIST, JOHN FRANCIS O'REILLY, KNOWN

AS THE [redacted] "IRISH LORD HAW-HAW" BECAUSE OF HIS BROADCASTS OVER THE GERMAN RADIO, [redacted] IS AMONG 40 INTERNEES STILL BEING HELD UNDER THE EMERGENCY POWERS ACT. HE ESCAPED FROM CONFINEMENT LAST JULY BUT WAS CAPTURED AFTER FOUR DAYS.

APL JENNERY8 0061S-PILES--JA-- 191A

MAY 26 1945

PARIS, MAY 25 --(AP)-- THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR WAS CONFERRED HERE TODAY ON BRITISH FIELD MARSHALL BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE IN A COLORFUL CEREMONY IN THE COURTYARD OF THE INVALIDES. THE [redacted] IN THE PRESENCE OF REPUBLICAN GUARDS AND [redacted]

APR-LORRY81300-PM-834AEM

PARIS, MAY 25-(AP)-GEN. POL MANGEOT, 75-YEAR-OLD FRENCH OFFICER WHOSE HATRED FOR ENGLAND CAUSED HIM TO COLLABORATE WITH THE GERMANS WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY BY THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE PROSECUTION QUOTED HIM AS SAYING HIS ANGLOPHOBIA [redacted] WHEN [redacted] "EVERY STEP I TOOK THROUGH THE EMPIRE I FOUND THE BRITISH WORKING AGAINST US."

AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE MANGEOT COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS AND WROTE NUMEROUS ARTICLES IN FRENCH MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS. HE [redacted] POSSESSED NUMEROUS DECORATIONS FROM THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND FOR SERVICE AS A FRENCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

JHM/MORINS APR 01930/340P

B9Q
PARIS,MAY 25-(AP)-THE 13TH ARMORED DIVISION HAS LIBERATED ALL CREW MEMBERS OF AN AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN NEAR BERLIN IN JANUARY IN AN ATTACK WHICH WON SQUADRON 509 - 043'8$3,58-) CITATION.
THE CREWMEN, ALL SAFE, ARE LT.H.C.CANNON, M

BERLIN IN JANUARY IN AN ATTACK WHICH WON SQUADRON 509 A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION.
THE CREWMEN, ALL SAFE, ARE LT.H.C.CANNON, MT.VERNON, WASH.; LT. JOHN E.MAY, MAPLEWOOD,N.J.; LT.R.H.WOOD,CHICAGO; LT.E.M.FARRELL, OAKLAND, CALIF.; AND SERGEANTS JAMES B.BALL, QUINCY, FLA.; PAUL KALLAS, NEW BOSTON, OHIO; WAYNE KITTILSON, CUT BANK, MONT.; RICHARD W.EMMICK, ELMIRA,N.Y.; ROBERT BRODSKY, THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY; AND MANUEL TRUJILLO, OAKLAND, CALIF.
RQ110PEW

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PARIS, MAY 25-(AP)-THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 1,250 PERSONS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN [redacted] ALGERIAN RECENT DISTURBANCES [redacted] WHICH WERE OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS ENDED.

30.24 - 26099

THREE HUNDRED EUROPEANS AND 905 ARABS COMPRISED THE CASUALTIES

SUFFERED WHEN BERBER TRIBESMEN BEGAN RAIDING OUTLYING LOCALITIES.

JHM/AP

LEVANTINE (350)

PARIS, MAY 25-(AP)-FRENCH AUTHORITIES WERE REPORTED CONSIDERING ASKING FOR RECALL OF THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE MINISTERS TODAY AFTER THE LATTER ISSUED A STATEMENT DECLARING THEIR GOVERNMENTS, BACKED BY THE ARAB WORLD, WERE READY TO RESIST TO THE UTMOST IF THEIR CURRENT DIFFERENCES WITH FRANCE WERE NOT ADJUSTED.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN SAID THE JOINT STATEMENT OF THE TWO MINISTERS TO A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY STIRRED OFFICIAL QUARTERS CONSIDERABLY, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE CONTENTS BUT BECAUSE THE STATEMENT BY LAST NIGHT STILL HAD NOT BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE GOVERNMENT. THE ACTION WAS REGARDED AS A BREACH OF DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE.

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF FRENCH TROOPS--CORE OF THE DISPUTE--CONTINUED MEANWHILE IN BOTH SYRIA AND LEBANON.

THE LEBANESE NATIONAL CONGRESS YESTERDAY VOTED SUPPORT OF ITS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN REJECTING FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN AGREEMENT WHICH WOULD WITHHOLD UNQUALIFIED RECOGNITION OF SYRIAN AND LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE. DEMONSTRATORS IN BEYROUTH URGED IMMEDIATE RECRUITMENT OF AN ARMY, WHILE IN DAMASCUS ALL PUBLIC PLACES WERE CLOSED YESTERDAY, AS STRIKES CONTINUED THROUGH THE SIXTH DAY IN PROTEST AAGAINST THE PRESENCE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

THERE WERE NO REPORTED INCIDENTS, BUT TO AVOID TROUBLE FRENCH FAMILIES IN SYRIA WERE ADVISED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND GATHER AT MESSE, A DAMASCUS SUBURB.

A FRENCH GOVERNMENT EXPERT ON MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS SAID THE LEVANT DISPUTE AROSE AFTER A MONTH OF NEGOTIATIONS IN WHICH FRANCE SOUGHT SEVERAL GUARANTEES IN RETURN FOR RELINQUISHMENT OF SOME OF HER ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS AND CONTROLS IN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE FRENCH SOUGHT ASSURANCE THEIR MERCHANTS WOULD NOT BE SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATION; THE RETENTION OF CERTAIN STRATEGIC MILITARY BASES, AND A GUARANTEE OF MAINTENANCE OF WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE FRENCH "CULTURAL POSITION."

ARRIVAL OF A SHIP WITH SOME 500 FRENCH TROOPS, WHICH THE GOVERNMENT SAID WERE EN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC FOR USE AGAINST JAPAN, INTERRUPTED THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FRENCH SPOKESMAN DECLARED SYRIA AND LEBANON USED THE ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS AS A PRETEXT FOR BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS AND AROUSING PUBLIC OPINION IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

MJ50GAEW

MAY 26 1945

By Edward D. Ball

Gauting, Germany, May 25-(ap)-At the war's start, Frau Charlotte Friedrich had four sons, one in the United States, and a daughter, all doing well in their chosen professions.

The three sons and daughter who remained in Germany came home frequently to gladden the heart of their widowed mother.

She heard often from her other son--her first born, Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, a professor at Harvard, whom she last saw in 1939 in London.

The only good news to reach the substantial Friedrich home on tree-shaded Waldpromenade of late was about the son [redacted] in the United States, who now heads the Harvard Civil Affairs Training School. All the rest has been bad. And, ominously, of some of Frau Friedrich's children there has been NO news at all.

Here's the score on members of the Friedrich family who stayed in Germany:

30.24-26101 to 26999

NUMBERS SKIPPED.

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MAY 26 1945

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Otto Friedrich, director of the rubber factory at Hamburg, and Wolfgang Friedrich, a preacher at Pasewalk, Pomerania, visited their mother last Easter. Nothing has been heard from them since.

Hans Friedrich, the third son, a non-com, and his wife, a photographer, last were heard from in Italy.

The daughter, Charlotte, a physician, killed herself at her home in Grunwald, a suburb of nearby Munich, two weeks ago because of worry over the absence of news from her two sons, Jochen, 22, and Wolfgang, 19. Jochen was last reported in Berlin, Wolfgang in Silesia. Their mother and father were divorced several years ago.

"It is nice to hear that Carl is doing so well," said Frau Friedrich, who lives with her sister, Augusta Herr. " You see, the rest of us haven't."

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BALLS 1730 thru 2nd MK JSS 620P

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WIENDORF ON THE BALTIC, GERMANY, MAY 24 —(AP)— THE U.S. 8TH DIVISION, WHICH HAD 60,000 GERMAN PRISONERS ON ITS HANDS WHEN THE GERMANS SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY, ARE TURNING THEM OVER TO THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FOR REDISTRIBUTION.

WIENDORF ON THE BALTIC, GERMANY, MAY 24 —(AP)— SIXTY THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY THE U.S. 8TH DIVISION WHEN THE GERMANS SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY ARE BEING TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY.

THE PRISONERS ARE BEING SENT FROM THE SCHWERIN AREA, WHERE THE EIGHTH CONCENTRATED AFTER THE LINKUP WITH THE RUSSIANS, INTO SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN SECTOR. AMERICANS BRING THEM HERE TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH.

ONE COLUMN CHECKING IN TODAY WAS IN CHARGE OF 2ND LT. FRANK R.

MCKAIN, NEW BETHLEHEM, PA., AND THESE GIS:

S/SGT. MYRON HOLDER, 2307 GLASS, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.; T/5 ROCCO DI BENEDETTO, 104 BAYARD, NEW YORK; PFCS. BRUNO MINTKA, HOLYOKE, MASS.; RAY THACKER, PIKEVILLE, N.Y.; HUBERT HIGGINS, TAMPA, FLA.; M.J. SOCHOKO, 93 EAST CHESTNUT ST., WILKESBARRE, PA.; JOHN L. SMITH, DUBLIN, GA., AND PVTS. VINCENT COMTRERAS, 631 GLADYS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; JOHN J. PALAIA, 129 NO. PATERSON PARK AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

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APR-BON1S2330-DH-1215PEW

B89
(Q)
(120)
NIENDORF, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH HAD 60,000 GERMAN PRISONERS ON ITS HANDS IN OPERATIONS TOWARD THE BALTIC WHEN GERMANY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY, IS TURNING THEM OVER TO THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FOR REDISTRIBUTION.

THE PRISONERS ARE BEING SENT FROM THE SCHWERIN AREA, WHERE EIGHTH CONCENTRATED AFTER THE LINKUP WITH THE RUSSIANS, INTO SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

ONE COLUMN CHECKING IN TODAY WAS IN CHARGEOF 2ND LT. FRANK R. MCKAIN, NEW BETHLEHEM, PA., AND THESE ENLISTED MEN:

S/SGT. MYRON HOLDER, 2307 GLASS, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: T/5 ROCCO DI BENEDETTO, 104 BAYARD, NEW YORK: PFCS. BRUNO MINTKA, HOLYOKE, MASS.; RAY THACKER, PIKEVILLE, N.Y.; HUBERT HIGGINS, TAMPA, FLA.; M.J. SOCHOKO, 93 EAST CHESTNUT ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.; AND JOHN L. SMITH, DUBLIN, GA., AND PVTS. VINCENT COMTRERAS, 631 GLADYS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND JOHN J. PALAIA, 129 NO. PATERSON PARK AVE., BALTIMORE.

RQ207PEW

A113
(260)
BRITISH SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS--FIRST ADD HIMMLER (BY WILLIAM F. BONI) XXX HIS CAPTURE (A76).

HIMMLER TOOK HIS LIFE WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY CRUSHING A TINY GLASS VIAL OF POISON BETWEEN HIS TEETH AS A BRITISH MEDICAL OFFICER WAS EXAMINING HIM.

HE WAS WEARING ONLY A PAIR OF SOCKS. HIS CLOTHING HAD BEEN STRIPPED FROM HIM IN A PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

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NUMBER ONE ON THE LIST OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS, THE ONCE DREADED HEAD OF THE GESTAPO HAD BEEN ARRESTED LAST MONDAY AS HE AND TWO BODY-GUARDS TRIED TO CROSS A BRIDGE AT BREMERVOERDE, WEST OF HAMBURG.

HE WAS WEARING A PATCH OVER HIS EYE, WAS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, AND WAS CARRYING FORGED PAPERS WHICH IDENTIFIED HIM AS "HITZINGER."

HIS MOUSTACHE HAD BEEN SHAVED OFF. HIS PAPERS DID NOT SATISFY THE GUARDS, AND ALL THREE MEN WERE TAKEN TO A DETENTION CAMP.

HIMMLER REMAINED UNRECOGNIZED, BUT LATER DEMANDED AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CAMP COMMANDER. SUMMONED BEFORE A BRITISH OFFICER AT 7 P.M. WEDNESDAY, HIMMLER REMOVED THE PATCH FROM HIS EYE, DONNED HIS GLASSES, AND THUS REVEALED HIS IDENTITY.

A SMALL BLUE VIAL OF POISON WAS FOUND IN THE CLOTHING THAT HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM HIM, BUT THE VIAL WITH WHICH HE ENDED HIS LIFE WAS NOT DETECTED. APPARENTLY HE HAD KEPT IT LODGED ALONG HIS GUMS THE THREE DAYS THAT PRECEDED HIS DEATH.

THE PHYSICIAN IN LUENEBURG HAD MADE A PAINSTAKING EXAMINATION OF HIMMLER, SEARCHING EVEN BEHIND HIS EARS. THEN HIMMLER WAS ORDERED TO OPEN HIS MOUTH AND TOLL BACK HIS TONGUE.

BECAUSE THE RESPONSE WAS UNSATISFACTORY HIMMLER WAS ORDERED TO APPROACH THE LIGHT AND OPEN HIS MOUTH AGAIN, AS THE EXAMINER PROBED INSIDE WITH HIS FINGER HIMMLER JERKED BACK AND SHOOK HIS HEAD.

THERE WAS A CRUNCH OF GLASS. HIMMLER SLUMPED TO THE FLOOR.

IN 15 MINUTES--AT 11:04 P.M. WEDNESDAY--HIMMLER WAS DEAD.

G929AEW

DOENITZ DIFFERED FROM OTHER NAZI TOP MEN IN ONE RESPECT; HE MADE NO ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE AND HAD NO POISON ON HIS PERSON.

OFFICERS WHO EXAMINED THE OTHER 300 GERMAN "GOVERNMENT" OFFICIALS ARRESTED WITH THE ADMIRAL SAID VIRTUALLY ALL OF HIGHER RANK CARRIED POISON. AFTER THE SUICIDE OF GEN. ADMIRAL GEORG VON FRIEDEBURG, IMMEDIATE SEARCHES WERE MADE FOR THIS INSTRUMENT OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.

IN THE OFFICE TO WHICH DOENITZ NEVER RETURNED AFTER HIS ARREST THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE SENT OUT. HIS AUTOGRAPHED AND OBVIOUSLY INTENDED HANS ZAUREN EXTOLLING ALL THAT NAZIISM STANDS FOR. OTHER VOLUMES IN THE BOOK CASE WERE BY NAZI WRITERS ON SUCH SUBJECTS AS "BLOOD AND MONEY AMONG JEWS," "NEW EDUCATION," AND "COMMAND OF CONSCIENCE." "FAITH IN GERMANY," AND "THE PHILOSOPHER NIETZCHE'S WORK ALSO FIGURED PROMINENTLY AS DID VARIOUS WORKS ON NAVAL STRATEGY.

A40

DOENITZ APPARENTLY EXPECTED GEN. EISENHOWER TO CONSIDER HIM THE HEAD OF THE REICH GOVERNMENT, FOR UNDER DATE OF MAY 11, 1945, HE WROTE A LONG MEMORANDUM TO THE ALLIED GENERAL EXPRESSING HIS IDIEAS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY AND ALSO RAISING SUCH PROBLEMS AS FOOD

30.24 27003

30.24-27003

TRANSPORTATION.
ATTACHED TO THIS LONG DRAFT WAS A BLUEPRINT FOR "COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND" ON WHICH THE ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS AND THEIR GERMAN "OPPOSITES" WERE INDICATED. DOENITZ, FOR INSTANCE, WAS DEPICTED AS EISENHOWER'S OPPOSITE AND COL. GEN. GUSTAV JODL ASUAT MO

INSTANCE, WAS DEPICTED AS EISENHOWER'S OPPOSITE AND COL. GEN. GUSTAV JODL AS FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S.
SN643PEW

A62
(150)
DETTLESAU, GERMANY, MAY 25-(AP)-DR.CARL TAUBAK, A CZECHOSLOVAK BOTANIST, HAS TOLD FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION OFFICERS THAT THE NAZIS PLANNED WHOLESALE STERILIZATION OF NON-GERMAN EASTERN EUROPEANS BY USE OF AN EXTRACT FROM A BRAZILIAN PLANT.
HE SAID YESTERDAY HE HAD TAKEN PART UNWITTINGLY IN EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PLANT, DIEFFENBACHIA SEGUINE, WHICH WAS NURTURED IN NAZI GREENHOUSES, BUT THAT HE DID NOT REALIZE WHAT THE PLAN WAS AIMED AT UNTIL HE WAS QUESTIONED BY THE NAZIS ABOUT THE EXTRACT'S EFFECTIVENESS ON HUMANS AS A SEXUAL STERILITY AGENT.
DR.TAUBAK, A FORMER PROFESSOR AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY, SAID THE NAZI PLAN CALLED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF THE PLANT, WHICH WAS TO BE MIXED WITH FOOD OR OTHERWISE ADMINISTERED TO POLES, RUSSIANS AND BALKAN CITIZENS. HE SAID IT WAS TESTED ON THREE RUSSIANS AS WELL AS ON DOGS, RATS AND MICE, BUT THAT THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH OF THE LEAF EXTRACT AT THE TIME OF THE NAZI COLLAPSE TO PUT THE PLAN INTO EFFECT.
JP643AEW

ROME, MAY 25--(AP)--THE PROSECUTION TONIGHT ASKED THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TO IMPOSE THE DEATH PENALTY ON FOUR TOP-FLIGHT FASCIST OFFICIALS WHO HAVE BEEN ON TRIAL--THREE OF THEM IN ABSENTIA--CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING BENITO MUSSOLINI'S DICTATORSHIP.

THEY ARE GIACOMO ACERBO, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER AND THE ONLY MAN PRESENT, LUIGI FEDERZONI, FORMER MINISTER OF INTERIOR, GIUSEPPE BOTTAI, FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND EDMONDO ROSSONI, FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

MAY 26 1945

THE THREE ABSENTEES HAVE BEEN REPORTED HIDING IN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS SINCE THE LIBERATION OF ROME.

SA-BRIAS 02210APL-602PEW

MAY 26 1945

ROME, MAY 25--(AP)--FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER CONFERRED THE ORDER OF KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH TODAY ON GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF U. S. [redacted] FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

THE CITATION FOR THE ORDER, PRESENTED AT ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN CASERTA, SAID:

"A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN MUST GO TO GEN. MCNARNEY. HE HAS BEEN A MOST LOYAL DEPUTY TO ME. I HAVE ALL TIMES SOUGHT AND VALUED HIS HELP AND ADVICE.

"BY HIS EXAMPLE HE HAS ENSURED COMPLETE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS AND VARIOUS HEADQUARTER STAFFS AND PLAYED A GREAT PART IN THE ULTIMATE VICTORY OF EUROPE."

APR NORGAARDS 01515 MB/1055A

STOCKHOLM, MAY 25-(AP)-THE FIRST PLANE IN THE NEW AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND COURIER PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND STOCKHOLM ARRIVED TODAY CARRYING BRIG. GEN. LAWRENCE S. FRITZ, [redacted] CHIEF OF THE ATC NORTH [redacted] ATLANTIC DIVISION.

FRITZ SAID [redacted] IT TOOK HIS SKYMASTER TEN HOURS AND 20 [redacted] MINUTES TO REACH ICELAND FROM PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE, AND SIX HOURS AND 25 MINUTES TO REACH STOCKHOLM FROM ICELAND. ATC PLANS SERVICE TWICE WEEKLY.

MAY 26 1945

JSS STURDEVANTS 02240 APE 935 P

STOCKHOLM, MAY 25-(AP)- A SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN [redacted] EXPRESSED SURPRISE TODAY AT REPORTS FROM ABROAD THAT HANS THOMSEN, FORMER GERMAN MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM, IS NOW IN MADRID.

LIKE OTHER TOP GERMAN DIPLOMATS, THOMSEN HAS BEEN UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES SINCE THIS COUNTRY BROKE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AFTER THE NAZI SURRENDER, THE [redacted] SPOKESMAN SAID. [redacted] HE ADDED THAT SO FAR AS HE KNEW THOMSEN HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO LEAVE SWEDEN.

MAY 26 1945

APL STURDEVANTS 00045--JA--348A

B35 (Q) (400)
KX
BY A.I.GOLDBERG
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, MAY 25-(AP)-FRECKLE-FACED AUDIE L.MURPHY, THE YOUNG TEXAS, LIEUTENANT WHO WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AND ALL OTHER HEROISM AWARDS, WAS PROMISED BY HIS GENERAL TODAY THAT HE COULD HAVE A 30-DAY LEAVE AT HOME.
MURPHY WAS IN TOWN AND A PHOTOGRAPHER GOT HIM TO COME AROUND AND HAVE HIS PICTURE TAKEN WITH MAJ.GEN.JOHN "IRON MIKE" O'DANIEL OF THE THIRD DIVISION.
O'DANIEL GAVE MURPHY HIS HEARTY PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS ON WINNING THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL AND THEN SAID, "YOU KNOW YOU'RE GETTING A TRIP HOME, DON'T YOU?"
MURPHY, WHO HAD BEEN WONDERING OUT LOUD JUST BEFORE THE GENERAL APPEARED ABOUT WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN TO HIM AFTER 28 MONTHS OVER-SEAS, DIDN'T KNOW THAT AND HE SAID SO.
"WE'LL MAKE IT 45 DAYS," IRON MIKE SAID.
"THIRTY DAYS WOULD BE JUST RIGHT, SIR," SAID.
MURPHY ADDED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO COME BACK AND RESUME COMMAND OF HIS COMPANY AND O'DANIEL SAID THAT COULD BE ARRANGED IF THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT DIDN'T WANT TO PUT IN FOR WEST POINT.
THE GENERAL TOLD HIM HE WOULD BE WELCOMED AT HOME AS A REAL HERO.

30.24 27005

30.24 - 27005

A130
FOLO PARIS
MADRID, MAY 25-(AP)-WORD THAT THE FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HAD RECOMMENDED THAT THE ALLIES URGE THE RESIGNATION OF GEN.FRANCISCO FRANCO BROUGHT NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT FROM EITHER THE SPANISH FOREIGN OFFICE OR JACQUES TRUELLE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN MADRID.
THE SPANISH FOREIGN OFFICE APPARENTLY WAS NOT SURPRISED, SINCE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE GROWN INCREASINGLY FRIGID SINCE THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.
THE SPANISH CABINET WAS IN SESSION THIS AFTERNOON, AND UNDOUBTEDLY FRANCO WAS INFORMED IMMEDIATELY OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT.
GH-MQ1134PEW

A75
WITH PARIS LEVANTINE
DAMASCUS, MAY 25-(AP)-THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HAS ORDERED ALL SYRIANS OWNING FIREARMS TO REGISTER WITH THE POLICE AND BE MUSTERED INTO THE NATIONAL GUARD, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY, AS DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUED IN PROTEST TO THE PRESENCE OF FRENCH TROOPS.
THE CHAMBER DECIDED ALSO TO AUGMENT THE GENDARMERIE WITH 5,000 TROOPS. A CHAMBER RESOLUTION CALLED FOR THE PROTECTION OF SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE AND FOR RESPECT FOR SYRIAN TROOPS AND OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY OR ON ANY SPECIAL SERVICE.
JP706AEW

B29KX (CLEANUP)
(440)
MAY 26 1945
BY OLEN CLEMENTS
ABOARD A U.S. DESTROYER OFF PARAMUSHIRO,MAY 20(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNDER A BRIGHT SUN TODAY, A FAST DESTROYER SQUADRON LAID WASTE TO SURIBACHI (CORRECT), JAPAN'S LARGEST SEAFOOD CANNERY AND SECOND LARGEST MILITARY AREA IN THE NORTHERN KURILES.
DIRECT HITS TOUCHED OFF A LARGE AMMUNITION DUMP OR POWDER MAGAZINE IN THE FIRST SALVO. THE CONCUSSION OF EXPLOSIONS ALL AROUND THE BEACH WERE FELT AT SEA. BUILDINGS, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND CRISSCROSSED RUNWAYS OF SURIBACHI'S AIRDROME WERE HIT MANY TIMES BY THE SURFACE CRAFT.
THE FLAMES SPREAD SO FAST AFTER THE FIRST SALVOES THAT DOUBTLESS MANY JAPANESE PERISHED IN THE BLAZE, RIVALLING IN FURY GRUMBLONG SHIRIYAJIRI DAKE, ACTIVE VOLCANO FORMING THE BACKDROP TO SURIBACHI.

SHIRIYAJI

MANY JAPANESE PERISHED IN THE BLAZE, RIVALLING IN FURY GRUMBLING SHIRIYAJIRI DAKE, ACTIVE VOLCANO FORMING THE BACKDROP TO SURIBACHI.
THE DESTROYERS CANE IN FROM THE OPEN SEA, BUCKING A STIFF COLD WIND. IT WAS THE FIRST FULL DAYLIGHT SURFACE BOMBARDMENT CARRIED OUT IN THE KURILES.
CMDR.ERNEST B.ELLSWORTH, OF HARTFORD,CONN., AND SAN DIEGO,CALIF., CAPTAIN OF THIS DESTROYER, SAID APPARENTLY THE FIRST SALVO HIT A FUEL DUMP AND THE FLAMES SPREAD TO AN AMMUNITION DUMP RECENTLY SET UP ON THE BEACH.
THE OFFICER OF THE DECK, LT.FRANK F.DAVENPORT, HARRISBURG,PA., SAID:
"LOOKS LIKE THE JAPS ARE GOING TO EAT RICE WITHOUT FISH HEADS THIS YEAR FOR THERE GOES THEIR CANNERY."
GUNNERS R.C.WYATT, OF LOS ANGELES, MIKE BESCO, LOS ANGELES, AND ERNEST PERNO, NEW HAVEN,CONN., ENGAGED IN A FRIENDLY ARGUMENT AS TO WHO HIT THE DUMP.
THE GUNNERY OFFICER, LT.JULIUS A.ANDERSON, TIMMONSVILLE,S.C., SAID THE HIT WAS LUCKY AS THE GUNS WERE OFF THE TARGET A BIT.
AS THE SHIPS PULLED AWAY AFTER THEIR GUNS HAD SWEPT THE BEACH FROM MARU-HANA POINT TO TATAGAMI POINT, TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS WERE FOLLOWED BY RAGGED MASSES OF FLAMES GNAWING AT BUILDINGS.

B30KX
THIS DESTROYER'S COOK, PHILIP ORLANDO, OF ST.LOUIS, COMMENTED THAT THE WHOLE ISLAND OF PARAMUSHIRO APPEARED TO BE GOING UP IN SMOKE.
AN HOUR AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT, JAPANESE PLANES APPEARED, APPARENTLY FROM NORTHERN FIELDS.
CAPT.H.D.ROZENDAL, TASK FORCE COMMANDER, ORDERED THE SHIPS TO FIRE WHEN THE RAIDERS CAME IN RANGE. BARRAGE ACK-ACK AND FIVE INCHERS DROVE OFF THE PLANES. THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT MADE SEVERAL RUNS IN THE GATHERING DUSK BUT FAILED TO DAMAGE ANY WARSHIPS.
GUNNER'S MATE EUGENE COPP, CHICAGO, THOUGHT HE SAW ONE PLANE SHOT DOWN.
GUNNER'S MATE NELSON SHIFLET, DAYTON,OHIO, REPORTED A TORPEDO WAKE ASTERN BUT NONE OF THE SHIPS WAS HIT.
FJ502ACW

MAY 26 1945

WITH TOKYO RAID (120)

21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, SATURDAY, MAY 26-(AP)-A B-29 WITH ONE ENGINE AFIRE WAS CAUGHT IN SEARCHLIGHT BEAMS FOR SEVERAL MINUTES IN TODAY'S TOKYO RAID BUT JAPANESE FIGHTERS FAILED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE AND THE BIG BOMBER GOT HOME SAFELY.

FLIGHT OFFICER STEVEN E.RODOLAY, 2774 EAST 125TH ST., CLEVELAND, SAID THE FIRE BROKE OUT JUST AS THE PLANE WAS GOING OVER FOR ITS BOMB RUN AND THAT THE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE MOVING TOWARD IT.

"IT WAS JUST LIKE FLYING THROUGH A DOUGHNUT WITH FLAK ALL AROUND," REPORTED SGT.MARCEL M.MARLSOL, INDEPENDENCE, WISC.

FLIGHT OFFICER HERBERT RICE, 417 SOUTH OAK, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., TOLD OF SEARCHLIGHTS HOLDING HIS PLANE ON THE TARGET RUN WHILE IT MADE ASUCCESSFUL BOMBING.

"I DON'T THINK WE WILL BE BOTHERED WITH THAT PLACE ANY MORE," HE SAID OF HIS TARGET.

FR1220ACW

MURPHY BLUSHED AT THAT AND REMARKED, "NO SIR, I'M AFRAID WHEN I GO HOME I'LL HAVE TO GO IN THE BACK DOOR. I COULDN'T GO FOR BEING TREATED AS A HERO."

MURPHY ONCE LIVED AT GREENVILLE, TEXAS. HIS SISTER LIVES IN FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS.

O'DANIEL AND MURPHY INSPECTED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL BUT THE ACTUAL AWARD CEREMONY WILL NOT COME UNTIL GENERAL PATCH, AS SEVENTH ARMY COMMANDER, CAN MAKE THE PRESENTATION.

O'DANIEL REMARKED THAT MURPHY HAD MATCHED CAPT. MAURICE "FOOTSIE" BRITT, OF FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., IN WINNING EVERY DECORATION BUT MURPHY DEMURRED.

"I HAVEN'T GOT THE LEGION OF MERIT, SIR," HE SAID.

"YOU CERTAINLY DESERVE THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR WINNING ALL THE OTHERS," THE GENERAL REPLIED.

THE LIEUTENANT TURNED DOWN A PROFERRED CIGARETTE AND AN OFFER OF A DRINK. HE DOESN'T DRINK OR SMOKE.

LOOKING AT HIM OR LISTENING TO HIS SOFT TEXAS DRAWL NO ONE WOULD GUESS THAT HE BROKE UP A TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACK ALMOST SINGLE-HANDEDLY IN THE COLMAR POCKET BATTLE TO WIN HIS COUNTRY'S HIGHEST AWARD.

HIS WOUNDS, IN THE LEGS AND THIGH, SUFFERED JUST BEFORE HE TURNED BACK 250 INFANTRYMEN AND SIX TANKS BY MANNING A BURNING TANK DESTROYER'S GUN, HAVE ENTIRELY HEALED NOW. THE ONLY CONCESSION HE MADE TO THE INJURIES WAS THE COMMENT:

"I GET A LITTLE TIRED WHEN I TALK UP AND DOWN THESE MOUNTAINS FOR SEVERAL HOURS."

PS&HJ705PEW

MAY 26 1945

(180)

AMS

COPENHAGEN, MAY 25-(AP)-BY CAREFUL CONSERVATION MOST DANES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO KEEP THEIR CLOTHING FROM BECOMING SHABBY, AND THE NEAT APPEARANCE MANY CITIZENS PRESENT TODAY IS A TRIBUTE TO THEIR RESOURCEFULNESS.

FOR AT LEAST THREE YEARS STOCKS OF WOOL AND COTTON HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED. IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN THESE MATERIALS ON THE BLACK MARKET--BUT AT TREMENDOUS PRICES.

MORE THAN ONE BRIDEGROOM HAS PAID OVER 1,000 CROWNS ($200) FOR BLACK CLOTH SUFFICIENT TO MAKE A DRESS SUIT. MANY OTHER PERSONS PAID SIMILAR AMOUNTS FOR ORDINARY SUIT MATERIAL. THERE WERE SOME STOCKS OF GERMAN SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS DURING THE OCCUPATION, BUT THESE NEVER WERE SUCCESSFUL.

ONLY SMALL QUANTITIES OF THE GERMAN PRODUCT WERE AVAILABLE, AND IT WAS EXPENSIVE, THIN AND SUBJECT TO SEVERE SHRINKAGE. A GROWNUP, FOR INSTANCE, WHO BOUGHT A PAIR OF SOCKS, ALWAYS COULD COUNT ON THE SOCKS FITTING HIS CHILD AFTER A SINGLE WASHING.

EVERYONE HAD CLOTHING TURNED, AND FOR TAILORS THIS WAS VIRTUALLY THE ONLY WORK AVAILABLE.

NO NEW SHIRTS HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE FOR YEARS. THREE OLD ONES USUALLY COULD BE CONVERTED INTO TWO WEARABLE ONES. WOOLLEN BLANKETS--FOR A WHILE MANY WOMEN WORE SKIRTS MADE OF OLD BULKY BUT WARM--AND THESE WERE REGARDED AS QUITE SMART.

G331PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT [redacted] GETULIO VARGAS BY DECREE ABOLISHED THE DEPARTMENT OF PRESS AND PROPAGANDA TODAY, TRANSFERRING ALL ITS FUNCTIONS TO A NEW NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION UNDER THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

MAY 26 1945

LIKE ITS PREDECESSOR THE DEPARTMENT WAS GIVEN AUTHORITY TO CENSOR RADIO AND PRESS. [redacted]

PENDING AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, [redacted] AGAMENON MAGALHAES, OBSERVERS PRESUED THE CENSORSHIP POWERS GRANTED THE PRESIDENT BY THE 1937 [redacted] CONSTITUTION [redacted] OR WAR WOULD CONTINUE IN EFFECT INASMUCH AS BRAZIL IS AT WAR.

CENSORSHIP HAS BEEN MOSTLY SYMBOLIC SINCE FEB. 22 WHEN VARGAS EASED CONTROL OVER OUTGOING MESSAGES AS WELL AS OVER NEWSPAPERS IN THIS CAPITAL AND SOME PARTS OF BRAZIL.

JHM/DIEHLS 1141A/PW/355P

30.24 27007

A107FX

MANILA, MAY 25-(AP)-HELMUTH AMERICAH, 20, WHOSE FAMILY FLED FROM NAZI PERSECUTIOM IN GERMANY IN 1936, GOT A MEASURE OF REVENGE ON THE AXIS NINE YEARS LATER ON A TINY PHILIPPINE ISLAND.

HE VOLUNTEERED TO LEAD DOUGHBOYS TO SKILLFULLY HIDDEN JAPANESE NAVAL GUNS ON SAMAL ISLAND WHICH WERE FIRING ON 24TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN AROUND DAVAO. THE JEWISH BOY KNEW THEIR LOCATION AND LED YANK PATROLS THROUGH HEAVY FIRE TO A HILL WHERE THEY COULD PIN-POINT THE GUNS.

THE JAPANESE PROMPTLY WITHDREW, LEAVING THREE SIX INCH GUNS INTACT. HELMUTH THEN LED THE DOUGHBOYS TO THE ENEMY BIVOUAC, WHERE THE LAST OF THE JAPANESE WERE CLEANED OUT.

WITH HIS PARENTS AND TWO BROTHERS, HELMUTH HAD FLED FROM GERMANY, TO SHANGHAI, TO MANILA, TO MINDANAO ISLAND AND FINALLY TO SAMAL ISLAND, WHICH LIES IN DAVAO GULF OF MINDANAO.

WW6APW NM

A143KX

MANILA, MAY 25-(AP)-CPL. CARL ZUEGE, WAUTOMA, WIS., 40TH DIVISION CLERK, COMPILING POINTS UNDER THE DISCHARGE PROGRAM TELLS OF A PHONE CALL FROM A SOLDIER WHO PLEADED, "HOW ABOUT WAITING A FEW DAYS TO FIGURE MY POINTS. MY WIFE IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE A BABY IN SIX DAYS."

ZUEGE OBLIGED.

XZ1053ACW

MAY 26 1945

A116KX

(200 WEST OUT)

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA, MAY 25 (AP)-THE POINT SYSTEM FOR MUSTERING SOLDIERS OUT OF THE ARMY STILL IS FOGGY TO MANY FIGHTING MEN IN THIS AREA, BUT THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND IS EMPHASIZING ONE POINT--THE MERE POSSESSION OF THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF POINTS DOESN'T GUARANTEE DISCHARGE.

THERE'S THE MATTER OF REPLACEMENTS, A SERIOUS COMPLICATION IN THIS AREA.

SO MANY DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN IN THE PACIFIC FIGHTING ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE PEARL HARBOR THAT OBVIOUSLY THEY WILL HAVE AMONG THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POINTS TO BE FOUND IN THE NATION'S ARMED FORCES.

ACTUALLY THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS ARE LIKELY TO QUALIFY UNDER POINT TOTALS WITHOUT LISTING CHILDREN OR EXTRA POINTS FOR COMBAT.

OF COURSE, ARRIVAL OF REPLACEMENTS WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE ANYONE CAN BE RETURNED HOME.

SOME DIVISIONS WHICH HAVE THE LONGEST OVERSEAS RECORDS STARTING LONG BEFORE ANY AMERICANS WERE SENT TO AFRICA OR EUROPE ARE THE 25TH, 41ST, AMERICAL, 37TH, 32ND, 24TH. SOME OF THESE OUTFITS HAVE FROM A THIRD TO A HALF OF THEIR ORIGINAL SOLDIERS.

THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND, HOWEVER, WAS EMPHATIC IN NOTIFYING SOLDIERS THAT EVEN IF THEY GET HOME ON THE POINT SYSTEM THEY ARE NOT SURE OF BEING RELEASED FROM THE ARMY BECAUSE "WHETHER YOU HAVE A BIG OR LITTLE TOTAL, MILITARY NECESSITY COMES FIRST."

GG849ACW NM

B29KX 0

(120) NY

OKINAWA, MAY 25-(AP)-INSTEAD OF MOVING INTO BATTLE BEHIND ARMOR, MARINE CPL. EDWARD H. HANSBERRY, 21, WENT AHEAD AND CLEARED THE WAY FOR A TANK COLUMN.

THE ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., (242 SOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE.)

30.24-27007

LEATHERNECK CRAWLED ON HIS HANDS AND KNEES FOR 45 MINUTES UNDER HEAVY JAPANESE MACHINEGUN FIRE TO CLEAR A PATH THROUGH A MINE FIELD ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF NAHA, THE OKINAWA CAPITAL.

HE CARRIED HIS HUNTING KNIFE BETWEEN HIS TEETH, USING IT IN PLACE OF A CHOVEL TO DIG UP FIVE MINES AND AN AERIAL BOMB. THEN THE TANKS FOLLOWED THROUGH.

"I KNEW THE JAPS WERE FIRING AT ME," HE SAID, "BUT I DIDN'T KNOW HOW CLOSE THEY WERE COMING UNTIL MY BLOUSE WAS RIPPED BY A BULLET. I COULDN'T HEAR THE ARTILLERY SHELLS COMING BECAUSE THE TANKS WERE MAKING SO MUCH NOISE; SO I WASN'T AS SCARED AS I SHOULD HAVE BEEN--OR AS SCARED AS I WAS WHEN IT WAS ALL OVER."

RA524PCW

A86FX

OKINAWA SITUATIONER (420)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

MAY 26 1945

OKINAWA, MAY 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE TENTH ARMY CAPTURED TWO MORE SMALL VILLAGES TODAY AND MADE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS ON OKINAWA'S EAST COAST DESPITE CLOGGING MUD AND A STUBBORN DEFENSE BY THE JAPANESE IN ROUGH TERRAIN.

STILL CAPITALIZING ON THE SURPRISE EFFECT OF ITS SUDDEN ADVANCE THROUGH YONABARU ON THE EAST COAST, THE 7TH DIVISION MOVED SOUTHWARD AT A GOOD PACE. IT'S 184TH REGIMENT OVERCAME STIFF BUT PURELY LOCALIZED RESISTANCE TO REACH A POINT MORE THAN 1,500 YARDS SOUTH OF YONABARU.

A COMPANY UNDER CAPT. PAUL F. FERRER, (2328 HOLGATE SQUARE) LOS ANGELES, ASSAULTED STEEP ESCARPMENT IN THE FACE OF A BARRAGE OF JAPANESE MORTAR FIRE AND GAINED A TOEHOLD ON THE SLOPES OF A HIGH PLATEAU WHICH LANDMARKS THE AREA.

THE 32ND REGIMENT, UNDER CAPT. EWELL WHEELER, (790 CALIFORNIA ST.,) SAN FRANCISCO, PUSHED SOUTHWARD ON THE RIGHT FLANK, OVERRUNNING A MAZE OF SMALL HILLS ABOUT 1,800 YARDS SOUTHWEST OF YONABARU.

THE DIVISION NOTED CONSIDERABLE ENEMY MOVEMENT AHEAD, LEADING TO THE BELIEF THE ENEMY MAY POSSIBLY ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A COORDINATED DEFENSE BEYOND THE VALLEY 3,000 TO 4,000 YARDS TO THE SOUTH.

IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR, A 77TH DIVISION UNIT UNDER LT. COL. GERALD COOMEY, WINTERHAVEN, FLA., PUSHED COMBAT PATROLS THROUGH A SMALL UNNAMED VILLAGE A FEW HUNDRED YARDS NORTH OF SHURI. THE UNIT RAN INTO SOME SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM SURROUNDING HIGH GROUND.

ENEMY FIRE FROM A TRIO OF IDENTICAL HILLS, CALLED THE THREE SISTERS, HELD UP THE ADVANCE THROUGH MUCH OF THE CENTRAL SECTOR.

JUST WEST OF THE 77TH, IN THE SECTOR OCCUPIED BY THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, A FIFTH REGIMENT PATROL MOVED THROUGH ASATO VILLAGE, WHICH IS WEST AND SOUTH OF SHURI, KILLING ABOUT 12 OF SOME 60 JAPANESE ENCOUNTERED.

THE SIXTH MARINES ON THE WEST COAST THREW TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE ASATO RIVER TO STRENGTHEN ITS HOLD ON NORTHEASTERN NAHA. 1ST. LT. HENRY A. HERZ, (828 EASTERN PARKWAY), BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND HIS ENGINEERING CREW BUILT THE BRIDGES UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS LAST NIGHT. THEY CARRIED THE 10-POUND SECTIONS INTO WAIST-DEEP WATER TO GET THEM IN PLACE, BUT AT DAWN, JAPANESE ARTILLERY OPENED UP AND DESTROYED THEIR WORK AND THEY HAD TO START OVER AGAIN.

B41KX (G) (170 & 320 ONLY)
K(170)
DT, PG, NY FOR SOUTH
GUAM -- FIRST ADD MEN JUMP FROM B-29 (TOP AAA) X X X FIVE DID.
STAFF SGT.ROBERT B.MCDERMITT, (14263 HUBBEL) DETROIT, RADIO OPERATOR, DESCRIBED THE DAY AS "THE JAPS' BEST WITH FLAK. THERE WAS MORE OF IT AND BETTER. WE SAW THREE B-29S GO DOWN IN FRONT OF US AND ONE GO DOWN ON THE WAY OUT."

IT REMAINED FOR LT.WAYNE MAKE, (CORRECT) BERKELEY,CALIF., TO REPORT THE CLOSEST CALL. HIS PLANE WAS STRUCK BY FLAK IN THE BOMB BAY. HE CRAWLED BACK TO INSPECT THE DAMAGE. WHILE HE WAS IN THE BOMB BAY THE DOORS OPENED.

MAKE CLUTCHED A SUPPORT. TECH.SGT.GEORGE M.HESTER, (5712 ~~EHRRL ST.~~) PITTSBU RURAL ST.) PITTSBURGH,PA., SAID HE WAS AFRAID TO TOUCH HIS SKIPPER FOR FEAR OF BREAKING HIS GRIP. SO HE CALLED TO THE CO-PILOT TO CLOSE THE BOMB BAY DOORS.

BUT THE DOORS WOULDN'T OPERATE FOR WHAT SEEMED LIKE SEVERAL MINUTES WHILE MAKE HUNG OVER SPACE. THE DOORS DID CLOSE, HOWEVER, AND HE SUBSEQUENTLY LANDED THE DAMAGED PLANE AT IWO, WHERE SGT. HOWARD K.SMART, CLOQUITT,GA., USED A PARACHUT WAS A DRAG TO OVERCOME LOSS OF THE BRAKES.
FJ622ACW

MAY 26 1945

B37WX (E) (HERO)
(120)
BY SGT. JOSEPH P. DONAHUE
(OF NAUGATUCK, CONN., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT)
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)
OKINAWA (DELAYED)--A JAPANESE ARMED WITH A BAYONET LASHED TO A LONG STICK SNEAKED INTO A FOXHOLE TWO MARINES WERE SHARING FOR THE NIGHT.

PVT. ARTHUR P. CATANIA OF NORTH BRADDOCK, PA., SEIZED THE INTRUDER AND WRESTLED WITH HIM, TRYING TO KNOCK THE BAYONET FROM HIS HAND. IN THE STRUGGLE, THE JAP CAUGHT TWO OF CATANIA'S FINGERS IN HIS TEETH, AND BIT HARD.

CATANIA HELD HIM OFF AT ARM'S LENGTH.

PVT. SAM MALICKI OF OLMSTEAD FALLS, OHIO, SHARING THE FOXHOLE, COULD NOT DISTINGUISH FRIEND FROM FOE. HE POKED THE BARREL OF HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE INTO A STOMACH AND SHOUTED,

"THAT YOU, CATANIA?"

IT WASN'T.

THE AUTOMATIC WEAPON SPAT VICIOUSLY, VIRTUALLY CUTTING THE JAP IN HALF. MARINES PRIED CATANIA'S FINGERS LOOSE FROM THE JAP'S TEETH, STILL CLENCHED IN DEATH.
SU650AEW

MAY 26 1945

B32KX (Q)
CO, BA (140)
BY SGT.HAROLD T.BOIAN, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
FORMERLY OF THE DAYTON,OHIO, DAILY NEWS; DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OKINAWA-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMPUTATION WITH A COMBAT KNIFE, PERFORMED BY OCCASIONAL STAR SHELL LIGHT, WAS ONLY PART OF A NIGHT'S WORK FOR VICTORY H.MACSORLEY OF (115 LOCUST ST.) CAMBRIDGE,MD., A NAVY PARMACIST'S MATE 2/C.

MACSORLEY, WITH A MARINE UNIT ON MOTOBU PENINSULA, COMPLETED THE NECESSARY REMOVAL OF A MARINE'S SHATTERED FOOT IN ABOUT 10 MINUTES.

HE ALSO ATTENDED 18 OTHER WOUNDED MARINES ON THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION'S PERIMETER THAT NIGHT. AT DAWN HE RETURNED TO HIS AID STATION, CARRYING HIS LAST PATIENT, A WOUNDED SERGEANT, ACROSS HIS SHOULDERS.

THE AMPUTATION PATIENT WAS PFC EUGENE G.LASHELL OF PICO,CALIF., WHOSE FOOT WAS NEARLY SEVERED BY A SHELL FRAGMENT THAT HIT HIM BELOW THE ANKLE.
FJ525ACW

B42KX (C)
HONOLULU,MAY 25-(AP)-IT WAS ONLY A MOP-UP PATROL ACTION, A SAVAGE LITTLE BATTLE IN A FITTING SETTING -- AROUND A TOMB. BUT FOR PFC ANGELO SANTA MARIA OF KANSAS CITY,MO., PFC IRA M. SHRADER OF LOUISVILLE,KY., AND PFC FELIX J.SUCH OF CHICAGO, ILL., AND THE OTHERS IT WAS JUST A PART OF THE BITTER FIGHTING THAT IS MAKING OKINAWA A HELL ON EARTH.

ALL DAY MEN HAD BEEN FIGHTING AND DYING, AND ONE JAPANESE MACHINEGUN POSITION WAS KNOCKED OUT 36 TIMES, ONLY TO HAVE ANOTHER GUN AND SOLDIER MAN THE PILLBOX. THE AMERICANS AND THE JAPANESE HAD FOUGHT HAND IN HAND WITH BAYONETS AND RIFLE BUTTS AND JAPANESE MACHINEGUN FIRE SWEPT THE ROLLING HILLS, KILLING AMERICANS AND JAPANESE ALIKE.

THEN MARIA, SHRADER, SUCH AND THE OTHERS MOVED IN TO MOP UP. A DIRTY BUT NECESSARY TASK. THEY FOUND JAPANESE ENTRENCHED IN A TOMB 200 YARDS SOUTHEAST OF MACHINATO AIRFIELD AND THEY PINNED THEM DOWN WITH RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

MARIA BELLIED UP INSIDE THE CONCRETE FRAME TO THE SMALL ENTRANCE WHILE SHARPSHOOTERS LAID DOWN PROTECTIVE FIRE WITHIN A FEW FEET OF HIS HEAD. MARIA CARRIED A FLAME THROWER BUT IT FAILED TO WORK AND HE HURLED A PHOSPHROUS BOMB INTO THE OPENING.

A JAPANESE RUSHED OUT, MAD WITH PAIN FROM THE BURING CLOTHING HE SOUGHT TO TEAR FROM HIS BODY. MARIA WAS TOO CLOSE FOR THE RIFLEMEN TO OPEN UP, BUT HE QUICKLY SCALED A CONCRETE WALL AND PRIVATE SHRADER, A VETERAN OF ENIWETOK AND SAIPAN, EMPTIRED HIS RIFLE INTO THE FIRE-ENVELOPED JAP.

GEDTUUTMOTHEJAPANESE CHA

FIRE-ENVELOPED JAP.

TWO MORE JAPANESE CHARGED OUT, THEIR CLOTHING ABALZE, AND PRIVATE SUCH CUT THEM DOWN.

ALL WAS QUIET AND WHEN NO MORE JAPANESE CAME OUT, CORP.SEYMOUR H.KRANNER OF THE BRONX AND T/5 ERNEST O.ENBERG, BRANDON,MINN., PLACED A DYNAMITE CHARGE THAT SEALED THE TOMB.

IT WAS JUST A LITTLE ACTION, BUT WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED AWAY THREE MORE BURNED JAPANESE AND TWO LIGHT MORTARS AND FOUR RIFLES WERE FOUND.

THE MOP-UP PATROL MOVED ON.
FJ629ACW

MAY 26 1945

30.24 27009

B80 (300)
OTTAWA, MAY 25-(AP)-A CANADIAN LIST ISSUED TODAY CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING NAMES OF MEN LIBERATED FROM GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS, WITH NEXT-OF-KIN LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES:
PVT. BERNARD VERNON NYMAN, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. M.C.NYMAN, LIVES AT 1116 NORTH SPRINGFIELD AVE., CHICAGO.
WO.ROBERT MC CULLOUGH DEVINE, WHOSE FATHER, JOHN DEVINE, LIVES AT 138 GLENDALE AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, DETROIT.
WO.JACK WESLEY DUMOND, WHOSE FATHER, D.L.DUMOND LIVES AT 1506 BROOKLYN AVE., ANN ARBOR, MICH.
FO.ANTHONY FROMBOLO, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. BLANCH GUISSO, LIVES AT 1037 MOUND ST., ALAMEDA, CALIF.
FLT.LIEUT. JAMES CALDWELL HARTY, D.F.C., WHOSE MOTHER, MRSM C.L.HARTY, LIVES AT 3408 AMHERST ST., DALLAS, TEX.
FLT.LIEUT.GEOFFREY MORTBY RUFF, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. C.B.PETTIT, LIVES AT 14 EL DORADO AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.
FO.GEORGE ATKINSON WOLSTENCRAFT, WHOSE FATHER W.H.WOLSTENCRAFT, LIVES AT 505 1/2 NORTH GENTRE ST., CORRY, PA.
FLT.LIEUT.JOHN WEBER ROSS, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. J.W.ROSS, LIVES AT 730 SHADOWLAWN DR., WESTFIELD, N.J.
WO.FRANK FARRELL YEAGER, WHOSE FATHER, F.F.YEAGER, LIVES AT 1938 NORTH 6TH ST., HARRISBURG, PA.
WO. JACK TRUESDALE ARNOLD, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. M.O.ARNOLD, LIVES AT 1987 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
WO. ALEXANDER BROWN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. H.B.ROGERS, LIVES IN WEGLEY HILL, PA.
WO.MURRAY COHEN, WHOSE FATHER, AARON COHEN, LIVES AT 4046 WILLCOX ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
WO. MAURICE EVERETT SCARFE, WHOSE GRANDMOTHER, MRS.F.E.THOMPSON, LIVES AT IONE, CALIF.
FLT.SGT. HUGH THOMPSON CAMPBELL, WHOSE FATHER, G.D.CAMPBELL, LIVES AT 4550 VESPER AVE., VAN NUYS, CALIF.
FLT.LIEUT. ROBERT JOSEPH CROT, WHOSE FATHER, P.J.CROT, LIVES AT 7086 CHICAGO AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
PO.JOHN CRAWFORD, WHOSE FATHER, D.M.CRAWFORD, LIVES AT 1012 SOUTH 96TH ST., TACOMA, WASH.
FLT.LIEUT. JOHN JOSEPH NEEDHAM, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. M.J.NEEDHAM, LIVES AT MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.
WO. HOWARD LEE TATE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. KATHERINE TATE LIVES AT 1012 MONTREAL ST., DALLAS, TEX.
WO. JACK PIERCE, WHOSE FATHER, MR. CHARLES PIERCE, LIVES AT 711 FISHER BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.
ME1112PEW

MAY 26 1945

B122 (125)
OTTAWA, MAY 25-(AP)-SEVEN MEN IN THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS WHO HAVE NEXT-OF-KIN RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN DECORATED FOR GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, WITH AWARDS MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES, THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY INCLUDED:
CPL.GWILYN THOMAS JONES, MILITARY MEDAL, D-27039, CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE FATHER, GWILYN JONES, LIVES AT EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.
MAJ.WILLIAM LLOYD SHORTREED, ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.LOUISE SHORTREED, LIVES AT 1209 FARRAGUT ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
SGT.WILLIAM GARNET COUGHLIN, C-70537, CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MARIE STALEY, LIVES AT BROOKLINE, PA.
SGT.EJNAR WESTERGAARD PEDERSON, K-57858, CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 4310 W. 60TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
EJ335PEW

30.24-27009

A181
(150)
PRECEDE WASHN
NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-PRINCE REGENT ABDUL ILAH OF IRAQ, A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF THE PROPHET MOHAMMED, ARRIVED AT LAGUARDIA FIELD FROM CASABLANCA TODAY FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.
"I AM VERY HAPPY TO BE HERE," THE PRINCE SAID AS HE STEPPED FROM A C-54 AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE. "I HAVE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO THIS VISIT AND I HAD A PLEASANT JOURNEY TO YOUR COUNTRY."
THE REGENT WORE AN IRAQ ARMY UNIFORM AND SAID HIS VISIT WAS MADE IN RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN. IN HIS PARTY WERE DAUD PASHA AL-HAIDARI, FORMER IRAQ MINISTER TO LONDON; LT.COL. UBAYD ABDULLAH, AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE PRINCE, AND NURI PASHA AS-SAID, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ. ACCOMPANYING THEM WAS CAPT.ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT, ASSISTANT U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE AT BAGDAD.
THE PRINCE WILL REMAIN IN NEW YORK FOR THE WEEKEND AND THEN GO TO HYDE PARK TO PLACE A WREATH ON THE GRAVE OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT. ON MONDAY HE WILL GO TO WASHINGTON, ETC., PICKING UP IN FOURTH GRAF WASHINGTON STORY.
G143PEW

MAY 26 1945

(280)
KX FOR FX
BY JOHN SCALI
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-REELECTION OF PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH WAS FORECAST TODAY BY VINCENTE SINCO, MEMBER OF THE FILIPINO DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.
TAKING ISSUE WITH PUBLISHED REPORTS CLAIMING THAT BRIGADIER GENERAL MANUEL ROXAS COULD "WIN IN A WALK" IF HE RUNS AGAINST OSMENA, SINCO WHO LIVED IN MANILA THROUGHOUT THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION SAID:
"I DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS ANYONE IN THE PHILIPPINES TODAY WHO CAN RUN SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST PRESIDENT OSMENA."
HE ADDED THAT THE FILIPINO PEOPLE "KNOW AND TRUST" OSMENA AND WHOLEHEARTEDLY SUPPORT HIS POLICIES OF CLOSE POSTWAR CULTURAL AND MILITARY TIES WITH THE UNITED STATES.
A FORMER LAW PROFESSOR AT THE PHILIPPINE STATE UNIVERSITY, SINCO SAID HE HAD TURNED DOWN THREE OFFERS TO SERVE IN THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED PUPPET GOVERNMENT AND FINALLY HAD TO SELL VEGETABLES TO EARN A LIVING.
CURRENTLY HE IS IN WASHINGTON ON A MISSION CONNECTED WITH HIS POST AS PHILIPPINE DIRECTOR OF PRIVATE EDUCATION.
SINCO SAID THAT THE JAPANESE HAD DESTROYED VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE 50 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES, CREATI

SINCO SAID THAT THE JAPANESE HAD DESTROYED VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE 50 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES, CREATING "A SERIOUS EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM" FOR STUDENTS NOW ALREADY THREE YEARS BEHIND IN THEIR STUDIES.
SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY WHICH WAS USED BY THE JAPS AS A CONCENTRATION CAMP, MAY REOPEN IN JULY, HE SAID, BUT THE REST MAY HAVE TO BORROW TENTS FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY OR UTILIZE TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.
SINCO SAID HE IS DRAWING UP A PLAN TO CONVERT MOST OF THE HIGH

...SMALL COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY BY THE 382ND REGIMENT IN THE 96TH DIVISION SECTOR BETWEEN THE 77TH AND 7TH DIVISIONS. INFILTRATING JAPANESE OCCUPIED SEVERAL FOXHOLES AND SET UP MACHINE GUNS ONLY TO BE DISLODGED AFTER DAYBREAK BY GRENADES AND SHORTRANGE MORTAR FIRE.

FROM ONE HILL, THE HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT. WILLIAM MACDONALD OF ABBEVILLE, GA., HAS FIRED 3,000 ROUNDS OF MORTAR AMMUNITION ONTO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL SINCE OCCUPYING THEIR POSITION MONDAY MORNING. THE POSITIONS ARE TOO CLOSE TOGETHER FOR THE USE OF ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

BECAUSE OF THE FLEET OFFSHORE AND THE COMBAT AIR PATROL, ENEMY PLANES RARELY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PENETRATE TO THE OKINAWA GROUND SECTORS DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

MAY 26 1945

A134FX (SPOT ONLY)
KB-29S

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 24-(AP)-FRIDAY MORNING'S TOKYO NEWSPAPERS DISPLAY PICTURES OF B-29'S IN THEIR "DEATH AGONY RIGHT AFTER THE FATAL BLOWS DEALT BY JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTERS AND ACK-ACK GUNS DURING THURSDAY'S B-29 RAID ON THE TOKYO VICINITY," DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BOASTED TONIGHT.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REPORTED "ONE PICTURE SHOWS ONE OF THE ENEMY RAIDERS AT THE MOMENT WHEN IT BURST INTO SHEETS OF FLAME, WHILE ANOTHER SHOWS ONE OF THE SUPERFORTS TRAILING A BROAD LINE OF FIRE IN MIDAIR IN A FATAL HEADLONG PLUNGE X X X STILL ANOTHER SHOWED ONE B-29, HIT SQUARELY BY OUR FLAK, AS IT EXPLODED, SPRINKLING SMALLER BALLS OF FIRE ALL AROUND."

U.S. SOURCES HAVE NOT REPORTED WHETHER ANY OF THURSDAY'S 550 RAIDERS WAS LOST.

JR950PPW NM

2

A7KX

FIGHT TALKS INCLUDED THE CLAIM THAT RESISTANCE TO THE B-29S WAS A "GLORIOUS WAR RESULT" AND THAT JAPANESE AIR-BORNE TROOPS ON OKINAWA WERE "ACHIEVING GREAT WAR RESULTS AND THROWING THE ENEMY INTO CONFUSION."

INDICATIONS OF HOMELAND UNREST CAME IN BROADCASTS REPORTING RENEWED DEMANDS FOR A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET, APPARENTLY TO DEAL WITH WAR TROUBLES, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU TO WHICH INFORMERS COULD REPORT "CRIME AND ITS RELATIVE IDEOLOGIES."

DOMEI SAID THAT AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS, TOLD YESTERDAY BY PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI THAT THEY MUST "REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORT," HAD DECIDED TO SET UP AN "OVERALL PLANNING BOARD" IN AN ATTEMPT TO INCREASE OUTPUT.

TOKYO ALSO REPORTED TECHNICAL REGULATION CHANGES HAD BEEN MADE FOR GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENTS AND FOR THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

EXTENT OF THE CHANGES WAS NOT DISCLOSED. GEN.REIKICHI TADA, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CABINET BOARD OF TECHNOLOGY, PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN QUOTED AS DECLARING THAT ONLY "IMPROVEMENT OF THE TECHNIQUE OF SPECIAL ATTACK (SUICIDE) CORPS PLANES" COULD "OVERCOME THE PRESENT WAR CRISIS."

-DASH-

EDS IN ABOVE 7TH GRAF MAKE READ AND "FREE RATION CARDS" TO XXX NOT AS SENT)

JW/FR329PCW

B50

CANADIAN POLITICAL (400)

MAY 26 1945

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

REGINA, SASK., MAY 24-(AP)-THIS WESTERN WHEAT-GROWING PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN IS A MAJOR BATTLE GROUND IN CANADA'S JUNE 11 FEDERAL ELECTION, THE FIRST NATIONWIDE ELECTION TO BE HELD IN AN ALLIED COUNTRY SINCE THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND ONE WHICH WILL BE WATCHED ABROAD FOR CLUES TO THE GROWTH OF POST-WAR LEFTIST POLITICAL DOCTRINE.

I THE IMPORTANCE OF SASKATCHEWAN LIES NOT IN ITS SIZE--IT ELECTS ONLY 21 OF THE 245 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT OTTAWA---BUT RATHER IN THE FACT THAT THE PROVINCE HAS A TRADITION OF PROGRESSIVISM AND A YEAR AGO ELECTED THE FIRST PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DOMINION UNDER THE BANNER OF THE SOCIALISTIC CCF (COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION).

WITH THE CCF MAKING ITS FIRST IMPORTANT BID IN A FEDERAL ELECTION, THE LEADERS OF ALL THREE MAJOR PARTIES ARE DEVOTING MUCH ATTENTION TO SASKATCHEWAN. IF THE CCF FAILS TO RUN STRONG HERE IT CAN HARDLY FARE WELL ELSEWHERE.

PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING ON TUESDAY CONCLUDED A THREE-AND-A-HALF DAY TOUR OF HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY OF PRINCE ALBERT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE, CAMPAIGNING WITH MORE EFFORT THAN HE HAS EVER BEFORE PUT INTO HIS APPEARANCES THERE IN THE 19 YEARS HE HAS REPRESENTED ITS PEOPLE. HIS CHIEF THREAT COMES FROM THE CCF.

HE ADDRESSED MEETINGS WHICH SOMETIMES INCLUDED ONLY A DOZEN PEOPLE, SO ANXIOUS WAS HE TO GET OUT AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS. CHIDED BY HIS OPPONENTS ON THE GROUND THAT HE SELDOM VISITED THE PEOPLE HE DIRECTLY REPRESENTS, KING EVERYWHERE EXPLAINED THAT THE PRESS OF WAR DUTIES HAD KEPT HIM AWAY. ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY HE SHOOK HANDS WITH HUNDREDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, ADDRESSING EACH ONE PERSONALLY AND LEARNING THEIR NAMES.

INTO THE PROVINCE YESTERDAY CAME THE LEADERS OF THE TWO OTHER MAJOR PARTIES, M. J. COLDWELL, FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER HEADING THE CCF, AND JOHN BRACKEN, FORMER FARMER AND FORMER PREMIER OF MANITOBA, LEADER OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

COLDWELL, WHOSE EARLY POLITICAL CAREER WAS IN REGINA AND WHO IS RUNNING IN A CONSTITUENCY NORTHWEST OF HERE, ADDRESSED ONE OF THE LARGEST MEETINGS OF THE CAMPAIGN TO DATE IN THIS PRINCIAL CAPITAL LAST NIGHT AND PREDICTED CONFIDENTLY THAT HE EXPECTED HIS PARTY TO WIN ALL 21 OF THE SASKATCHEWAN SEATS, ADDING THAT IF THEY DID THEY WOULD WIN ENOUGH ELSEWHERE IN CANADA TO FORM THE NEXT DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

BRACKEN, RUNNING FROM ADJACENT MANITOBA, IS SPEAKING SEVERAL TIMES A DAY IN THE PROVINCE, STRESSING HIS EXPERIENCE AS A FARMER AND HIS PARTY'S PROGRAM FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CANADA'S ROLE IN THE JAPANESE WAR CONTINUES TO BE DISCUSSED AS A MAJORISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN. BRACKEN AT INDIAN HEAD YESTERDAY ATTACKED THE KING GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO SEND ONLY VOLUNTEERS TO THE PACIFIC WAR, DECLARING THAT ALTHOUGH "NO ONE EXPECTS CANADA TO SEND SUPPORT BEYOND OUR JUST SHARE NO ONE EXPECTS US TO RUN OUT ON OUR ALLIES, EITHER."

COLDWELL TOOK UP THE ISSUE LAST NIGHT IN HIS REGINA ADDRESS, ASKING THAT "CANADA DO ALL THAT IS REQUIRED OF HER."

MK813AEW

SCHOOLS INTO VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TEMPORARILY IN AN EFFORT TO EQUIP THE FILIPINO YOUTH WITH THE MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE NEEDED IF THEY ARE TO HELP IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE ISLANDS.

GW218PEW

30.74 27011

30.24 — 27011

A83

MAY 26 1945

UNDATED BRUENING (330)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (FRI) THAT HEINRICH BRUENING, GERMAN CHANCELLOR IN 1930-32, WAS BEING PROPOSED BY "REACTIONARY CATHOLIC CIRCLES" AS THE POSTWAR "RE-EDUCATOR OF GERMANY."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DECLARED BRUENING WAS A "RABID MILITARIST" AND A "SWORN ENEMY OF DEMOCRACY."

MOSCOW ASSERTED IT WAS "REACTIONARY CATHOLIC CIRCLES WHICH CLEARED THE WAY FOR HITLER IN 1932," AND CONTINUED:

"IT WAS BRUENING'S FIRST CABINET, FORMED IN MARCH, 1931, WHICH INTRODUCED THE SO-CALLED EMERGENCY LAWS THAT HELPED THE GERMAN RULING CLIQUE TO PARALYZE THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY ON THE VERY EVE OF THE FASCIST COUP D'ETAT.

"ON JAN. 9, 1932, WHEN THE GERMANS WERE SPENDING NO SMALL EFFORT AND MEANS TO ARM GERMANY, BRUENING MADE AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF GERMANY'S INABILITY TO PAY OFF THE REPARATIONS. ONE MONTH LATER, ON FEB. 9TH, HE ADDRESSED A TREACHEROUS DECLARATION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS STATING THAT GERMANY WAS COMPLETELY DISARMED.

"A RABID MILITARISIT, ACTIVE CHAMPION OF THE ARMY OF GERMANY BY ALL AND ANY MEANS, THE SWORN ENEMY OF DEMOCRACY, A SLY AND TREACHEROUS HYPOCRITE, SUCH IS BRUENING, WHOM THE REACTIONARY CATHOLIC CIRCLES HAVE NOW CHOSEN AS THEIR HERO."

INSIDE GERMANY, THE BROADCAST ADDED, "HIGH STANDING OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH ARE PRO-NAZI".

THE COURSE OF THE VATICAN, "WHICH IS BACKING CERTAIN GERMAN CATHOLIC CIRCLES, IS OF PRIMARY CONCERN," MOSCOW DECLARED. "IN THE POPE'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE, IN WHICH HE CAME OUT IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CONQUERED, THAT IS, IN DEFENSE OF HITLER-GERMANY, THE VATICAN'S PRO-GERMANY ACTIVITY SHOWED A MARKED INCREASE.

"POPE PIUS, IN CALLING FOR MERCY AND A MORE FORGIVING ATTITUDE, HAD NOT A WORD TO SAY ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE WHO HAD INUNDATED THE WORLD WITH BLOOD AND CARRIED OUT THE MOST MONSTROUS OF CRIMES.

"SUCH A POSITION ON THE PART OF THE VATICAN NATURALLY DETERMINES THE ATTITUDE OF THE NUMEROUS CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS SCATTERED OVER THE WORLD."

SN905PEW

MAY 26 1945

A213

UNDATED KONOYE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY AFP SAID TODAY THAT, "ACCORDING TO NEWS REACHING PARIS," JAPAN HAS DECIDED TO SEND PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE TO

SCOW "TO OBTAIN ASSURANCE FROM RUSSIA THAT SHE WILL MAINTAIN HER NEUTRALITY IN THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST."

THE DISPATCH, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID "IT IS BELIEVED THAT PRINCE KONOYE WILL PROPOSE TO THE RUSSIANS THAT THEY BE GIVEN A FREE HAND IN MANCHURIA IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD IN EXCHANGE FOR THEIR NEUTRALITY."

OPEW

Raid Burns Out Vast Tokyo Area, Hirohito Palace and Shrines Hit, Gale Fans Fires.

MAY 27 1945

31 B-29s Are Lost

JAPANESE CITY NEARLY WIPED OUT BY DOUBLE ATTACK

Foreign

Business, Government Districts, Last Undamaged Areas Left in Ruins.

SAY PALACE DESTROYED

Jap Radio Admits Tokyo 'Literally Scorched to Ground.'

MAY 27 1945

NIGHT

GUAM, Sunday, May 27 (AP) American Superfortresses almost wiped out Tokyo at a cost of 31 of the big planes in record pre-dawn fire raids Thursday and Saturday, reports today disclosed.

The last undamaged areas of the world's third largest city—the government and central business districts—were reported in smoking ruins.

Conflicting broadcasts from Japan indicated the Imperial palace had suffered but there was confusion as to the extent.

An English language version of an Imperial Japanese communique, said:

"Among the buildings damaged are the (front) palace and other edifices within the compound of the imperial palace."

An FCC-recorded Tokyo broadcast first reported Premier Suzuki as saying the Imperial palace was destroyed. Later the chief of the government was quoted as stating the palace "burned." Still later he was represented as apologizing to the emperor for "damages" to the palace.

City Is Scorched

Tokyo was declared "literally scorched to the ground by one Japanese radio reporter. A gale lashed the flames which followed Saturday's raid. The spreading fire apparently consumed the heart of the modern business and government sections.

The Twentieth Air Force announced at Washington that 19 B-29s were lost in Saturday's raid, the heaviest toll yet in the missions of the big bombers over Japan. Twelve were lost in Thursday's raid.

Some 500 Superfortresses flying from Marianas bases participated in each raid. They were the largest fleets of the mighty planes ever put in the air.

Returning crews agreed with the Tokyo reports of immense destruction and told of walls of fire sweeping upon the Imperial palace compound.

A reconnaissance pilot, Lt. W. L. Abbott, 2717 38th St., Des Moines, who flew below the overcast briefly before anti-aircraft fire hit one engine and the tail, said:

"I saw large masses of fire all over the area and could even see flames they were leaping so high."

However, the weather was so exceptionally bad that it was impossible to obtain the pictures on which to base the only accurate assessment of the damage.

Crews of yesterday's pre-dawn fire raid, the second by record fleets of some 500 of the mighty bombers within 24 hours, agreed with Tokyo radio reports that most of the Japanese capital was "literally scorched to the ground."

Heavier Raids Seen

In Washington, house appropriation committee members reported, after a closed-door session with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, that Japan is going to be bombed harder than Germany was.

"You can say that in the coming year," declared Rep. J. Buell Snyder (D-Pa.), "more than two and one-half times as many tons of bombs will be dropped on Japan as the Allies dropped in Europe this (fiscal) year."

Some of the more than 8,000 tons of gasoline incendiary bombs dropped in the Saturday an Thursday raids undoubtedly fell within the imperial palace grounds.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki was reported by Domei news agency to have told the cabinet he watched the fire start in the imperial grounds and that the imperial palace was damaged. A Tokyo radio commentator declared: "The imperial palace, the focal point of the Japanese peoples foremost affection and undying loyalty, was destroyed for the most part."

All accounts agreed that Emperor Hirohito, the empress and others of the royal family escaped injury.

The broadcasts seemed to agree also that at least the "outer palace within the imperial palace compound" and the Omiya detached

Imperial Palace Hit In Superfort Assault, Jap Broadcasts Admit

Faron

Enemy Tells of Great Devastation From Raids by Sky Giants — Suzuki Calls Cabinet Meeting — Royal Family Safe—Government Buildings Blasted

Guam, May 26—(AP)—Superfortresses, carrying their fire bomb scourge to the heart of the enemy empire for the second time in 48 hours, by Japanese account destroyed two palaces and left metropolitan Tokyo "literally scorched to the ground today."

The attack was announced by Washington yesterday.

The 500-plane raid "practically laid waste what was once the world's third largest metropolis," the broadcast reported.

"The outer palace within the Imperial Palace compounds, as well as the Omiya detached palace were destroyed by fire," it added.

Stung by the strike into the very nerve center of the empire, Radio Tokyo diverged from a later recital of damages to declare the "enemy's inhuman atrocities" had increased the Japanese "feeling of hostility and (they) are firmly determined to fight to the last Japanese."

Damages listed in the Tokyo metropolitan area, generally forming a horseshoe from east to west southward around the Imperial Palace compounds, included destruction by fire of the Imperial University, Bunrika University, a number of elementary and middle schools, "several" large hospitals, the Atago Shrine and the Zojo Temple.

Legations Reported Razed

The Swedish and Finnish legations were reported completely razed and the former United States embassy partly destroyed.

In succeeding broadcasts, the Japanese themselves developed a controversy as to what part of the Imperial Palace was burned, with Premier Kantaro Suzuki reporting to the cabinet, according to a Domei News Agency dispatch, he had watched the fire start and that the Imperial Palace itself had been destroyed.

The statement seemed to be corroborated by a Tokyo radio commentator who said the "Imperial Palace, the focal point of the Japanese peoples' foremost affection and undying loyalty was destroyed for the most part."

B-29 crewmen who participated in the raid said the Army and Navy Department and the Diet buildings, as well as the palaces, were probably damaged, although none was a specific target.

One returning pilot observed he would be surprised if the raid had not "scorched the Emperor's hair a little," but the Tokyo broadcast reported Emperor Hirohito, the Empress Dowager all were uninjured. The Omiya Palace was the home of the Empress Dowager.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki called "an extraordinary" meeting of his cabinet today at which he issued "a reverent statement relative to the burning of the Imperial Palace and the Omiya Palace due to enemy air raids," a later Tokyo broadcast reported.

The broadcast added that the cabinet members intended to work for "the renovation of the administration" and later conferred with subministers and cabinet members to deliberate "upon air raid measures relative to the present air raid damages."

The flames, faned by a 70-mile gale, "wrought havoc on the sprawling congested business districts and residential sections of the city," the broadcast said.

Suzuki Visits Palace

An imperial headquarters communique, issued later, placed the number of Superfortresses taking part at 250, half the actual number involved, and claimed 47 of the raiders were shot down. All fires, the communique asserted, "were mostly extinguished by dawn."

The broadcast admitted fires were started on "a considerable scale" but said they were extinguished 5½ hours after the first bombs fell.

Tokyo's Ginza (government) and Marunouchi business districts were the prime targets of a 4,000 ton attack. It was the second raid in 48 hours, in which a total of 1,050 Superforts deluged 3,500 tons of fire bombs on the Japanese capital.

The Ginza district—Tokyo's counterpart of Washington's famed Pennsylvania Avenue—borders the Imperial Palace grounds.

The whole target area, including many small industries, piers, wharves and warehouses, "looked like one big conflagration, with smoke coming up thousands of feet," said Capt. Alex Salm, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. "The fires really were burning nicely. The palace was only 1,000 yards away."

Twelve hours previously, Mustangs from the Army's Seventh Fighter Command, based on Iwo Jima, made a 1,500-mile round trip to neutralize two Tokyo airfields from which the Japanese might have intercepted the B-29s. They destroyed or damaged 58 aircraft at Matsudo Airfield, 10 miles northeast of Tokyo, and Tokorazawa Airfield, 25 miles to the northwest, in their deepest penetration of the empire.

Encounter "Baka" Bombs

Several of the raiding flyers reported on their return to 21st Bomber Command headquarters here that they believed bombs fell within the imperial palace area.

They also disclosed that for the first time they had encountered one of Japan's new suicide weapons—piloted rocket "Baka" bombs, which were first encountered at Okinawa. The bombs were released from Japanese planes at the raiding Superfortresses. At least three "Bakas" were knocked down by American gunners.

In contrast to Radio Tokyo's claim that the city was "literally scorched to the ground," the Nipponese imperial communiqué reported only that "considerable damages were sustained in the various quarters of the capital."

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TOKYO IN RUINS SAYS JAP RADIO

'Front Building' of Imperial Palace Destroyed Broadcast Admits.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26—(AP) Japanese broadcasters said the "greater part" of Tokyo was burned out today by American fire bombs, abruptly reversing their past policy of minimizing the effects of superfortress raids.

Tokyo radio accounts said the "front building" in the Imperial palace grounds was destroyed, and that several outlying imperial palaces, the foreign, Greater East Asia and Transportation ministry buildings were in ruins.

The United States, Russian and German embassy buildings and the Swedish and Afganistan legations all were burned down, said the broadcast heard by the FCC.

Destroyed also were the Omiya Palace, residence of the Dowager Empress, mother of Hirohito, and the palaces and mansions of the princes Chichibu, Mikasa, Yamashina, Fushimi, Nashimoto, Ken-Ri, and the late Kan-In, 80-year-old nobleman who died last week.

"The conflagration practically laid waste what was once the world's third largest city" said one radio speaker, sounding the pitch for the broadcasts telling of the 4,000-ton incendiary bomb strike.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki was declared to have seen the Imperial itself set afire. He expressed "profound regrets over the damages caused to the imperial palace, also Omiya palace."

Suzuki's eyewitness report was corroborated by a Tokyo commentator who declared the "Imperial palace, the focal point of the Japanese peoples' foremost affection and undying loyalty, was destroyed for the most part."

Hirohito Not Injured

An imperial household announcement quoted in a Domei news agency dispatch said Hirohito, the empress and the empress dowager were safe.

One FCC-recorded Tokyo broadcast said the flames were driven through the "sprawling, congested business districts and the residential sections" by a 70-mile-an-hour gale. Another said:

"The greater part of metropolitan Tokyo was laid waste by the enemy's indiscriminate air raid and many important points reduced to ashes. Practically all of the business center, which had been untouched by former raids, has been burned to the ground.

"Every one who had experienced the enemy's inhuman atrocities have further stirred up their feeling of hostility and are firmly determined to fight to the last Japanese."

One commentator, Toshiro Shimanouchi, graduate of Whittier College, Calif., whose father formerly edited a Japanese-American newspaper in San Francisco, declared:

"The physical aspects of the imperial abode may have been destroyed, but its moral and spiritual aspects, permanent and indestructible, not only give solace to the subjects of the empire but stabilize their spirit of unity and devotion."

He asserted that the Japanese feeling toward Americans had turned from "hatred to anger" to "deepest contempt."

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Says U. S. Tries to Extirpate Japs

Tokyo Speaker, Once Stationed in New York, Declares Aim Is Extermination.

San Francisco, May 26 (A. P.).—"The American people will surely get an answer in some form or other," the Tokyo radio declared in recounting the damage wrought by today's 500-plane attack on the Japanese capital.

An American educated commentator, Toshiro Shimanouchi, spoke of schools, hospitals and shrines, and then said flatly that the Americans are attempting to exterminate the Japanese people. The feeling of the Japanese toward the Americans has turned from one of hatred or anger to one of deepest contempt, he continued, adding: "They know that President Truman's statement that unconditional surrender by Japan does not mean extermination or enslavement is pure whitewash. The American enemy, by unloading bombs not only on their homes, but even upon the palace of the Emperor, is attempting through the vilest form of attack to exterminate the Japanese."

Shimanouchi was once stationed in New York, where he was associated with the Society for International Cultural Relations (Kokusia Bunka Shinkokai). He left New York shortly after Pearl Harbor.

In a later broadcast Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said that Premier Kantaro Suzuki, who tendered his profoundest apology to the Emperor for the raid which he "bitterly denounced" as an "indiscriminate attack." The Premier added: "I firmly believe that all the people . . . share my feelings toward the entire American nation . . . over the inexcusable outrage to the sanctified Imperial Palace, and will hereby renew their pledge that such deep-felt regret will be given concrete expression by fighting it out, with every one in the nation exercising his or her utmost in his respective occupation."

Saw Palace Burning.

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC, the British radio said that the Japanese Cabinet was called for two emergency sessions to deal with the devastating raid on Tokyo.

Premier Suzuki professed that he had seen the Emperor's Palace burning with his own eyes, and while he urged that the capital be defended to the last, Japanese radio commentators were saying there was not much left of the world's third largest city, London added.

B-29 Surpasses 350 Miles Hourly

Washington, May 26 (AP)—The Boeing B-29 Superfortress, scourge of Japan, was disclosed today to have a top speed of more than 350 miles an hour, a range of approximately 3,600 miles and a gross weight of 135,000 pounds.

This information was contained in a revised list of publishable facts about the bomber prepared by the Army's Air Technical Service Command at Wright Field, Ohio.

Previously publishable data listed the B-29 as having a maximum of speed of "more than 300 miles an hour," a range of "more than 3,000 miles" and a gross weight of approximately 135,000 pounds. The release of higher figures may represent either a closer approach to actual performance, or increased performance.

The new description of the Superfortress listed its bomb load as "up to ten tons," but Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, assistant Chief of Staff of the Air Forces, said here several weeks ago that the bomb load was more than ten tons.

BIG-3 TALK HELD LIKELY BY JULY 5

Churchill Says Election Won't Interfere With Plans

Herener

London, May 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill indicated today he might meet with President Truman and Premier Marshal Stalin before the British general election July 5.

In a tour of his constituency just outside London, Churchill told several meetings he might be called away from his campaign for re-election to Parliament to participate in a post-European war conference of the Big Three.

"I have informed President Truman, with whom I am in constant and cordial communication," he said at Woodford, "that the election must not be allowed in any way to

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delay for even a day a meeting between the heads of the governments."

Time To Mop'd Affairs

Joseph Davies, Truman's personal representative, planned to meet over the week end with Churchill for a conference which may embrace all Europe's most pressing problems.

The Polish and Syrian disputes, the Trieste affair, Austria, the occupation of Germany and the trial of war criminals probably will be on the agenda.

"The world is in a terrible condition and I must in the days ahead devote a great deal of my time to world affairs," Churchill declared before the Woodford meeting.

"So I cannot promise you I will be among you throughout the campaign. It may be that I shall be called away for another conference of the Big Three."

"We'll Back Her Up"

In that event, the 70-year-old Prime Minister said his wife would have to take his place in the constituency in the campaign in which his re-election to Parliament is unopposed.

Turning to Mrs. Churchill, who sat beside him in an open automobile, Churchill bowed and said she was skilled in public affairs.

"We'll back her up, Winnie," someone shouted from the crowd.

It was an informal trip that the Prime Minister took through his constituency. He insisted it was not a campaign tour but a visit among his old friends.

Will "Bear Comparison"

Churchill declared that his new "caretaker" government, which he formed after the Labor party split off from his wartime coalition government, was strong enough to meet the tests ahead.

The Prime Minister said it would "bear comparison with almost any administration of recent times for ability and single-mindedness of purpose."

New Churchill Regime Faces 'Fiery Baptism'

'Caretaker Government' Will Appear Before Commons on Tuesday — To Serve Until July 5 Elections —Eden Retained

London, May 26—(AP)—The new government of Prime Minister Churchill will face Parliament for the first time Tuesday in what one political commentator said today would be "the fiercest baptism of any administration for a long time."

The Times of London lent support to the view of some observers that the "caretaker government," named last night to serve until Britain's general elections of July 5, was also Churchill's choice for his permanent administration, should the Conservative Party retain its majority at the polls.

Praising the cabinet as a "carefully balanced team," the Times said its members, when they appear before the House, would "ask for a mandate to press on the Japanese war to its conclusion."

Churchill, who retained Anthony Eden as foreign secretary, chose mainly members of his own party to replace the 30 Labor and Liberal ministers leaving the government. Also there are a few from other parties, including the Liberal Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, son of the late World War I Prime Minister David Lloyd George, as minister of fuel and power, and the Liberal National Ernest Brown, new minister of aircraft production. Cabinet members without definite party affiliation who were retained included Sir James Grigg, secretary of war.

Vacated key cabinet posts were filled largely by shifts to new positions of remaining Conservative cabinet members, whose old portfolios were taken by the newcomers.

The shifts included: Former Minister of Information Brendan Bracken to First Lord of the Admiralty, taking over the post from Laborite A. V. Alexander to whom Churchill relinquished it in 1940 to form the coalition government; Former Minister of Reconstruction Lord Woolton to Lord President of the Council, replacing Labor Leader Clement Attlee, who also had been Deputy Prime Minister; Former Education Minister Richard Austen Butler to Home Minister in place of Ernest Bevin, another top Laborite.

Harold MacMillan, former resident minister at Allied Mediterranean Headquarters, takes over from the Liberal Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair as Air Secretary. The duties of Minister of Production Oliver Lyttelton were extended to include those of Secretary of the Board of Trade, replacing Laborite Hugh Dalton.

Additions to the cabinet included Leslie Hore-Belisha, who resigned as War Secretary in 1940 and becomes Minister of National Insurance, and Geoffrey William Lloyd, former Parliamentary secretary for petroleum to the Ministry of Fuel and Power, who succeeds Bracken as Minister of Information.

Among those retained in their former posts besides Churchill, Eden and Grigg, were Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson, Supply Minister Sir Andrew Duncan and Minister of War Transport Lord Leathers, all without definite party adherence, as well as Lord Beaverbrook, London newspaper publisher, as Lord Privy Seal; Secretary for Dominion Affairs Viscount Cranborne, Minister of Food John J. Llewellin, Minister of Works Duncan Sandys and Minister of Civil Aviation Viscount Swinton.

Lord Cranborne will be leader in the House of Lords and Eden leader in the Commons.

The ministry of home security will be absorbed into the home ministry, taken over by Sir Donald Bradley Somerville from Laborite Herbert Morrison. The Ministry of Economic Warfare will be absorbed by Eden's foreign office. MacMillan's former post and that of Ben Smith, resident minister in Washington for supply, will not be filled ministerially.

WAR CRIMES BODY IN ROW

U.S. Moves To Settle "Secret" Dispute On Procedure

London, May 26 (AP)—A secret disagreement within the publicity-shy War Crimes Commission on plans for trial of accused Germans was disclosed by a responsible informant today on the eve of a United States move to settle the issue.

This informant, who cannot be identified, said that the disagreement on procedure among the sixteen-member nations—Russia is not included—was the chief reason formal steps have not been taken against a number of notorious Nazis now in Allied hands.

The dispute appeared to center around the question whether the accused Germans will be tried before a military court or an international civil tribunal.

Complicated By Russia

The argument is complicated by lack of Soviet participation in the commission and by conflicting claims of member nations for local trials of various Nazi bigwigs.

An effort to speed an agreement —not only between the member nations but also between the commission and Russia—was understood to be the immediate objective of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, special war crimes prosecutor for the United States.

Jackson was expected to reach London from Paris tomorrow. It was understood here that he has authority to co-ordinate the work of the commission and Allied supreme headquarters which has immediate possession of a large number of those who may be charged with war crimes.

Hush-Hush Policy

This lack of co-ordination, plus the policy disagreement, had been indicated earlier by a source close to the commission who said that the only knowledge it had of the identity of prisoners in Allied hands had come from the newspapers.

The commission's hush-hush policy has been maintained even to the extent of refusing to disclose the agenda for the May 31 London conference of representatives of the sixteen member nations.

Neither the commission's secretary nor Lieut. Col. Joseph Hodgson, the American representative on the commission, would disclose why the agenda should be kept secret. Nor would either say whether conference sessions would be open to the public.

"Foul Deeds Gone Stale"

Thus far the commission has identified officially only one Nazi—Hermann Goering—as being on its list of war criminals. Its members have refused to say whether the list includes Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Joachim von Ribbentrop or Franz von Papen.

Meanwhile, *The Economist*, a British weekly publication, declared that if the war-guilt trials are to yield permanent results they "must happen quickly; there must be a deadline after which an end is declared to arguments about who should and who should *not* have been placed in the dock."

The publication said the trials must be summary and unspectacular.

"To allow the prisoners the luxury of famous last words in a Hollywood setting would be to defeat the United Nations' purpose," it added. "So would delays during which Europe might sicken with the smell of foul deeds gone stale."

Britain, U.S. Discuss Levant

London, May 26 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced tonight that urgent consultations between the United States and Britain were in progress for a solution of the crisis in Lebanon and Syria, where Arab preparations for war against the French threatened to erupt into violence.

A Damascus dispatch said that at least one person was shot today during disturbances in the Syrian capital. Armed gendarmes guarded all Government offices and there was gunfire as French troops marched up the main streets.

In an official statement the British Government appealed to all parties to remain calm until a solution could be reached.

In Role Of Guarantor

The British Government, in its role of guarantor of the independence of Lebanon and Syria, said Britain was in "constant contact with the parties concerned," and with the United States.

Britain expressed regret that the "atmosphere should have been disturbed by the dispatch of certain French reinforcements" to the Levant countries and that this should have been the occasion for a breakoff in negotiations between France and the Levant states.

The announcement came as tenseness gripped the Arab area and a Beyrouth dispatch reported that Lebanon and Syria had called on the Egyptian Premier to summon a meeting of the Arab league council at the earliest possible date.

Declared Intent To Resist

Levant ministers, in announcing several days ago that negotiations with France had been broken off, said that if the situation could not be settled peacefully, Lebanon and Syria, backed by the Arab world, would "resist with every means at their disposal."

The British Foreign Office statement said:

"His Majesty's Government is aware of the serious situation which has developed in the last few days in Syria and Lebanon, but especially in Syria. They regret that the improved atmosphere should have been disturbed by the dispatch of certain French reinforcements and that this should have been the occasion for breaking off negotiations for general settlement between the Levant states and the French Government.

In Constant Contact

"His Majesty's Government are in consultation with the United States Government and in constant contact with the parties concerned regarding these developments and it is earnestly hoped that no action will be taken in the meanwhile to prejudice an amicable solution of the issues involved."

The British Foreign Office first said that Britain was in consultation with the United States and French governments but later corrected this to say only that the British were conferring with the United States and the "parties concerned."

British official quarters called attention to the fact that Britain has virtually guaranteed that France's promise of independence to the Levant states be carried out. Britain appeared to be acting as a go-between in the crisis.

More Troops Reported

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Damascus, Syrian capital, said that tense quiet prevailed today during the Moslem Sabbath, but a report which the French would not confirm said another boatload of French troops was en route to Beyrouth in Lebanon.

The arrival of more troops, the Damascus dispatch said, might precipitate an actual conflict between French and Levant forces.

British Solved Secret of Foe's Magnetic Mines

Found How to Explode Them by Trailing Live Electric Cable Over the Water

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 26.—The British Navy revealed today a part of the story of its victorious battle over German magnetic mines—a battle which was joined the night of Nov. 24, 1939, when a live magnetic mine was captured.

Convinced in the previous month that the Nazis were using magnetic mines to destroy valuable shipping, the British were at a loss to establish counter-measures until a specimen was hauled from the sea. Study of the specimen showed how the mechanism worked and made available technical data on the strength and duration of the magnetic field required to fire it.

Out of a pool of schemes there came what the Royal Navy called "Double L," or double longitudinal sweep. This consisted of two minesweeping ships, each towing a long, buoyant tail of electric cable through which surged current generated on the ship and stored temporarily in batteries.

Traveling in parallel courses with the floating tails stretched behind them, the minesweepers were able to subject ten or more acres of sea bottom to magnetic field of sufficient strength and duration to explode all mines in the area and thus provide a safe course.

Calling the method 100 per cent effective, the Royal Navy told how the first experiment was made one day late in December, 1939, when two tugs filled with motor-car batteries went out from the harbor towing cable used for charging submarine batteries and floated on logs originally intended to make ship masts.

The trial confirmed the scientists' calculations of the current through the sea and of the magnetic field. That night orders went out from the Admiralty for a large program of production, which eventually overcame the menace of the magnetic mine.

British Navy Planning 'Token' Demobilization

Most Men Will Be Kept for War Against Japan

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—A. V. Alexander, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in the coalition government, announced there would be only a "token" demobilization of men in the British Navy because that branch of the service was planning to throw its maximum strength against the Japanese as soon as possible.

In his last act before handing over the Admiralty to Prime Minister Churchill's new appointee, Brendan Bracken, Alexander disclosed that only about 160,000 officers and men past the age of fifty will be demobilized, beginning June 18.

In addition to those men needed in the Pacific war, Alexander said, considerable navy men would be needed for disarming the German Navy and for mine-clearance work. Key men, he said, would be retained in their posts.

War Film 'The True Glory' To Be Completed Soon

London, May 26—(AP)—Work is being completed on "The True Glory," an authoritative film of the war on the Western Front and depicting the Allied campaign from D-Day until the unconditional surrender of Germany.

"The True Glory," officially sponsored by the United States and British Governments, was directed by Garson Kanin of Hollywood and Carol Reed, top-flight English director. It was produced with the co-operation of General Eisenhower, who already has viewed parts of it and will deliver the prologue.

Material for the picture was chosen by the directors from millions of feet of film taken by Allied cameramen.

The title of the production was taken from a prayer uttered by Sir Francis Drake.

British Fly Troops To India

London May 26 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Transport Command has begun flying troops to India and expect by Fall to be able to transport 10,000 men by air every month, the Air Ministry announced today.

Russian-German Football Today

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that a Red Army football team would play a German team at Liechtenberg Stadium, Berlin, tomorrow.

Norwegian Government To Leave For Oslo

London, May 26—(AP)—The Norwegian Government will return to Oslo from England this weekend, the Daily Telegraph said today. The newspaper said King Haakon and his family would leave later.

A UNRRA mission will go to Oslo within a few days to study relief problems.

Holland to Send Bulbs Here

LONDON May 26, (AP).—Holland will be able to export limited quantities of flowering bulbs to the United States this fall, the official Netherlands news agency said today. Much of the country's soil will require several years' attention to bring it back to normal, and growers lack fertilizer.

British Retire 1917 Carrier

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—The Furious, a British cruiser that was transformed into one of the first aircraft carriers, is being retired, the Admiralty announced today. Completed in 1917, the cruiser was rebuilt six months later with new gun mountings and a flight deck into a 22,450-ton carrier. She took part in Mediterranean actions in this war.

Eighth Extolled by British

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—The Daily Express, bidding an editorial farewell to American fliers now departing for assignments against Japan, said today: "There is a special affection in British hearts for the Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force."

The editorial said that the 1942-1943 controversy over the efficacy of daylight bombing was not settled until the Casablanca conference, when air chiefs threshed out the issue in the presence of Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt.

Then the Eighth Air Force was "allowed to go ahead with the mighty and brilliant conception of air war mapped out for them," the editorial said, wishing the fliers "godspeed in their new tasks."

BRITAIN REGRETS CRISIS IN SYRIA

London, May 26 (A. P.).—Great Britain expressed regret tonight that the "atmosphere should have been disturbed" in Syria and Lebanon by the dispatch of French reinforcements to those areas. An official statement appealed to all parties to remain calm until some solution could be reached in consultations with the United States and French Governments.

Queen Mother Mary 78.

Badmington, England, May 26. —(A. P.).—Queen Mother Mary was observing her 78th birthday today at her country place near here.

No Irish Bacon For Boston Hotel

Dublin, May 26 (A. P.).—Eire reluctantly informed Boston, Mass., today that it was out of luck so far as getting Irish bacon was concerned. Newton Smith, manager of the Copley Plaza Hotel, asked a ton of Irish bacon as a first post-war shipment, but Eire answered that the supply is so short all is being kept for home use.

ALLIES REPATRIATE MILLION IN REICH

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, Paris, May 26 (A. P.).—More than 1,000,000 displaced persons from countries in western Europe have been repatriated through Allied Army channels since the over-all program for returning them to their native lands began, Supreme Headquarters announced today. They include 834,307 French, 145,207 Belgians, 89,600 Dutch and 2,713 Luxembourgers. It was estimated that 2,800,000 displaced persons, mainly from Eastern Europe, remain in German territory controlled by SHAEF but these are being repatriated with increasing speed.

A plan agreed upon at Leipzig early this week provides for the persons, mainly from eastern placed persons in the Russian zone into areas controlled by the British and Americans and the simultaneous transfer of Russians from those areas to the Russian zone.

Among the displaced persons in Germany about 2,300,000 are being cared for in camps operated and administered by the Allied armies with the help of UNRRA teams. It is estimated that 500,000 others have not yet been brought into assembly centers.

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WYSOR TO RUN GERMAN MILLS

Ex-President Of Republic Steel Named Aide To Clay

Paris, May 26 (AP)—R. J. Wysor, until recently president of the Republic Steel Corporation, was named today by the Allied Control Council to supervise metallurgical operations in Germany and to see that the Reich's steel mills are controlled, dismantled or moved out of Germany.

Wysor, a Clevelander, was among a group of leading American civilians and army officers appointed to help carry out the policies of United States and Allied authorities in controlling Germany's economy.

To Bar War-Making Power

Supreme headquarters said an economic intelligence division will make sure that "Germany's war-making powers are eliminated in such a way they cannot be revived in secret preparations for another war."

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, Durham, N.C., dean of the Duke University Graduate School, was named to head the intelligence group for the Allied Control Council. Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, General Eisenhower's representative on the council announced. Hoover also will be special adviser to Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, chief of the economic division.

"Plants which cannot be converted to production of essential civilian goods will be destroyed, General Clay said.

Research To Be Controlled

Other tasks confronting the group will be destruction of German laboratories and research institutions in which V-bombs, rocket planes and other weapons were hatched. All future research will be carefully controlled.

Wysor was affiliated with the Republic Steel Corporation, third largest steel company in the United States, for fifteen years.

Other experts named to the group by Clay:

Edward S. Zdunek, formerly head of General Motors at Antwerp, to supervise the engineering section.

Philip Gaethke, of New York, to direct all mining operations in the United States occupation zone. Gaethke formerly was connected with Anaconda Copper and was manager of its smelters and mines in upper Silesia before the war.

Chief Of Oil Section

Philip P. Clover, of Socony Vacuum, New York, as chief of the oil section of the fuel and mining branch. He formerly was Socony's representative in Germany but since the war has served the State Department as petroleum attaché in Central and South America.

Dr. W. O. Snelling, Allentown, Pa., consulting chemical engineer. He is an authority on explosives and holds more than 100 patents on explosives and chemical products.

Laird Bell, Chicago lawyer, chief counsel for the economy division.

Lloyd Steers, former agricultural attaché for the United States Embassy in Berlin and an authority on German agricultural problems, to be special adviser to Draper on food and agriculture.

For Production Control

Col. James Boyd, Denver, of the Colorado School of Mines and a War Department adviser on WPB materials, to be chief of a branch to control industrial production.

Peter Hoglund, on leave from General Motors and an expert on German production, to serve as Colonel Boyd's deputy.

Col. Maurice R. Scharff, former assistant director of the production division of the Army Service Forces, to head the requirements and allocations branch and to pass on raw materials and components permitted the Germans.

Hoover, dean of the Duke graduate school since 1938, has carried out a number of important assignments during the war for President Roosevelt's drought relief committee and for the Office of Strategic Service.

General Clay said the Germans, under the watchful eye of the control council, would be compelled to grow and produce their own food. He said German cartels would be prohibited and that exports would be under close control.

Petain's Appeal To Leahy Made Public in Paris

Admiral Reported Cold to Plea to Give Evidence of Marshal's Love of France

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—Lawyers for Marshal Henri Petain made public tonight the letter in which the former Vichy Chief of State has appealed to Admiral William D. Leahy, former American Ambassador at Vichy, to "help me convince those who are accusing me of their mistake."

The letter, dated yesterday, asked Leahy to testify in Petain's defense at his trial on charges of intelligence with the Germans—the trial has tentatively been set for June 15—and, if unable to be present, to send a written deposition.

[The Paris radio, heard at London, said Saturday that Admiral Leahy, now chief of staff to President Truman, has declared he would not appear as a witness. The broadcast quoted Leahy as saying that the trial was purely a French affair and that it was not for Americans to interfere.

[At Washington, White House sources said Leahy had "absolutely no comment to make on Petain's request.]

Petain's letter, as disclosed by Fernand Isorny and Jacques Payen, the marshal's lawyers, read:

"My Dear Admiral: Victory finally has crowned the efforts of the Allies. Americans have shown themselves to be magnificent. I am not surprised, because I saw them mount an offensive at Montfaucon in 1918, and I was certain they would cover their flag with glory again.

"The joy this great event brings me is covered by a shadow which grows darker every day. I am accused today of having betrayed France, of having compromised myself with a secret society, La Cagoule, certain members of which, it appears, have used my name with theirs in their German activities.

"The indignation that I have expressed in learning of this wickedness hasn't convinced my judges and I am now in the position of a defendant accused of having betrayed his country—I who have always done everything to defend it.

"My Dear Admiral, you who have lived beside me during those months, you who have witnessed my efforts to restore France, you will help me to convince those who are accusing me of their mistake, to show them that I have never had any aim other than to live and protect them against the demands and the cruelties of the German occupying troops.

"Testimony of an honorable man that you are would be valuable to me in silencing those who pronounce such judgments on me. This is the reason that I ask you to consent to be a witness in my trial and, in case your duties should prevent you from so doing, to address a written evidence of the efforts that I never ceased to exert on behalf of France and which you saw."

WAR'S GREAT WASTE SHOWN

Americans Clean Up On Fields Of Normandy

Carentan, Normandy, May 26 (AP). The final cleanup of the old battlefields of Normandy is disclosing the appalling waste of war as salvage crews uncover everything from jeeps to bulldozers in the green fields and hedgerows where the Yanks won their toehold in western Europe almost a year ago.

There are few troops left now in the "Omaha" and "Utah" beach areas which once swarmed with soldiers. The little Normandy towns look almost deserted and only an occasional GI is seen on the streets. Normany once more belongs to the Normans.

About the only troops left are prison camp personnel, hospital workers and crews whose job is to salvage as much ammunition and equipment as possible from the fields.

Nitro Offers Big Problem

The cleanup job has fallen to the 17th Ordnance Battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Lloyd Littlefield, Springfield, Mass.

"We're pretty much of an oddity," Littlefield said. "We did a cleanup job in England, gathering up all the ammunition and leftover equipment and now we are doing the same job in Normandy."

He estimated some 47,000 tons of ammunition still were left on the beaches and his battalion is shipping about 1,200 tons daily to the United States and Pacific. Much of the ammunition has to be reboxed.

Right now Littlefield and his men are sweating out the removal of 400 tons of nitroglycerine which is staked in one field—enough explosive to blow out a large chunk of Normandy if anything goes haywire.

In cleaning up, ammunitions dumps Littlefield's men have discovered an amazing amount of equipment worth many thousands of dollars which was abandoned in the hedgerows as the units pulled out to other areas.

Besides jeeps, trucks and trailers the crews have found 42 pieces of heavy equipment including big D-4 tractor crawlers, D-7 tractor crawlers with hydraulic brakes, tractor cranes and tank dozers.

"I suppose the units moved out

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so fast they just left them in the fields," said Capt. Lester A. Gleiner, Rochester, N.Y., Littlefield's executive officer.

The battalion is helped in the cleanup work by German and Italian prisoners and by Czechs, Poles, Russians and other nationals who are concentrated in civilian labor camps.

Cordon Sanitaire Seeks To Bar German Disease

Allies Act Along the Rhine to Keep Out Typhus

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—Allied headquarters announced today that a cordon sanitaire, to prevent any spread of typhus and other contagious diseases from conquered Germany to the rest of Europe, was being set up along the Rhine.

Medical sources, alarmed by the amount of sickness and some deaths among repatriated Frenchmen, warned former inmates of German concentration camps today against over-eating. Dr. Jean-Marie Inbona, who headed the prisoner' medical staff at Buchenwald, and Dr. Hugues Jounelle, of the French military hospitals, told the released prisoners that "you have been without nourishment so long, your stomachs are weakened and cannot take some foods."

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—Political informants said today that General de Gaulle was expected to make four or five changes in his Cabinet within the next few days, adding that the French leader wanted to reshuffle the Ministers before leaving for Washington to visit President Truman. Circles close to the Government believe General de Gaulle will change the heads of the Justice, Food, Information and Prisoners-Deportees Ministries and possibly the Colonies portfolio.

The first four posts would be filled by two Communists and two Socialists, it is expected, conforming thereby with the results of recent municipal elections which saw those two parties score a convincing victory.

1,500,000 French Homes Hit

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—Approximately 1,500,000 French homes were damaged during the war, not counting ruined buildings in the Atlantic coastal ports and in Alsace-Lorraine, official sources said today. Bombs and street fighting damaged 58,000 houses in the Paris area.

Timetable Upset in Austria

6th Army Group's Swift Push Gave Problem to A. M. G.

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—American and French forces of the 6th Army Group upset the Allied timetable by smashing into Austria ahead of American and British units from Italy, Supreme Headquarters disclosed today.

Allied Military Government officers, faced with the immediate problem of issuing the thousands of copies of booklets, proclamations and directives needed for the occupational forces, took over a newspaper plant in Cologne. Carefully selected German printers worked four days and nights and completed the task.

Petain Asks Leahy To Testify At His Trial

Paris, May 26 — (AP) — Marshal Petain formally asked yesterday that Adm. William D. Leahy, former U. S. ambassador to Vichy, come to France to testify as a defense witness at his trial in June. He previously said he would make this request.

Mines Kill 10 French Children

MULHOUSE, France, May 26 (AP).—Ten Alsatian school children were killed and a number injured in an explosion today after they started a fire near a mines and munitions dump outside the village of Kogenheim.

General Strike Ties Up Marseille for 24 Hours

Workers Protest Against Government, Profiteers, Wages

MARSEILLE, France, May 26 (AP).—A twenty-four-hour general strike by all workers closed down virtually all businesses and industries in Marseille today, and tonight even motion-picture theaters failed to open.

The French press agency said workers struck to express dissatisfaction with the government, the black market and low wages, among other complaints.

Tomorrow, according to the workers' plan, there will be business as usual.

U-Boat Base Was Left Intact

ST. NAZAIRE, France, May 26 (AP).—The Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire was left intact by the Germans and turned over to the French in operating condition, it was disclosed today. The enemy garrison in this explosive-battered city neutralized a demolition system of torpedoes planted at twenty-five-foot intervals along the quay for the surrender May 11, and left a 740-ton U-boat in one of the concrete pens.

HIMMLER BURIED IN SECRET GRAVE

Soldiers Dump Body Into Ground Without Coffin

Chamberlain

Lueneberg, Germany, May 26 (AP). The body of Heinrich Himmler was returned unceremoniously today to the soil of Germany which he stained with the blood of thousands of victims of his Gestapo.

"Let the worm go to the worms," was his only requiem, spoken by a British soldier who had to dig his secret grave.

His burial was a summary as that of victims in such concentration camps as Dachau and Belsen. In fact, the British tried to get a pine coffin such as used at Belsen for the slain, but they could not find one.

Lay Where He Fell

Himmler's body lay for two days where it fell after he took poison Wednesday rather than face trial as a war criminal.

A senior intelligence officer was given instructions to dispose of the body as he saw fit. He saw fit to make it as unceremonious as possible.

A major and three sergeants were summoned to the villa where the SS and Gastapo chieftain took his life.

The sergeants grabbed the body—still wrapped in the gray British Army blanket Himmler wore when he faced his captors—by the head and feet.

They walked out the door and around behind and dumped the body into a one-ton army truck alongside three spades. The truck roared off.

Drove Off Into Woods

The burial party drove out into some woods—just where must remain forever secret.

The sergeants spaded out a hole. Then they thrust the body into it, one sergeant growled his requiem about the worms, and then they began covering up the body.

The burial party left no marker. They did not even leave the usual telltale mound of earth. They smoothed the ground off level so as not to leave a trace.

Himmler Is Buried Secretly

Grave Unmarked So Germans Won't Move Body or Put Monument There Later.

Chamberlain

Lueneburg, Germany, May 26 (A. P.).—The body of Heinrich Himmler, wrapped in a gray British Army blanket, was carted by truck into a woods near here today and dumped into a grave spaded out by three British Tommies.

For two days the body had been left on the floor of a Lueneberg villa where the Gestapo chief ended his life with poison while undergoing examination after his arrest by British authorities.

A senior intelligence officer of the British Second Army said he had been told to dispose as he saw fit of the body of the Nazi Gestapo chief, whose private currency hoard of approximately $1,000,000 was discovered yesterday hidden under a barn near Berchtesgaden.

A major and three sergeants carried out the unceremonious burial. A soldier who witnessed the removal said the sergeants took Himmler's body by head and feet, carried it behind the house where he died and dumped it into a one-ton truck alongside three spades.

The body had not been embalmed and was clad only in a British Army shirt and the army blanket he chose to drape about him when his own clothing was taken away after his arrest.

The Himmler grave in the woods, a patch of pines, was not marked, for the Allies do not want the Germans to remove the body or mark the spot with some monument later.

Some efforts were made to obtain a pine coffin of the type used by the Germans to bury victims of the notorious Belsen concentration camp, but none could be found.

"Let the worm go to the worms," a Tommy said.

That was the only comment spoken at the grave.

Dirt was shoveled on the body and the ground smoothed so as to leave no trace that it was the final resting place of one of the men who strode most heavily across the Nazi stage.

An intelligence officer who was present when Himmler clamped his teeth into the little vial of poison said the quick-acting draught took effect almost immediately and Himmler died without saying a word.

The Nazi chieftain had been stripped and examined, the officer said, and his last request was for a shirt to cover his nakedness. He had just slipped on this garment when he took his own life.

DEFIANT GERMAN JAILED

Year Term Imposed for His Disrespect to Allied Officers

LUENEBERG, May 26 (AP)—A one-year prison sentence for "disrespectful conduct" to Allied forces was imposed by a general military court today on a 74-year-old German barber who refused to sell a bottle of hair oil to a British officer.

Capt. W. G. Moyers testified he went to the shop for a haircut and asked to buy a bottle of oil displayed in the showcase. The barber, Edward Suss, said it was already sold and paid for.

Captain Moyers reported the incident to Lieut. Col. G. Bartlett, a public safety officer of Second Army headquarters, who accompanied him back to the shop.

Captain Moyers testified they were told to get out of the shop and were treated disrespectfully by the barber.

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TOLD HITLER IN '44 OF 'GAS' SHORTAGE

Flensburg, Germany, May 26 (A. P.).—Albert Speer, former German Minister of War Production, wrote Adolf Hitler that Allied bombing had destroyed 90 per cent of the Nazis' aviation gasoline plants by the summer of 1944, copies of the letters found here indicate. The letters, written on a special machine with unusually large type, were found in the headquarters of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz. Hitler was reportedly becoming nearsighted, and special typewriters with letters twice the normal size were used for important reports.

Speer informed Hitler that aviation gasoline plants were being put underground with a measure of success, but that the most he could hope for was 10,000 to 20,000 gallons monthly from them. He advised Hitler that courier plane service between Field Generals and the High Command should be abandoned, and that gasoline should be used only for operational sorties and training new pilots.

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley said at Washington last July 31 that Allied bombing had reduced German oil production by more than 50 per cent in the four months preceding that date. He said that in April, 1944, the Reich's output of natural and synthetic petroleum had been "fully adequate," but by the end of July fell far short of meeting minimum consumption needs, "even after drastic curtailment of important uses."

Foe Used Acoustic Torpedoes

FLENSBURG, Germany, May 26 (AP).—One of Germany's ace submarine commanders said today that Nazi U-boat men had found that acoustic torpedoes which followed sound waves to targets "were 90 per cent more effective than the older models."

Interviewed aboard the liner Patria, occupied now by the Supreme Allied Headquarters mission, Lieutenant Commander Heinz Walkerling said he had sunk two destroyers and 30,000 tons of Allied shipping in the North Atlantic. He is being employed by Allied authorities as a sort of liaison officer between American and British naval men and the Germans.

The thirty-year-old naval officer said the Germans began using acoustic torpedoes in the fall of 1943. He estimated that Germany had some 800 first-line submarines in operation at the peak of the campaign against Allied shipping.

Walkerling also declared that more than 100 U-boats were assigned for a constant watch of Allied convoy routes between Newfoundland and Ireland during the last two years of the war.

"Morale was extremely high all during the war among submarine men, and there was a high competitive spirit, with each commander trying to outdo the other," he said. "At the base charts or box scores were kept of the tonnage sunk and the commanders competed for the top place." He judged the Germans lost thirty U-boats a month.

Gen. Eisenhower Moves To Frankfurt on Main

C. Kiley

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 26.—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower opened his new headquarters here today in the huge sprawling I. G. Farben buildings after moving up from Reims, France, where he had directed the last stages of the war against Germany since late in February.

This will be Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters as Supreme Allied commander as well as chief American representative on the Allied group controlling the Reich. There has been no change made in the Anglo-American staff the supreme commander had with him in Reims.

The building housing Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters formerly was the main office of the I. G. Farben Co., one of the world's largest manufacturers of chemicals. It was virtually untouched although almost every section of Frankfurt was badly hit by Allied bombings.

SHAEF Offices Moved To Frankfort Factory

By The Associated Press.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 26—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower moved from Reims today and established headquarters here in a sprawling building that formerly was the main office of the I. G. Farben Company, chemical manufacturers. General Eisenhower

will retain this office as chief American representative of the Allied group controlling the Reich.

The seven-story building will be General Eisenhower's headquarters as Supreme Allied Commander, as well as chief American representative of the Allied control group. No charge has been made in the Anglo-American staff that the Supreme Commander had with him in Reims, according to a Stars and Stripes dispatch released to the combined press.

The building housing headquarters is virtually untouched, although almost every section of Frankfort was badly hit by Allied bombings. Only one wing of the building and a section of the roof were damaged by artillery shells.

ALLIED PRESS RUSS TARGET

Pravda Writer Hails Soviet Union As Democracy's Shield

Gilmore

Moscow, May 26 (AP)—David Zalavsky, a Communist writer, in a sharply worded attack on sections of the British and American press, declared today that the democratic states of Europe had found their "truest and strongest protector" in the Soviet Union.

Defending Russia's approach to international problems as compared with so-called "western methods," Zaslavsky took issue with articles in the British Yorkshire *Post*, the Australian Sidney *Mirror* and with the handling by some American newsmen of activities of the Soviet delegation in the San Francisco conference.

Blames Allies

Writing in the Communist organ *Pravda*, Zaslavsky predicated his article on a declaration that the Allies can achieve understanding, but said any failure to reach such harmony now was because the western Allies did not understand or would not acknowledge the Russian methods.

He quoted the Yorkshire *Post* as saying that relative misunderstandings among the Allies were the result of "insufficient understanding of western methods which the Russians sometimes display as a result of the policies of Lenin as opposed to the policies of Peter the Great for rapprochement with the west."

Out-Of-Date Parallel

"We agree with the *Post* that the main interests of the great Allied powers are to create the possibility of mutual understanding in the struggle against fascism," Zaslavsky said.

"At the same time, we fear this English paper blocks the route to understanding by turning to an out-of-date historic parallel."

Asserting the *Post* was misleading in raising the question of "western and eastern" methods of approaching world problems, Zaslavsky said:

"The *Post* supposes the Russian people do not possess a sufficient understanding of western methods. But, no, we are sufficiently acquainted with the different western methods."

Artful Hostility

Referring to the prewar Munich days, he said:

"Before the war the guiding 'western method' of English foreign policy was a policy which consisted in pitting all western Europe against the Soviet Union and in an artificially hostile isolation of the Soviet Union.

"This 'western method' was tagged with the name Munich. It is known what it led to—to the greatest catastrophe in Europe and one which almost ruined England."

The Russian writer said that with the passing of time this Munich policy was displaced by another "western method," which found expression in the Anglo-Soviet treaty and in a coalition of the great powers.

The Highest Form

Asking whether the *Post* thought what it called the "western method" referred to democracy and equal rights for all people, Zaslavsky said that, if so, then the Soviet population knew that in the Soviet Union had been realized the highest form of democracy.

"The democratic states of Europe have found their truest and strongest protector in the Soviet state," he declared.

SAYS POLISH BANDS COMMIT POGROMS

Moscow, May 26 (A. P.).—A writer in the newspaper Izvestia today accused Polish bands once commanded by Gen. Leopold Okulicki with carrying out individual slayings, firing on Russian and Polish units, and committing pogroms in liberated Poland. Gen. Okulicki and fifteen others are under arrest on charges of fifth column activities behind the Red Army lines.

The writer, Ivan Kovalski, asserted that Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor), leader of the unsuccessful uprising against the Nazis in Warsaw, was a collaborationist and that Okulicki was his appointed successor in carrying out "the black deeds of Hitler."

"The Polish people entirely approve the measures of punishment applied by Polish democratic authorities to the reactionary murderers," Kovalski said. "They entirely approve the measures of self defense adopted by the Soviet authorities in regard to Polish Fascists who carry on Hitler's black work in the Red Army rear."

Ukraine's Civilian Losses

Total Put at 7,000,000 in War, With 2,500,000 Known Dead

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP).—The Soviet Ukraine lost 7,000,000 civilians during the war, Guards Colonel Vladimir Mochalov said today in the Army newspaper "Red Star."

He said that 2,500,000 lost their lives outright, 1,500,000 are missing without trace and 3,000,000 were shipped to Germany. The Ukraine's population before the war was 40,000,000.

Mochalov said the material loss to the Ukraine during the war was more than $100,000,000,000.

Moscow, May 26 (AP)—Harry Hopkins and Marshal Stalin conferred in the Kremlin today. The nature of their initial conversation was not divulged, but it was believed to have covered a broad range of subjects, including possibly a meeting soon of the Big Three.

TITO WILL DEMAND 'RIGHTS' IN TRIESTE

Says Differences With Allies Will Be Solved but He 'Will Stand Firm'

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—Marshal Tito said in a speech in Zagreb, reported by Tass today, that differences between the Allies and Yugoslavs in northeastern Italy and southern Austria would be solved, but added "we will stand firm and defend our rights."

Marshal Tito, defending the actions of Yugoslav troops in Italy, added, "We came to Istria, Trieste and the Isonzo not to attach these territories but to destroy and help destroy Germany—the wickedist foe of civilization."

He declared that rumors were being spread in certain quarters of the world that there were disputes between Yugloslavia and the Allies, but said "there was no reason for these rumors."

Yugoslavia holds that the areas for which her troops fought should be given to her at the peace conference, he said.

"We reached the Isonzo through the force of our weapons just as the Allies, with their force of arms, conquered the enemy in Africa and also reached the Isonzo," he said. "At the Isonzo we met.

"Marshal Alexander [Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean] and I earlier agreed that one part would be occupied by his troops, but through battles we arrived first. * * * We want our rights respected. We await the final decision of the peace conference.

"Italy comes forward with some claims. We do not recognize her as an ally. We demand that she pay for every act she committed. We are ready to settle our accounts and after that live in friendship with the Italian people."

Marshal Tito said it would be "a great injustice" if the Yugoslavs were forced to quit the territory and declared that the liberation of Istria, Trieste and the Slovene martime zone had cost the Yugoslavs 8,000 killed in ten days.

ITALIAN-ALLIED TENSION RISES

American Arrest And Release Of Socialist Studied

Brita

Rome, May 26 (AP)—Italian political tension increased sharply today as the arrest and subsequent release of Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader, focused attention anew on Italian-Allied relations.

Nenni, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Premier Ivanoe Bonomi in a government reorganization soon to take place, was arrected at Vercelli by United States 5th Army troops for addressing a public gathering in violation of Allied military government regulations.

Allied military government headquarters in Milan announced tonight that Nenni had written a letter apologizing for violating the AMG's no-speaking rule and that the incident was closed.

Confers With Bonomi

The American action evoked protests from Conservatives and Monarchists as well as Socialists and Communists, and Socialist party directors in a special meeting formally asked the Bonomi Government to seek from the Allies "abolition on these restrictions (on speech making in northern Italy), which still obstruct the exercise of liberty."

Capt. Eilery W. Stone, chief of the Allied commission for Italy, conferred with Bonomi and members of his Cabinet during the morning and it was understood that he informed them Nenni would not be brought before an AMG court at Turin, as previously announced. The Socialist leader, however, will be held to a pledge not to violate the embargo on political speeches in AMG territory.

Newspapers Comment

Socialist party directors telegraphed Nenni that "Socialists of all Italy raise proud protest against the arrests of one of heads of anti-Fascism while so many of those responsible for the ruin of our country can tell evade justice."

The Communist newspaper *L'Unita* observing that it was possible Nenni was arrested for political reasons asserted "in this event we reply openly that intimidating maneuvers such as these will not detract us from our course and that the masses will know at the opportune moment how to make their voices heard."

The Liberal (Conservative) party newspaper said, Nenni's arrest was "a cause of regret and concern above all because of the present delicate political situation," and the Monarchist organ termed the case a "regrettable incident."

Warned On Embargo

The Socialist newspaper *Avanti* asked: "What are the limits of Allied control in Italy? Doesn't it seem to the Allied governments that the victorious insurrection of the working masses of the north and the end of the war remove every justification and legitimacy for regulations of this kind?"

'Doctor Gibbs' Seized In Northern Italy

ROME, May 26.—(AP) The U. S. Fifth Army announced today that Karl Frederick Griesenberg, who sometimes used the alias "Doctor Gibbs," a former Nazi chief administrator for confiscated estates in Poland, had been seized by 85th Infantry division troops near Brunico in northern Italy.

Griesenberg, who once served as a Nazi secret agent and scientific assistant to Otto Abetz, German ambassador to occupied France, was grabbed as he was strolling with a pretty blonde secretary whom he said he was planning to marry as soon as he obtained a divorce from his German wife.

McNARNEY HONORED

Rome, May 26—(AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander conferred the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath yesterday on Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of U. S. forces in the Mediterranean theater.

"A large proportion of the credit for the successful conclusion of the Italian campaign must go to Gen. McNarney," Alexander said.

Swiss Deny Offering Site For World Organization

But Unofficial Sources Admit 'Possible' Geneva Bid

Fischer

BERN, May 26 (AP).—The Swiss National Advisory Council for Foreign Affairs has recommended continued support of humanitarian efforts in the reconstruction of Europe, but avoided commitments on an international organization as proposed at the San Francisco world security conference.

All official and semi-official sources denied that Switzerland had urged that a new world organization be situated in Switzerland.

Unofficial sources recalled, however, that Sean Lester, acting secretary general of the League of Nations, who attended the San Francisco conference, had been a guest of the Canton of Geneva government before his departure for the United States, and that a suggestion that the league's buildings be used for a new organization "possibly" had been made.

QUISLING PLEADS INNOCENT TO CHARGES

Norden

OSLO, May 26 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling angrily pleaded innocent today to a charge of high treason, declaring "I am the saviour of the Norwegian people."

Quisling entered his plea at a preliminary hearing, speaking in a firm, clear voice.

The erstwhile dictator of Norway was ordered to stand trial and Judge Gulbrandsen said the trial would come within a month or two.

NIGHT

Gulbrandsen said it was in the interest of the Norwegian people that Quisling and his cohorts be tried as speedily as possible.

Earlier, the Office of Justice said 16 men were investigating Quisling's activities with the Germans in preparation for the trial.

CHINESE GROUP HARD PRESSED

Relief Is On Way For Militia Fighting Japs At Siapu

MOOSA

Chungking, May 26 (AP)—Chinese forces battled north along China's vulnerable east coast today toward the relief of local militia locked in fighting with Japanese Marine landing parties at Siapu, 68 miles northeast of liberated Foochow.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's veteran fighters slashing into Japan's continental lifeline to Indo-China at the same time fought to span the Lung River barrier guarding the approaches to the big, former American airbase at Liuchow in South-Central China.

Counterdrive Reported

[A Chinese communiqué, recorded by the FCC, said Chinese forces had opened a counter-offensive in northern Honan province south of the Yellow River—in a third threat to Japan's overland corridor to Indo-China.

[In a two-day drive, Chinese forces hurled back the Japanese 69th Division and 3d Brigade and advanced up to 13 miles along a wide front south of Shanhsien, 450 miles northeast of Chungking, the communiqué said. More than 3,450 enemy soldiers were reported killed.

Japs Fleeing Northward

Japanese forces landed in coastal Fukien province northeast of Foochow were small, a Chinese military spokesman said, but the militiamen were believed hard-pressed.

Pursuing Japanese forces who pulled out of Foochow, Chinese pushed up to the outskirts of Loyuan, 35 miles southwest of Siapu, while Japanese rearguards, protecting the flight of main enemy forces, gave the Chinese battle at Tanyang, 10 miles behind advance Chinese units.

These Japanese forces were fleeing northward evidently in an attempt to join the Marines landed from warships three days ago and make a combined stand against Chinese troops and militia.

Retreating Enemy Battered

A Chinese spokesman suggested that the objective of the Japanese landings was to take some pressure off enemy forces retreating from the Foochow area. The Chinese were slicing up the retreating enemy forces and inflicting high casualties.

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About 350 miles southeast of Chungking the Chinese counter-offensive into the enemy's north-south supply corridor to Indo-China and Burma ran into stiff enemy opposition along the Lung River. Chinese forces that captured Hwaiyaunchen, on the west bank of the river fifty miles west of Liuchow, fired heavily on enemy positions on the east bank and attempted to bridge the stream under Japanese fire.

Chinese troops to the north also were moving on the former United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Paoking, in Hunan Province. The High Command announced that the area between twenty and twenty-five miles northwest of the base, where a considerable group of encircled Japanese troops was wiped out, had been entirely cleared.

Chinese troops are again in possession of the Hunan Province highway town of Taohwaping, twenty-five miles west of Paoking, after it had changed hands four times in fierce fighting in the past twenty-four hours, the High Command announced. Casualties were heavy on both sides. The High Command announcement indicated that fighting persisted and that the outcome was still in doubt.

Other Chinese detachments wiped out most of a Japanese force caught on a plateau northwest of Taohwaping.

In Kwangsi the Chinese recaptured Sze-an, seventy-five miles northwest of Liuchow. More than 200 casualties were reported inflicted on the Japanese, who retreated eastward.

In the coastal province of Fukien the Chinese reached Tanyang, about 10 miles from Lienkong, and 30 miles from the captured treaty port of Foochow, in their pursuit of the Japanese fleeing northward.

CHINESE TROOPS AGAIN OCCUPY TAOHWAPING

Moos

Chungking, May 26—(AP)—Chinese troops are again in possession of the Hunan province highway town of Taohwaping, 25 miles west of Shaoyang (Paoching), after it had changed hands four times in fierce fighting in the past 24 hours, the High Command announced tonight.

Casualties were heavy on both sides. The High Command announcement indicated that fighting persisted and that the outcome was still in doubt.

Other Chinese detachments wiped out most of a Japanese force caught on a plateau northwest of Taohwaping.

In Kwangsi province the Chinese recaptured the road town of Szean, 75 miles northwest of Liuchow, a key point on Japan's overland route to French Indo-China. More than 200 casualties were reported inflicted on the Japanese, who retreated eastward.

British Consolidate Positions in Burma, Threaten Thailand

Calcutta, May 26—(AP)—British 14th Army troops in Burma, consolidating positions north of Martaban Gulf for a possible invasion of Thailand, have captured the village of Mokshitwa, 14 miles northwest of the rail center of Pegu, controlling the railway to the east.

Farther north another enemy holdout point near Winkanein, two miles southeast of Shwegyin on the Sittang River emptying into the gulf, was shelled and taken.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked Japanese communications on the Malay Peninsula yesterday, bombing shipping off Victoria Point on the Kra Isthmus and mining Japanese waters. A bridge was wrecked at Tako on the Bangkok-Singapore Railway and rolling stock was strafed.

Sweltering G. I.s to Get Clothing for 20 Below

O'Malley

Apparel Will Be Used in Drive on Japan's Inner Fortress

HAWAII, May 26 (AP).—America's soldiers in the Pacific, long used to fighting the Japanese in sweltering jungle heat, will be issued clothing capable of withstanding twenty degrees below zero temperatures.

Brigadier General George E. Hartman, quartermaster of the army forces in the Pacific, disclosed today that cold-weather clothing would be issued for the first time to troops in the Pacific for use in striking at Japan's inner fortress.

In developing the garments, fashioned on the layer principle, and intended to be all-purpose apparel, since troops are shifted often, experts shivered in the cold of Mt. McKinley, Alaska, scaled the peaks near Camp Hale, Col., and trudged up Mt. Washington, N. H. Experimental stations were set up in Virginia's hills and in the steamy swampland of Florida. A trip through snow-making machines at Lawrence, Mass., was the final laboratory test.

Outfitting will be carried out when all equipment has reached here from the mainland. Meanwhile, shiploads of parkas and skis are being unloaded near beaches filled with sun bathers and surfboard riders.

ONE PLANE BAGS 20 VESSELS OFF COAST OF BORNEO

Hutcheson

NIGHT

Blow Is Heaviest Delivered in Pacific Area in Many Weeks.

OPPOSITION LIGHT

U. S. Troops Outflank Santa Fe Road Junction in New Move.

MANILA, Sunday, May 27—(AP) Southwest Pacific planes destroyed 30 enemy ships—one plane alone made a sensational bag of 20—Wednesday and Thursday in waters off the Asiatic coast and the Dutch East Indies.

The blow, reported on today's communique of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was the heaviest such delivered in the theater in many weeks.

Most of the ships sunk were small freighters. Several more were damaged.

The spectacular individual performance was turned in Wednesday by a Seventh Fleet Reconnaissance Liberator which discovered a concentration of Bandjermas in southern Borneo.

The lone bomber sank seven freighters and destroyed eight others by setting them afire. Then it raised its total to 20 by blotting out five more ships in nearby shipyards. The Japanese built the shipyards for the construction of small wooden cargo vessels. The enemy has placed reliance in such vessels due to steady shipping losses.

Light AA Fire

The daylight attack drew only light anti-aircraft fire and no air challenge. The plane's bag included eight ships of 300 to 1,000 tons and seven of 150 to 300 tons.

A Navy privateer destroyed a schooner and two small freighters off the west coast of Borneo the same day. Thursday, in the same area, a Navy Liberator bagged two more small freighters. A coastal vessel was destroyed elsewhere in the East Indies.

Continuing paralyzing pressure against enemy shipping along the Asiatic coast, two Navy Liberators sank four small freighters off the Malay peninsula. They also damaged an auxiliary and other freight-laden craft.

Some of the tiny craft hit also were sunk, including a tug which, a spokesman said, was carrying troops.

Outflank Junction

American 25th Division troops outflanked the Japanese-held Santa Fe road junction on northern Luzon in a new move to break into the Cagayan valley.

The communique said the Yanks, circling to the east at the southern entrance to the valley, had secured strong positions north of Santa Fe.

Aparri airdrome at the north end of the valley, the last strongly held Japanese area in the Philippines, was bombed by American planes in support of the ground action. Extensive damage was caused by 450 tons of bombs.

On Mindanao, Americans and guerrillas continued to drive the broken Japanese forces into the hills.

Philippine-based bombers damaged ground installations in raids on Formosa, French Indo-China and the Canton area of the China coast.

American planes also supported Australian and Dutch troops mopping up Japanese on Tarakan, oil rich island off the Borneo coast.

10 Hit Borneo

Nearly 100 thirteenth Airforce bombers and fighters hit Borneo targets.

Approximately 100 Mitchells, Liberators and fighters of the Fifth Air force struck Aparri, the closest staging point between the Philippines and Formosa.

Four hundred sorties were flown by attack planes and fighters in support of ground troops on Luzon. On Mindanao, more than 100 Marine dive-bombers struck a Japanese wedge position in a river angle near Davao.

In the air strikes at the Asiatic mainland, the Texas petroleum plant was bombed in the Shanghai area.

In the Luzon fighting around Santa Fe, the Japanese threw in three or four tanks against the 25th. The Yanks killed 159 Japanese, knocked out one tank and repulsed the others.

Thirty-third Division patrols, pushing above Baguio at the north end of the central Luzon plain, killed 51 Japanese.

In the Ipo sector northeast of Manila, 43rd Division Yanks, mopping up an encircled force, counted 149 more Japanese dead.

JAPANESE SHOW DESIRE TO QUIT NORTH OF MANILA

Hampson

Manila, May 26—(AP)—A disintegrating Japanese force, encircled northeast of Manila in mountains suited for a long, delaying stand, is showing a disposition to surrender.

When the 43rd Division and guerrillas captured Ipo Dam, chief source of Manila's water, last week, for the first time in this theater an enemy garrison of considerable size was trapped, since then, the doughboys, aided by the Fifth Air Force, have been killing Japanese at a rate of 100 to 200 a day. Only a few have surrendered.

Yesterday, however, 20 Nipponese, including two medical officers, gave up in a group. They indicated others would like to give up.

On Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines, although close quarter fighting continues north of Davao, front reports from the 24th Division indicate the peak of enemy resistance has been passed. Battling still is so close that Pfc. Harold Jones, Ainsworth, Neb., killed a Japanese who was clearing a jammed machinegun.

Lincanan airfield, the last of six enemy air bases around Davao, fell to the 24th Thursday.

Today's communique reported the capture on Luzon's east coast of the towns of Infanta and Misua by guerrila forces absorbed into the Philippines Army. American and Filipino forces thus hold a solid line of the east coast from the tip of the Southern Bicol Peninsula north to the central part of the island.

OKINAWA BATTLE SLOWED BY RAINS

Erickson

Nimitz Reports 166 Jap Planes Downed in Suicide Attack.

GUAM, Sunday, May 27 — (AP) Extremely heavy rains restricted 10th Army action all along the southern Okinawa front yesterday, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

He issued a revised report that 166 Japanese planes were downed in the enemy's suicidal attack on American shipping and airfields Thursday night and Friday. Yesterday's communique reported 111 enemy aircraft downed.

The Admiral further reported that Thunderbolt fighters from the Army's 318th Fighter group, based on Okinawa, bombed and rocketed three airfields on Kyushu island—Kushira, Mizaka and Kanoya—on Thursday.

Counter-Attack Repulsed

The Japanese counterattacked in the Sixth Marine division sector Friday night, but were repulsed. Associated Press correspondent Vern Haugland said 150 Nipponese made the assault. Most were killed before they reached Marine lines; the remainder were slain before noon.

The Seventh infantry position, on the east coast, "developed its positions south of Yonabaru," Nimitz said.

Heavy rains "restricted the movement of ground forces along the whole front," he added. The Sixth Marine and Seventh Infantry were the only divisions mentioned in the communique.

Aircraft of the British Pacific fleet, unreported for about a week, returned to the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, on Thursday, bombing towns and airfields, striking barracks, runways and buildings and attacking small craft off-shore.

Marine Corsair and Hellcat fighters continued their neutralizing raids on Japanese installations in the Palaus and Yap.

The Thunderbolts' attack on Kyushu airfields was their first strike on the Japanese homeland from their new Okinawa bases.

Nimitz officially credited Thunderbolts with having destroyed 34 of the 166 enemy planes shot down in the Thursday night-Friday assault.

Three to four inches of rain fell in yesterday's deluge. Okinawa's small streams were flooded and fields and roads became mired in mud.

The rainstorm filled foxholes of Marines and soldiers in forward lines pressing around Shuri.

11 U. S. SHIPS HIT IN JAP RAID WITH SUICIDE AIR TROOPS

Enemy Loses 111 Planes in Strange 18-Hour Fight at Okinawa.

Erickson

Guam, May 26 (A. P.).—Eleven light ships of the Pacific Fleet were damaged in Okinawan waters in a dramatic series of raids on Thursday night and yesterday morning by a motley assortment of Japanese planes, some of which carried airborne troops, and during the eighteen-hour battle 111 enemy aircraft were shot down.

One bomber glided to a perfect belly landing on American-held Yontan air field and disgorged a handful of suicide assault troops. They set fire to a number of American planes before they were cut down.

Surprisingly few casualties were suffered on the eleven ships. Each craft shot down from one to four attacking planes before and after being hit. One vessel was hit amidships and, surprisingly, no one was killed and no more than five were wounded.

A Pacific fleet communique today announcing this strangest of all air attacks gave no details as to the types of ships hit or the extent of damage. An Associated Press correspondent said that the attacking formations included all types of aircraft, ranging from light-outmoded fighters to modern dive bombers and medium bombers.

Meanwhile today our Marines drove tanks through the mined streets of Naha, Okinawa's shattered capital, and artillery pounded the half-encircled fortress city of Shuri. Mud and rain hampered ground operations.

U. S. Casualties 35,116.

Admiral Nimitz announced American casualties of 35,116, including 9,602 dead, for the Army, Marine Corps and Navy since the Okinawa campaign began March 18 with preliminary carrier

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sweeps. Japanese dead in ground actions alone were listed nine days ago at 48,103.

Destruction of 111 Japanese planes in the fiery aerial engagement at Okinawa brought to 4,247 the staggering number of enemy aircraft wiped out to date in the Ryukyu invasion. This figure includes 518 destroyed by Superfortresses.

The Japanese made the fantastic attempts to land grenade-armed troops on the Yontan airdrome during their determined low-level strafing and suicide attacks.

Five twin-engine planes attempted to make belly landings on the Yontan airstrip but four were destroyed in the air. The fifth came down and members of the new Giretsu unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps tumbled out, bent upon exploding nearby parked planes and airfield installations.

Japs Killed Quickly.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haughland said "eight or more men rushed from the plane in the moonlight, setting fire to parked planes with bombs and hand grenades. Most of these Japanese were killed quickly or committed suicide when injured."

Haughland said that the new-type assault caused such surprise and confusion that the Japanese who leaped from the plane "had time to huddle for a conference and return to the plane for gear before really getting fired upon."

At least eleven of the Giretsu planes, which carried as many as fifteen men each, were wiped out at Yontan and elsewhere.

Seven American planes were destroyed on the ground at Yonton, Katena and Ie airfields during the air assault. Admiral Nimitz said one of the eleven light fleet units hit was damaged heavily.

he attack was the heaviest since May 4, when 168 Nipponese planes were destroyed. It demonstrated that the Japanese still are able to muster planes despite great combat losses and destruction by bombing of aircraft factories.

Mustangs Make Sweep.

Mustang fighters based on Iwo Jima destroyed or damaged fifty-eight enemy planes yesterday in a sweep of Matsudo and Tokorazawa airfields in the Tokyo area in advance of this morning's 500-Superfort fire bombing of the Nipponese capital.

Carrier planes pounded the Amami group of the Ryukyus, north of Okinawa, from Saturday through Thursday, wrecking radio facilities, barracks, docks and other targets. Three small Nipponese ships were sunk and eight damaged.

Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese mainland islands, was hit by carrier-based Hellcats and Corsairs Thursday. Two enemy fighters were shot down and ten were probably destroyed on the ground.

Admiral Nimitz's report on American casualties (those for the fleet are "preliminary and incomplete") break down as follows:

	Killed and Missing	Wounded
Army (to May 24)	3,706	13,910
Marines (to May 24)	1,626	7,433
Navy (to May 23)	4,270	4,171

Sixth Division Marines on the Okinawa west flank expanded their bridgehead across the Asato River into the center of Naha and sent a number of tanks across two emergency bridges. The rubbled capital's streets were found to be mined.

Little change in the lines were reported in the central and eastern sectors, as heavy mud slowed operations along the entire front. The Seventy-seventh Infantry Division brought fortifications in Shuri under heavy artillery fire, and the First Marine Division destroyed a score of gun emplacements in Shuri's northwestern defense wall.

NEW BRITAIN MAN COMMANDS B-29 IN TOKYO RAID

Guam, May 26 (AP)—At least three rocket-propelled baka bombs were shot down by Superfort gunners in this morning's 500-plane fire raid on Tokyo. This was the first definite report the Japanese had used baka bombs against B-29s.

Staff Sgt. Russell N. Enman, Edmond, Okla., saw a Japanese fighter launch an explosive-nosed baka bomb at his B-29. Enman shot down both the bomb and the launching plane, which flashed searchlights on the Superforts before releasing the baka.

Sergeant Enman's plane was piloted by Capt. William Ensley of 159 H Street, Yonkers, N. Y., who was flying the last Superfortress to leave Tokyo. He said that fires were burning fiercely.

"It looked as good or better than the first blitz" on Tokyo March 9 and 10, when fifteen square miles were burned out, Captain Ensley said.

Two Superfortress blister gunners claimed that they had downed one Baka bomb each. They were Sgt. John S. Holden of Ada, Okla., and Corp. George E. Niedvidkow of Chetek, Wis.

Guam Native Gets Silver Star

Guam, May 26 (A. P.).—The Silver Star was presented today to a native of Guam, Tony Duenas, for "conspicuous gallantry" in leading Marine patrols which killed fifty-nine Japanese on Guam last fall. Duenas had a deep hatred for the Japanese because they clubbed him on suspicion he was helping hide Warrant Officer George Ray Tweed of San Diego, Cal., who hid out on Guam for thirty-one months before escaping with valuable information.

Battlefield Propaganda Of Japanese Is Crude

Okinawa, May 26 (AP)—A crude Japanese propaganda leaflet picked up on the Okinawa battlefield near Yonabaru today painted a dreary outlook for American soldiers here.

Written in English in longhand, the leaflet said "undoubtedly 412 of your vessels have already sunk off Okinawa" and "supply from your home country is to be stopped shortly."

The leaflet asked for what purpose American soldiers were fighting and then added, "those who grow big at the sacrifice of your life are Great Britain and Soviet Russia, your leaders and capitalists.

"Just stop and think of the fact your leaders and capitalists are given to playing with wine and women . . . and profit dividing in your home country."

Big-Five Nearing Pact On Veto Voting Issue

Conference Problems Discussed at Meeting in Stettinius' Penthouse.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26—(AP) An extraordinary session of Big-Five statesmen pointed up tonight a lag, and a snag, in the United Nations conference. But the great powers were reported near agreement on a statement outlining policy on the veto voting issue.

Responsible for the lag is the fact that conference committees failed to meet a schedule calling for them to finish by tonight their work of drafting various portions of the charter for a new world organization.

The snag is provided by a controversy among little and big nations over the extent to which each of the Big-Five shall be empowered to veto action taken in a proposed world security council to preserve peace.

Secretary of State Stettinius invited Russian, British, Chinese and French delegation chiefs to an unusual Saturday night meeting in his penthouse at a hilltop hotel.

Presumably they were summoned for a general discussion of conference problems, such as the delay in committees, and to give specific attention to the thorny veto question.

Technicians of the four nations sponsoring the conference—the Big-Five minus France—were said to be moving along well toward completing the policy statement on the veto.

Gag Partly Lifted

The American delegation clamped a gag on the airing of discussions now in progress on the statement, then lifted it a bit in response to loud protests from newsmen. A spokesman was allowed to say the delegtion was in complete agreement on its own position with respect to the Yalta plan.

As previously outlined, that stand is that the veto power must not be relaxed, but that some assurances might be issued that the big powers will not use it too harshly.

A couple of committees worked late in an effort to clean up their chores, but still had to put over some decisions until next week.

One of them did approve, for submission to its parent commission, a provision for registration of future treaties aimed at discouraging secret pacts.

The committee working out the structure of the proposed world assembly completed its work subject to modifications which may become necessary if the recommendations of other committees overlap. Its chief decisions:

Voted 24 to 0 to give the proposed world assembly, on which all nations would be represented, authority to apportion expenses of the world organization and to approve budgets of such specialized agencies as food and agriculture.

Decided 30 to 0 that when a member nation gets two years behind in payments it shall lose its votes—but the assembly may waive the penalty if it decides there is a good reason for failure to pay.

Voted 26 to 9 that decisions on such important issues as suspension and election of nations to the security council shall require two-thirds majorities. The assembly would determine by majority vote what other questions should be determined by two-thirds majorities.

Decided 28 to 0 that special sessions of the assembly, which will meet in regular annual sessions, can be convened by the secretary-general at the request of the security council or a majority of member nations.

Drop Question

The membership committee at a late meeting decided to drop the question of whether the charter should specify the number of assistants to the secretary general of the world organization. The big powers had proposed five, but failed to obtain a two-thirds vote.

Small nations chalked up in another committee a hard-fought victory over the great powers by blocking the inclusion in the charter of a provision for expelling members which don't live up to their international obligations.

The Big Five are confronted with the problem of carrying an appeal to a conference commission if they want to write in an expulsion clause.

Miss Two-Thirds Vote

It was learned today that they had failed to drum up the necessary two-thirds vote to do it in a committee on membership, despite strong pleas by American, Russian and British spokesmen.

They built up 19 votes for a proposal to mention expulsion in the charter, but 16 negative votes prevented obtaining the required two-thirds.

Russian delegate Z. K. Zarapkian declared lack of an expulsion provision would act like an "ulcer" on the world organization and urged political exile for nations which don't observe charter obligations.

William Mabane, a British delegate, suggested that infractions of charter obligations might be punished by suspension but that expulsion should be the rule for any country that fails to keep peace.

Finally, a suspension clause was approved 25 to 1, with Russia and the United States not voting and Britain recorded in the negative.

The American delegation talked about "leaks," then imposed a secrecy rule on sideline attempts to bring together the nations which are hosts at the conference on the question of great-power domination of peace keeping operations.

United Nations Arms Conference Likely After Japanese Are Defeated

San Francisco, May 26—(AP)—The probability of a United Nations arms conference following close on the defeat of Japan emerged today from the plans for future world security now being put into final shape here.

These plans provide both for the maintenance of land, sea and air forces large enough to safeguard peace and for the regulated reduction of armaments to relieve the victorious nations of this war of the heavy burden they have carried for the past several years.

Committee actions in the United Nations Conference to date indicate substantial agreement among the 49 nations represented here on these twin objectives.

In fact, about the only controversy remaining in the conference is that between the small and great nations over the authority to be exercised in the projected world security council by the big powers.

The Big Four are due to reach final agreement today on a statement upholding the veto-voting formula worked out early this year at Yalta, but declaring at the same time that it could not be used to prevent any nation from presenting to the council charges against any other nation.

Caucus Scheduled

The United States delegation was summoned to a pre-noon caucus on the statement with the prospect that it would go to a meeting of Secretary of State Stettinius and the other big power delegation chiefs by evening. This means failure of the effort to settle the controversy this week, since the full conference committee on the security council will not get the statement before Monday.

It is expected that critics of the big power veto will carry their fight to a showdown in the committee. Big Four leaders continue to claim enough votes to block the great variety of proposed amendments designed to limit their authority in the council.

A two-thirds affirmative vote is required to pass an amendment. If they succeed knocking down the proposals, however, the Big Four will then have to muster a full two-thirds of the committee to give affirmative approval to the Yalta formula. It remained to be seen whether the small nation opponents would throw the conference into a deadlock by blocking that approval.

The small nations suffered a defeat last night in the conference committee planning the powers of a general assembly. They backed planning the powers of a general assembly. They backed a proposal that the assembly should have authority to require reports and explanations from the security council of its decisions. The big powers opposed this and mustered a total of 16 votes against it. This held the affirmative vote to 21, short of the two-thirds required for approval.

The first step toward future regulation and eventual reduction of armaments was taken by the security council committee yesterday.

It unanimously approved a provision stating that the security council should have "responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments" to be submitted to all United Nations members.

Must Wait Japs Fall

Normally final agreement on detailed armament control would require a special meeting comparable to the Washington Arms Conference following the last war. However, it is unlikely that plans can be made for such control until after the end of the Japanese war allows readjustments of the world's military forces to peacetime conditions.

An essential part of arms regulation, as contemplated here, will be provision of forces ready and able to smack down any future aggres-

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sor upon orders from the security Council. In accepting the United Nations Charter, each member state will obligate itself to furnish planes, ships, troops, bases or other resources within its power to make up these peace-keeping forces.

SECURITY TALKS ARE COSTING U. S. $1,600,000 TOTAL

San Francisco, May 26—(AP)—The United Nations Conference—now going into its second month—is costing this government $1,600,000.

Congress supplied the money. It will be about all used up if the conference lasts till mid-June.

Representative Stefan, (R.-Neb.), thinks the State Department has done an excellent job in handling the money.

He came here as a consultant to the department on its money problems. He's ranking minority member on the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the State Department.

In an interview, Stefan went into great detail to explain the headaches of the department in arranging for the conference and carrying it through.

For instance: He mentioned that the telephone switchboard at conference headquarters — connecting up delegates and committees and specialists—handles an average of 12,000 calls a day.

If a delegate calls the board and says he's Russian, immediately he is plugged in on an operator who can speak Russian. A Chinese delegate can get a Chinese-speaking operator likewise.

This is a general outline of how the money is spent:

The foreign delegates paid their own transportation to San Francisco. They pay for their hotel rooms and their foods and all their personal expenses.

The Army and Navy have supplied buses and military cars, with drivers, to take the delegates back and forth between their hotels and conference headquarters.

But if they want to ride taxicabs, they pay their own way.

The major part of the total expense centers in the so-called secretariat of the conference.

This includes translaters, editors, stenographers and hundreds of other special clerical help, all of whom turn out about 1 million pages of words a day.

Stefan said the foreign delegates were "astounded" at the thoroughness of the arrangements provided by the State Department.

"The thing that amazes them," he said, "is that all this was done on such little notice.

"I think the job done here by the State Department will, more than anything else, make the foreign delegates feel that the headquarters of the New League of Nations should be in the United States."

League Invited to Black Hills

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (AP)—Delegates to the Security Conference received today a formal invitation to make the Black Hills country of South Dakota the site of the headquarters of the new world organization. It was signed by Governors Sharpe of South Dakota, Griswold of Nebraska and Hunt of Wyoming and Paul E. Bellamy, chairman of the Black Hills Executive Committee.

French Hear Japanese Shot Indo-China Heads

Adm. Decoux and Gen. Ayme Held Since March 9

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (AP).—The French Press Agency (A. F. P.) said today that "according to unconfirmed rumors" Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, former Governor General of Japanese-occupied French Indo-China, and General Georges Ayme, former commander in chief of the Indo-China armed forces, "are reported to have been shot by the Japanese."

The A. F. P. wireless to the European press was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. It quoted its correspondent at Colombo, on the Island of Ceylon, as saying the rumors came "from French sources."

Decoux and Ayme were placed under "protective custody" by the Japanese March 9 this year when the Japanese completed their total occupation of French Indo-China.

Senator's Wife Sponsors Ship.

San Francisco, May 26 (A. P.).—Mrs. Tom Connally, wife of the Texas Senator, sponsored the launching of the Hobart Victory at the Kaiser shipyard yesterday. Senator Connally was triggerman.

639 Civilians, Freed From Japs, Reach U.S.

San Francisco, May 26 (AP)—A group of 639 civilians liberated from Philippine prison camps, including representatives of twenty nationalities, arrived today.

The transport also returned 562 army officers and enlisted men on rotation furloughs, 104 navy casualties, eleven Red Cross workers and fifteen War Department civilian employés returning from overseas assignments.

Communications Disruption May Delay Word From Some Liberated Yanks

Boston, May 26 — (AP) — "Don't worry" that was the advice offered today by the American Red Cross to anxious mothers and wives of soldiers liberated from German prison camps who have not heard directly from their sons or husbands.

Miss Sadie L. James, prisoner of war consultant of the North Atlantic area of the Red Cross, said that the fact that some foreign communications system had been badly disrupted should help appease "the nightmares of families who haven't heard from their boys."

It was not unusual, she added, for former prisoners to arrive in the United States even before their own messages of their liberation were received.

She said that cables were being handled by the Red Cross "as quickly as possible," and ventured the opinion that many who had not heard from soldier members of their families soon would be receiving good news.

Less than one-half of 4,000 New Englanders liberated have arrived in this country, Miss James added, and the rest either are awaiting transportation or are on their way home.

Miss Jessie Goldsmith, supervisor of the Foreign Inquiry Division of the Home Service Department of the Boston Red Cross, reminded families that "there are 700 prisoners of war on our list—and we've only heard from about one-seventh of them."

Whatever the source of their buoyant courage, wives of the former prisoners seem to have a hopefulness that never wanes though many have not heard from their husbands in months.

The strain of waiting seems to fall heaviest on the mothers, Miss Goldsmith added.

Typical of their reaction is that of Mrs. Raymond Potter, of Providence, R. I., who said that "the last couple of weeks have dragged so," and Mrs. Alice Prout of (Dorchester) Boston, who wondered wearily "If I shall ever laugh again."

It is distressing to the Red Cross that it can not be more helpful to those who wait so breathlessly.

All the organization can do now to help them is to listen sympathetically to their troubles and advise them to "sit tight—and be hopeful. Maybe tomorrow will be your V-E Day."

Destroyer H. J. Thomas To Be Commissioned

Boston, May 26 (AP)—The 2,200-ton destroyer U.S.S. Herbert J. Thomas, named in honor of a late Marine sergeant from Columbus, Ohio, who flung himself on a hand grenade to save the lives of his comrades on Bougainville, will be commissioned at Boston Navy Yard Tuesday, 1st Naval District headquarters announced today.

The vessel was launched at the Bath (Maine) Iron Works in March and was christened by Thomas's sister, Miss Audrey Irene Thomas, of South Charleston, W.Va.

Thomas was awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor for his action.

800 War Vets Are Landed At Two Maine Airfields

Bangor, Me., May 26—(AP)—Furloughs to homes some had not seen in three years were the chief concern today of 800 veterans of the Eighth Air Force who yesterday set foot on American soil at two Northern Maine Army airfields.

Alighting at Dow Field here and at the Presque Isle Army Air Base from war-battered Flying Fortresses and Liberators, the airmen who helped bomb Germany into submission sported on the runways and even clutched handfuls of Maine earth before taking off for the Air Force Redeployment Center at Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn.

The be-medalled bomber force crews, many of whom may soon see action in the Pacific, were the first group to be flown home via Maine bases. The planes, each with a crew of 10 and a like number of passengers, came non-stop from Greenland.

Mississippi Town Prepared to Honor Hero Jake Lindsey

Lucedale, Miss., May 26—(AP)—This little Southeast Mississippi town of 2,000 prepared for one of its greatest celebrations today honoring Sgt. Jake (Bill) Lindsey, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Almost every house and store sported an American flag or bunting. Pictures of the hero were displayed all over the town and Gov. Thomas Bailey and other dignitaries were scheduled for speeches.

The 24-year-old sergeant and his "best girl," 19-year-old Beverly Hargreaves of Lexington, Miss., went shopping in Mobile yesterday for antique furniture. But, about that rumored "immediate announcement," Beverly said:

"I like Bill a great deal," "and we seem to like the same things, but as for a lifetime together . . . we'll have to think about it."

She said she promised her mother that they would let her announce the engagement "if we become engaged."

As for the sergeant, who received the medal of honor from President Truman at ceremonies in Washington May 21, first on his list is his discharge and then a good job—"when I get around to it."

Ex-French Officer Charged by FBI As Being Nazi Spy

New York, May 26—(AP)—A story of international intrigue, espionage and counter-espionage unfolded today afte rthe arrest of a 43-year-old former French Air Force officer on charges of serving as a Nazi spy.

The FBI said counter-espionage work by Dieudonne Costes, famed French aviator and one-time lieutenant colonel in the French Air Force, resulted in the arrest of his compatriot in a fashionable mid-down hotel yesterday.

The arrested man, identied as Paul Jean Marie Cavaillez, was held in $50,000 bail for a hearing June 4.

The FBI said he planned to continue his activities despite Germany's collapse.

Costes, who made a history-making flight from Paris to New York in 1930, had been forced into Nazi espionage service in France, the FBI said, and was believed by the Germans still to be working for them. Actually, without the Germans' knowledge, he had joined forces with American authorities. He came to the U. S. in June, 1943.

Argentina Expels Anti-Nazi

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 26 (AP)—Tono Salazar, Salvadorean cartoonist, said today he had been expelled from Argentina for drawing political cartoons published by a weekly anti-Nazi newspaper. Señor Salazar said he was arrested by Argentine police Saturday and received five days to leave the country after he agreed to deportation. He said he rejected a police offer to cancel the order if he promised to abstain from ridiculing the military Government in his cartoons.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marines—Destroyed twenty Shuri gun emplacements in center.

6th Marines — Sent tanks into Naha.

77th Infantry — Shelled Shuri fortress.

PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry — Captured Lincanan airdrome.

31st, 40th, American Infantry—Consolidated central Mindanao positions.

43d Infantry — Mopped up Ipo Dam area of Manila watershed.

DOOLITTLE TO LEAD 8TH IN PACIFIC WAR

Air Force That Ravaged Reich Will Be Headed by Old Chief, Returning to Job on Japan

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26—The Eighth Air Force, pioneer in American bombing of Germany, is going to the Pacific under command of Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

The Army Air Forces, in announcing today the redeployment against Japan, said that "the present tempo of bombing of the Japanese homeland will be stepped up to the point that Japanese war industries can expect an even greater volume of attack than was accomplished against Hitler's Fortress Europe.

"General Doolittle," it continued, "is now prepared to help finish the job he started on Japan in April, 1942, when he hit Tokyo with his carrier-based B-25's, but now he'll be using land-based four-engined bombers with plenty of fighter cover."

General Doolittle, who has been seen in Washington during recent days, had been described as the "former commander" of the Eighth Air Force. A recent announcement reported that Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner was the new commander.

The AAF explained that General Doolittle would be the commander of the Eighth in the Pacific and Kepner would be in command of those elements of the air force remaining in Europe until redeployment is completed. Kepner was deputy to Doolittle in Europe.

The announcement said that while the movement of the Eighth to the Pacific does not necessarily mean that all personnel and units will be a part of the new set-up, enough combat trained personnel will be included to maintain its high experience level.

Certain ground units of the organization were ready to move to the Pacific immediately after V-E Day and some are already on the way, the AAF said.

Replacements Are Expected

Other units are returning to this country under the redeployment and demobilization plan. It is expected that additional personnel will be drawn from pools set up in this country to replace men demobilized or receiving domestic assignments.

Reports have indicated the Eighth Air Force while in Europe had about 200,000 personnel, both air and ground crews. It was not immediately clear what part of this total force would go to the Pacific.

So far as is known, the Eighth Air Force uses as its heavy bombers the B-17 and B-24 types. There has been nothing to indicate that the Eighth Air Force will use the "very heavy bombardment" types, the B-29 and B-32, against Japan.

The Eighth was the first American air force to go into action against Germany, being formed Jan. 28, 1942, under the leadership of Gen. Carl Spaatz. Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker took over command Dec. 1, 1942, and on Jan. 1, 1944, General Doolittle succeeded to command.

The Eighth set up business with a force of twelve Flying Fortresses, making its first raid on the German-controlled railroad yards at Rouen, France, Aug. 17, 1942.

This humble beginning contrasted sharply with operations of the Eighth during the last months of the European war, when fleets of 1,000 four-engined bombers, escorted by nearly as many fighters, were flying deep into Germany to bomb strategic targets.

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Japan Held Capable of Long War; Many of Industries Are Still Intact

Factories in Remote Areas, Says Foreign Economic Administration—Stocked With Tin, Rubber—Enough Oil Available

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Japan still is capable of waging a long war despite destructive air attacks and naval defeats which have cut her off almost entirely from her stolen sources of rubber, oil and tin, the Foreign Economic Administration said today.

"A large portion of the war industry she had at Pearl Harbor is instact," said a report by the enemy branch of the agency.

In addition, key raw materials are available in the so-called "inner zone"—Japan proper, Korea, Manchuria and part of north China—where Japanese war industry was organized there before the war.

In spite of major successes in cutting off Japan from the resources of the Netherlands Indies, Malaya and the Philippines, FEA said, the Allies so far have liberated less than 7 per cent of the nearly 3,000,000 square miles of conquered territory controlled by the enemy.

In the inner zone, moreover, are synthetic oil plants with an estimated capacity of more than 21,000,000 barrels in 1944.

"With the loss of the major part of her Navy and the reduction of her merchant marine, this quantity may be sufficient to meet requirements for the approximately 2,000,000 tons of Japanese shipping remaining in the reduced area of operations," the report went on.

Food scarcity will not shorten Japanese ability to resist, FEA said, although the rice of Burma, now occupied largely by the Allies, Thailand and Indo-China is denied the Japanese.

"This will increase the difficulties of the present short food supply in Japan, but will not seriously interfere with the war effort and will not result in starvation in the inner zone.

"Practically the whole of the processing capacity of the Japanese Empire, as well as adequate supplies of raw materials, lies in the inner areas. It is true that in terms of individual industrial centers and plants bomb damage has been devastating, and many square miles of such cities as Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, all vital to Japan's war effort, have been laid waste.

"To meet this threat from the air, however, Japanese war leaders long ago placed in operation an extensive dispersal program. Plants have been established in secluded localities and in some areas protected by ravines and hills, and widely dispersed industries have been dveloped in Korea, Manchuria and China.

"In recent months the dispersal program has been accelerated, and in some localities key plants have been put underground."

Tin and rubber from the south, said the agency, "are reported to have been stocked in Japan in quantities sufficient to meet war requirements for many months." Stockpiles of Tungsten, lead, zinc and nickel also exist.

Supplies of iron ore from Malaya and the Philippines have been falling off for many months, but are replaced by production from newly opened or newly expanded areas in Manchuria and China and by utilizing, through a new concentration process, the plentiful but poor ores in northeast Korea.

HOUSE GROUP TOLD OF BLOWS AT JAPAN

Members Say Plan Is to Drop More Than 2½ Times Bomb Load Reich Got in Year

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—In the next year Japan will be the target of more than twice as many bombs as fell on Germany during the last twelve months.

House Appropriations Committee members made this disclosure today after a closed session with Gen. George C. Marshall. The Chief of Staff met with the committee yesterday to lay the groundwork for the War Department's appropriation bill for the fiscal year starting July 1.

"You can say that in the coming year more than two and one-half times as many tons of bombs will be dropped on Japan as the Allies dropped in Europe this (fiscal) year," Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat of Pennsylvania said after the meeting. Mr. Snyder is chairman of the subcommittee considering Army finances.

While Mr. Snyder would not discuss the full nature of General Marshall's testimony, other committee members said privately that they had left the session with these impressions:

The war against Japan will be longer and tougher than is generally expected.

There will be no big reduction in War Department expenditures next year.

There may soon be another sharp reduction in the size of the Army. Before listening to General Marshall, many members believed that the Army's 1946 fiscal year budget could be cut as much as 30 per cent below the $49,000,000,000 appropriated for the current year.

"We will be pleased with a 10 per cent reduction, and it won't be over 20 per cent," a committeeman said after the meeting.

Continued heavy spending, members said, will be necessary because of transportation requirements in the Pacific and stepped-up production of munitions, especially big bombs. They saw little prospect for substantial decreases in allotments for the Air Forces and the Ordnance Department, which together received more than 40 per cent of all the Army's funds this year.

Whether the Army will be able to demobilize more men than it originally planned, they said, will depend largely on developments of the next few months. Should Russia enter the war against Japan, they explained, this country could presumably use fewer men in the Pacific.

They emphasized, however, that General Marshall did not discuss the prospect of Russia's fighting Japan. They asserted that any savings from reduced personnel would be offset largely by mustering-out payments.

ATC TO FLY 50,000 HOME EACH MONTH

Big Army Craft Will Start Back From Europe at Rate of One Every Six Minutes

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Army's Air Transport Command expects to have one flight over the Atlantic every six minutes when the air ferrying of troops from Europe to the United States reaches its peak.

The Command disclosed this today and also reported that the flight of tactical planes, such as bombers, from Europe would be stepped up to 100 to 125 daily. The tactical planes are being flown over the North and South Atlantic by the crews which manned them in combat.

The ATC hopes to return 50,000 soldiers a month by air when redeployment hits full stride. These men, some of whom already have made the crossing, possess special skills or are coming back for discharge from the Army.

East Coast air terminals, such as La Guardia Field in New York and the Thirty-sixth Street Airport, Miami, are being used as debarkation points. The tactical planes are arriving principally at Hunter Field, Savannah, and Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Operates 2,000 Big Planes

The Transport Command, which observes its fourth anniversary Monday, operates more than 2,000 big transports which fly 2,000,000 miles every twenty-four hours over 166,000 miles of regular routes.

The tactical aircraft being returned to this country, the ATC said, were destined for further combat or training purposes. The Transport Command must help check these planes for safety before their departure, brief the crews for the transocean flight, furnish navigators where needed and service aircraft en route.

The end of hostilities in Europe, the announcement said, had "magnified rather than lessened the operations of ATC."

The service, it was explained, "will bear the continuing responsibility of aerial supply to those American forces remaining in Europe and will continue to ferry combat aircraft and transport supplies to the active war fronts. It will not interrupt its service of evacuating sick and wounded Army, Navy and Marine personnel from overseas."

Sharp Rise in Work Shown

Emphasizing its expansion during its four years of operation, ATC contrasted its present operations to its record at the end of the first year.

During the first twelve months, ATC delivered 187 planes overseas, and with only 179 planes of its own transported 1,920 tons of cargo and 6,212 passengers to foreign destinations.

In April, 1945, ATC said it carried 188,000 passengers and more than 80,000 tons of cargo and mail. It is flying sick and wounded back to the United States at the rate of 8,000 a month. For the year ended March 31, it ferried more than 22,000 tactical aircraft overseas and delivered another 82,000 to destinations in this country.

Nurses' Draft Fight Dropped By the Army

Patterson Says Nazi Defeat and Recruiting Drive Have Changed Situation

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—The Army abandoned its fight for a nurse draft law today, conceding that the end of German resistance and increased recruitment of nurses had eliminated the need.

Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson suggested that the Senate drop further action on the controversial bill, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, hastened to comply.

"It seems to me this is a most satisfactory disposition of the difficult problem," the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee said. "The most extreme emergency measure of the war has solved itself."

Senator Ed Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, who declared war on the bill at the very start, commented that Senator Thomas's remark seemed very much of an understatement.

"This is the very thing I've been trying to tell them," Senator Johnson said. "When they got the lead out of their pants on the recruiting machinery they got plenty of nurses. There wasn't really a shortage of nurses, but an overdose of red tape."

Senator Thomas made public a letter from Mr. Patterson which said the War Department had reconsidered its stand in view of "the rapidly changing circumstances of the last six weeks."

"The response of the nurses to the appeal of the Army Nurse Corps has been most patriotic," Mr. Patterson wrote.

He mentioned President Roosevelt's indorsement of the nurse draft in January, and House passage of the bill, as having "served to bring home to the public the acute need."

In his Jan. 6 message on the state of the Union, Mr. Roosevelt declared the need for more nurses "is too pressing to await the outcome of further efforts at recruiting." The House-approved bill cleared the Senate committee on March 21, but has been languishing on the Senate calendar as unfinished business.

Mr. Patterson disclosed that a "vigorous" rotation program is under way to bring home nurses who have had long, hard service under adverse climatic conditions.

RELEASE GIVEN PRIVATE M'GEE

Soldier Who Hit German Prisoners Restored To Duty

Washington, May 26 (AP)—Private Joseph McGee of the Army was ordered released from confinement today after a storm of congressional protest developed over his two-year sentence on a charge of socking German prisoners of war.

Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, directed also that the 23-year-old Worcester (Mass.) soldier be restored to active duty. He voided a dishonorable discharge ordered by the court-martial.

Patterson acted less than 24 hours after the case came to the attention of Congress, where Representative McCormack, of Massachusetts, assailed the sentence as ridiculous.

Convicted In October

A court-martial at Le Mans, France convicted McGee on October 17 last year of "assaults and batteries" on nine captured Germans held at a stockade in France. The prisoners said he hit them, kicked them and in one instance used a club.

McGee pleaded innocent, but did not take the stand. He was convicted and sentenced to two years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge.

The case came to light after McGee was returned to this country and wrote his family that he was back but not on furlough. Later he sent a copy of the court-martial proceedings to his father, who sent it on to McCormack with a protest that "the kid got a raw deal."

McGee arrived at the disciplinary barracks at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 12.

War Department Action

McCormack asked a review of the case yesterday and today the War Department issued this announcement:

"The case of Private Joseph V. McGee has been reviewed by the Hon. Robert P. Patterson, the Under Secretary of War. The sentence, two years and dishonorable discharge, has been found to be excessive. The sentence is reduced to the time already served. The balance of the confinement is remitted, the dishonorable discharge is canceled and McGee is restored to duty as a soldier as of this date."

James D. O'Brien, Worcester alderman who forwarded the court-martial record to McCormack, said McGee was reported to have struck the prisoners when they refused to work.

Col. Peyton Winlock, commander of the disciplinary barracks at Fort Harrison, said this afternoon McGee had been released immediately upon the receipt of the order from Patterson and had left the post to report at headquarters of the 1st Service Command in Boston.

HONOR MEDAL GIVEN TEXAN

Sergt. Jose M. Lopez Mowed Down 100 Germans

Washington, May 26 (AP)—Sergt. Jose M. Lopez, who mowed down 100 attacking Germans even though he was once blown from his machine gun by a Nazi shell, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the War Department announced today.

The "seemingly suicidal" stand of the 22-year-old Brownsville (Texas) doughboy—last reported with the 2d Infantry Division in Europe—was credited officially with saving his company from being overrun by the German assault last December 17 near Krinkelt, Belgium.

In Waist-Deep Hole

Shortly after the attack began, Lopez picked up his machine gun and carried it from the company's right flank to the left, threatened by a tank-led force of German infantrymen.

Standing in a waist-deep hole, with German tank shells plowing the earth around him, he cut down a group of ten Germans and then picked off 25 more trying to swing around him.

With the Germans swarming in at him from the front and tank shells pelting the area, he picked up his gun again and fell back to another position where he kept on plugging away at the advancing enemy.

Dazed But Unhurt

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A German tank pulled up 50 yards from him, swung its 88-mm. gun on him, and planted a shell almost on top of his position. He was blown backward, dazed but unhurt. Staggering back to his gun, he set it up and continued riddling the German line.

Ammunition bearers, unable to penetrate the curtain of fire around him, had been tossing him boxes of ammunition. Finally, however, they were unable to reach him and, with his gun empty, he was forced to drop back to the remainder of his company.

Has Two Other Medals

Later, the company was reinforced, and beat off the German attack.

Lopez, a native of Mission, Texas, previously had received the Bronze Star Medal for gallantry and the Purple Heart for wounds.

His wife, Emilia, and a 6-year-old stepson, Juan, live in Brownsville.

Specialists Who Learn Arms to Get Extra Navy Pay

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26—President Truman today ordered extra compensation for enlisted men in the Navy and Coast Guard who achieve proficiency in the use of arms when such qualification is not a requirement of their rating.

The extra compensation, ranging from $1 to $5 a month, the Navy explained, is intended as incentive to the enlisted man to achieve proficiency in the handling of some arm when his rating does not require such proficiency, although his battle station might involve such handling.

For example, an enlisted man with the rating of yeoman is not required to know how to operate a gun-range finder, but under the new order, if a yeoman qualifies as an operator of a gun-range finder he would be entitled to extra compensation.

V.F.W. URGES RELEASE OF ALL MEN OVER 35

WASHINGTON, May 26.—(AP) Discharge from the armed services of men over 35 years old without regard to the established point system was advocated today by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Omar B. Ketchum, V.F.W. legislative representative, disclosed he had made this suggestion to Maj. Gen. S. G. Henry, Army assistant chief of staff for personnel, along with a request that the point system allow credit for dependent parents of servicemen and for children in excess of the present credit limit of three.

Ketchum said the requests resulted from a volume of suggestions from servicemen.

Free Transportation For Veterans Urged

Washington, May 26 (AP)—Senator Wilson (R., Iowa) today proposed that the Government pay the cost of round-trip transportation between debarkation centers and home for service men given 30-day furloughs upon their return from Europe.

Announcing he will introduce a bill to that effect Monday, Wilson said:

"Many soldiers, who have fought and won great battles in Europe, may find that they lack the cash to make the trip home and back again.

"It seems only a fair recognition of their services to provide that, since they are given a furlough because of their service and are required to report back, that the Government pay their transportation. The cost would not be great."

ARMY REVEALS CUTBACK ON PLANE OUTPUT

Will Stop Production of 17,000 Aircraft Scheduled to Be Built

Washington, May 26—(AP)—The Army hewed off today a big chunk of its aircraft production program. It announced a cutback order which will stop production of about 17,000 planes scheduled for the next 18 months.

Among other effects the retrenchment will:

1—Take perhaps 200,000 workers from aircraft plants in an dozen or so cities by the close of the year.

2—Release substantial quantities of steel and aluminum for civilian use.

3—End production of the new B-32 Bomber, not yet reported in combat, while heavy emphasis is placed for the next few months on increased output of the B-29 (Superfortress).

The Army Air Forces last night said the reasons for the new cutback are these:

Curtailment of Lend-Lease operations under which thousands of aircraft went to Allies in the European war; different tactical and strategic requirements for the one-front war against Japan; with Germany's Luftwaffe knocked out, the United States lost less planes in the closing phases of the battle of Europe, planes which now may be used against Japan.

The A.A.F. said production, on the basis of airframe weight (which means the weight of the plane, without engines etc.), during the second half of this year will be 70 per cent of the total produced in the first half. In the first half of next year it will drop to 60 per cent and then fall to 55 per cent in the second half.

The air forces declined to estimate the number of workers involved in the cutback, but War Manpower Commission officials said about 200,000 workers might be off aircraft plant payrolls by the beginning of 1946.

They emphasized, however that was merely an estimate. Since the cutbacks are graduated layoffs will be tapered correspondingly, without any sudden impact, they explained.

Translated into dollars and cents, Government production experts made a rough estimate that more than $4,000,000,000 was represented in aircraft cutbacks since V-E Day.

The A. A. F. cited the B-29 and B-32 as an example of how it in-

(Please Turn to Page Two)

tends to streamline its aircraft requirements for the war with Japan. Production of the Boeing Superfortress will increase for several months, then level off, but still greater increases scheduled for late this year will not be carried through.

Production of the Consolidated B-32 will end this year. In doing this, the Fort Worth, Tex., plant will level off output at the present rate and close out production at the year end. The San Diego, Calif., plant of the company, only other producer of the B-32, will stop turning out the planes at the end of this month.

The B-32 is the second of two "very heavy bombardment" planes put into production by the United States. Although details of the planes have not been announced, it is reported to compare in size with the B-29.

Another of the 10 types of planes affected by the revised production schedule is the latest fighter, the P-80 jet-propelled Comet. Production of this ultra-modern fighter will continue at unchanged levels at Lockheed's Burbank, Calif., plant. North American's Kansas City plant had planned to start production of the P-80 late this year, but the new program cancels this.

In addition to the new cutbacks in airplane production, the Army intends to announce soon revised schedules for propellers and engines.

TARIFF MEASURE IS APPROVED BY HOUSE, 239-153

Democrats Ride Roughshod Over Republicans to Give Truman Wide Authority.

BILL GOES TO SENATE

Legislation Would Prolong Reciprocal Trade Act with Expanded Powers.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—(AP) Responding to an emphatic appeal by President Truman, House Democrats rode roughshod over Republicans today to vote the executive broad new authority to cut tariffs in reciprocal trading with other nations.

The count on passage was 239 to 153 as Mr. Truman made the tariff bill the first direct test of his congressional following on a major piece of legislation.

The President said flatly, in a letter read by Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) that further tariff cutting authority is needed "for the success of my administration," and Democrats and some Republicans rallied behind him.

Allows for New Cuts

The legislation, which now goes to the Senate, would prolong the life of the reciprocal trade act for three years with expanded powers—allowing tariff cuts in some items up to 75 per cent below the levels of the Republican Hawley-Smoot act of 1930.

Just before the final vote the Democrats beat down 212 to 181 a Republican motion to send the legislation back to the Ways and Means committee with instructions that any reference to any broadened executive power over tariffs be deleted. This was the crucial test.

Only thirteen Democrats crossed over to vote with the Republicans on this count, while seven Republicans voted with the Democrats.

The State department said the bill will permit a return to the tariff levels of the Underwood act of the Woodrow Wilson administration, not item by item but on an average basis.

After the final vote, acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said the action "will hearten every friend of international collaboration. The power granted by the legislation, wisely used, can greatly promote prosperity in the United States and throughout the world."

Democrats shouted to the House that the vote was a test whether America wants to cooperate with other nations or become isolationist, and that the action was watched by United Nations delegates at San Francisco.

See Labor Hit

Republicans said such claims were absurd, and argued that cutting import duties would put American labor in competition with low-paid foreign workers, cause some American industries to close and result in unemployment.

Just before the crucial vote was taken, Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) walked into the House well and, with rapt attention from the House, read a letter from the President, dated May 25, as follows:

"Supplementing our conversation yesterday, I wish to repeat that I regard the pending measure for the renewal and strengthening of the trade agreements act as of the first order of importance for the success of my administration.

"I assume there is no doubt that the act will be renewed. The real question is whether the renewal is to be in such a form as to make the act effective. For that purpose the enlargement of authority provided by Section 2 of the pending bill is essential.

"I have had drawn to my attention statements to the effect that this increased authority might be used in such a way as to endanger or 'trade out' segments of American industry, American agriculture, or American labor. No such action was taken under President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, and no such action will take place under my presidency."

Completing the letter, Rayburn said:

Asks for GOP Support

"If I were a wavering Democrat, with that assurance from this man who has caught the imagination of the people not only of the United States but the world, I would hesitate not to comply with his first major request. If I were a Republican member of this House, realizing the tremendous responsibility that rests upon the shoulders of this man, with the world's great work ahead of him as well as of you and me, I would hesitate to throw anything in his way that might impede his efforts to bring about world order and peace and commerce."

At the time the House had before it a Republican motion to strike Section 2, giving the President broader powers, from the bill. This was a crucial issue that tested the administration strength. The House rejected the motion 197 to 174. Only five Democrats voted with the Republicans, while four Republicans voted with the Democrats.

Specifically, the legislation gives the President new powers to cut tariffs up to 50 per cent below rates prevailing January 1, 1945, in reciprocal agreements in which other nations agree to reduce their trade barriers.

The President, under present law, which expires June 12, has authority to trim duties up to 50 per cent below the rates of the last Republican tariff law, the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930. On those items on which the full 50 per cent cut has been made the new legislation would permit an accumulated reduction of 75 per cent below the Hawley-Smoot rates.

The late President Roosevelt asked for the legislation in his last message to Congress, and former State Secretary Hull appealed from his sickbed for its passage.

So intent was the administration on passage of the bill that two Democratic members—Reps. Sabath of Illinois and Cochran of Missouri—were brought from Navy hospital, where they have been ill, to vote.

TRUMAN, HOOVER TO MEET ON FOOD

Former President Accepts Bid for Conference on European Relief.

WASHINGTON, May 26—(AP) Former President Herbert Hoover, a persistent advocate of food relief for war-ravaged Europeans, has accepted an invitation to confer with President Truman on the subject next Monday.

Announcement of the conference brought speculation in Republican congressional circles that Mr. Hoover, who was food administrator during the first World War, might be offered an executive post in the international food set-up.

Senator Wiley (R-Wis), who has urged that the former Republican chief executive be consulted in the European food problem, declared "If Mr. Hoover is asked to serve and consents to serve in an advisory or executive capacity in the international food set-up, he may well repeat and surpass the miracle of relief which he achieved during and after the first World War."

Senator Johnson (D-Colo) said the Truman-Hoover meeting is "very encouraging."

"No one in this country knows more about that job than Mr. Hoover," Johnson added.

Charles G. Ross, Mr. Truman's press secretary, said the President "felt that Mr. Hoover had information which would be valuable to him."

Saved Belgians

In October, 1914, Mr. Hoover accepted the chairmanship of a relief commission faced with the responsibility of saving 700,000 Belgians from starvation.

Under his direction, the commission purchased food in all open markets of the world with financial aid from various governments and private relief organizations. It operated 200 ships, took over canal boats and railroads, requisitioned flour mills, bakeries and slaughter houses.

Long before the United States entered World War II, Mr. Hoover pleaded that the United States had "a moral responsibility" to help feed the suffering peoples of countries conquered by the Nazis.

Throughout the war in Europe, he continued his insistence that the United Nations make advance agreements to help feed the starving, and declared the burden of food production would fall on American and Canadian farmers.

In a V-E Day address May 8 in New York, Mr. Hoover declared that saving of Europe's children from starvation "is a far greater contribution to freedom, to prosperity, to peace than a hundred signed documents."

He recommended that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration or the War department start shipments of food to Europe within two weeks.

Says UNRRA Hampered

He said relief services should be financed by international contribu-

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tions to UNRRA, which, he said, has been hampered by "power politics."

Last Tuesday, President Truman ordered priorities "necessary to meet the minimum civilian requirements of those of our Allies who have been ravaged by the enemy to the fullest extent that the successful prosecution of military operations and the maintenance of our essential domestic economy permit."

"It is the established policy of this government to accept this responsibility as far as it is possible to do so," Mr. Truman said in a letter to government agencies concerned.

Mr. Hoover, who reserved further comment on the European food problem pending his talk with President Truman, has not visited the White House, attaches there said, since he was succeeded as president by Franklin D. Roosevelt in March 1933.

CONTINUANCE OF OPA URGED

3-Month Extension Of Law Under Consideration

Washington, May 26 (AP)—A three-month extension of the Price Control Act without change to allow further study of proposed amendments is reported under consideration by congressional leaders.

It was learned today that this possibility was discussed by a Senate Banking subcommittee handling OPA extension legislation and would be brought before a closed meeting of the full committee Tuesday.

Increasing the pressure for such a step is the growing prospect that controversies over amendments cannot be fought out and an extension measure enacted by June 30, expiration date of the law.

Hearings Requested

Although the Senate could act before then, the House Banking Committee has received more than 100 requests to be heard on the legislation. The House committee will not begin hearings until after the Senate acts.

Leaders believe, however, that a resolution for a short-term extension of the law could be pushed through without delay. The Administration originally asked for an 18-month extension.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), author of one proposed major amendment, indicated he would be agreeable to a short-term extension.

Might Deter New Business

Taft said he thought more study should be given to pricing policies in the reconversion period. His amendment would continue the price law without change until the end of this year, but direct an easing of price ceilings after January 1 to allow profit margins equivalent to the average of 1938, 1939 and 1940.

The Ohioan contends that if price controls are kept tight after reconversion begins, the effect will be to deter start of new businesses.

Chester Bowles, price administrator, was asked to appear before the Banking Committee Tuesday for a discussion, among other matters, of Taft's amendment. William H. Davis, stabilization director, also was asked to appear.

JUNE PASSENGER TIRES 2,000,000

Ration Quota 25% Larger Than For Present Month

Washington, May 26 (AP) — The OPA today announced a June ration quota of 2,000,000 passenger tires, up 25 per cent from this month.

The increase of 500,000 will help a "great deal," but falls considerably short of meeting the needs of all motorists eligible for new tires, said Max McCullough, rationing chief.

Backlog Of Applications

He added that a backlog of 500,000 to 600,000 applications for casings, low inventories and a seasonal increase in tire failures combined to make the June quota inadequate.

The 2,000,000 allocation for June is the first of that size since last December. Military demands forced a cutback in civilian allotments at that time, monthly quotas ranging subsequently from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000.

The May quota was set originally at 1,000,000, and was increased 50 per cent in midmonth as a result of victory in Europe.

Allocation Inadequate

OPA officials have estimated that a 2,000,000 allocation would have to be maintained several consecutive months before any new tires can be made available to A card drivers.

McCullough reported that as of the end of March there were only 2,270,000 new tires in inventory, as compared with 11,000,000 when the United States entered the war.

OPA also announced increases in truck and bus tire quotas, but McCullough described them as "entirely inadequate" to meet real needs.

The War Production Board said demand for truck and bus tires for military and essential civilian requirements still substantially exceeded supply. . . .

May Be Revised Downward

Reporting on a meeting with officials of the United Rubber Workers of America (CIO), WPB said the group was advised, however, that requirements for July-September quarter may be revised downward.

If this happens, some new production facilities authorized several months ago may be canceled, the agency said. Officials added that any cut probably would affect scheduled additions to existing facilities, rather than several new plants which were authorized.

The expansion program announced late in 1944 calls for facilities to increase truck and bus tire output by 6,000,000 casings to put production at 30,000,000 tires a year.

WPB's Rubber Bureau disclosed it already has made a slight cutback in scheduled expansion of small truck tire capacity. Officials said it amounted to less than one per cent of the total expansion plan.

RankinSeeking Bonus for All in Service 90 Days

Asks Truman's Approval for$1,040Payment;Cost Put at $12,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, chairman of the House veterans' committee, sought White House blessing today for an all-out drive for a bonus for service men.

Representative Rankin, co-author of the G. I. bill of rights and of legislation that raised the monthly pay of enlisted men from $21 to $50 a month, wants Congress to vote a $1,040 bonus to every service man and woman who has been in uniform at least ninety days and hasn't been dishonorably discharged.

"The time to give it to them is now, while many are being demobilized," he said in an interview during which he disclosed that he has sought the views of President Truman on the subject.

The Mississippian said he was inclosing in a letter to the President a copy of a bill he introduced on May 2 and which he wants enacted into law "without too much delay."

"I have asked the President to state his views on the bill and on the subject generally," he added.

Just how soon he will ask the veterans' committee to begin consideration of the legislation will depend. Representative Rankin said, on how soon the President communicates his views.

But he made it plain that he does not intend to wait until the House Ways and Means Committee starts considering another bonus bill calling for a maximum payment of $5,000 to overseas veterans and $4,000 to home-service men.

He insisted that his measure is not a bonus bill but a plan to give veterans a readjustment fund.

It provides for payments of $40 every two weeks for fifty-two weeks, or a total of $1,040. The G. I. bill of rights provides similar compensation for unemployed veterans, but Representative Rankin's bill would make the money available regardless of whether a veteran is employed. Should a veteran be unemployed, the $20 weekly provided in the G. I. bill would be in addition to the $20 readjustment pay.

Under the Rankin measure, every eligible person would receive the same amount.

In that respect it differs from the Ways and Means Committee measure, introduced by Representative John Lesinski, Democrat, of Michigan.

Representative Lesinski's bill calls for a bonus of $3 for each day of domestic service and $4 for each day of foreign duty, with a limit of $4,500 for overseas veterans and $3,500 for those who did not leave this country.

In each case the maximum would be increased by $500 if the veteran received a wound chevron or decoration.

The total cost of Representative Rankin's measure has been estimated at $12,000,000,000 and of Representative Lesinski's at around $20,000,000,000.

Congressional backers of a bonus pointed out that President Truman in 1936, as a Senator, voted for the bonus bill and helped override a veto.

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Hannegan Holds Truman-Wallace Key

By FRANK I. WELLER

Washington, May 26—(AP)—Some day Bob Hannegan is going to clear up a big mystery: "Did Franklin D. Roosevelt choose-or did he accept-Harry S. Truman as his 1944 running mate?"

Hannegan becomes Postmaster General in the Truman cabinet on July 1, succeeding Frank Walker. But he will disclose the secret of the Roosevelt-Truma ticket strictly as chairman of the Democratic National Committee . . . the job he held on that late Spring day in 1944 when FDR informed him personally, privately and alone of his eventful decision.

Did President Roosevelt carefully select the Missouri Senator as the most likely to keep the country and Congress in step with his own war and peace aims? Or did he prefer Henry Wallace of Iowa?

Robert Emmet Hannegan, the big, smiling St. Louis Irishman who'd give you the shirt off his back but not one word of confidence, knows the answer. He says there'll be enough time between now and the next Presidential campaign to tell the story which he concedes he some day must tell.

Whatever he says, I will always remember my last talk with Henry Agard Wallace before he stepped out of the Vice Presidency. Wallace looked a little grim, a little mystified, when he told me that right up to the time of the Vice Presidential nomination at the Democratic convention he had no idea whether FDR wanted him or not.

Hannegan is as open-faced as a wrist watch but doesn't always say the words to match. He parts his heavy black hair slightly on the left and brushes it back. His voice is strong and pleasant, his eyes bright and challenging; he is 200 pounds of 6-feet he-handsome swell-duds athlete. He chums up an interview, until you want to rush out and write your name in capital letters.

Evasive Tactics

Then . . .

You suddenly realize you've got the answers to about everything except what you asked, that you've never pow-wowed with a more pokerish poker-face. You realize that he hasn't told you and isn't going to tell you whether he:

(a) Lined up the faithful in a pre-campaign tour for Mr. Truman, or—

(b) Found local party organizations skittish of Wallace's vote-pulling power and demanding Mr. Truman.

Hannegan will let you assume that he never mentioned Mr. Truman until he was practically hog-tied into confessing the virtues of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Truman insisted that Bob be named Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis in 1942. Truman said at that time:

"Hannegan carried St. Louis three times for the President (FDR) and me. If he is not nominated, there will be no collector at St. Louis. I think I have enough friends in the Senate to see that no other person gets the job."

He again carried the hod for Hannegan to get him appointed U S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1943 . . . and in 1944 leap-frogged Bob into the job of Democratic National Committee chairman.

Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said the party needed another "Jim Farley" . . . a master politician, shrewd and forceful, who did not smoke or drink, who knew folks by their nicknames and who seriously worked at being an A-No. 1 American family man.

"Family Man"

That's Bob. He's nuts about his wife and young'uns. He rowdys around with the boys, Robert Emmet Jr., 11, and William, 10. He takes them hunting, fishing, bowling and razzes them into being as good as he was at swimming, baseball, basketball and football.

They got back at him by making him help haul an 88-inch sailfish out of Florida waters and charging him $1 an inch to have it mounted.

They go to Culver Summer School.

The girls, Patricia, 14, and Sally Ann, 5, are politicians, too. They keep him supplied with cake, cookies and candy which he whips out in those "smoke-filled rooms" when the "boys" are rigging a ticket over a bottle and black cigars.

Mrs. Hannegan was Bob's high school sweetheart . . . Miss Irma Protzmann, daughter of a German banking family. Robert, son of a competent and honest captain of detectives, was just another tough Irish kid in a city dominated by Americans of German birth or descent.

Hannegan got into politics because Bernard Dickman, formerly Mayor of St. Louis and now postmaster there, had to carry the all-nations 21st Ward in a mayoralty election and figured Bob could outsmart, outshout and outfight the opposition. He did, and became chairman of the St. Louis Democratic Central Committee almost before he was old enough to vote.

Hannegan will tell you he started out as a ward-heeler and that the way to keep Democrats in power is to build a ward and precinct organization larded over with the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. He has better than $500,000 in the party treasury, the most dough Democrats ever had after a national campaign.

There is a great change in Hannegan since I interviewed him when he became National Chairman in January, 1944. Then he was a newcomer to the bigtime and a bit bashful.

He is over the tender years now . . . a hardboiled organizer with a record for getting what he goes after. He plays to no "faction" within the party. He says he is obligated to "all groups" which helped us win . . . he says:

"I favor the oldtime two-party system, and I think Republicans are entitled to all the good things of life the same as Democrats, except to hold public office."

Aiken Favors Creation Of 4 New Cabinet Jobs

Proposes Transport, Banking, Welfare, Works Posts

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Four new Cabinet posts were proposed by Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, today as desirable in a reorganization of the government.

Expressing approval in general of President Truman's request for authority to reorganize the executive branch, Senator Aiken said he hoped the Chief Executive would add to the Cabinet:

1. A Secretary of Transportation and Communications to coordinate air, rail, highway and water transportation. Senator Aiken said the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Communications Commission should be brought under this department.

2. A Secretary of Banking and Insurance whose duties would in-

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clude administration of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other lending agencies.

3. A Secretary of Welfare who would administer social security.

4. A Secretary of Public Works to administer all public-works programs.

"In view of changes the war's end will necessitate, President Truman will have a beautiful chance to reorganize the government on more businesslike lines if Congress will let him," Senator Aiken commented in an interview.

He said Congress also should reorganize its machinery, but should wait for the reorganization of the executive departments.

U. S. Meat Exports Rose 500% From '41 to '44

Commerce Department Reveals War Trade Data

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—United States exports of meat products increased from $99,000,000 in 1941 to $535,000,000 in 1944.

The Commerce Department today reported this and some other details of America's foreign trade in the last four years that have been withheld on the ground of security.

Total exports, as previously announced, went from $5,000,000,000 in 1941 to $14,000,000,000 last year, largely because of the growth of lend-lease. Today's report disclosed that next to military equipment, exports of foodstuffs contributed most to the rise. Crude foodstuffs went from $84,000,000 to $134,000,000. Manufactured foodstuffs rose from $418,000,000 to $1,632,000,000. All types of foodstuffs increased from $502,000,000 to $1,766,000,000.

Exports of lard approximately tripled. Exports of dairy products more than tripled. There were smaller increases in vegetables, fruits, fish, rice and sugar.

Most of the increase in imports into the United States was likewise in foodstuffs. Total imports rose from $3,200,000,000 in 1941 to $3,900,000,000.

Japanese Official Recalled

The Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo (occupied Manchuria), Haruhiko Nishi, has been recalled to Tokyo and will be replaced by Tanimura Shinichi, formerly director of the diplomatic bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the Tokyo radio reported yesterday in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Pledge Free News Fight

Broadcasters Reaffirm Unity With Press Against Censorship

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Radio broadcasters reaffirmed today their determination to remain united with a free press in preserving "uncensored and unimpeded the channels of communication which are the heritage of a free people."

The statement was contained in a message from J. Harold Ryan, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, addressed to the newspapers of America.

Mr. Ryan expressed the appreciation of the broadcasting industry to the newspapers "for the manner in which they recognized our performance in the public interest on V-E Day."

Carrier Commissioning To Go With Christening

Washington, May 26 (AP)—In the first double ceremony of its kind for a ship of the type, the 27,100-ton aircraft carrier Lake Champlain will be christened and commissioned soon at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard.

Mrs. Warren R. Austin, Burlington, Vt., wife of Senator Austin, will sponsor the vessel at the christening ceremonies.

The Lake Champlain was built in dry dock and floated out without ceremony last November 2. When completed, the christening and commissioning will be combined.

Named for the Battle of Lake Champlain in 1814, the carrier is the second naval vessel to bear the name. The first was a mine carrier which saw service in the first World War.

Congressmen to Go Abroad

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Nine members of the House Military Affairs Committee will leave Tuesday for Europe and the Middle East to look over the Army surplus property disposal program and troop deployment operations. Those making the trip are Representatives Carl T. Durham, Democrat, of North Carolina; Robert Sikes, Democrat, of Florida; Chet Holfield, Democrat, of California; Melvin Price, Democrat, of Illinois; Charles R. Clason, Republican, of Massachusetts; Thomas E. Martin, Republican, of Iowa; J. Leroy Johnson, Republican, of California; Delegate E. L. Bartlett, of Alaska, and Resident Commissioner Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines.

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Reproduction of Picture Doubted for Iwo Stamp

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26—The Postoffice Department doubts whether it would be practical to reduce the Iwo Jima flag-raising picture by Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, to the size of a postage stamp.

Joseph J. Lawler, third assistant postmaster general, explained this in a letter made public today by Representative Woodruff of Michigan.

The Congressman recently advocated issuance of a stamp bearing the picture, and Mr. Lawler said that thousands of other persons also had written to the department making the same suggestion.

Mr. Lawler added, however, that he was unable to say whether it would be feasible "because of the proportions of the original, which, when suitably reduced, fail to permit identity of the flag."

Truman Makes 3 Shifts In Labor Board Lineup

Washington, May 26 (AP)—President Truman has appointed Lee W. Hill, of Milwaukee, as a regular member of the War Labor Board, WLB announced today. He has been an alternate industry member.

Simultaneously the President named two substitute industry members as alternate members of the board.

Hill, vice president in charge of industrial relations of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, succeeds James Tanham, vice president of the Texas Company, who recently resigned from the board to devote more time to private business.

Mr. Truman shifted S. Bayard Colgate, of New Canaan, Conn., chairman of the board of directors of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, of New Jersey, and Fred W. Climer, of Akron, Ohio, assistant to the president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, from substitute to alternate industry members.

Gold Medal for Stilwell.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell will receive the Novelli Gold Medal of the C. M. J. Novelli Post, American Legion, Tuesday evening at an award dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Lieut.-Gov. Joe R. Hanley will present the medal.

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President To Be Given Degree By Elon College

Washington, May 26 (AP)—President Truman has agreed to accept *in absentia* an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Elon College, North Carolina, which is headed by Dr. Leon E. Smith. The college's commencement exercises will be held Monday.

This will be the first honorary degree bestowed on the new Chief Executive since he entered the White House. In his early days he studied law for two years but did not become a lawyer.

Court-Martial Powers Of Truman Transferred

He Now Will Act Only in Cases Involving Death Sentences

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—President Truman transferred today his court-martial commutation and confirmation powers to top Army and Navy officials, except in cases involving death sentences.

The White House said the action was designed to lighten the President's war-time burdens.

The court-martial powers vested in the President by the articles of war, with the exception of capital cases, were shifted by executive order to the Secretaries Under Secretaries of War and Navy.

The order said the transfer was made because the "burden of duties upon the President is becoming increasingly heavy."

Leahy Is Silent On Petain Request

Washington, May 26 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy had "absolutely no comment" today on Marshal Petain's request that he be a defense witness at the latter's Paris trial on charges of collaborating with the Nazis.

Admiral Leahy, now personal chief of staff to President Truman, formerly was United States Ambassador to the Vichy regime which Petain headed. Petain is to be tried next month.

TOP AWARD ASKED FOR B-29 EPIC FIGHT

Pilot Whose Riven Plane Sent 11 Craft Crashing With It Is Cited for Medal of Honor

SAIPAN, Marianas Islands, Dec. 27 (Delayed by Censor) (AP)—The B-29 lost over Tokyo in today's attack fought one of the most gallant battles the substratosphere has ever seen and took eleven Japanese planes down with it in flaming ruins.

Rammed and virtually wrecked by a Tony twin-engine fighter at an altitude of about six miles and 1,500 miles from its Saipan base, the Superfortress, its guns blazing, suffered two more collisions with Tonys before plummeting into Tokyo Bay.

During the seven-minute battle the sky giant weaved between more than thirty fighters, brushing off enemy planes like flies on each twisting turn. The bomber was losing its insides through the gaping wound it had received in its first ramming—a gash three feet wide and eight feet long extending from the nose to the leading edge of the right wing.

For a few breathless moments it appeared to watchers that the plane might beat off its attackers and rejoin its formation. Then the second Tony crashed into it, sending the No. 3 engine hurtling from its nacelle. A few moments later the third collision ended all hope of escape.

Request for Award Announced

Capt. George Kelly of Edinburgh, former Texas State Senator, who interrogated witnesses from other B-29's said:

"It isn't customary to announce recommendations for awards ahead of time, but the men in that B-29 did such a noble job we would like to have it known that we're putting the pilot in for a Congressional Medal and the rest of the crew for Silver Stars.

"From the first ramming to the last those men shot down six Tonys and two twin-engine Irvings in addition to the three planes they brought down in the collisions. As long as their guns would work, they kept firing."

The commander of the B-29, which was named Uncle Tom's Cabin and unit insignia T Square 25, was Maj. John E. Krause, whose wife and son live in Richland Center, Wis., and whose parents live in Elmhurst, Ill. Major Krause, operations officer for his unit, would not have had to go on the mission. He made it a rule to fly as many missions as any other pilot.

For this mission he borrowed the crew of the Wichita Witch, which was left without a B-29 after its plane had been destroyed in a Japanese attack on Saipan. The crew's regular commander, First Lieut. Guy T. Dobbs Jr. of Jackson, Miss., had been hospitalized for a knee injury and was unable to take part.

Others in the Plane

Accompanying Major Krause as observer was Maj. William Walker of Salt Lake City.

Others in the plane were Second Lieuts. Robert M. Rawlins, Balboa Island, Calif.; John W. Ray, Dallas, Tex., flight engineer; Kenneth Beyer, Houston, Tex., navigator, and Stanley J. Rebicki, Chicago, and Sgts. Gerald J. Westerman, Jefferson, Wis., central fire control; Clarence B. Hewlett, Kansas City, Mo., radio operator, and Edward M. Sienkiewicz, Grand Rapids, Mich., left gunner; Corp. Kenneth A. Seely, Sherwood, Ore., right gunner, and Richard E. Sandlin, Hamilton, Ohio, tail gunner, and Staff Sgt. Morris R. Tyler, Augusta, Wis., electrical specialist.

The battle was witnessed at close range by crews in "Superforts," commanded by Maj. Edward C. Lass of Fort Collins, Col.; First Lieut. Wagner W. Dick, Kentwood, La., and First Lieut. Irwin M. Reed, Whittier, Calif.

"As the planes were heading from Mount Fuji into Tokyo and just before they dropped their bombs," Captain Kelly said, "a Tony coming in high made a pass at Major Lass' ship, Lassie Come Home, missing the nose by about 100 feet.

Crash at 750 Miles an Hour

"The plane went right through into the lower element, its guns firing all the time, missed Lieutenant Dick in the No. 2 ship of the lower element by not more than fifty feet and plowed right into Johnny, leader of the element. Dick estimated its speed at 750 miles an hour.

"The Tony's left wing sliced into the right side of Uncle Tom's Cabin at the co-pilot's station and ripped it open clear back through the flight engineer's station. The Tony's left wing broke off at the roots, and it did a cartwheel and went down."

Lieutenant Dick took up the narrative:

"We could clearly see the padding and insides of the B-29 through the three-feet-wide gash, and could see equipment and wreckage tumbling out, along with sheets of yellow flame.

"Why the terrific impact didn't knock the plane out instantly, we don't know. The co-pilot, engineer and radio operator and probably Major Walker must have been killed outright, if they were at their normal positions on the right side of the plane. The chances are Johnny Krause was pretty badly wounded, too."

The mortally damaged plane held in formation briefly, then abruptly lost speed and altitude, and the Japanese fighters swarmed all over it. Three thousand feet below the formation Major Krause jettisoned his bomb-bay tanks and leveled off. Every gun on his ship was firing, and Japanese fighters were falling in flames. A Tony striking from the right wing set the No. 4 engine afire.

Major Krause, trying desperately to maintain his course, was seen swerving the plane from side to side, brushing off fighters at every turn, allowing every gun to fire effectively.

Major Krause's skipper and closest friend, Lieut. Col. Donald W. Saunders of Athens, N. Y., described the flier's battle as the most brilliant in the history of high-altitude bombardment.

ADDGuam Recon
xxx Chetek, Wis.

BAKA BOMBS ARE LAUNCHED IN THE AIR BY REGULAR BOMBERS. THEY ARE PILOTED BY A SUICIDE FLIER SITTING IN A SMALL CANOPY IN THE BOMB HAS AN EXPLOSIVE WARHEAD IN THE NOSE. THEY ARE RETIRING FROM TOKYO, THE BOMB BAY DOORS IN HOLDEN'S PLANE WOULDN'T CLOSE. (175 RONDO AVE.) ST. PAUL, MINN.; (1823 SCOTT ST.) WARTON, N.J.; SGT. ROBERT H. WAINIO, (39 NORTH MAIN ST.) CONWAY, ARIZ.; AND SGT. EDWARD L. SHOCK, (195 JUBILEE ST.) ROPES ON THE DOORS AND PULL THEM SHUT. BIERKAN, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.; CAPT. JOHN A. BIESSION WAS HIS "ROUGHEST YET." OF JAPS CAME UP AT US RIGHT THROUGH THEIR OWN FLAK. THEY WERE SHOOTING DOWN THEIR FIGHTERS WITH THEIR A SUPERFORT COMMANDED BY LT. THOMAS A. WACHT, ADEL, IOWA, GOT A BIG FLAK HOLE THROUGH THE LEDT WING TANK AND LOST 800 GALLONS OF

GASOLINE RIGHT OVER FLAMING TOKYO.
WACHT MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING ON A GUAM FIELD WITH LESS THAN 100 GALLONS OF GASOLINE LEFT.
A 20 MM. SHELL SEARED THE SEAT OF CPL.ROBERT LAWTHORN'S PANTS--BUT THE TAIL GUNNER FROM (180 SETLIFF PLACE) NASHVILLE, TENN., WAS NOT INJURED.

ER448ACW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAID TODAY THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, IN FAVORING PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S RE-ELECTION, "IS ONLY EXERCISING A PREROGATIVE THAT IT WOULD BE THE FIRST TO DENY US," BUT "NO ONE IN BRITAIN WILL BE IN THE LEAST OFFENDED."

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(A DAILY NEWS EDITORIAL THURSDAY SAID "CHURCHILL HAS NOW CALLED AN EARLY GENERAL ELECTION IN BRITAIN," AND COMMENTED: "IF HE AND HIS PARTY DON'T WIN THIS ELECTION THERE IS NO GRATITUDE IN ENGLAND.")

THE GUARDIAN SAID EDITORIALLY:

"ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS AN ENGLISH RELIGIOUS WEEKLY THAT VENTURED IN ITS INNOCENCE TO EXPRESS ITS HOPE THAT AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT MIGHT BE RE-ELECTED. THE COMMENT LED ALMOST TO AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT. 'HOW DARE A BRITISH PAPER TRY TO INFLUENCE THE HIGHLY INTELLIGENT CITIZENS OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC?' AND IN THAT CRY AGAINST THE IMPIOUS NONE WAS MORE LOUD THAN THE ISOLATIONIST PRESS, ANGLOPHOBE AND RUSSOPHOBE, PREPARED TO DENOUNCE THE INTERLOPERS TO THE LAST DROP OF INK.

"BUT NOW, WITH A BRITISH ELECTION, THINGS ARE DIFFERENT. IT WAS WRONG FOR US TO TAKE SIDES IN THE GREAT GAME OF AMERICAN POLITICS; IT IS PERFECTLY RIGHT AND PROPER FOR THE FREE AMERICAN PRESS TO TAKE SIDES IN OUR FRIENDLY MATCH.

"SO WHEN A DISTINGUISHED TABLOID MEMBER OF THE MCCORMICK-PATTERSON AXIS SAYS THAT IF CHURCHILL AND HIS PARTY DON'T WIN THIS ELECTION THERE IS NO GRATITUDE LEFT IN ENGLAND, IT IS ONLY EXERCISING A PREROGATIVE THAT IT WOULD BE THE FIRST TO DENY US.

"NO ONE IN BRITAIN, HOWEVER, WILL BE IN THE LEAST DEGREE OFFENDED.

"IT IS ALWAYS INTERESTING TO HEAR WHAT AMERICANS THINK AND, COMING FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, MR.CHURCHILL MIGHT VALUE THE TESTIMONIAL. BUT WHEN THE RABID ISOLATIONIST PRESS STARTS BACKING HIM HE SHOULD TAKE WARNING."

MK&ME905AEW

LONDON MAY 26-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV EXCHANGED GREETINGS TODAY ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE 20-YEAR ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIANCE, AND AGREED THAT CONTINUED GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD HELP INSURE LASTING PEACE.

EDEN SAID THE FIRST AIM OF THE ALLIANCE--DEFEAT OF HITLER GERMANY--HAD BEEN ACHIEVED, AND REMINDED THE SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR:

"NOW WE ARE IN THE POST-WAR STAGE IN WHICH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR TREATY, WE AGREED ON CLOSE AND FRIENDLY COLLABORATION, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE INTERESTS OF THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS, AND WITHOUT STRIVING FOR ANY TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS FOR OURSELVES, AS WELL AS REFRAINING FROM INTERFERENCE INTO THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES.

"I AM CONFIDENT AS EVER, THAT IF OUR TWO COUNTRIES REMAIN TRUE TO THE SPIRIT OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIANCE AND TO SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS IN WHICH BOTH OUR COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE, THEN ALL EUROPE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO LASTING PEACE AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT."

MOLOTOV'S COMMUNICATION SAID: "PERMIT ME TO EXPRESS MY CONFIDENCE IN FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLES OF OUR COUNTRIES AND FOR FREEDOM-LOVING NATIONS WHO ARE STRIVING FOR INSURANCE OF A STABLE PEACE AND SECURITY."

HE DECLARED THAT "THE SUCCESSFUL MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES, CROWNED WITH THE HISTORIC VICTORY OVER HITLERITE GERMANY, PROVED THE VIRILITY AND REAL STRENGTH OF THE TREATY."

KK&MK637AEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-LONG-RANGE LIBERATORS OF THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND, FLYING FROM SCOTLAND, SANK FOUR AND POSSIBLY FIVE GERMAN SUBMARINES IN A SINGLE 24-HOUR PERIOD NEAR THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, IN WHAT THE AIR MINISTRY CALLED "THE GREATEST U-BOAT HUNT" OF THE ENTIRE CONFLICT.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE ATTACKS WAS BY DAYLIGHT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LAST NIGHT. SURFACED U-BOATS RESISTED FIERCELY WITH HEAVY FLAK IN ATTEMPTS TO BEAT OFF THE DEPTH CHARGE ATTACKS.

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MK837AEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-JOSEPH E. DAVIES, REPRESENTING PRESIDENT TRUMAN HERE ON A SPECIAL MISSION, PLANS TO SPEND THE WEEK-END IN THE COUNTRY WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FOR A CONFERENCE WHICH PROBABLY WILL COVER THE WHOLE RANGE OF EUROPEAN PROBLEMS.

THE DEADLOCKED POLISH-SOVIET DISPUTE WAS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE TOP PLACE ON THE AGENDA, WITH THE PROBABILITY THAT OTHER SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED WILL INCLUDE AUSTRIA, TRIESTE, THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY AND TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

MEANWHILE IT WAS LEARNED THAT JUSTICE ROBERT JACKSON, RECENTLY NAMED U.S. PROSECUTOR OF WAR CRIMINALS, WAS EXPECTED HERE TOMORROW.

MK831AEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-LORD SELBORNE, FORMER BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, SAID TODAY THAT ALL OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE "HAS BEEN THROTTLED BY ALLIED NAVIES AND AIR FORCES."

BECAUSE JAPAN IS AN ISLAND, HE SAID, A "BLOCKADE OF THAT COUNTRY IS NECESSARILY A MUCH SIMPLER OPERATION THAN A BLOCKADE OF GERMANY."

LORD SELBORNE WROTE A LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ON MAY 15, RESIGNING HIS POST AND RECOMMENDING THAT HIS MINISTRY BE "WOUND UP."

IT WAS REPORTED THE FOREIGN OFFICE WOULD TAKE OVER SOME OF ITS FUNCTIONS.

MK830AEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-MAJ.GERALD W.JOHNSON OF OWENTON, KY., SECOND PILOT TO BECOME AN ACE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, SAID TODAY THAT HE SPENT 21 DAYS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BY HIS GERMAN CAPTORS.

BACK IN ENGLAND AFTER HIS LIBERATION BY THE RUSSIANS FROM STALAG LUFT NO. 1 AT BARTH, GERMANY, JOHNSON SAID HE WAS FED BLACK BREAD AND WATERY SOUP DURING THE THREE WEEKS OF LONELY IMPRISONMENT.

HE IS CREDITED WITH 16 ENEMY AIRCRAFT. HE WAS CAPTURED AFTER BEING FORCED TO CRASH LAND HIS P-47 THUNDERBOLT NEAR CAEN, FRANCE, MARCH 27, 1944.

"I TRIED TO FIND A PLACE TO HIDE," JOHNSON SAID, "BUT WAS SPOTTED BY A GERMAN SOLDIER. I STARTED TO WALK AWAY BUT HE ORDERED ME TO HALT. HE HAD A GUN. AS HE CAME UP I JUMPED HIM BUT HE WAS A LITTLE BIGGER THAN I FIGURED. WE WRESTLED AROUND FOR A WHILE. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE KICKED ME OR HIT ME WITH THE GUN--BUT HE KNOCKED ME OUT."

THE FIRST THINGS THE RUSSIANS ASKED THE PRISONERS, JOHNSON SAID, WAS WHAT THEY WANTED.

"WE TOLD THEM WE HAD NOT HAD ANY FRESH MEAT IN AGES," HE RELATED. "THE FIRST NIGHT THE RUSSIANS DROVE ABOUT 150 HEAD OF CATTLE INTO CAMP AND THE NEXT NIGHT THEY PROVIDED SEVERAL HUNDRED PIGS. WE APPOINTED A BUTCHERING COMMITTEE AND PREPARED A FEAST."

RW1116PEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-MARSHAL STALIN RECEIVED HARRY HOPKINS AND U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN TONIGHT, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED. FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV WAS PRESENT AT THE RECEPTION, THE BROADCAST SAID.

KA445PEW

30.24-27025

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-CAPT. LANGHORN ASTOR, SON OF VISCOUNT AND LADY ASTOR, HAS BEEN NOMINATED BY THE CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AS CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION OF SURREY.

MD1004PEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH WILL VISIT THE LIBERATED CHANNEL ISLANDS JUNE 6, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

MD1017PEW

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LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-COFFEE IS THE LATEST COMMODITY "SHYLY TO SEEK REFUGE UNDER THE COUNTER" AS LONDONERS WRESTLE WITH RATIONING AND SHORTAGE TROUBLES, THE TIMES SAID TODAY.

MK835AEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ADOLPH MUELLER, FOUNDER OF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER "VOELKISCHER BOEBACHTER," HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE IN MUENCHEN.

MD1008PEW

BY JAMES F. KING (160)

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-BABY KISSING AND STUMP SPEECHES ARE A PART OF THE CURRENT BRITISH ELECTION CAMPAIGNS WHICH IN MANY RESPECTS IS JUST LIKE ELECTIONEERING IN AMERICA.

HERE "WARD" COMMITTEES RAISE FUNDS AND PUSH BUTTONS IN A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS FOR VOTES. ON ELECTION DAY THE COMMITTEES WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION TO THE POLLS FOR THE VOTERS.

DIFFERING FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH HOLD NO PRIMARY ELECTIONS. THE CANDIDATES ARE SELECTED BY PARTY DISTRICT COMMITTEES AND DO NOT HAVE TO RESIDE NECESSARILY IN THEIR DISTRICT.

BRITONS DO NOT VOTE FOR A PRIME MINISTER. AFTER THE ELECTION THE KING WILL CALL THE LEADER OF THE PARTY WINNING THE MOST SEATS IN PARLIAMENT AND ASK HIM TO FORM A GOVERNMENT.

IF THE CONSERVATIVES WIN IN THE PRESENT ELECTION IT WILL BE CHURCHILL WHO WILL BE SUMMONED. IF THE LABORITES WIN IT WILL MOST LIKELY BE CLEMENT ATTLEE, PRESENT LABOR LEADER, WHO WILL BECOME PRIME MINISTER.

MD1019PEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-A GERMAN OFFICER WHO APPEARED OVER-SOLICITOUS ABOUT THE WELFARE OF A SERGEANT HELPED GIVE AWAY THE DISGUISE ASSUMED BY HEINRICH HIMMLER, A BRITISH MILITARY COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY.

THE BRITISH BECAME SUSPICIOUS WHEN THE OFFICER SHOWED CONCERN ABOUT A "SGT. HEINRICH HIZINGER" AND ASKED IF HIZINGER COULD HAVE A HOT DRINK, THE COMMENTATOR SAID.

"IN OUR EXPERIENCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY IT WAS THE FIRST TIME WE STRUCK AN OFFICER AS A SERVANT TO AN NCO--ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE WAS ANOTHER ALLEGED JUNIOR RANK PRESENT," THE COMMENTATOR QUOTED A BRITISH SERGEANT WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CAPTURE AS SAYING.

THAT SUSPICION, AROUSED AT BREMERVOERDE, WHERE THE GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN AND TWO COMPANIONS WERE ARRESTED, LED TO HIMMLER'S DOWNFALL.

MD920PEW

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-ENGLISH PROTESTS OVER REPORTS OF THE BURNING OF DAMAGED OR UNADDRESSED GIFT PARCELS TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS BROUGHT FROM AN AMERICAN MAJOR TONIGHT A STATEMENT THAT "ONLY SPOILED FOOD AND ITEMS BEYOND USE ARE BURNED."

THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH HAD REPORTED THAT GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE DESTROYING HUNDREDS OF PARCELS OF FOOD, CIGARETTES AND OTHER GIFTS WHICH, THE AGENCY SAID, WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE DEAD OR MISSING.

MAJ. D.C.JERNIGEN, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE U.S.ARMY FIRST BASE POSTOFFICE AT SUTTON COLDFIELD, ISSUED THE STATEMENT WHICH CONCEDED THAT "AN OCCASIONAL ITEM IN EDIBLE OR USEABLE CONDITION FINDS ITS WAY INTO THE DUMP DESPITE CAREFUL SORTING."

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID THE PARCELS WERE BURNED AT MINSWORTH IN WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND THAT VILLAGERS, ANGRILY CALLING IT AN "OUTRAGE," BELIEVED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES PREFERRED TO BURN THE PARCELS RATHER THAN USE SHIPPING SPACE TO RETURN THEM TO THE SENDERS.

THE AGENCY REPORTED THAT TRUCKS HAD BEEN ARRIVING DAILY AT THE DUMPING GROUND FOR TWO WEEKS AND THAT GERMAN PRISONERS THERE WERE GORGING THEMSELVES ON THE CONTENTS. THE VILLAGERS WERE REPORTED SALVAGING SOME ARTICLES INCLUDING TINNED MEATS, CAKES, STOCKINGS, SHOES, LOCKETS AND SOAP.

MAYOR W.E.LAWLEY OF SUTTON COLDFIELD SAID THE TOWN COUNCIL MAY "ASK THE AMERICANS IF THEY CAN POSSIBLY DISPOSE OF IT IN SOME OTHER WAY."

JERNIGEN SAID PARCELS WHOSE IDENTIFYING WRAPPERS WERE UNREADABLE WERE SORTED BY POSTAL TECHNICIANS AND EDIBLE FOOD AND UNDAMAGED ITEMS WERE DISTRIBUTED TO ARMY HOSPITALS WHILE VALUABLES SUCH AS WATCHES AND PENS WERE RETURNED TO THE POST OFFICE IN WASHINGTON.

MD95APEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD SYRIA-LEBANON XXX GOVERNMENTS.

THE TEXT OF THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT:

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE AWARE OF THE SERIOUS SITUATION WHICH HAS DEVELOPED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON, BUT ESPECIALLY IN SYRIA.

"THEY REGRET THAT THE IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISTURBED BY THE DESPATCH OF CERTAIN FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS AND THAT THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN MADE THE OCCASION FOR BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A GENERAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE LEVANT STATES AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE IN CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REGARDING THESE DEVELOPMENTS AND IT IS EARNESTLY HOPED THAT NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN THE MEANWHILE TO PREJUDICE AN AMICABLE SOLUTION OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED."

KA254PEW

ADD LONDON (Churchill) Churchill xxx of purpose

"THEY CALL US CARETAKERS," HE CONTINUED, "NO DOUBT THEY CHOSE THAT WORD AND WE ADOPT IT BECAUSE IT MEANS WE WILL TAKE VERY GOOD CARE OF EVERYTHING THAT AFFECTS THE WELFARE OF BRITAIN AND ALL CLASSES IN BRITAIN."

REMINDING THE PEOPLE THAT ANOTHER WAR STILL IS BEING FOUGHT, CHURCHILL SAID THAT "WE PLEDGED TO GO THROUGH WITH THAT WAR AND WE SHALL DO IT IN CONNECTION WITH OUR GOOD AND STRONG ALLY, THE U.S.A."

CHEERS GREETED THIS PRONOUNCEMENT.

CHURCHILL SPOKE EIGHT TIMES DURING THE AFTERNOON, AND AN ESTIMATED 10,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAVING BRITISH FLAGS TURNED OUT TO HEAR HIM.

A203

HIS RIDE THROUGH THE ROLLING GREEN COUNTRYSIDE WAS MARKED BY INTERMITTENT SHOWERS, BUT THE CROWDS WAITED PATIENTLY THERE IN THE RAIN AND OFTEN HE STOOD BAREHEADED IN THE DRIZZLE TO SPEAK.

CHURCHILL WORE AN OLD GREY TOPCOAT AND A BLACK JOHN BULL BOWLER. MRS. CHURCHILL, SITTING AT HIS SIDE, WAS WRAPPED IN A COAT OF GREY LAMB SKIN AND WORE A GREEN SCARF.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID SOME OF THE LABOR AND LIBERAL MINISTERS WHO LEFT HIS WAR-TIME COALITION GOVERNMENT EARLIER THIS WEEK WERE RELUCTANT TO GO BUT FELT COMPELLED TO BECAUSE OF PRESSURE FROM THEIR PARTIES.

"I AM VERY SORRY THAT OUR LABOR AND LIBERAL FRIENDS COULD NOT STAY WITH US TO FINISH IT OFF," HE SAID. "THERE WAS NO DISAGREEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY AT ALL. I DO NOT REPROACH THEM BUT SOMEONE HAS GOT TO CARRY ON THE SHOW."

WD351PEW

MAY 27 1945

INSERT LDN-(King) Syrian

THE CRISIS AROSE WHEN THE FRENCH--WHO HAVE RECOGNIZED SYRIAN AND LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE BUT CLAIM THE RIGHT TO BASES AS A LINK TO THE FAR EAST--DISPATCHED TROOP REINFORCEMENTS. THE LEVANT STATES CHARGED THE REINFORCEMENTS WERE A MEANS OF FRENCH PRESSURE TO GAIN CONCESSIONS, BUT THE FRENCH SAID THE TROOPS WERE EN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC WAR.

ADD LDN(King) Syrian xxx Levant forces

A2

DAMASCUS REPORTS SAID THAT THE BRITISH FEARED REPERCUSSIONS IN PALESTINE, EGYPT AND ELSEWHERE IN THE ARAB WORLD.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN SYRIA INCLUDE THE CONSCRIPTION OF MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 60 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE HOME ARMY BY SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY ACTION. FUNDS HAVE BEEN VOTED TO INCREASE THE NATION'S GENDARMERIE BY 3,000 MEN.

THE SYRIANS WERE CONFIDENT OF IMMEDIATE MATERIAL HELP FROM SISTER ARAB STATES SHOULD A CONFLICT WITH FRANCE BREAK OUT.

ALL DAMASCUS' SHOPS WERE CLOSED BY A GENERAL STRIKE WHICH HAS BEEN JOINED BY TAXI AND TRUCK DRIVERS, WHO OFFERED THEIR VEHICLES TO THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SCHOOLBOYS WERE VOLUNTEERING THEIR SERVICES FOR DEFENSE DUTIES.

THE FRENCH IN DAMASCUS FOR THE MOST PART WERE KEEPING OUT OF SIGHT, BUT TONIGHT TWO ARMORED CARS WERE PARKED OUTSIDE FRENCH DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS IN THE CAPITAL. SOME FRENCH FAMILIES WERE LEAVING THE CITY.

FRENCH BORDER PATROLS WERE SEARCHING ALL VEHICLES CROSSING INTO SYRIA FROM IRAQ FOR HIDDEN ARMS.

IN LEBANON, THE CAPITAL CITY OF BEYROUTH ALSO WAS ORDERLY THIS MORNING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FRANK O'BRIEN REPORTED. NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED AND THE GENERAL FEELING DID NOT RUN AS HIGH AS IN SYRIA.

WD-KA430PEW

MAY 27 1945

THE EDITORIAL REACTION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN THE LONDON PRESS FOLLOWED PARTY LINES. INSERT LDN (Dennehy) Churchill xxx of war-

THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE SAID THAT THE LACK OF NEW NAMES IN REPLACING THE LABOR AND LIBERAL MINISTERS "CREATES A SENSE OF DISAPPOINTMENT."

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY SKETCH SAID "THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS WILL GO FAR TO ALLAY ANY ANXIETIES WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN FELT EITHER AT HOME OR ABROAD THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN WEAKENED IN ABILITY OR EXPERIENCE BY THE DEFECTION OF THE SOCIALIST MINISTERS."

A22

NO COMMENT ON THE NEW APPOINTMENTS APPEARED IN THE DAILY HERALD, ORGAN OF THE LABOR PARTY NOW SQUARING OFF FOR AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN ALONG OPENLY SOCIALISTIC LINES, WHILE CHURCHILL PLANNED TO BEGIN HIS CAMPAIGN TODAY WITH A TOUR OF HIS CONSTITUENCY IN ESSEX.

THE TIMES SAID THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY "MUST STAND FOR A SOLID SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY, EQUIPPED WITH POWER TO MAKE DECISIONS EFFECTIVE AND BASED ON THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE ALLIANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION."

SUMMING UP THE CONFLICTING REACTION TO THE GOVERNMENT, THE POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WILL MEET TUESDAY AFTER ITS WEEKEND RECESS, IN AN ELECTION ATMOSPHERE. THE WRITER COMMENTED:

"IN FACT THE CARETAKER GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO TAKE CARE, FOR IT IS GOING TO HAVE THE FIERIEST BAPTISM OF ANY ADMINISTRATION FOR A LONG TIME. ITS OPPONENTS WHO WILL BE SPRINGING TO EVERY OPPORTUNITY KNOW FROM INTIMATE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE EXACTLY WHERE THE WEAK SPOTS ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE ARMOR."

SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND, MAY 26-(AP)-THE CREW OF THE RAF LANCASTER "ARIES" REPORTED TODAY IT HAD DISCOVERED THE TRUE LOCATION OF THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE 200 OR 300 MILES NORTH-NORTHWEST OF WHERE IT WAS PREVIOUSLY BELIEVED TO BE.

THE LOCATION OF THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE HAS BEEN GIVEN ON BOOTHIA PENINSULA IN NORTHERN CANADA. THE NEW LOCATION, ACCORDING TO THE ARIES CREW, COVERS AN ESTIMATED 100 MILES AREA IN ISLANDS 1,500 MIMROM THE GEOGRA

1,500 MILES FROM THE GEOGRAPHICAL NORTH POLE.

WING COMMANDER D.C.MCKINLEY, IN COMMAND OF THE PLANE DURING ITS FLIGHT OVER BOTH THE MAGNETIC AND GEOGRAPHIC NORTH POLES, SAID THE MAGNETIC POLE WAS LOCATED BY A "DIP" OF 89 DEGREES, REGISTERED ON COMPLICATED INSTRUMENTS.

"THAT DIP MEANS THAT THEORETICALLY YOU ARE THERE," SAID MCKINLEY. "WE FLEW AT ABOUT 14,000 FEET AND THE INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED THE DIP FOR ABOUT A HALF HOUR, WHICH MEANT AN AREA OF ABOUT 100 MILES."

THE ARIES FLEW 3,170 MILES NONSTOP HERE FROM WHITEHORSE, YUKON, THE EMPIRE'S WESTERNMOST AIRPORT, IN 18 HOURS AND 27 MINUTES. IT PASSED OVER THE MAGNETIC POLE AT ABOUT 9 P.M., EWT, FRIDAY, MAY 25. THE PLANE FLEW A TOTAL OF 17,720 MILES IN THE ROUND TRIP FLIGHT FROM SHREWSBURY.

MD924PEW

WOODFORD, ENGLAND, MAY 26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLARED TODAY HE HAD ASSURED PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT BRITAIN'S GENERAL ELECTIONS MUST BE NO OBSTACLE TO A NEW MEETING OF THE BIG THREE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

HIS STATEMENT CAME AS HE LAUNCHED A PERSONAL CAMPAIGN FOR RE-ELECTION IN HIS CONSTITUENCY OF WOODFORD.

"I HAVE ASSURED THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH WHOM I AM IN THE MOST CLOSE AND CORDIAL CORRESPONDENCE, THAT THE FACT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION COMING IN GREAT BRITAIN (JULY 5) MUST BE NO OBSTACLE TO THE HOLDING OF A MEETING OF THE THREE MAJOR POWERS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT," HE SAID.

"IF I SHOULD BE CALLED AWAY FROM HIS COUNTRY DURING THE ACTUAL ELECTION I SHALL RELY UPON YOU TO SEE THAT MY FORTUNES DO NOT SUFFER."

ME924AEW

PARIS, MAY 26-(AP)-WITH TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ALREADY HERE, ANOTHER DUE TONIGHT AND STILL ANOTHER ON THE WAY, PLUS AMERICAN CIVILIANS AND MILITARY OFFICIALS TRAVELING SINGLY, EVERY DAY IS "VISITORS' DAY" AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

FROM COMMITTEE SPOKESMEN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON PLANS OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS WAS GATHERED:

SEN.MEAD'S SPECIAL SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WILL WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT ON MAY 29 AND MOVE ON TO LONDON.

SEN.WHEELER'S INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS POSSIBILITIES IS DUE BACK TONIGHT FROM ONE OF ITS FREQUENT JAUNTS INTO THE FORWARD AREAS WITH ITS FUTURE PLANS UNCERTAIN.

THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IS DUE TO ARRIVE TONIGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IS REPORTED COMING SOON BUT NOBODY COULD BE FOUND WHO KNEW EXACTLY WHEN.

MD943PEW

PARIS, MAY 26-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT PHILLIP BOUHLER, DESCRIBED AS THE NO. 12 NAZI AND CHIEF OF ADOLF HITLER'S CHANCELLORY, WAS CAPTURED BY THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY AT FINCHORN CASTLE NEAR ZELL ON MAY 21.

MD752PEW

MAY 27 1945

3024-27027

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, MAY 26-(AP) THE FIRST AIR EVACUATION OF DISPLACED RUSSIANS FROM THE 15TH ARMY AREA IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN TOMORROW WITH THE MOVEMENT OF 1,000 SOVIET CITIZENS FROM MUENCHEN-GLADBACH AND KREFELD BY C-47 TRANSPORTS.

THE GROUP WILL BE FLOWN TO A POINT NEAR THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN LINE OF DEMARCATION AND WILL PASS THROUGH A TRANSIT CAMP ON THE AMERICAN SIDE BEFORE CROSSING INTO THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED AREA.

THE AIR MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIANS IS SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE TRANSPORT BY TRAIN OF DISPLACED SOVIET CITIZENS FROM THE RHINELAND MILITARY DISTRICT.

MD1006PEW

PARIS, MAY 26-(AP)-THE U.S. 384TH ENGINEER BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.HENRY DREWFS (CO) OF 4134 NORTH COLONIAL AVE., PORTLAND, OREGON, IS NOW OPERATING AT LEAST 77 SAW MILLS IN GERMANY. FIFTY-TWO ADDITIONAL MILLS ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

RW117AEW

ADD CARENTAN (Wh. Tehead) xxx Labor camps

THE AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND MATERIEL BEING SALVAGED ON THE OMAHA AND UTAH BEACHES IS LARGE, BUT ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE TOTAL TO BE CLEANED UP FROM ALL THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

HOWEVER, THE CLEANUP IN NORMANDY IS THE MORE DIFFICULT JOB BECAUSE OF THE MORASS OF MUD AFTER HEAVY RAINS AND MUCH OF THE AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT IS IN FIELDS SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS FROM ROADS.

MAY 27 1945

LITTLEFIELD ESTIMATED THE JOB OF CLEANING UP THE NORMANDY DUMPS WILL BE FINISHED IN ANOTHER THREE MONTHS.

KA1213PEW

BERCHTESGADEN, MAY 26-(AP)-HITLER'S ONLY FULL SISTER, PAULA, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW WITH AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES THAT IT WAS TOO BAD THAT HER BROTHER HAD NOT TRIED TO BE AN ARCHITECT.

HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN GOOD, BAD OR INDIFFERENT, BUT HE COULDN'T HAVE MADE AS BIG A MESS THAN HE DID IN POLITICS, SHE SAID.

HER WORDS CONFIRMED THE GENERAL BELIEF THAT THERE WAS LITTLE IN COMMON BETWEEN HITLER AND HIS SISTER AND THAT FOR THE FUEHRER, FAMILY TIES WERE ALMOST NON-EXISTENT.

PAULA, WHO USED TO LIVE ALONE IN VIENNA, SAID SHE HAD NEVER SEEN THE BERLIN CHANCELLERY. WHY SHE SHOULD HAVE TURNED UP IN BAVARIA WAS NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR, BUT THE WOODS IN BAVARIA ARE FULL OF VIENNESE WHO SCRAMBLED TO GET AWAY FROM THE RUSSIANS.

ONE QUESTIONER SAID THAT IN CONTRAST TO HITLER, HIS SISTER INDULGED IN HUMOR, SMOKED, ATE MEAT AND DRANK SCHNAPS WHEN SHE COULD GET IT.

THE LAST LETTER TO PAULA FROM HITLER THAT WAS COME TO LIGHT, DATED MAY 3, 1941, WAS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HER BIRTHDAY GREETING IN WHICH HITLER SAID HE WAS SENDING HER A SMALL PRESENT. IT WAS A PACKAGE OF BACON WHICH A SPANISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, WHO MUST HAVE FORGOTTEN HITLER WAS A VEGETARIAN, HAD SENT TO THE BERLIN CHANCELLERY.

PAULA WAS RELEASED AFTER QUESTIONING, BUT THE INTERVIEW TOOK SO LONG SHE COULDN'T GET BACK INTO LINE AT A FOOD SHOP AND THE AMERICANS EXERTED INFLUENCE TO GET HER A LOAF OF BREAD.

MD643PEW

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

ECKERNFOERDE, GERMANY, MAY 26-(AP)-POWERFUL ONE-MAN GERMAN SUBMARINES WHICH COULD BE LAUNCHED ON THE HIGH SEAS FROM A "HOMING" DESTROYER--PROBABLY THE SECRET NAVAL WEAPON THE NAZIS BOASTED WOULD HIT OUR ATLANTIC CONVOYS ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE--WERE BEING BUILT NEAR HERE WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

I VISITED TODAY A FACTORY WITH ASSEMBLY LINES GEARED TO PRODUCE 100 OF THESE LETHAL MIDGETS A WEEK. THE FACTORY WAS CONCEALED IN AN INCONSPICUOUS FISHING VILLAGE OF SURENDORF, 15 MILES NORTH OF KIEL.

ADJOINING IT WERE SEVERAL PLANTS TURNING OUT THE NEW MODEL ACCOUSTIC TORPEDO WITH A 150-POUND WARHEAD. THESE WERE SLUNG BENEATH THE MINIATURE SUB. INTRICATE ELECTRIC "HEARING" DEVICES BUILT INSIDE THE TORPEDOES GUIDED THEM TO TARGETS, FOLLOWING THE SOUND WAVES OF SHIPS' ENGINES LIKE A BLOODHOUND ON THE SCENT. THUS IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO AIM THEM.

THE TORPEDOES WERE DRIVEN BY "INGOLENE," A FUEL EVOLVED BY A GERMAN CHEMIST, HELMUTH WALTHER, WHO NOW IS IN LONDON. THE PROPELLENT, THE SAME AS WAS USED IN V-2 ROCKETS, WAS BEING PRODUCED AT THE RATE OF 1,100 TONS A MONTH BY OTTO SCHICKERT AND COMPANY AT BAD LAUTERBERG IN THE HARZ MOUNTAINS 30 MILES FROM THE UNIVERSITY TOWN OF GOETTINGEN.

THE GERMANS CALLED THE NEW ONE-MAN SUBMARINES "WEASELS." THEY WERE POWERED BY TWO SETS OF BATTERIES AND HAD A TOP SPEED OF THREE KNOTS. THEIR RANGE WAS ABOUT 100 MILES, AND THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO RETURN TO THE MOTHER SHIP WHICH COULD HAUL 20 OR MORE ON THE DECKS TO CONVOY ROUTES.

CAPT. GEOFFREY PIKE OF THE BRITISH ROYAL MARINES, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF TROOPS TAKING OVER THE FACTORY, SAID: "IT'S A GOOD THING THE WAR ENDED WHEN IT DID BEFORE MASS PRODUCTION OF THESE DIABOLICAL SUBS--THE V-1 AND V-2 OF THE SEA."

THE SUBMARINES WERE 30 FEET LONG WITH A COCKPIT FOR THE PILOT ENCLOSED IN GLASS LIKE THAT USED IN THE NOSES OF AMERICAN BOMBERS.

THE PILOT CARRIED AN OXYGEN FLASK ON HIS BACK. HE COULD SUBMERGE TO ABOUT 50 FEET TO ESCAPE DETECTION, BUT THE CRAFT WAS DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO CRUISE ON THE SURFACE WITH A TORPEDO SLUNG UNDERNEATH.

THE TORPEDO WAS ALMOST AS LONG AS THE SUBMARINE, WHICH ACTED AS NOTHING MORE THAN THE TRIGGER. IN TRIALS THE SUBMARINE WAS SAID TO HAVE PROVED SUCCESSFUL BUT THE WAR ENDED BEFORE THE GERMANS HAD TIME TO SEND IT AGAINST ALLIED SHIPS.

MAY 27 1945

A20

TWO OTHER FACTORIES, ONE AT ECKERNFOERDE AND THE OTHER AT THE SUBURB OF BORBY, WERE BEING BUILT AND THE PRODUCTION RATE WAS EXPECTED TO BE ABOUT 1,000 A MONTH. THIS DISTRICT APPARENTLY ESCAPED THE ALLIED BOMBINGS, FOR I SAW NO SIGNS OF DESTRUCTION.

THE NEW ONE-MAN JOB MADE OTHER SMALL MODELS OBSOLETE. A SCORE OF TWO-MAN SUBMARINES RESEMBLING THE REGULAR U-BOATS WERE MOORED TO THE END OF A PIER AT SURENDORF, THEIR BOTTOMS COVERED WITH BARNACLES.

OTHERS WERE AT ECKERNFOERDE, WHOSE BAY IS FILLED WITH IDLE GERMAN SHIPPING AND NAVAL UNITS, INCLUDING LIGHT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

IN ADDITION TO THE "WEASEL" AND THE TWO-MAN SUBMARINE CALLED THE "SEA DOG," THERE WERE TWO OTHER TYPES OF MIDGETS, PRODUCTION OF WHICH CEASED WHEN THE NEW MODEL MADE ITS APPEARANCE.

THEY ALSO WERE ONE-MAN CRAFT, ONE, CALLED "THE SHARK," WAS 36 FEET LONG WITH ONE TORPEDO UNDERNEATH AND METAL FINS OR FLAPS AT THE SIDE TO MAINTAIN BALANCE.

THE OTHER, CALLED "THE TADPOLE," WAS 40 FEET LONG WITH ONE TORPEDO SLUNG ON EACH SIDE.

NEITHER OF THESE MODELS WAS AS FAST, EFFICIENT OR COMPACT AND SIMPLE TO CONSTRUCT AS THE NEW AND DEADLY "WEASEL."

KA342PEW

FLENSBURG, GERMANY, MAY 26-(AP)-ONE OF GERMANY'S ACE SUBMARINE COMMANDERS SAID TODAY THAT NAZI U-BOAT MEN HAD FOUND THAT ACOUSTIC TORPEDOES WHICH FOLLOWED SOUND WAVES TO TARGETS "WERE 90 PER CENT MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE OLDER MODELS."

INTERVIEWED ABOARD THE LINER PATRIA, OCCUPIED NOW BY THE SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS MISSION, LT. CMDR. HEINZ WALKERLING SAID HE HAD SUNK TWO DESTROYERS AND 30,000 TONS OF ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. HE IS BEING EMPLOYED BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES AS A SORT OF LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL MEN AND THE GERMANS.

THE 30-YEAR-OLD NAVAL OFFICER SAID THE GERMANS BEGAN USING ACOUSTIC TORPEDOES IN THE FALL OF 1943. HE ESTIMATED THAT THE REICH

HAD SOME 800 FIRST LINE SUBMARINES IN OPERATION AT THE PEAK OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.

WALKERLING ALSO DECLARED THAT MORE THAN 100 U-BOATS WERE ASSIGNED FOR A CONSTANT WATCH OF ALLIED CONVOY ROUTES BETWEEN NEWFOUNDLAND AND IRELAND DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR.

"MORALE WAS EXTREMELY HIGH ALL DURING THE WAR AMONG SUBMARINE MEN AND THERE WAS A HIGH COMPETITIVE SPIRIT WITH EACH COMMANDER TRYING TO OUTDO THE OTHER," HE SAID. "AT THE BASE CHARTS OR BOX SCORES WERE KEPT OF THE TONNAGE SUNK AND THE COMMANDERS COMPETED FOR THE TOP PLACE."

SAYING HE JUDGED THE NAZIS LOST ABOUT 30 U-BOATS A MONTH, WALKERLING REPORTED THE CREWS FEARED AIRPLANES MORE THAN THEY DID DESTROYERS.

KA140PEW

FLENSBURG, GERMANY, MAY 26-(AP)-AN OKLAHOMA LIEUTENANT WHO DIDN'T LIKE THE LOOKS OF FLENSBURG'S AVAILABLE HOUSES JUST "TOOK OVER GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ' STAFF BILLET ABOARD THE FORMER AMERICAN-HAMBURG LINER PATRIA WHEN THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS MISSION CAME HERE TWO WEEKS AGO.

LT.DAN JACKSON, 21, RINGLING, OKLA., TOLD TODAY HOW HE MARCHED ABOARD, INSPECTED THE 18,000-TON LUXURY CRAFT AND ORDERED THE GERMAN TROOPS TO MOVE OUT SO THE ALLIED OFFICERS AND MEN COULD MAKE THEIR QUARTERS.

MAY 27 1945

JACKSON CAME HERE MAY 8, TWO DAYS BEFORE THE REST OF THE ALLIED MISSIN. HE SAID HE WAS SHOWN SEVERAL HOUSES BUT THEY WERE NOT SUITABLE.

"FINALLY I SPOTTED THE LUXURY LINER AND WENT ABOARD," HE SAID. "I DIDN'T HAVE ANY TROUBLE. THE GUARDS SNAPPED TO ATTENTION AS I PASSED UP THE GANGPLANK. I DISCOVERED THAT DOENITZ' STAFF OCCUPIED THE SUITES AND SEVERAL HUNDRED SOLDIERS AND MARINES THE REST OF THE SHIP. DOENITZ WAS ABOARD FREQUENTLY.

"AS THE SHAEF MEN BEGAN TO ARRIVE, I JUST ORDERED THE GERMAN SOLDIERS OUT AND THEY LEFT. ONE NIGHT THE WHOLE STAFF VACATED THE SUITES AND WE HAD THE SHIP WELL IN HAND WHEN ALL OUR AMERICAN-BRITISH-RUSSIAN PARTY ARRIVED."

JACKSON SAID HE GOT A KICK UT OF BEING THE ONLY ALLIED OFFICER ABOARD AND IN A NEST OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

"BUT I WAS NEVER BOTHERED AND I CARRIED MY AUTOMATIC WITH ME ONLY WHEN I LEFT THE SHIP," HE RELATED.

"WHEN I ENTERED THE MESSHALL THE GERMANS WOULD ALL STAND UP UNTIL I TOOK MY SEAT. WHEN I GOT UP TO LEAVE, THEY DID THE SAME. MANY OF THEM SPOKE ENGLISH AND SAID THEY HAD RELATIONS IN THE STATES. THAT'S ABOUT ALL WE DISCUSSED--PLACES IN THE STATES. BUT THEIR FOOD WAS LOUSY AND LOTS OF TIMES I WOULD LEAVE AND GO BACK TO MY ROOM TO HAVE K-RATIONS."

FO1257PWU

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WESEL, GERMANY, MAY 26-(AP)-ENGINEER JOHNNY SEPEDE OF HARRISBURG, PA., PULLED BACK ON THE THROTTLE OF "THE RED ARROW EXPRESS" TODAY AND 1,450 SOVIET CITIZENS WENT HIGH BALLING ON THE LONG ROAD HOME.

ALL OVER WESTERN GERMANY THE HUGE REPATRIATION MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS AND SLAVE WORKERS WAS AT LAST UNDER WAY WITH THE U.S. 15TH ARMY ALONE HANDLING TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 200,000 IN THE RHINE-LAND ZONE AND OTHER ARMIES TAKING CARE OF OVER 1,000,000 MORE.

DEPARTURE OF THE RED ARROW, A MOTLEY COLLECTION OF YP EUROPEAN FREIGHT CARS AND A WAR-SCARRED AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE FROM THE BOMB-CRATERED YARDS AT WESEL, WAS TYPICAL OF THE HISTORIC TREK.

SOON AFTER DAYLIGHT THE FIRST SOVIET NATIONALS TO LEAVE THE WESEL DISPLACED PERSONS' CAMP SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT LAST MARCH 26, BEGAN CLIMBING ABOARD. RED BANNERS SOON FLUTTERED FROM THE OPEN CAR DOORS, AND A BIG CHARCOAL SKETCH OF MARSHAL STALIN WAS DISPLAYED.

A CAREFUL SCOT,MAJ.DONALD MACDONALD OF EDINBURG, MADE SURE EVERYONE HAD TWO DAYS RATIONS AND AN EXTRA DAY'U SUPPLY WAS IN THE CABOOSE FOR THE 265-MILE TRIP TO THE RUSSIAN LINES ON THE ELBE RIVER NEAR MAGDEBURG.

MAY 27 1945

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM M.MILEY, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, CAME TO THE STATION TO SAY FORMAL FAREWELL TO THE RED ARROW'S COMMANDANT, LT.SERGEI MOROZOV, AN ARTILLERYMAN FROM CHIKALOV IN THE URALS WHO WAS CAPTURED WHILE FIGHTING UNDER MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV IN THE UKRAINE TWO YEARS AGO.

MOST OF THE PASSENGERS, LIKE MOROZ, WERE RED ARMY MEN--WHITE RUSSIANS GREAT RUSSIANS, UKRAINIANS, DON COSSACKS, KUBAN COSSACKS, TADJIKS, UZBEKS, DAZAKHS. SOME WERE RED ARMY AND PARTISAN WOMEN. SOME WERE PLAIN CIVILIANS IMPRESSED INTO ENEMY SERFDOM AS LONG AGO AS 1941.

VERA ALEXANDROVNA ANCHAR, 22, OF KIEV, A NIECE OF PETER ANCHAR OF 7628 PIEDMONT ST., DETROIT, MICH., WEPT A LITTLE AT THE PROSPECT OF GOING HOME.

"HERE IN GERMANY I KNEW NOTHING BUT LOTS OF WORK AND LOTS OF BEATINGS," SHE SAID. "EXCUSE ME, BUT I CRY BECAUSE I'M SO HAPPY NOW."

PVT.NICHOLAS BORIS, A MEDICAL TECHNICIAN OF 1153 WADE ST., NORTHEAST.

30.24-27029

ATLANTA, GA., THOUGHTFULLY TUCKED ABOARD A BABY CARRIAGE FOR ONE RETURNING FAMILY.

"I'M A FAMILY MAN MYSELF," SAID BORIS. "MY WIFE IS EXPECTING A BABY, AND I'M SWEATING OUT THAT TELEGRAM FROM HOME."

THE CONDUCTOR, WILLIAM V.FARRELL OF WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., SUMMONED 12 AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPERS ASSIGNED AS SECURITY GUARDS TO THEIR POSTS ON THE TRAIN.

THE FOLLOWING LEAD TO JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH (NO. 2815) IS SENT AS PREPAREDNESS. COPY SHOULD BE PRESERVED, AS IT CANNOT BE REPEATED.

--DASH--

MAY 27 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, WHO ROSE IN A FEW YEARS FROM A POLITICALLY UNKNOWN WINE EXPORTER AND IMPORTER TO BE FOREIGN MINISTER OF GERMANY, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE INFLUENCED HITLER TO DEFY GREAT BRITAIN UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH PRECIPITATED THE EUROPEAN WAR IN 1939.

HIS MISTAKEN FORECAST THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT FIGHT, BASED ON CLOSE CONTACT WITH BRITISH PEOPLE DURING INTERVALS THROUGHOUT HIS LIFE, DID NOT AFFECT HIS HIGH PLACE IN THE FUEHRER'S FAVOR. ONCE AN ARDENT ADMIRER OF ENGLAND, RIBBENTROP IN THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE WAR GREW TO HATE THE BRITISH.

RIBBENTROP WAS AN ARCHITECT OF THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT. HE WAS AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER WHEN HITLER MARCHED THE NAZI ARMIES INTO RUSSIA IN JUNE, 1941. OVER THE RADIO HE READ THE REICH'S FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE NATION WITH WHICH GERMANY HAD LINKED HERSELF IN A 10-YEAR NON-AGGRESSION PACT LESS THAN TWO YEARS BEFORE. BEFORE THE GERMAN SURRENDER IN MAY, 1945, HE DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT.

GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, WHO SUCCEEDED HITLER AS FUEHRER, DISMISSED RIBBENTROP AS FOREIGN MINISTER MAY 2 AND REPLACED HIM WITH COUNT LUDWIG VON SCHWERIN KROSIGK. RIBBENTROP THEN BECAME THE OBJECT OF AN INTENSE ALLIED SEARCH.

HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE NAZI REGIME NEVER HAVE BEEN FULLY REVEALED. A GERMAN SHORTHAND EXPERT WHO RECORDED MEETINGS OF NAZI LEADERS IN THE CAVERNS UNDER BERLIN SAID THAT SHORTLY BEFORE THE END RIBBENTROP TELEPHONED HITLER TO HOLD ON A LITTLE LONGER.

RIBBENTROP MADE THE ELEVENTH HOUR CLAIM THAT HE HAD INFORMATION THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE GOING TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS. MUCH AS HE WANTED TO, EVEN HITLER DID NOT BELIEVE HIM THEN.

IN APRIL, 1945, 285 MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY WERE CAPTURED BY THE U.S. SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION IN MUELHAUSEN, 19 MILES NORTHWEST OF WEIMAR, BUT RIBBENTROP AND OTHER TOP FIGURES IN THE DEPARTMENT WERE NOT AMONG THEM.

AS EARLY AS SEPTEMBER, 1944, RIBBENTROP EXPRESSED A CURIOUSLY NEGATIVE VIEW OF GERMANY'S WAR PROSPECTS. HE DECLARED THEN THAT THE CONFLICT HAD BECOME A LIFE-OR-DEATH FIGHT WHICH MUST CONTINUE "UNTIL OUR ENEMIES REALIZE THAT THEY COULD NEVER WIN."

OF ALL THE TOP-RANKING LEADERS IN THE NAZI REGIME RIBBENTROP WAS THE MOST GENEROUSLY SCHOOLED IN FOREIGN TRAVEL. HE SEEMS TO HAVE REPLACED BARON KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH AS FOREIGN MINISTER EVEN BEFORE HIS APPOINTMENT TO SUCCEED HIM ON FEB. 4, 1938.

VON NEURATH, ETC., XXX FOURTH GRAPH PREV (ISSUED JULY 1, 1940).

ME942AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 26-(AP)-THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE 20-YEAR ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIANCE WAS MARKED TODAY BY PUBLICATION OF THE EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN. THERE WAS NO COMMENT.

MK718AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 26-(AP)-HARRY HOPKINS AND MARSHAL STALIN CONFERRED IN THE KREMLIN TODAY. THE NATURE OF THEIR INITIAL CONVERSATION WAS NOT DIVULGED, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE COVERED A BROAD RANGE OF SUBJECTS INCLUDING POSSIBLY A MEETING SOON OF THE "BIG THREE."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY, WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE KREMLIN BY U. S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD IN LONDON, SAID FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV ALSO WAS PRESENT.)

BEFORE THE MEETING, HOPKINS HELD A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH MEMBERS OF THE U. S. EMBASSY STAFF AND MAJ. GEN. J. R. DEANE, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION TO RUSSIA.

HARRIMAN SAT IN ON THE CONFERENCES WITH DEANE AND U. S. MINISTER GEORGE KENNAN.

HOPKINS CAME BY PLANE FROM PARIS. NEWS OF HIS ARRIVAL WITH MRS. HOPKINS IN MOSCOW WAS PRIMINENTLY DISPLAYED IN THE MOSCOW PRESS AND GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION ON THE RADIO.

A FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID HOPKIN'S VISIT SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS THE RESULT OF ANY "CRISIS" IN ALLIED-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS BUT RATHER AS A FULL DISCUSSION ON THE NUMEROUS DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE YALTA CONFERENCE.

HE SAID HOPKIN'S IMMINENT TALKS WITH THE RUSSIANS WOULD COVER A LARGE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS.

MD734PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

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MOSCOW, MAY 26-(AP)-PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER HARRY HOPKINS PROBABLY WILL BEGIN DISCUSSIONS WITH SOVIET LEADERS ON CURRENT AMERICAN-RUSSIAN QUESTIONS LATE TODAY.

HOPKINS, WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY BY PLANE FROM PARIS, WAS REPORTED EXHAUSTED BY THE LONG TRIP. HE RESTED THIS MORNING AT THE RESIDENCE OF U.S.AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN WHILE MRS.HOPKINS ROSE EARLY FOR A MOSCOW SIGHT-SEEING TOUR.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND RADIO, DESCRIBING HOPKINS AS THE "PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN," REPORTED HIS ARRIVAL IN DETAIL BUT WITHOUT EDITORIAL COMMENT. AN INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID THAT WHILE THE VISIT WAS IMPORTANT, PERSONS LOOKING FOR ANY SENSATIONS PROBABLY WOULD BE DISAPPOINTED.

THIS SOURCE SAID THE VISIT SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS THE RESULT OF ANY CRISIS IN AFFAIRS, BUT RATHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF A FULL DISCUSSION ON NUMEROUS DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. HARRIMAN WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE DISCUSSIONS. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE AMBASSADOR SAT IN ON ALL BIG THREE CONFERENCES AND PARTICIPATED IN ORIGINAL LEND-LEASE DISCUSSIONS EARLY IN THE WAR.

RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED AS WILLING AS HOPKINS TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE YALTA CONFERENCE AND THEIR TALKS WERE EXPECTED TO BE LENGTHY.

HARRIMAN HAS CHARGE OF HOPKINS' PERSONAL PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT WHILE HIS DAUGHTER, KATHLEEN, IS HANDLING ARRANGEMENTS FOR MRS.HOPKINS' ENTERTAINMENT.

MK803AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 26-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO IN A SPEECH AT ZAGR[illegible]ORTED TODAY BY TASS SAID THAT "WE WILL COME TO AGREEMENT WITH THE [illegible]LIES" ON PROBLEMS IN NORTHEASTERN ITALY AND SOUTHERN AUSTRIA BUT ADDED THAT AREAS FOR WHICH YUGOSLAV TROOPS FOUGHT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO YUGOSLAVIA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

"WE REACHED THE ISONZO THROUGH THE FORCE OF OUR WEAPONS JUST AS THE ALLIES WITH THEIR FORCE OF ARMS CONQUERED THE ENEMY IN AFRICA AND ALSO REACHED THE ISONZO," TITO SAID. "WE MET AT THE ISONZO (A RIVER NEAR DISPUTED TRIESTE).

"MARSHAL ALEXANDER (FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN) AND I EARLIER AGREED THAT ONE PART WOULD BE OCCUPIED BY HIS TROOPS BUT WE ARRIVED FIRST. X X X WE WANT OUR RIGHTS RESPECTED. W

COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN) AND I EARLIER AGREED THAT ONE PART WOULD BE OCCUPIED BY HIS TROOPS BUT WE ARRIVED FIRST. X X X WE WANT OUR RIGHTS RESPECTED. WE AWAIT THE FINAL DECISION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE."

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MD755PEW

ADD Moscow Gilmore

TOUCHING ON THE CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENTS OF POLAND AND AUSTRIA, ZASLAVSKY DENIED THAT RUSSIA HAD BEEN ACTING UNILATERALLY AND SEEKING TO ISOLATE ITSELF. xxx he declared

"THE RED ARMY, AT EVERY PLACE WHERE THE MILITARY SITUATION PERMITS, TRANSFERS ADMINISTRATION TO THE LIBERATED PEOPLES THEMSELVES," HE SAID. "THIS IS IN NO WAY UNILATERAL ACTIVITY. IT IS, ON THE OTHER HAND, IN FULL ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE ON LIBERATED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE."

REGARDING AMERICAN NEWS TREATMENT OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, THE PRAVDA WRITER SAID:

"WE OBSERVE WITH MIXED FEELINGS OF PERPLEXITY AND REVULSION THE DANCE OF THE NEWSPAPER MOHICANS AROUND THE DELEGATION. THE AMERICAN PRESS OF THE HEARST TYPE SYSTEMATICALLY AND EVILLY DISTORTS OOOOOGGGGGGG

DANCE OF THE NEWSPAPER MOHICANS AROUND THE DELEGATION. THE AMERICAN PRESS OF THE HEARST TYPE SYSTEMATICALLY AND EVILLY DISTORTS THE POSITION OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION. IS THIS BECAUSE THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND? NOT AT ALL. THEY DO NOT WANT TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS A GREAT DEMOCRATIC POWER WHICH POSSESSES SUFFICIENT MIGHT NOT ONLY FOR FORMING SECURITY WITHIN ITS OWN BOUNDARIES, BUT ALSO FOR GUARANTEEING SECURITY FOR THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE."

ZASLAVSKY SAID THE SYDNEY MIRROR AND WRITER ERIC BAUM HAD SAID "THERE IS NO NECESSITY TODAY TO HURL THE GERMAN INVADERS FROM STALINGRAD BUT THE ENGLISH PEOPLE REALIZE THE NECESSITY FOR REPELLING THE IDEOLOGICAL AGGRESSORS OF MOSCOW."

TERMING THIS THE USUAL "SOVIET SLANDER," THE PRAVDA WRITER CONCLUDED: "THE VOICE OF GOEBBELS [illegible]LENCED IN BERLIN. BUT ITS ECHOES ARE STILL HEARD IN SYDNEY."

ROME, MAY 26-(AP)-THE OCCUPATION OF A PORTION OF AUSTRIA BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS, NOW POISED FOR A MOE INTO THAT COUNTRY, IS EXPECTED TO BE ORGANIZED STRICTLY ALONG NATIONAL LINES, WITH SEPARATE COMMANDERS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES.

GEN. MARK CLARK MAY HEAD THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCE, WHICH PROBABLY WILL INCLUDE UNITS FROM BOTH THE U.S. FIFTH AND SEVENTH ARMIES.

THE PARTS OF AUSTRIA NOW OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS ARE BEING ADMINISTERED ON AN ALLIED AND NOT A SEPARATE BASIS.

NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW JUST WHEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WILL TAKE OVER PERMANENT OCCUPYING ZONES IN AUSTRIA. ALTHOUGH PLANS WERE MADE LONG AGO FOR THE OCCUPATION OF VIENNA JOINTLY BY BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES THE SITUATION IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL APPEARS ROUGHLY THE SAME AS IT HAS BEEN FOR MONTHS PAST IN HUNGARY, ROMANIA AND BULGARIA.

FEW ALLIED OFFICIALS, SUCH AS MEMBERS OF MILITARY MISSIONS AND SIMILAR GROUPS, HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO GO INTO THOSE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED AREAS.

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ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS SEEKING ENTRY, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THE SITUATION THERE IS A NON-MILITARY MATTER AND THAT REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION TO BUDAPEST, BUCHAREST AND SOFIA MUST BE MADE THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON OR THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN LONDON.

ME-KA 1001AEW

BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME, MAY 26-(AP)-PIETRO NENNI, ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER ARRESTED IN NORTHERN ITALY FOR ADDRESSING A PUBLIC GATHERING WITHOUT ALLIED PERMISSION, HAS BEEN RELEASED WITH A WARNING, ITALIAN SOURCES SAID TODAY.

NENNI'S ARREST AT VERCELLI FOR VIOLATION OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS BROUGHT SHARP REPERCUSSIONS HERE FROM SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS AND EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN FROM CONSERVATIVES. NENNI HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI.

CAPT. ELLERY W. STONE, CHIEF OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY, CONFERRED WITH BONOMI AND OTHER MINISTERS TODAY AND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASSURED THEM THE CASE WOULD BE CLOSED WITH A WARNING AND NENNI WOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO APPEAR BEFORE AN AMG TRIBUNAL.

STONE REMINDED BONOMI THAT NENNI AND OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS WERE ALLOWED TO TOUR NORTHERN ITALY ON CONDITION THAT THEY WOULD OBSERVE A BAN AGAINST POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS. THE BAN WAS APPLIED IN AMG TERRITORY AS A SECURITY MEASURE.

BEFORE STONE'S CONFERENCE WITH BONOMI, SOCIALIST PARTY DIRECTORS HELD AN EMERGENCY MEETING. THE LIBERAL (CONSERVATIVE) PARTY NEWSPAPER SAID NEWS OF THE ARREST WAS THE CAUSE OF "REGRET AND CONCERN." THE MONARCHIST ORGAN CALLED IT A "REGRETTABLE INCIDENT."

ME911AEW

THE ALLIED COMMISSION ANNOUNCED THAT A WARNING AGAINST SUCH SPEECHES WAS BEING ISSUED "TO OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS IN AREAS UNDER ARMY CONTROL."

THIS APPARENTLY REFERRED TO COMMUNIST LEADER PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, BONOMI'S VICE PREMIER, WHO HAS BEEN MAKING APPEARANCES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

ME933AEW

ROME, MAY [illegible] 26-(AP)-THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT KARL FREDERICK GRIESENBERG, WHO SOMETIMES USED THE ALIAS "DOCTOR GIBBS," A FORMER NAZI CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR FOR CONFISCATED ESTATES IN POLAND, HAD BEEN SEIZED BY 85TH INFANTRY DIVISION TROOPS NEAR BRUNICO IN NORTHERN ITALY.

[illegible] GRIESENBERG, [illegible] WHO ONCE SERVED AS A NAZI SECRET AGENT AND SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT TO OTTO ABETZ, [illegible]RMAN AMBASSADOR TO [illegible] OCCUPIED FRANCE, WAS GRABBED AS HE WAS STROLLING

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WITH A PRETTY BLOND SECRETARY WHOM HE SAID HE WAS PLANNING TO MARRY AS SOON AS HE OBTAINED A DIVORCE FROM HIS GERMAN WIFE.

JHM/APR NORGAARDS 01905/418P ADD Rome (Bria) Nenni xxx this Kind

"IS THIS FOR THE ALLIES MERELY A SIMPLE INFRACTION OF A POLICE REGULATION OR DO THEY INTEND TO DEVELOP IT INTO A LARGER AND GRAVER QUESTION?"

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THE ALLIED COMMISSION SAID THAT OTHER ITALIAN POLITICAL LEADERS WERE BEING WARNED TO OBSERVE THE EMBARGO ON SPEECH-MAKING IN AREAS UNDER ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL. APPARENTLY INCLUDED IN THE WARNING WAS PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, VICE PREMIER, WHO HAS BEEN MAKING PUBLIC APPEARANCES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

R0328PEW

MILAN, MAY 26-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY FOURTH CORPS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED TODAY REPORTS THAT PIETRO NENNI, SOCIALIST LEADER OF ITALY, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT VERCELLI FOR ADDRESSING A PUBLIC GATHERING, ALLEGEDLY IN VIOLATION OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

NENNI WAS TAKEN TO TURIN WHERE THE CASE WAS POSTPONED AT HIS REQUEST UNTIL MONDAY, WHEN HE WILL APPEAR BEFORE AN AMG COURT. THE SOCIALIST LEADER WAS RELEASED BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AFTER AGREEING TO MAKE NO MORE PUBLIC APPEARANCES WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION.

AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES OF PARTY LEADERS AND MINISTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY, NENNI WAS REFERRED TO BY SOME POLITICAL LEADERS AS A LIKELY CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI, WHOSE GOVERNMENT HAS PLEDGED ITSELF TO STEP DOWN ONCE THE LIBERATION OF ITALY WAS COMPLETED.

MK715AEW

VATICAN CITY, MAY 26-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WHO ARE TOURING ITALY WERE RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS XII IN AN AUDIENCE TODAY.

MD1011PEW

BY GEORGE PALMER

CANEA, CRETE, MAY 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SURRENDERED GERMAN TROOPS STILL BEAR ARMS UNDER THE EYES OF THE BRITISH ON THIS Greek ISLAND, FOR SOME OF THEM HAVE TURNED UP DEAD SINCE THE CAPITULATION--VICTIMS OF THE CRETANS.

THE GARRISON ESTIMATED AT 14,000 MEN STILL RULES TWO LARGE ZONES ADJACENT TO THE ISLAND CAPITAL.

GERMAN SENTRIES STAND GUARD ALONG THE HIGHWAYS. NONE CAN ENTER THEIR ZONES WITHOUT A PERMIT FROM THE BRITISH COMMANDING OFFICER HERE.

ON THE BUSY DOCKS AT SUDA BAY ONE GETS THE IMPRESSION THAT THE AREA IS CONTROLLED BY THE GERMANS, NOT BY THE ALLIES.

A BRITISH OFFICER SAID TODAY THE GERMANS WOULD KEEP RIGHT ON RULING THEIR ZONES UNTIL SHIPS COME TO TAKE THEM AWAY.

"THEY WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ARMS AND WILL HAND IN THEIR GUNS WHEN THEY STEP ABOARD THE SHIPS," THE OFFICER SAID.

THE GERMANS HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM IN THEIR ZONES. THERE ARE NO BARRICADES NOR ROAD BLOCKS.

AS YOU DRIVE INTO THE AREAS YOU SUDDENLY BECOME AWARE THAT YOU HAVE PASSED THE BOUNDARY LINES, BECAUSE NOW THE HIGHWAYS ARE CROWDED WITH ALL TYPES OF VEHICLES DRIVEN BY ARMED GERMANS.

IN ONE ZONE I SAW TWO GERMAN 88-MILLIMETER GUNS. THE GERMANS WERE LEISURELY FIRING THEIR SHELLS OUT INTO THE SEA IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE AMMUNITION FROM FALLING INTO ALLIED HANDS.

THE BRITISH SAY THE GERMANS WERE ALLOWED TO CARRY ARMS ONLY AFTER SEVERAL SOLDIERS WERE SLAIN BY CRETANS IN REVENGE FOR THE CRIMES WHICH CIVILIANS SAY THE NAZIS COMMITTED AFTER THE AERIAL INVASION OF 1941.

SO FAR, THE BRITISH SAY, THERE HAVE BEEN NO CASES OF GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO USE THEIR GUNS.

A NEW ZEALAND MAJOR, WHO ACCOMPANIED ME TO CRETE AND WHO PARTICIPATED IN LT. GEN. SIR BERNARD C. FREYBERG'S COUNTERATTACKS THAT CUT DOWN THE GERMAN AIRBORNE TROOPS WITH HEAVY LOSSES, TOLD ME THAT THE NAZIS COMPLETELY WIPED OUT ABOUT 20 SMALL VILLAGES AFTER THE OCCUPATION.

ONE CRETAN TOLD US THAT GERMAN OFFICERS ORDERED JEWISH CIVILIANS TO BOARD SEVEN BARGES, WHICH WERE TOWED OUT TO SEA AND NEVER SEEN AGAIN.

MD915PEW

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OSLO, MAY 26-(AP)-NORWEGIAN POLICE SAID TODAY OLAF FERMANN, WEALTHY BUSINESSMAN UNDER ARREST ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS, ATTEMPTED TO PURCHASE HIS FREEDOM BY DONATING 8,000,000 KRONER (APPROXIMATELY $1,600,000) TO THE NORWEGIAN RED CROSS THE DAY GERMANY CAPITULATED.

THE MONEY WAS PART OF A FORTUNE OF MORE THAN $11,000,000 HE AMASSED DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION, OFFICERS SAID.

THE POLICE DOSSIER ACCUSED FERMANN OF HARBORING GERMAN SOLDIERS IN HIS WAREHOUSES BEFORE THE INVASION OF NORWAY, OF BEING VIDKUN QUISLING'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN BERLIN AND OF FORCING HIS WAY INTO THE VICE PRESIDENCY OF THE NORWEGIAN RED CROSS TO HAMPER THE WORK OF ALLEVIATING THE CONDITIONS OF NORWEGIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

ME944AEW

OSLO--FIRST ADD QUISLING (BY NORDNESS) X X X THE TRIAL.

THE TREASON CHARGE AGAINST HIM, OFFICIALS SAID, IS BASED ON FIVE COUNTS:

1. HIS RADIO SPEECH OF SEPT. 4, 1940, SAYING THAT THE GERMANS WERE INVADING NORWAY TO HELP THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE, WHOSE NEUTRALITY, HE SAID, HAD BEEN VIOLATED BY AN ALLIED INVASION OF NORWEGIAN WATERS TO RAID A GERMAN SHIP CARRYING ENGLISH PRISONERS.
2. HIS RECALL OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S MOBILIZATION ORDER WHICH INSTRUCTED THE PEOPLE TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY.
3. HIS HELPING GERMANY BY GIVING ITS FORCES NORWEGIAN MATERIALS AND RECOMMENDING THE NORWEGIAN YOUTH FIGHT FOR GERMANY.
4. HIS CREATION OF A NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JAN. 2, 1942, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE, INSTALLING HIMSELF AS A DICTATOR.
5. HIS DECREE OF OCTOBER 14, 1943, PLACING THE POLICE UNDER MILITARY REGULATIONS.

HIS ACCUSERS SAID QUISLING ISSUED THE POLICE DECREE BECAUSE THE POLICE HAD REFUSED TO ARREST YOUNG GIRLS ORDERED BY THE QUISLING GOVERNMENT TO ENTER WORKING SERVICE FOR GERMANY.

HE WAS CHARGED WITH ORDERING THE DEATH OF ONE POLICE CHIEF FOR REBELLING AGAINST THE ORDER.

MD1026PEW

ADD Bern (Fisher) Any Dope made

MEANWHILE, SWISS NEWSPAPERS COMMENTED SHARPLY TODAY ON A PURPORTED FRENCH PROPOSAL TO EXCLUDE SWITZERLAND FROM ANY WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION BECAUSE OF SWISS NEUTRALITY.

THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF BASEL SAID THAT "SECURITY LIES IN NEUTRALITY." THE EDITORIAL IMPLIED A BELIEF THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE REPORTED PROPOSAL.

THE BERN NEWSPAPER DER BUND SAID THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, "WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO INSURE WORLD PEACE, SHOULD HAVE MORE URGENT MATTERS TO ATTEND TO THAN TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DANGER OF WAR BY SWITZERLAND."

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT IF SWITZERLAND HAD GONE TO WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES, SHE MIGHT HAVE SUFFERED THE SAME FATE AS OTHER SMALLER NATIONS WITH FRANCE BEING UNABLE TO HELP HER. AND TODAY THE ALLIES

WOULD HAVE "ANOTHER HUNGRY PEOPLE ON THEIR HANDS AND ONE LESS AID ON RECONSTRUCTION."

MK644AEW

TRIESTE, MAY 26-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HAVE MET BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE AREA NORTH OF HERE IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT AND THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE "INCIDENT," ALLIED OFFICERS REPORTED LAST NIGHT.

THE PARTISANS HAVE TAKEN DOWN ALL CONCRETE ROAD BLOCKS BETWEEN TRIESTE AND THE BORDER OF YUGOSLAVIA, AN ACTION WHICH WAS LOOKED UPON AS A FRIENDLY GESTURE, TO SPEED TRAFFIC AND RELIEVE A FOOD SHORTAGE.

(THE BRITISH RADIO, HEARD BY CBS, SAID PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO MARSHAL TITO WHICH SAID: "I HOPE THAT OUR FRIENDLY COLLABORATION WILL CONTINUE AND THAT OUR PEOPLES WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE CREATION OF A DURABLE PEACE IN EUROPE. THIS SHALL BE BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH DISCUSSIONS AND AGREEMENTS.")

A FOOD SHORTAGE HAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE DISPUTED TERRITORY AND BLACK MARKET PRICES ARE HIGH. HORSE MEAT, FOR INSTANCE, WAS SELLING AT $4 A POUND.

MK751AEW

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BY FRANK O'BRIEN

DAMASCUS, MAY 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TENSE QUIET PREVAILED DURING TODAY'S MOSLEM SABBATH IN THIS CAPITAL CITY OF SYRIA, WHERE ILL FEELING BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND SYRIANS THREATENED TO EXPLODE INTO VIOLENCE AT ANY MOMENT.

A REPORT, WHICH THE FRENCH WOULD NOT CONFIRM, SAID THAT ANOTHER BOATLOAD OF FRENCH OR SENGALESE TROOPS WAS EN ROUTE TO BEYROUTH IN LEBANON. IT WAS GENERALLY FELT HERE THAT THE ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS WOULD BE A LIKELY MOMENT FOR THE OUTBREAK OF ACTUAL CONFLICT BETWEEN FRENCH AND LEVANT FORCES.

THE BRITISH, FEARFUL OF REPERCUSSIONS IN PALESTINE, EGYPT AND ELSEWHERE IN THE ARAB WORLD, WERE TRYING TO FOLLOW A HANDS-OFF POLICY, BUT PRESSURE WAS BEING APPLIED FROM BOTH SIDES FOR THE BRITISH TO TAKE ACTION TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE.

SYRIAN AND LEBANESE LEADERS WERE ALSO CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES, TO BACK UP OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS FAVORING SYRIAN AND LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE AND OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

MK712AEW

MEANWHILE SYRIAN MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 50 ARE BEING CONSCRIPTED INTO THE HOME ARMY BY SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY ACTION AND FUNDS WERE VOTED TO INCREASE THE NATION'S POLICE FORCES BY 5,000.

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE IS A DISAGREEMENT OVER TERMS OF A FRENCH OFFER OF A TREATY WITH THE LEVANT STATES WHICH WOULD REPLACE THE FRENCH MANDATE. ALTHOUGH THE TREATY HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC, LEBANESE AND SYRIAN OFFICIALS DECLARE THAT IT IS SIMPLY A NEW FORM OF MANDATE WHICH WOULD GIVE THE FRENCH PERMANENT AND STRATEGIC BASES AMOUNTING TO MILITARY CONTROL, A DISCRIMINATORY ECONOMIC POSITION AND A GURANTEE OF THE DOMINATION OF FRENCH CULTURE, PARTICULARLY THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

TROUBLE AROSE WHEN THE FRENCH MOVED APPROXIMATELY 500 NEW SENGALESE TROOPS AND 850 REPLACEMENTS INTO LEBANON, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE REFUSAL TO SIGN THE TREATY.

A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR WAS A V-E DAY INCIDENT, WHEN THE FRENCH CELEBRATED THE VICTORY IN THE STREETS WITHOUT ASSOCIATING THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE FLAGS WITH THE FRENCH COLORS.

THE FRENCH DECLINE TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION BEYOND ASSERTING THAT THE TREATY IN NO WAY MAKES A DEMAND INCOMPATIBLE WITH SYRIAN AND LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE AND THAT THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IS COMPARABLE TO THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH FORCES IN BOTH COUNTRIES AND THE PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN FRANCE. THE FRENCH SAY THEY MUST HAVE STRATEGIC BASES AS LINKS TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

COUNT STANISLAS OSTROROG, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH POLITICAL BUREAU, LEFT TUESDAY FOR PARIS, WHERE PRESUMABLY HE WILL DISCUSS THE SITUATION. DELEGATE GENERAL PAUL MARIE BEYNET, FORMER HEAD OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION AT WASHINGTON, REMAINED IN BEYROUTH.

ALL DAMASCUS SHOPS ARE CLOSED BY A GENERAL STRIKE WHICH WAS JOINED TODAY BY TAXI AND TRUCK DRIVERS WHO OFFERED THEIR VEHICLES TO THE GOVERNMENT. SOME FRENCH FAMILIES ARE LEAVING THE CITY AND OTHERS HAVE MOVED INTO THE MAIN FRENCH BARRACKS, ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL EVACUATION.

THE FRENCH ARE HALTING ALL TRAFFIC FROM IRAQ INTO SYRIA FOR A MINUTE SEARCH, APPARENTLY TO PREVENT ARMS FROM CROSSING THE BORDER.

MK810AEW

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CHUNGKING, MAY 26-(AP)-SEMI-OFFICIAL CHINESE REPORTS SAID TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE WERE BELIEVED TO BE TRANSFERRING MANY WAR PLANTS FROM THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TO NORTH CHINA.

REPORTS FROM PEIPING SAID THAT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY HOPED TO CONVERT NORTH CHINA INTO A SELF-SUSTAINING FORTRESS.

MD944PEW

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, MAY 25-(AP)(DELAYED)(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FIRST OF WHAT IT ERMED "SCARCE CATEGORIES" IN WHICH SOLDIERS MAY BE RETAINED EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF POINTS FOR DISCHARGE FROM THE SERVICE.

THE LIST INCLUDED VARIOUS TYPES OF SPECIALISTS IN RADIO, TELETYPE, ELEPHONE AND RADAR OPERATION, CERTAIN SPECIALISTS IN CRYPTOGRAPHY, POWERHOUSE AND MARINE ENGINEERS, TRANSLATORS, INTERPRETERS AND VOICE INTERCEPTORS OF ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

ALSO ON THE LIST WERE SURGICAL AND MEDICAL TECHNICIANS, ORTHOPEDIC MECHANICS AND ACCOUSTICS TECHNICIANS (HEARING AID SPECIALISTS).

THE ARMY SAID THE MEN IN SUCH CATEGORIES WOULD BE OFFERED TO EACH ARMY COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS TO DETERMINE IF THEY ARE NEEDED. SHOULD THEY BE NEEDED THEY WILL BE TRANSFERRED, BUT IF NOT THEY WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

OTHER LISTS OF SCARCE CATEGORIES WILL BE ISSUED FROM TIME TO TIME, SAID THE ARMY DIRECTIVE.

MU733PCW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA, MAY 26-(AP)-THROUGH 11 NIGHTMARISH DAYS AMERICAN PFC. MANUEL HERNANDEZ, OF OXNARD, CALIF., ELUDED JAPANESE BEHIND THEIR LINES AND SURVIVED TERRIFYING AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE AND AERIAL BOMBINGS.

THEN HE BARELY ESCAPED WITH HIS LIFE WHEN ADVANCING U.S. 24TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN NEAR DAVAO, ON MINDANAO ISLAND, MISTOOK HIM FOR A SNIPER IN A TREE WHERE HE WAS NEAR COLLAPSE FROM SHOCK, EXHAUSTION AND HUNGER.

CPL. JAMES THOMPSON, OF COLEMAN, TEX., AND SGT. TIMOTHY MAHONEY, OF (307 PINE ST) GARDNER, MASS., WERE DRAWING A BEAD WITH THEIR RIFLES WHEN THE MAN IN THE TREE CRIED WEAKLY "DON'T SHOOT. I'M HERNANDEZ."

WHEN THE TWO NON-COMS ORDERED HIM TO COME DOWN AND ADVANCE, THE BEWHISKERED SOLDIER HALF TUMBLED FROM THE TREE AND STAGGERED TOWARD THEM. THEY CAUGHT HIM AS HE COLLAPSED MUMBLING "THANK GOD---THANK GOD."

FJ1218ACW

ADD Manila (Hutcheson) xxx kdp dead

-ANOTHER STRATEGIC SECTION OF THE PACIFIC COAST ON LUZON, MAIN ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, WAS IN THE HANDS OF FILIPINO GUERRILLA FORCES TODAY.

THE GUERRILLAS CAPTURED INFANTA AND MISUA TOWNS. THESE TROOPS, ABSORBED INTO THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, SWEPT INTO THE TOWNS LAST WEDNESDAY AND JOINED TROOPS OF THE U.S. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION. THE YANKS AND THE GUERRILLAS NOW CONTROL THE EAST COAST FROM BICOL PENINSULA ON THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF LUZON NORTHWARD TO THE CENTRAL

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SECTION OF THE ISLAND.
ELSEWHERE ON LUZON AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCED WITH HEAVY AERIAL SUPPORT. IN ONE SECTOR AN ENCIRCLED JAPANESE FORCE IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTHEAST OF MANILA INDICATED IT WOULD LIKE TO GIVE UP. SINCE 43RD DIVISION AND GUERRILLA TROOPS CAPTURED IPO DAM IN THE MANILA WATERSHED LAST WEEK AND TRAPPED JAPANESE FORCES THERE, THEY HAVE KILLED BETWEEN 100 AND 200 NIPPONESE DAILY.
ON FRIDAY A SCORE OF JAPANESE SURRENDERED AND INDICATED OTHERS WOULD LIKE TO QUIT.
WHILE THE CAMPAIGN ON MINDANAO ISLAND REACHED THE MOPPING UP STAGE THERE WAS SOME CLOSE FIGHTING NORTH OF DAVAO CITY, MOST BITTERLY CONTESTED SECTOR IN THAT BATTLE ZONE. YANKS OF THE 24TH DIVISION NOW HOLD LICANAN AIRDROME, 15 MILES NORTH OF DAVAO. IT FELL THURSDAY, THE LAST OF SIX DAVAO REGION AIRFIELDS TO BE CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS.

JW106PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND (570)
OKINAWA, MAY 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A HANDFUL OF AIRBORNE JAPANESE TROOPS LANDED ON YONTAN AIRSTRIP LAST NIGHT AND DAMAGED SOME AMERICAN PLANES BEFORE THEY WERE KILLED IN A BEWILDERING 15 MINUTE FIGHT.
THEY POURED OUT OF A TRANSPORT WHICH MADE A BELLY LANDING ON THE FIELD--THE ONLY ONE OF APPROXIMATELY 12 SUCH BOMBERS CARRYING SUICIDE TROOPS WHICH WASN'T SHOT DOWN OVER THE AMERICAN HELD SECTION OF OKINAWA.
"SOME OF THE JAPS SET UP KNEE MORTARS AND FIRED THEM," SAID SGT. JAMES H.DRISCOLL, (226 EAST 30TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY, FORMER DAILY MIRROR REPORTER. "THEY ALSO PACKED NAMBU MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES."

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"THEY EXPECTED TO STAY LONGER THAN THEY DID AND CARRIED PROVISIONS, HARD CANDY, WATER PURIFICATION MATERIALS, AND EVEN SOME ORANGES. BUT THEY ALL HAD GRENADES READY TO BLOW THEMSELVES UP ALONG WITH THEIR TARGETS."
THE BOMBER WAS AFIRE AND COMPLETELY OUT OF GAS, SAID AN UNIDENTIFIED MARINE TECHNICAL SERGEANT, WHEN IT "MADE A FINE BELLY LANDING," ABOUT 10:30 LAST NIGHT.
"THE JAPS LEFT IT AND WENT INTO A HUDDLE LIKE ONE OF OUR FOOTBALL HUDDLES," HE SAID. "I COULD HEAR ONE MAN SHOUTING, GIVING ORDERS. WHEN THEY LEFT THE HUDDLE THEY WENT BACK TO THE PLANE AND THEN SCATTERED ALL OVER THE AREA.
"WE COULD HAVE HELD THEM ALL OFF THE RUNWAY, BUT FIRING ALL OVER THE FIELD GO SO HOT WE HAD TO LEAVE."
IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT ANOTHER BOMBE

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT ANOTHER BOMBER HAD CRASHED AND WAS BURNING AT THE END OF THE RUNWAY NOT FAR AWAY. A CROWD OF YANKS WERE WATCHING IT WHEN THE AIRBORNE JAPS LANDED.
IN THE CONFUSION THEY WERE ABLE TO GET STARTED BEFORE THE AMERICANS GOT THEIR GUNS AND REALLY GOT AFTER THEM.
"I SAW ABOUT 15 JAPS," THE TECHNICAL SERGEANT SAID. "WE DIDN'T HAVE OUR RIFLES. WE RAN AND GOT THEM. THE BOY WITH ME WAS HIT IN THE ARM BY SHRAPNEL FROM A GRENADE.
"ONE JAP WAS SHOOTING AT ME RAT-TA-TATA WITH AN AUTOMATIC MACHINE PISTOL SOMETHING LIKE OUR 38. I SHOT THE PILOT IN THE FACE. I SAW ANOTHER STICK A BAYONET INTO AN AIRPLANE GASOLINE TANK READY TO SET THE GASOLINE AFIRE. I SHOT AND HE GRABBED HIS SHOULDER AND FELL.

A100FX

"AT FIRST THERE WERE ONLY TWO OF US FIRING AND THEN THE WHOLE CRASH CREW OF EIGHT MEN JOINED IN."
THE ACTION LASTED ONLY ABOUT 15 MINUTES BUT HUNTING DOWN POSSIBLE SURVIVORS CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT. A NUMBER OF SOLDIERS AND MARINES WERE INSPECTING ONE DAMAGED TRANSPORT WHEN A JAPANESE RUSHED OUT AND TOSSED A GRENADE, INJURING SEVERAL AMERICANS. A DOZEN SHOTS KILLED HIM.
MARINE LT.COL.LEO SMITH, (1911 SOUTHEAST CLATSOP ST.) PORTLAND, ORE., SAID "MY CRASH CREW WAS THE BIG MAN OF THIS RAID. WE KEEP CRASH CREWS ON 24 HOURS AND THIS CREW KILLED AT LEAST TWO JAPS AND WE COULD HAVE CLEANED UP MOST OF THE REST WITH LITTLE HELP."
THERE WERE MORE DEAD JAPANESE AROUND YONTAN THIS MORNING THAN THAT AREA HAS YET SEEN IN THIS CAMPAIGN. THE FIELD WAS VIRTUALLY UNDEFENDED WHEN CAPTURED MARCH 1.
I COUNTED FIVE BADLY MANAGLED JAPANESE BODIES AROUND ONE WRECKED PLANE. A MILE AWAY WHERE ANOTHER BOMBER CRASHED WERE FIVE MORE BURNED BODIES. THAT BOMBER HAD HIT A HILL TOP DUGOUT WITH FOUR AMERICANS ATOP IT AND FIVE INSIDE.
THE FOUR ON TOP WERE KNOCKED OFF AND SUFFERED SOME BURNS FROM SPRAYED GASOLINE. THE FIVE INSIDE WERE BURNED, TWO FATALLY. THE LEADER OF THE RESCUE CREW WHICH DUG THEM OUT WORKED UNTIL HE COLLAPSED.
ONE SOLDIER SAID THE JAPANESE CARRIED MINES AND EXPLOSIVE CHARGES. SOME OBSERVERS SAID THEY SET OBJECTS RESEMBLING SMUDGE POTS UNDER PLANES THEY ATTEMPTED TO DESTROY.
THIS IS THE FIRST SUCH ATTEMPT EVER MADE HERE. IT WAS A FUTILE EFFORT WHICH ONLY JAPANESE WOULD ATTEMPT AND WHICH COULD NOT POSSIBLY AFFECT THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR, EVEN THOUGH IT DID MANAGE TO INFLICT SOME DAMAGE.

WW552APW

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BY AL DOPKING
WITH TENTH ARMY,OKINAWA,MAY 26 (AP)-DRENCHED BY COLD, DRIVING RAIN, THE VETERAN SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION DRAGGED AHEAD THROUGH ANKLE DEEP MUD YESTERDAY AS THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION SLOWLY EXPANDED ITS BULGE ACROSS THE ASATO RIVER INTO NAHA.
IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE, FIGHTING WAS BOGGED DOWN BY CONTINUING HEAVY RAINS AND LITTLE OR NO ADVANCE WAS REPORTED BY TENTH ARMY TROOPS FACING SHURI FROM THE FRONT. ACTIVITY IN THAT AREA WAS CONFINED MOSTLY TO MOPPING UP POCKETS BEHIND AMERICAN LINES.
THE SIXTH EIVISION EXTENDED THE BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE ASATO TO SOME 500 YARDS IN THE CENTER AND ABOUT 450 YARDS WESTWARD TOWARD THE HEART OF NAHA.
ELEMENTS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION SPEARHEADED THE SEVENTH'S DRIVE FROM YONABARU.
SEVENTH DIVISION TROOPS SCALED SLIPPERY BALD HAILL IN A DAWN ATTACK BUT WERE DRIVEN BACK BY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE. IN TWO HOURS HARD FIGHTING, THEY AGAIN REACHED THE CREST AFTER KNOCKING OUT ENEMY RESISTANCE FROM TWO ADJACENT HEIGHTS WITH FLANKING MOVEMENTS.
IN A FIERCE COUNTER ATTACK AGAINST THE SEVENTH'S 32ND REGIMENT, ABOUT 150 JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THROUGH AMERICAN LIM

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IN A FIERCE COUNTER ATTACK AGAINST THE SEVENTH'S 32ND REGIMENT, ABOUT 150 JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THROUGH AMERICAN LINES DIRECTLY WEST OF YONABARU ABOUT 6 A.M. TODAY.
MOST OF THE ATTACKERS WERE KILLED BEFORE THEY REACHED THE LINES AND THE FEW WHO DID BREAK THROUGH WERE WIPED OUT DURING THE FORENOON.
U.S.TANKS STILL WERE BOGGED DOWN AND ROADS GREW STEADILY WORSE FROM THE RAINS. SUPPLIES WERE BEING MOVED UP ALONG THE EAST COAST ROAD IN WEASELS (A CONTINUOUS TRACK JEEP), WHICH ENEMY ARTILLERY ATTEMPTED FUTILELY TO KNOCK OUT WITH ARTILLERY.
THE SEVENTH KILLED MORE THAN 200 JAPANESE YESTERDAY IN MOPPING UP CAVES AND HIDDEN POCKETS IN RAVINES.
THE JAPANESE LAID 300 TO 400 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY ON THE 77TH

INFANTRY DURING THE NIGHT AND LIKEWISE STIFFENED THEIR RESISTANCE AGAINST THE SIXTH MARINE'S BULGE TO THE WEST, PARTICULARLY ON THE FLANK NEAREST SHURI, WHICH IS THE CORE OF THE DEFENSE.

DESPITE THE INCREASED OPPOSITION, MUD AND RAIN, THE SIXTH MARINES MANAGED TO GET NUMEROUS TANKS ACROSS THE TWO BRIDGES THROWN ACROSS THE ASATO RIVER BY THEIR ENGINEERS. ELEMENTS WERE WITHIN 300 YARDS OF THE MAIN PART OF NAHA, FORMER OKINAWA CAPITAL ON THE WEST COAST AND WERE UNDERGOING SHELLING FROM JAPANESE 75 MM ARTILLERY ON THE PENINSULA JUTTING OUT SOUTH OF THE NAHA HARBOR.

GG1120ACW

OKINAWA, MAY 25 (DELAYED)-(AP)-NIGHT FIGHTERS BROUGHT DOWN SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES OVER OKINAWA LAST NIGHT WITH LT. ALBERT F. DELLAMANO, BROOKLINE, MASS., GETTING THREE TO TIE FOR THE OKINAWA NIGHT-FIGHTING RECORD.

OTHER NIGHT FIGHTER PILOTS SCORING INCLUDED LTS. JAMES E. SMURR, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND THOMAS B. TRAMMEL, BRUNSWICK, GA., WITH ONE EACH.

MARINE CORSAIR FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN NINE TODAY, WITH 2ND LTS. RICHARD F. DORRELL OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA., AND CARL SOREIDE, BOWMAN, N.D., GETTING THREE EACH.

LTS. ROBERT W. ALLEN, INDIANAPOLIS AND THOMAS W. HARDY, COLUMBUS, MISS., GOT ONE EACH.

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G834ACW

GUAM, SATURDAY, MAY 26-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO AND ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ DISAGREED TODAY ON THE SUCCESS OF JAPAN'S NEWEST SUICIDE IDEA--THE GIRETSU ("HEROIC") UNIT OF THE KAMIKAZE SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS.

A BROADCAST OF AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GIRETSU TROOPS, ARMED WITH GRENADES AND FLOWN BY SUICIDE PILOTS, MADE AN "ATTACK LANDING ON THE NORTH AND CENTRAL AIRFIELDS OF OKINAWA THE NIGHT OF MAY 24 AND INFLICTED HUGE LOSSES ON THE ENEMY."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED THAT ONLY ONE OF FIVE PLANES ATTEMPTING BELLY LANDINGS ON THE YONTAN AIRFIELD REACHED THE AIRSTRIP. THE GIRETSU MEN ALL WERE KILLED AS THEY SPILLED OUT OF THE PLANE.

THE JAPANESE CLAIM OF DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE GIRETSU TROOPS, HOWEVER, DISCLOSED THE OBJECTIVE OF THE NEWEST SUICIDE EFFORT.

IT SAID THE GIRETSU FORCE INFLICTED "HUGE LOSSES BY IMMEDIATELY DESTROYING ENEMY TROOPS STATIONED THERE, AIRPLANES, MUNITION DUMPS AND AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS, ONE AFTER ANOTHER, THEREBY THROWING THE ENEMY INTO GREAT CONFUSION."

MH830PPW NM

BY HAMILTON W. FARON

GUAM, SUNDAY, MAY 27-(AP)-TOKYO WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY THE ENEMY RADIO AS A CITY LAID IN RUINS BY B-29 FIRE BOMB RAIDS THURSDAY AND SATURDAY BUT THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, WHILE OPTIMISTIC, RESERVED JUDGMENT UNTIL IT HAD THE PHOTOGRAPHS TO PROVE IT.

A BOMBER COMMAND SPOKESMAN LIMITED HIS REPORT, AFTER RECONNAISSANCE PLANES VISITED TOKYO, TO THE FACT THAT MONSTROUS WIND-WHIPPED FIRES HAD ENGULFED THE GOVERNMENT AND IMPERIAL PALACE AREAS HIT BY 4,000 TONS OF FIRE BOMBS FROM 500 SUPERFORTRESSES YESTERDAY.

NINETEEN OF THE BIG BOMBERS WERE LOST TO UNUSUALLY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, MAKING 31 LOST IN THE TWO RAIDS THIS WEEK. UNOFFICIAL REPORTS LISTED THE DESTRUCTION OF 20 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS SATURDAY, HALF OF WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN "BAKA" OR SUICIDE ROCKET BOMBS, EACH CARRYING ONE MAN.

A RECONNAISSANCE PILOT, LT. W.L. ABBOTT, 2717 38TH ST., DES MOINES, WHO FLEW BELOW THE OVERCAST BRIEFLY BEFORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE HIT ONE ENGINE AND THE TAIL, SAID:

"I SAW LARGE MASSES OF FIRE ALL OVER THE AREA AND COULD EVEN SEE FLAMES THEY WERE LEAPING SO HIGH."

HOWEVER, THE WEATHER WAS SO EXCEPTIONALLY BAD THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN THE PICTURES ON WHICH TO BASE THE ONLY ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF THE DAMAGE.

CONFLICTING BROADCASTS FROM JAPAN ETC THIRD GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD

J0915PCW

SHIMANOUCHI, FORMERLY WITH A JAPANESE CULTURAL SOCIETY IN NEW YORK, DECLARED THE "AMERICAN ENEMY" WAS ATTEMPTING "THROUGH THE VILEST FORM OF ATTACKS TO EXTERMINATE" THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

PREMIER SUZUKI WAS QUOTED AS APOLIGIZING TO THE EMPEROR "OVER THE INEXCUSABLE OUTRAGE TO THE SANCTIFIED IMPERIAL PALACE."

GG/JW102PCW

ADD Guam Tokyo raid (Faron) in xxxthe Capital

THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED 47 B-29S WERE SHOT DOWN AND 70 OTHERS DAMAGED. IN WASHINGTON, 20TH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED 19 OF THE BIG PLANES WERE LOST OVER THE TARGET. THIS WAS THE HEAVIEST TOLL OF B29S SO FAR REPORTED.

TOKYO RADIO SAID THE FIRE, DRIVEN BY 70-MILE AN HOUR GALE, DESTROYED SUCH STRUCTURES AS THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, BUNRIKA UNIVERSITY, "SEVERAL" SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS, THE ATAGO SHRINE, THE ZOJO TEMPLE AND THE SWEDISH AND FINNISH LEGATIONS. THE FORMER UNITED STATES EMBASSY WAS REPORTED PARTLY BURNED.

RETURNING FLYERS SAW A MASS OF FLAMES IN THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING DISTRICT ALONG THE GINZA, TOKYO'S MAIN STREET, AND IN THE MARUNOUCHI BUSINESS DISTRICT, SWEEPING AROUND THE IMPERIAL PALACEAREA.

"THE PALACEVERY PROBABLY GOT HOT," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM FOUS, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A B-29 CO-PILOT.

CREWS OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES, WHICH SCATTERED THEIR RAIN OF BOMBS FROM MEDIUM HEIGHT, SAID FIRES STILL WERE BURNING IN TOKYO FROM THURSDAY'S RAID.

JAPANESE RADIO COMMENTATORS SAID THE STRICKEN CITY WAS A SO BURNING WITH "CONTEMPT" FOR AMERICA.

~~TOSHIROSHIMANOUCHI, FORMERLY WITH A JAPANESE~~

TOSHIRO

RETURNING B-29 PILOTS SAID LITTLE ABOUT FIGHTER INTERCEPTION BUT REPORTED RUNNING INTO INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. FLIGHT OFFICER STEVE E. BODOLAY, (2774 EAST 125TH ST) CLEVELAND, OHIO, SAID "IT SOUNDED LIKE HAIL ON A TIN ROOF."

A13FX ADD GUAM (Faron) DAY-Palace hit xxx the empire

TOKYO RADIO, NEVER CONSERVATIVE, CLAIMED 44 SUPERFORTRESSES WERE DESTROYED. THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND WAS SILENT REGARDING POSSIBLE LOSSES. TWENTIETH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON REPORTED 12 B-29S WERE LOST IN THURSDAY'S RAID, FROM WHICH TOKYO CLAIMED NEARLY TWO SCORE WERE DOWNED.

THE SUPERFORTS ATTACKED FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE EARLY THIS MORNING AND SAW FIRES STILL BURNING FROM THURSDAY'S ATTACK ON THE ADJACENT SHINAGAWA INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

SALM SAID BOMBS FELL AMONG THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, WHICH SUPPOSEDLY ARE FIREPROOF AND EARTHQUAKE PROOF. HE AND OTHER PILOTS SAID, HOWEVER, FLAMES WERE SPREADING THROUGH THE SECTOR.

SMALL FACTORIES PRODUCING VITAL PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, MACHINE TOOLS AND AIRPLANE PARTS WERE TARGETS IN THE MARUNOUCHI DISTRICT. MOST MODERN PLANT IN THE AREA WAS THE RIKUO ENGINE CO., BUILT BY THE HARLEY DAVIDSON CO. A FEW YEARS BEFORE THE WAR. IT MANUFACTURED AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES.

THE RAID WAS THE TWENTY-FOURTH ON TOKYO SINCE B-29S

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FIRST HIT THE CAPITAL CITY LAST NOVEMBER. IT WAS THE SEVENTH FIRE RAID ON THE CITY, IN WHICH SUPERFORTS ALREADY HAD DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 35.9 SQUARE MILES.

MH1218APW

THE GINZA DISTRICT--TOKYO'S COUNTERPART OF WASHINGTON'S FAMED PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE--BORDERS THE IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS. FLAMES SWEPT TOWARD THE PALACE AREA, CAUSING PVT. BILLY SPENCER, GLADEWATER, TEX., A TAIL GUNNER, TO EXCLAIM:

"I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF WE SINGED THE EMPEROR'S HAIR A LITTLE."

"THE PALACE VERY PROBABLY GOT HIT," AUGMENTED FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM FOUS (612 ASPEN, N.W.) WASHINGTON, D.C., CO-PILOT OF ANOTHER B-29.

THE MUSTANGS CARRIED ROCKETS OVER JAPAN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE NEUTRALIZATION RAID ON MATSUDO AND TOKORAZAWA AIRFIELDS. THEY ENCOUNTERED 87 INTERCEPTORS, OF WHICH THEY SHOT DOWN EIGHT AND DAMAGED A NINTH. THEY DESTROYED 10 PLANES ON THE GROUND, PROBABLY DESTROYED THREE MORE AND DAMAGED 36.

THEY WRECKED A POWER PLANT WITH ROCKETS, BLASTED HANGARS AND STRAFED THE TWO KEY FIGHTER DROMES IN THE TOKYO AREA. OFF HONSHU, THEY SANK A PICKET BOAT AND FIRED A 2,000 TON CARGO SHIP.

MAJ.JAMES B.TAPP, EVELETH, MINN., LEADER OF THE ATTACK, SAID MATUSODJS LARGEST HANGAR "REALLY WAS BURNING X X X THERE WAS SMOKE UP TO 10,000 FEET."

CAPT.ERNEST W.HOSTETLER, (667 HIGHLAND AVE) JOHNSTOWN, PA., REPORTED "ROCKETS SURE KNOCKED HELL OUT OF THAT POWERHOUSE."

THE RAID SAW CAPT.ROBERT MOORE, ANCHORAGE, KY., DOWNING TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS AND DAMAGING THREE ON THE GROUND TO BECOME AN ACE. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD SHOT DOWN FOUR JAPANESE AIRCRAFT OVER THE EMPIRE.

TAPP ALSO DOWNED HIS SIXTH ENEMY PLANE OVER JAPAN AND STRAFED THE PICKET BOAT, WHICH "BLEW UP RIGHT IN FRONT OF ME."

LT.PHILIP J.MAHER, (7814 84TH ST) BROOKLYN, BAGGED AN ENEMY FIGHTER.

A CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, (3729 87TH ST.) JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y., WHO STRAFED A GROUNDED TWIN-ENGINE FIGHTER AND A FACTORY, REPORTED "FLAK WAS TERRIFICALLY HEAVY."

FR456ACW

ADD GUAM & KITTEEC, WIS

BAKA BOMBS ARE LAUNCHED IN THE AIR BY REGULAR BOMBERS. THEY ARE PILOTED BY A SUICIDE FLIER SITTING IN A SMALL CANOPY. THE BOMB HAS AN EXPLOSIVE WARHEAD IN THE NOSE.

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RETIRING FROM TOKYO, THE BOMB BAY DOORS IN HOLDEN'S PLANE WOULDN'T CLOSE. THE BOMBARDIER, LT.J.M.MICKELSON, (175 RONDO AVE.) ST.PAUL, MINN.; SGT.ROBERT H.WAINIO, (39 NORTH MAIN ST.) WARTON, N.J., AND SGT.EDWARD L.SNOCK, (1823 SCOTT ST.) CONWAY, ARIZ., RISKED PLUNGING THROUGH THE OPEN BOMB BAY TO RIG ROPES ON THE DOORS AND PULL THEM SHUT.

THE PLANE COMMANDER, CAPT.JOHN A.BIERKAN, (195 JUBILEE ST.) NEW BRITAIN, CONN., DECLARED THE MISSION WAS HIS "ROUGHEST YET. LOTS OF JAPS CAME UP AT US RIGHT THROUGH THEIR OWN FLAK. THEY WERE SHOOTING DOWN THEIR FIGHTERS WITH THEIR OWN FLAK."

A SUPERFORT COMMANDED BY LT.THOMAS A.WACHT, ADEL, IOWA, GOT A BIG FLAK HOLE THROUGH THE LEDT WING TANK AND LOST 800 GALLONS OF GASOLINE RIGHT OVER FLAMING TOKYO.

WACHT MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING ON A GUAM FIELD WITH LESS THAN 100 GALLONS OF GASOLINE LEFT.

A 20 MM. SHELL SEARED THE SEAT OF CPL.ROBERT LAWTHORN'S PANTS--BUT THE TAIL GUNNER FROM (180 SETLIFF PLACE) NASHVILLE, TENN., WAS NOT INJURED.

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FR456ACW

ADD GUAM (ERICKSON NL Rain around shuri

JAPANESE FANATICISM REACHED ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE HEIGHTS IN THE THURSDAY NIGHT-FRIDAY MORNING 18-HOUR ATTACK ON YONTAN AIRFIELD, OKINAWA, AND SHIPPING OFFSHORE.

IN AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE DISPLAY OF SUICIDAL TACTICS, THE NIPPONESE TRIED TO CRASH-LAND SEVERAL PLANE LOADS OF AIRBORNE TROOPS ON YONTAN AIRFIELD THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY, DURING A SERIES OF ATTACKS WHICH COST THE JAPANESE 111 PLANES. ONE OF THE ENEMY TROOP PLANES SUCCEEDED IN LANDING AT YONTAN AND ITS PERSONNEL DID SOME DAMAGE.

AN ESTIMATED 200 ENEMY AIRCRAFT MADE THE HEAVIEST ATTACK ON AMERICAN AIRFIELDS AND OFFSHORE NAVAL UNITS SINCE MAY 4. THEY DAMAGED 11 LIGHT U.S.SHIPS, ONE OF THEM HEAVILY, AND DESTROYED SEVEN AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND, PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID.

GROUND FIGHTING WAS SLOWED BY A COLD, DRIVING RAIN AND DEEP MUD WHICH BOGGED DOWN TANKS, BUT ON THE EASTERN FLANK THE SEVENTH INFANTRY CAPTURED BALD HILL SATURDAY IN TWO ATTACKS, AND SIXTH DIVISION MARINES ON THE WEST COAST SLOWLY EXPANDED THEIR HOLD ACROSS THE ASATO RIVER INTO NAHA, OKINAWA CAPITAL CITY.

ARMY AND MARINE FIGHTERS OF THE 10TH ARMY'S TACTICAL AIRFORCE GARNERED THEIR GREATEST TOLL OF THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN IN SHOOTING DOWN 75 OF THE JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED IN THE THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY ATTACKS, SAID VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

THE REMAINING NIPPONESE PLANES DOWNED WERE ACCOUNTED FOR BY NAVY FLIERS AND SHIP AND SHORE ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

HEAVIEST TOLL EXACTED BY ANY SINGLE OUTFIT WAS 34 NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT KNOCKED DOWN BY THUNDERBOLT PILOTS OF THE NEWLY OPERATIONAL 318TH ARMY FIGHT GROUP, WITHOUT A LOSS TO THE YANK AIRMEN, IN THEIR FIRST MAJOR ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY.

"LANE, THEN SPREAD OUT CAUTIOUSLY AND APPROACHED OUR PLANES ACROSS THE RUNWAYS," SAID MARINE SGT. CLAUDE CANUP, ANDERSON, S.C., COMBAT CORRESPONDENT WHO WITNESSED THE ATTACK.

"THEY HAD TAKEN ONLY A FEW STEPS WHEN THE MARINES OPENED FIRE. THE JAPS HIT THE DECK AND BEGAN FIRING. BUT KEPT CRAWLING TOWARD THE

RADIO TOWER.
WHILE THE JAPANESE SUCCEEDED IN SETTING SOME AMERICAN PLANES AFIRE, ALL WERE KILLED OR COMMITTED SUICIDE WHEN THEY WERE WOUNDED.

A186KX
HAUGLAND ESTIMATED THAT 150 ADDITIONAL NIPPONESE SUICIDE AIRBORNE TROOPS WERE KILLED IN PERHAPS 11 MORE OF THE TWO-ENGINED PLANES WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN GROUND GUNS AND FIGHTER PILOTS.
THE AIRBORNE JAPANESE EVIDENTLY EXPECTED TO COMPLETE A MISSION AT THE FIELD AND THEN BREAK LOOSE FOR A HARASSING CAMPAIGN BEHIND AMERICAN LINES. THEIR EQUIPMENT INCLUDED KNEE MORTARS, SMALL MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES, FOOD AND WATER PURIFICATION MATERIALS.
THE ATTACKS WERE REPORTED EARLIER BY TOKYO RADIO WHICH DESCRIBED THE MISSION AS FIGHTING BY A NEW "GIRETSU" (HEROIC) UNIT OF THE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS.
AMERICAN CASUALTIES TOTALED 35,116, INCLUDING 9,602 DEAD, AMONG ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS UNITS SINCE MARCH 18, WHEN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN OPENED WITH FLEET ATTACKS ON RYUKYU ISLANDS, FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY.
JAPANESE DEAD COUNTED AFTER BATTLEFIELD ACTION WAS REPORTED BY AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS AT 48,103 THROUGH MAY 17.
A TOTAL OF 3,581 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN THE OKINAWA AND ASSOCIATED OPERATIONS FROM MARCH 18 TO MAY 24, FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID. THIS FIGURE WOULD NOT INCLUDE THE 111 NIPPONESE PLANES DESTROYED THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY MORNING.

CC149PCW NM
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES STRUCK INTO THE RELIGIOUS AS WELL AS POLITICAL HEART OF JAPAN IN TODAY'S DEVASTATING FIRE RAID ON TOKYO IN A MANNER WHICH WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE IN ANY WESTERN COUNTRY.
FOR, DATING BACK TO 1465, THE IMPERIAL PALACE OF EMPEROR HIROHITO NOT ONLY HAS BEEN THE CENTER OF POLITICAL BUT RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE NATION AS WELL.
REPORTS OF THE RAID FROM JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AND FROM RADIO TOKYO NEWS COMMENTATORS, LEFT IN DOUBT EXACTLY WHAT PORTIONS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE WERE RAZED.
ORIGINAL TOKYO RADIO REPORTS SPECIFIED THAT ONLY THE "OUTER PALACE" WITHIN THE IMPERIAL COMPOUND WAS DESTROYED.
THERE IS A DEFINITE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE INNER AND OUTER PALACES THOUGH BOTH ARE WITHIN THE LARGE IMPERIAL COMPOUND IN THE CENTER OF TOKYO.
WHICHATS, NOW PARTLY FILLED IN, SURROUND THE ENTIRE COMPOUND,

TOKYO.
MOATS, NOW PARTLY FILLED IN, SURROUND THE ENTIRE COMPOUND WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY FIVE MILES IN CIRCUMFERANCE. ADDITIONAL MOATS, CROSSED BY HUGE BRIDGES, JEALOUSLY GUARD AGAINST INTRUSION BY "COMMON PEOPLE" INTO THE INNER ENCLOSURE. THIS IS THE "PALACE PROPER," THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE GUIDE BOOK EXPLAINS.
FORMERLY THE RESIDENTIAL SEAT OF THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNS, THE PALACE BECAME THE HOME OF THE EMPERORS OF JAPAN IN 1868 WHEN THE SHOGUNS SURRENDERED THEIR SOVERIEGNTY TO THE IMPERIAL COURT.
PARTS OF THE PALACE HAVE BEEN BURNED AT VARIOUS TIMES. ONCE IN 1873.
JAPANESE GUIDE BOOKS DO NOT LIST THE "OMIYA" DETACHED PALACE OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER, BUT REFER TO THE PALACE IN AKASAKA AS THE "AOMAYA DETACHED PALACE," PERHAPS THE SAME PLACE. ANOTHER DETACHED PALACE IS ON THE TOKYO WATERFRONT AT THE JUNCTURE OF SHIBA AND KYOBASHI PREFECTURES.
BESIDES THE IMPERIAL AND TWO DETACHED PALACES, 13 OTHERS ALL REFERRED TO AS THE RESIDENTIAL PALACES OF MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY, ARE SITUATED IN TOKYO.
WW&APW NM

MAY 27 1945

NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-A TOKYO BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LISTENING POST IN NEW YORK TODAY SAID THAT PREMIER SUZUKI, ADMITTING AN AN EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING THAT THE AMERICAN RAIDS HAD CAUSED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE," URGED THE RESPECTIVE MINISTRIES AFFECTED BY THE RAIDS TO EMPHASIZE "CONSTRUCTION" RATHER THAN "RECONSTRUCTION" IN RESTORING THEIR OPERATIONS.
"IN OTHER WORDS," SUZUKI SAID, "THE DAMAGE PRESENTLY SUFFERED MIGHT WELL PROVE A BLESSING IN DISGUISE. THE MINISTERS AND THEIR SUBORDINATES SHOULD BE GUIDED IN THEIR ENDEAVORS NOT TO RESTORE THE OLD SETUP BUT TO EFFECT NEW IDEAS X X X."
HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE RAIDS LAST NIGHT WERE ON A "COMPARATIVELY LARGE SCALE" AND THAT BECAUSE OF THE DAMAGE THE GOVERNMENT "IS EXERTING THE UTMOST EFFORT TOWARD SURE VICTORY IN THE WAR."

TA105PCW
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-JAPANESE BROADCASTERS SAID THE "GREATER PART" OF TOKYO WAS BURNED OUT TODAY BY AMERICAN FIRE BOMBS, ABRUTPLY REVERSING THEIR PAST POLICY OF MINIMIZING THE EFFECTS OF SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS.
TOKYO RADIO ACCOUNTS SAID THE "FRONT BUILDING" IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS WAS DESTROYED, AND THAT SEVERAL OUTLYING IMPERIAL PALACES, THE FOREIGN, GREATER EAST ASIA AND TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY BUILDINGS WERE IN RUINS.
THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIAN AND GERMAN EMBASSY BUILDINGS AND THE SWEDISH AND AFGHANISTAN LEGATIONS ALL WERE BURNED DOWN, SAID THE BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC.
DESTROYED ALSO WERE THE OMIYA PALACE, RESIDENCE OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS, MOTHER OF HIROHITO, AND THE PALACES AND MANSIONS OF THE PRINCES CHICHIBU, MIKASA, YAMASHINA, FUSHIMI, NASHIMOTO, KEN-RI, AND THE LATE KAN-IN, 80-YEAR-OLD NOBLEMAN WHO DIED LAST WEEK.
"THE CONFLAGRATION PRACTICALLY LAID WASTE WHAT WAS ONCE THE WORLD'S THIRD LARGEST CITY" SAID ONE RADIO SPEAKER, SOUNDING THE PITCH FOR THE BROADCASTS TELLING OF THE 4,000-TON INCENDIARY BOMB STRIKE.
PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI ETC FOURTH GRAF NIGHT LEAD

J0503PCW
PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI WAS DECLARED TO HAVE SEEN THE IMPERIAL ITSELF SET AFIRE, HE EXPRESSED "PROFOUND REGRETS OVER THE DAMAGES CAUSED TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE, ALSO OMIYA PALACE."
SUZUKI'S EYEWITNESS REPORT WAS CORROBORATED BY A TOKYO COMMENTATOR WHO DECLARED THE "IMPERIAL PALACE

, THE FINAL POINT OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLES' FOREMOST AFFECTION AND UNDYING LOYALTY, WAS DESTROYED FOR THE MOST PART."
AN IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD ANNOUNCEMENT QUOTED IN A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID HIROHITO, THE EMPRESS AND THE EMPRESS DOWAGER WERE SAFE.
ONE FCC-RECORDED TOKYO BROADCAST SAID THE FLAMES WERE DRIVEN THROUGH THE "SPRAWLING, CONGESTED BUSINESS DISTRICTS AND THE RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS" BY A 70-MILE-AN-HOUR GALE. ANOTHER SAID:
"THE GREATER PART OF METROPOLITAN TOKYO WAS LAID WASTE BY THE ENEMY'S INDISCRIMINATE AIR RAID AND MANY IMPORTANT POINTS REDUCED TO ASHES. PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE BUSINESS CENTER, WHICH HAD BEEN UNTOUCHED BY FORMER RAIDS, HAS BEEN BURNED TO THE GROUND.
"EVERY ONE WHO HAD EXPERIENCED THE ENEMY'S INHUMAN ATROCITIES HAVE FURTHER STIRRED UP THEIR FEELING OF HOSTILITY AND ARE FIRMLY DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST JAPANESE."
ONE COMMENTATOR, TOSHIRO SHIMANOUCHI, GRADUATE OF WHITTIER COLLEGE, CALIF., WHOSE FATHER FORMERLY EDITED A JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO, DECLARED:
"THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE IMPERIAL ABODE MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, BUT ITS MORAL AND SPIRITUAL ASPECTS, PERMANENT AND

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INDESTRUCTIBLE, NOT ONLY GIVE SOLACE TO THE SUBJECTS OF THE EMPIRE BUT STABILIZE THEIR SPIRIT OF UNITY AND DEVOTION."

A207KX

HE ASSERTED THAT THE JAPANESE FEELING TOWARD AMERICANS HAD TURNED FROM "HATRED TO ANGER" TO "DEEPEST CONTEMPT."

DOMEI AGENCY ANNOUNCED THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS SPONSORING A "MEAL TICKET SYSTEM" AND SPECIAL RESTAURANTS THROUGHOUT JAPAN FOR AIR RAID EVACUEES AND OTHER WAR REFUGEES.

ONE COMMENTATOR FOUND TIME, BETWEEN THE RAID DISCUSSIONS, TO ASSURE THE JAPANESE PEOPLE IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WAS TOO BUSY WITH RECONSTRUCTION AND SOLIDIFYING HER EUROPEAN BORDERS TO BE "LURED" BY "ANGLO-AMERICAN-CHUNGKING TRICKS" INTO FIGHTING JAPAN.

A TOKYO ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST SAID THE SOVIET EMBASSY, THE SWEDISH LEGATION AND THE FINNISH LEGATION WERE DESTROYED IN THE FIRE RAID. THE FORMER UNITED STATES EMBASSY WAS REPORTED DAMAGED.

XA-RA312PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-OKINAWANS, WHO HAVE BEEN STRUGGLING FOR 66 YEARS AGAINST JAPANESE OPPRESSION, WERE ASKED TODAY TO PRAY "FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE EMPIRE."

JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REPORTED THE OKINAWA PREFECTURE ASSOCIATION HAD APPEALED TO ALL OKINAWANS "REGARDLESS OF WHERE THEY MAY BE WORKING," TO JOIN THE PRAYER SERVICE.

(MORE THAN 130,000 ON OKINAWA ARE UNDER AMERICAN JURISDICTION, WHILE MANY THOUSANDS OF OKINAWAS MEN ARE IN FORCED SERVICE OF THE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

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WW225APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-JAPANESE WERE ASSURED TODAY BY A TOKYO RADIO COMMENTATOR THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WAS TOO BUSY WITH RECONSTRUCTION AND SOLIDIFYING HER EUROPEAN BORDERS TO BE "LURED" BY "ANGLO-AMERICAN-CHUNGKING TRICKS" INTO FIGHTING JAPAN.

IN A JAPANESE DOMESTIC BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, HIROSHIO OMORI SAID:

"TO RUSSIA THE SWIFT RECOVERY OF WAR LOSSES AND THE STABILIZATION OF HER BORDER TERRITORY THROUGH FRIENDSHIP AND NON-AGGRESSION PACTS WITH HER NEIGHBORS ARE MORE IMPORTANT NOW THAN THE CONTINUANCE OF WAR OR RATHER THE PARTICIPATION IN A NEW WAR WITH JAPA

"IT CANNOT BE BELIEVED THAT RUSSIA WILL THROW AWAY THESE TWO GREAT NEEDS TO ENGAGE JAPAN IN A WAR IN COMPLIANCE WITH ANGLO-AMERICAN AND CHUNGKING WISHES."

WW729APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED "MEAL TICKET SYSTEM" AND AN ORIENTIAL VARIETY OF SOUP KITCHENS ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT JAPAN FOR THE RELIEF OF AIR RAID EVACUEES AND OTHER FUGITIVES FROM THE WAR, THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

THE RELIEF SYSTEM WILL GO INTO EFFECT JUNE 16, DOMEI SAID IN A DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. JAPANESE EVACUEES FROM MANCHUKUO, CHINA AND KOREA ALSO WILL RECEIVE THESE FOOD RATION BOOKS.

DOMEI SAID THE NEW SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED TO "ASSURE MEALS FOR TRAVELERS." IT CONTEMPLATES ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL RESTAURANTS "TO CATER TO TRAVELERS IN THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS OF ALL CITIES THROUGHOUT JAPAN, INCLUDING KARAFUTO." KARAFUTO IS THE SOUTHERN (JAPANESE) HALF OF SAKHALIN ISLAND. THE NORTHERN HALF IS RUSSIAN.

FR602ACU NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY (AFP) SAID TODAY THAT "ACCORDING TO UNCONFIRMED RUMORS" VICE ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX, FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED FRENCH INDO-CHINA, AND GEN.GEORGES AYME, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDO-CHINA ARMED FORCES, "ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT BY THE JAPANESE."

THE AFP WIRELESS TO THE EUROPEAN PRESS WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. IT QUOTED ITS CORRESPONDENT AT COLOMBO, ON THE ISLAND OF CEYLON, AS SAYING THE RUMORS ORIGINATED "FROM FRENCH SOURCES."

DECOUX AND AYME WERE PLACED UNDER "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" BY THE JAPANESE MARCH 9 THIS YEAR WHEN THE JAPANESE COMPLETED THEIR TOTAL OCCUPATION OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

UM258APW

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BY RICHARD G.CUSHING
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-OKINAWA. WHAT IS THIS STRANGE, NARROW ISLAND WHERE AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN ARE DYING 7,000 MILES FROM HOME? WHY IS IT VITAL TO THE IMPENDING DEFEAT OF JAPAN? WHY IS IT A TOUGH MILITARY NUT TO CRACK?

THE RUGGED LITTLE ISLAND IN THE RYUKYU CHAIN, WHICH STRETCHES BETWEEN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND FORMOSA TO THE SOUTH, WAS INVADED JUST EIGHT WEEKS AGO TODAY--ON EASTER SUNDAY.

UNTIL THEN FEW PEOPLE BESIDES THE OKINAWANS EVER HEARD OF THE PLACE. NOW IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECE OF GROUND IN THE PACIFIC.

LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER JR., TENTH ARMY COMMANDER, SEES OKINAWA AS THE BASE FOR THE "DEATH BLOW" AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE. ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ENVISIONS OKINAWA AS A GREAT NAVAL AND AIR BASE 325 MILES FROM JAPAN ITSELF, FROM WHICH A STRANGULATION BLOCKADE CAN BE CLAMPED ON NIPPON. THOUSANDS OF DOUGHBOYS AND MARINES SEE OKINAWA AS A MURDEROUS BATTLEGROUND, UGLY AND TREACHEROUS.

THE RUGGED ISLAND, 65 MILES LONG AND AVERAGING SIX IN WIDTH, IS IMPORTANT FOR THESE PRIMARY REASONS:

1--OKINAWA IS A LOGICAL STAGING BASE FOR THE INVASION OF THE JAPANESE MAINLAND. THIS IS JAPAN'S MAIN WORRY. SHE IS THROWING EVERYTHING SHE HAS AGAINST THE INVADERS.

2--OKINAWA UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE DEVELOPED INTO A DEADLY AIR BASE. ALL OF JAPAN WILL BE BROUGHT EASILY UNDER BOMBSIGHTS. TOKYO IS ONLY 660 MILES TO THE NORTH AND CAN BE HIT BY MEDIUM BOMBERS.

3--OKINAWA WILL FURNISH BASES FOR A BLOCKADE SUCH AS JAPAN HAS NEVER SEEN. ALREADY NAVAL BOMBERS FROM OKINAWA ARE REACHING INTO WATERS AROUND KOREA TO CUT OFF NIPPON'S SUPPLIES FROM THE ASIATIC MAINLAND. AN AIR-TIGHT BLOCKADE COULD DOOM ISLAND JAPAN.

THESE VIVID POTENTIALITIES SPELL GREAT CONCERN FOR THE NIPPONESE WHO, FURTHER, SEE OKINAWA AS THE SOUTHERN TIP OF A MAMMOTH PINCER WHOSE NORTHERN END LIES THREATENINGLY IN THE ALEUTIANS

JUST EIGHT WEEKS AGO TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AND MARINES OF THE NEW TENTH ARMY POURED ASHORE ON OKINAWA FROM A 1,400-SHIP INVASION ARMADA. IT WAS THE LARGEST AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

A143FX

THEY LANDED AGAINST SURPRISINGLY LIGHT OPPOSITION, SO MUCH UNLIKE BLOODY D-DAY ON IWO JIMA SIX WEEKS EARLIER, WHEN THE JAPANESE WAITED FOR THE INVADERS AND SPRAYED MURDEROUS FIRE ON THE LIMITED BEACHHEAD AREA.

THE INVASION WAS GOING TOO EASILY. WHERE WAS THE NIPPONESE GARRISON, ESTIMATED AT 60,000 TO 80,000 MEN OR MORE?

MARINES OF MAJ.GEN. ROY S.GEIGER'S THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS PONDERED THIS AS THEY PUSHED THROUGH THE NORTHERN TWO-THIRDS

OF THE 65-MILE-LONG ISLAND AT A CLIP OF SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS A DAY. IN THREE WEEKS THE LEATHERNECKS WERE AT THE NORTHERN END WITHOUT HAVING FOUGHT A MAJOR BATTLE. IT WAS THAT EASY.

BUT NOT SO IN THE SOUTH.

INFANTRYMEN OF MAJ.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE'S 24TH ARMY CORPS MADE QUICK STRIDES SOUTHWARD AND EASTWARD FROM THE WEST COAST BEACHHEAD. THEY SOON WON THE SHORES OF BIG NAKAGUSUKU BAY, ONETIME JAPANESE FLEET ANCHORAGE, ON THE EAST COAST, AND OVERRAN THREE AIRFIELDS.

THEN THE GOING BECAME ROUGH. GAINS WERE MEASURED IN YARDS AS THE DOUGHBOYS CAME UP AGAINST MOUNTAIN POSITIONS SO ELABORATELY DEFENDED THE YANKS DUBBED IT THE "LITTLE SIEGFRIED LINE."

HERE WAS WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD ELECTED TO DO BATTLE. NOT ON THE INVASION BEACHES AS IN EARLIER PACIFIC CAMPAIGNS, BUT IN A NATURAL, RUGGED DEFENSE LINE WHERE THEY HAD LABORIOUSLY DUG INTERLOCKING TUNNELS AND DEEP CAVES IN KEEPING WITH THE TRADITIONAL NIPPONESE PATTERN, ONLY MORE SO.

AND HERE WAS ARTILLERY, PLENTY OF IT. THE ENEMY PUT UP THE MOST BLISTERING ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BARRAGE OF THE ENTIRE PACIFIC WAR TO STALL THE AMERICAN DRIVE SOUTHWARD ALONG A FOUR-MILE-WIDE FRONT. THE YANKS REPLIED WITH ARTILLERY OF THEIR OWN, AND SHIPS' GUNS JOINED IN TO LAY A STEEL BLANKET ON JAPANESE POSITIONS. THE ARTILLERY DUEL LASTED NOT DAYS, BUT WEEKS.

THE FIGHT FOR SUGAR LOAF HILL GIVES A PICTURE OF THE KIND OF BITTER FIGHTING THAT WENT ON AMID THIS ARTILLERY THUNDER. THE ELEVATION CHANGED HANDS 10 TIMES IN THE FIERCEST HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT BEFORE ELEMENTS OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION SEIZED IT FOR THE 11TH TIME AND HELD ON GRIMLY. DEAD OF BOTH SIDES LITTERED THE SLOPES

OTHER HILLS WERE WON ONLY IN HAND-TO-HAND GRENADE BATTLES. MORE THAN ONCE THE YANKS POURED FLAMING OIL INTO CAVES AND TUNNELS TO ROUT THE STUBBORN ENEMY.

COUNTERATTACKS WERE FREQUENT, DAY AND NIGHT. JAPANESE WERE FOUND WEARING U.S. MARINE UNIFORMS AND CARRYING AMERICAN WEAPONS.

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A144FX

ISLANDS OFFSHORE WERE INVADED AND SECURED AFTER A STRUGGLE, ISLANDS WITH STRANGE NAMES LIKE IE SHIMA, WHERE THE POPULAR CORRESPONDENT ERNIE PYLE WAS CUT DOWN BY A JAPANESE MACHINEGUNNER.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END APPEARED IN SIGHT THIS WEEK AS THE YANKS PUSHED THROUGH THE RUBBLED CITIES OF NAHA AND YONABARU ON THE FLANKS OF THE CRUMBLING LINE. ALREADY 139,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS, 32 PER CENT OF THEM WOMEN AND CHILDREN, HAD COME UNDER CARE OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

BUT THERE STILL WERE PLENTY OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS HOLED UP IN THE MOUNTAINS NEARBY, AND THEY HAD TO BE DUG OUT THE HARD WAY.

THIS IS THE KIND OF FIGHTING THAT COSTS LIVES, AND CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES. FIFTY THOUSAND JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE GROUND OPERATION--AT LEAST TWO-THIRDS OF THE ESTIMATED ORIGINAL GARRISON.

AMERICAN SOLDIER AND MARINE DEAD ARE ONE-TENTH THAT NUMBER. AS OF MAY 18 THE DEAD AND MISSING TOTALLED 4,332, THE WOUNDED 18,258.

OKINAWA IS THE MOST COSTLY INVASION THUS FAR IN THE PACIFIC WAR, AND IT IS FAR FROM OVER.

ALREADY THE TOTAL GROUND CASUALTIES EXCEED THOSE OF IWO JIMA, WHERE THE DEAD AND MISSING TOTALLED 4,630 AND THE WOUNDED 15,308. IWO JIMA LASTED 26 DAYS BEFORE THE TINY OUTPOST ISLAND WAS CONSIDERED CAPTURED. OKINAWA PASSED THAT POINT THREE WEEKS AGO.

ASIDE FROM THE SOLDIER AND MARINE CASUALTIES ARE 7,936 U.S. NAVAL DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING--MANY OF THEM VICTIMS OF NIPPON'S VAUNTED KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PILOTS. HALF A DOZEN DESTROYERS AND NUMEROUS OTHER UNITS OF THE OKINAWA INVASION FLEET HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THESE FEARSOME HEADLONG CRASH DIVES, MOUNTED FROM THE NIPPON MAINLAND.

A SIX-MONTH CENSORSHIP BLANKET ON KAMIKAZE ACTIVITIES WAS LIFTED ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO.

OKINAWA IS EXPENSIVE IN AMERICAN LIVES. IT, TOO, IS INVALUABLE FOR THE FINAL, CRUSHING BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN.

PACIFIC COMMANDERS STILL VOICE THE ANALOGY, "YOU CAN'T MAKE AN OMELETTE WITHOUT BREAKING EGGS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27--MOVED MAY 24)

JR11PPW NM

(ADVANCE)--SAN FRANCISCO--OKINAWA RECAP ADVANCE BY CUSHING FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27, MOVED LAST NIGHT AS A142FX ET SEQ., THE FOLLOWING CHANGES MAY BE MADE TO CONFORM WITH LATER OFFICIAL FIGURES:

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26TH GRAF (SEVENTH FROM END) STARTING "AMERICAN SOLDIER" READ X X X THAT NUMBER. AS OF LAST THURSDAY, A WEEK AFTER THE COUNT OF ENEMY BODIES, U.S. DEAD AND MISSING TOTALLED 5,332, THE WOUNDED 21,343.

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29TH GRAF STARTING "ASIDE FROM" READ X X X CASUALTIES ARE 8,441 U.S. X X X ETC.

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IN SEVENTH GRAF STARTING "2--OKINAWA" READ X X X IS ONLY 880 STATUTE MILES X X ETC., INSTEAD OF 660.

(THE AP)

JR915PPW

ADD Frisco cont'd Cornell xxx operations

THAT IS THE ONE BIG ROAD-BLOCK STILL TO BE REDUCED BEFORE THE CONFERENCE CAN ROLL SMOOTHLY THROUGH THE FINAL STAGES OF WRITING THE CHARTER OF A NEW WORLD LEAGUE DESIGNED TO WIPE OUT THE RECURRENT CURSE OF WAR.

THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY OF SHUNTING IT OUT OF THE WAY BY OFFICIAL CONFERENCE ACTION BEFORE NEXT WEEK, BUT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION WORKED ON THE PROBLEM DURING THE DAY AND SO DID EXPERTS OF THE OTHER NATIONS SPONSORING THE CONFERENCE--CHINA, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

WHAT THEY WERE TRYING TO DEVISE WAS A CAREFULLY WORDED INTERPRETATION OF THE VETO-VOTING AUTHORITY THE FOUR SPONSORS AND FRANCE W

O

ULD EXERCISE IN A PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL.

UNDER A FORMULA CONCOCTED AT A ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-STALIN MEETING AT YALTA THIS SPRING, EACH OF THE BIG FIVE WOULD BE ABLE TO BLOCK ANY PEACE-KEEPING ACTION. SMALL NATIONS HAVE OBJECTED TO ANY SUCH CONCENTRATION OF POWER, PARTICULARLY SINCE IT COULD BE APPLIED NOT ONLY TO FORCEFUL MEANS OF HANDING TROUBLE-MAKING NATIONS, BUT ALSO TO EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE DISPUTES AND SETTLE THEM PEACEFULLY.

THE SPONSORING NATIONS HOPED TO SUPPLY AN INTERPRETATION WHICH WOULD NOT ALTER THE YALTA UNDERSTANDING APPRECIABLY; WHICH WOULD RETAIN THEIR VAST AUTHORITY, BUT WHICH WOULD ASSURE SMALLER POWERS THAT VETO AUTHORITY IS NECESSARY AND WILL BE USED SPARINGLY AND IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF A WORLD WEARY OF WAR.

A205KX

SHOULD THE ISSUE COME TO A SHOWDOWN, A DEADLOCK MIGHT RESULT WHICH WOULD DELAY THE COMPLETION OF THE CHARTER.

THE CONFERENCE ALREADY IS BEHIND ITS TIME TABLE. NUMEROUS COMMI-

30.24-27039

TTEES HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN DRAFTING SECTIONS OF THE CHARTER ASSIGNED TO THEM, ALL HAD BEEN ASKED TO FINISH THEIR WORK BY TONIGHT, BUT MOST FELL SHORT OF THE GOAL.

DESPITE THE CONTROVERSY OVER VETO-VOTING, THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS COMING THROUGH STRONG CONFERENCE CROSS CURRENTS AS THE MOST POWERFUL INTERNATIONAL AGENCY EVER CONCEIVED.

DECISIONS ALREADY TAKEN BY DELEGATES OF 42 NATIONS GATHERED AT THE GOLDEN GATE VIRTUALLY ASSURE IT THE RIGHT TO CALL DISPUTANT NATIONS ON THE CARPET, TO ORDER THEM TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES AMICABLY, AND, IF THEY DON'T, TO IMPOSE ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC SANCTIONS AND TO DRAW MILITARY FORCES FROM AN INTERNATIONAL POOL TO USE AGAINST THEM IF THEY EXTREME BECOMES NECESSARY.

FURTHERMORE, THE COUNCIL WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE PLANS TO REGULATE ARMAMENTS, THAT BELATEDLY CONFERRED AUTHORITY POINTS TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANOTHER ARMS CONFERENCE, SIMILAR TO THE ONE AFTER THE LAST WAR, MAY TAKE PLACE AFTER JAPAN IS BROKEN.

MILITARY EXPERTS EXPECT NO WHOLESALE SCRAPPING OF WAR EQUIPMENT THIS TIME, HOWEVER, PARTICULARLY SINCE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS WILL BE COMMITTED TO KEEP FORCES IN READINESS FOR ACTION AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DIRECTION.

SMALLER NATIONS, WITH CANADA IN THE LEAD, STILL ARE SAYING THAT IF THEIR FORCES ARE TO BE EMPLOYED BY THE COUNCIL, THEY OUGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCIL DECISIONS ON FORCEFUL MEASURES. THAT QUESTION IS TO BE DISPOSED OF LATER.

CANADA DID OBTAIN ACCEPTANCE OF A SUGGESTION THAT THE COUNCIL CAN ASK NOTHING MORE OF A COUNTRY BEYOND OBLIGATIONS IT HAS ASSUMED SPECIFICALLY UNDER THE CHARTER.

BUT THE LITTLE COUNTRIES HAVE LOST ANOTHER BATTLE TO PUT A CHECK ON THE COUNCIL. A PROPOSAL TO GIVE AN ALL NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE REPORTS AND ACTIONS ON COUNCIL DECISIONS HAS BEEN TURNED DOWN IN A COMMITTEE, BUT ONLY BECAUSE OF A TWO-THIRDS VOTING RULE. MORE NATIONS BALLOTED FOR THE PROPOSITION THAN AGAINST IT.

FA302PCW

IN A CONFERENCE RADIO BROADCAST (NBC), JAMES C.DUNN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT UNANIMITY AMONG THE MAJOR POWERS MUST BE PRESERVED ON ANY TYPE OF SOLUTION THE COUNCIL MAY PROPOSE FOR A WORLD DISPUTE.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SPEAKING FROM WASHINGTON, FORECAST EVENTUAL AGREEMENT AMONG THE U.S., GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ON COMPOSITION OF A NEW PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT.

"THERE IS NO NECESSARY OR LOGICAL REASON WHY AN ANSWER TO POLAND OR TO ANY OTHER DIFFERENCE SHOULD NOT BE FOUND, AND IT MUST BE FOUND," SAID MAC LEISH.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERING SECURITY COUNCIL ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS TURNED DOWN AN AMENDMENT TO ENLARGE THE STAFF WHICH WOULD DIRECT COUNCIL MILITARY ACTIONS.

IT DISCUSSED, WITHOUT DECIDING, A QUESTION WHETHER MEMBERS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION SHOULD MAKE AGREEMENTS AMONG THEMSELVES TO CONTRIBUTE ARMED FORCES FOR THE COUNCIL'S USE, OR WHETHER THE AGREEMENTS SHOULD BE BETWEEN MEMBERS AND THE COUNCIL.

APPROVED FOR INCLUSION IN THE CHARTER WERE A COUPLE OF PARAGRAPHS DEFINING HE COUNCIL'S DUTIES. ONE SAID THE COUNCIL "SHOULD DETERMINE THE EXISTENCE OF ANY THREAT TO THE PEACE, BREACH OF THE PEACE, OR ACT OF AGGRESSION, AND SHOULD MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS OR DECIDE UPON THE MEASURES XXX TO MAINTAIN OR RESTORE PEACE AND SECURITY."

THE OTHER WOULD LET THE COUNCIL CALL UPON DISPUTANTS TO COMPLY WITH "PROVISIONAL MEASURES" DESIGNED TO "PREVENT AN AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION."

KU725PCW

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TONIGHT, THE COMMITTEE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE APPROVED, 24 TO 1, A PERUVIAN AMENDMENT INTENDED TO GIVE PAN-AMERICAN MILITARY EXPERTS A HAND IN DIRECTING AN INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

IT WILL DEPEND, HOWEVER, ON WHETHER THE SECURITY COUNCIL WANTS TO LET ITS MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL HAVE STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE, ESTABLISH REGIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES

PERU'S AMENDMENT PROVIDED THAT THESE SUBCOMMITTEES, IF THEY ARE SET UP, SHOULD BE CREATED "IN CONSULTATION WITH REGIONAL AGENCIES."

WHAT PERU WANTS IS RECOGNITION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WHICH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGREED UPON TO PLAN FOR CONTINUOUS DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

DELEGATES SAID RUSSIA OPPOSED THE AMENDMENT ON THE GROUNDS IT WOULD HINDER QUICK ACTION BY THE WORLD ORGANIZATION'S CHIEFS OF STAFF. BUT RUSSIA ABSTAINED FROM VOTING, AND THE ONLY NEGATIVE BALLOT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAST BY THE UKRAINE.

URUGUAY WITHDREW A MORE COMPLICATED AMDNEMENT DEALING WITH REGIONAL CHIEFS OF STAFF BECAUSE THE PERUVIAN PROPOSAL CONTAINED THE ESSENCE OF HER PLAN.

ADD Frisco (Hi&Tower) xxx

THUS THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE EXPECTED TO COMMIT A PART OF ITS ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE TO THE CALL OF THE COUNCIL, AND MAJOR CONTINGENTS OF THE AIRFORCE WOULD ALWAYS BE HELD IN READINESS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION. Keeping Forces

OFFICIALS BOTH HERE AND IN WASHINGTON PREDICT, IN CONSEQUENCE, THAT THERE WILL BE NO SUCH SLASHING OF THE COUNTRY'S FORCES THIS TIME AS OCCURRED AFTER WORLD WAR 1.

THE GREAT BULK OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCES WOULD BE CONTRIBUTED BY THE BIG POWERS. THAT FACT IS ONE OF THEIR PRINCIPAL ARGUMENTS FOR PUTTING INTO THE SECURITY COUNCIL A VOTING SYSTEM BY WHICH THEY WOULD ALL HAVE TO BE IN AGREEMENT BEFORE ANY ACTION COULD BE ORDERED. STATED IN REVERSE THIS MEANS THAT THE UNITED STATES, FOR EXAMPLE, COULD VETO A PROPOSAL TO TAKE ACTION OF WHICH IT DISAPPROVED AND THUS AVOID THE POSSIBILITY EITHER OF HAVING ITS FORCES USED AGAINST ITS WILL OR OF HAVING THE FORCES OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS USED FOR A PURPOSE OF WHICH IT DID NOT APPROVE.

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A17UN

ONE OF THE SORE POINTS WITH THE SMALL NATIONS, HOWEVER, IS THAT THEIR FORCES COMMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION COULD BE ORDERED INTO ACTION WITHOUT THEIR HAVING VERY MUCH TO SAY ABOUT IT. CANADA HAS PUT HEAVY PRESSURE BEHIND AN AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE THAT WHENEVER ANY COUNTRY WAS TO ASSIST IN AN ENFORCEMENT ACTION IT SHOULD TAKE PART IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DECISIONS ON THAT ACTION.

MM1238APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 26-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILIPPINES DELEGATION, PROTESTED TODAY AGAINST OMMISSION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM GENERAL POLICIES OF THE PROPOSED TRUSTEESHIP FOR COLONIAL AREAS.

HIS STATEMENT WAS PROMPTED BY REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND CHINA HAVE AGREED, AND AWAITED ONLY SOVIET APPROVAL, ON A TRUSTEESHIP FORMULA PROVIDING IN GENERAL THAT ADMINISTERING POWERS SHOULD PROMOTE SELF-GOVERNMENT IN DEPENDENT REGIONS.

ASKING "WHY DO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SMALL NATIONS BEG THE USAGE OF THAT WORD INDEPENDENCE IN PLACE OF THE CLAUSE SELF-GOVERNMENT?" ROMULO ASSERTED: "THE DIFFERENCE IS INFINITESIMAL, BUT IT HOLDS THE SPACE BETWEEN THE TWO WORLDS," ROMULO SAID. "WHAT DOES A DICTIONARY MEAN TO THE MAIN IN INDONESIA AND MALAY? TO HIM, THE WORD GOVERNMENT MEANS TO RULE, AND IT HAS BECOME A WORD OF TRAGIC CONNOTATION. HE DOES NOT WANT RULE.

HE WANTS INDEPENDENCE, THE PROMISE OF FREEDOM AMERICA GAVE TO THE FILIPINOS."

ROMULO SAID HE INTENDED HIS STATEMENT NOT ON BEHALF OF THE

PHILIPPINES, WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN ASSURED THEIR INDEPENDENCE, BUT ON BEHALF OF OTHER DEPENDENT REGIONS.

HU840PCW NM

OTTAWA, MAY 26-(AP)-DECORATION OF A DOZEN UNITED STATES AIRMEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DISTINGUISHED LFYING CROSSES, PRESENTED FOR SKILFUL SERVICE, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY, WENT TO FIVE MEN, THE RCAF DISCLOSED. THEY WERE:

FO. R.E.JOHNSON, SON OF E.V.JOHNSON OF 3191 BROADWAY, VOULDER, COLO.; FLT. KT. J.BENDIXEN, 32 WASHINGTON SQUADRE, NEW YORK, N.Y., FLT.LT.G.J.L.JONES OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; FO.R.A.A. MERLIN, NEW YORK N.Y.; AND PO. D.J. JAY (DECEASED) 2112 HONE AVE., BRONX, N.Y..

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL WAS AWARDED FLT.SGT D.J.NELLIGAN, SON OF MRS. E.NELLIGAN OF 11208 CLOVERLAWN, DETROIT, MICH.

BARS TO THE DFC WENT TO FLT.LT.W.A.CHARLEY, SON OF W.G.CHARLEY, OF LA CRESCENT, MINN.: FLT.LT.W.A.S. MCCONNELL, SON OF LT.COL. W.A.MCCONNELL, 2704 LIBERTY BLVD., SOUTH GATE, CALIF.; FLT.LT. G.E. WILSON, WHOSE SISTER, MRS.E.E.LARKIN RESIDES IN LOUISVILLE, KY., AND FLT.LT.T.K.EDWARDS OF 4613 TERNES ST., DEARBORN, MICH.

SQD. LDT.P.M. HALE OF HAMISON, PA., AND SQD. LDR. L.A.MOORE (MISSING) 1328 HALE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., WERE AWARDED THE AIR FORCE CROSS.

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RH157PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 25-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS A[illegible] TODAY THEY WOULD HAVE TO AWAIT FURTHER INFORMATION BEFORE [illegible]CIDING WHETHER CANADA CAN FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE UNITED STATES IN ALLOWING DISTILLERIES TO RESUME MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGE LIQUOR FOR JULY.

THE DISTILLERIES OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN TURNING THEIR ENTIRE FACILITIES TO THE MANUFACTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL FOR WAR PURPOSES, PARTICULARLY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER. LAST JANUARY UNITED STATES DISTILLERIES HAD A MONTH'S "HOLIDAY" IN WHICH TO PRODUCE BEVERAGE LIQUORS. CANADA DISTILLERIES HAD NINE DAYS EACH IN THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, OR 27 DAYS ALTOGETHER.

IT HAS BEEN FOUND MORE CONVENIENT IN CANADA TO SPREAD OUT THE "HOLIDAYS" AND THE DISTILLERIES FITTED EACH NINE DAYS TO SUIT THEIR CONVENIENCE.

NO "HOLIDAYS" HAVE BEEN GIVEN CANADIAN DISTILLERIES SINCE MARCH.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS CONTRACTED TO SUPPLY UNITED STATES WITH SUCH GREAT QUANTITIES OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL THAT IT REQUIRES ALMOST THE TOTAL CAPACITIES OF DISTILLERIES IN THIS COUNTRY TO PRODUCE IT AND CANADA'S OWN REQUIREMENTS.

B224PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 26-(SATURDAY)-(CP)-(ADVANCE)-RT. HON. MALCOLM MACDONALD (CAPS MD), BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WILL NOT STAND FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND WILL CONTINUE TO HOLD HIS PRESENT POST.

NATIONAL LABOR MEMBER FOR ROSS CROMARTY, MR. MACDONALD ISSUED THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT AMPLIFICATION:-

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"MY TASK AS UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER HERE HAS NOT YET FINISHED. IN VIEW OF THIS I HAVE INFORMED MY CONSTITUENTS IN SCOTLAND THAT I MUST VERY RELUCTANTLY ABANDON MY INTENTIONS TO STAND FOR RE-ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT IN THE IMPENDING GENERAL ELECTION."

LAST DECEMBER IT WAS RELIABLE REPORTED MR. MACDONALD WOULD BE RETURNING TO BRITAIN TO TAKE UP AN ACTIVE POLITICAL LIFE. LATER THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE DENIED THAT HE WAS LEAVING CANADA "IMMEDIATELY."

AS A WARTIME EXPEDIENT TO TIGHTEN LIAISON BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS, MR. MACDONALD RETAINED HIS CABINET RANK AND CAME TO CANADA IN 1940 FROM THE DOMINIONS OFFICE. SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN IN THE NOVEL POSITION OF HOLDING A DIPLOMATIC POST WHILE A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND A MEMBER OF THE CABINET.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION FROM ANNOUNCEMENTS EITHER HERE OR IN LONDON WHETHER MR. MACDONALD WOULD RETAIN CABINET RANK IN THE

30.24-27041

CHURCHILL CARETAKER GOVERNMENT.

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 12:01 A.M. E.D.T., TOMORROW, SATURDAY, MAY 26.)

MEXICO CITY, MAY 26-(AP)-PLANS FOR A $10,000,000 WOOD PULP AND NEWSPRINT PLANT IN MEXICO WERE SAID TODAY BY EMILIO GUTIERREZ ROLDAN, DIRECTOR OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT, TO HAVE BEEN FORMULATED BY A GROUP OF MEXICAN CAPITALISTS.

GUTIERREZ ROLDAN SAID HE HAD COMPLETED A SURVEY TRIP TO LOCATE SUITABLE WOOD SUPPLIES AT A POINT WHERE TRANSPORTATION WOULD BE PRACTICABLE. HE SAID THE PAPER PLANT WOULD BE AT ATENQUE, STATE OF JALISCO, SOUTHWEST MEXICO, ON THE PACIFIC.

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JW346PCW NM

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION IN LONDON HAS AGREED TO RECEIVE TESTIMONY BY MERCHANT SEAMEN AGAINST ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ WHO DIRECTED U-BOAT WARFARE, THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO), SAID TODAY.

FREDERICK N.MYERS, UNION VICE-PRESIDENT, SAID A REPLY HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM LONDON ACCEPTING A UNION OFFER TO HELP PROVE ITS CONTENTION THAT NAZI SUBMARINE CREWS "DELIBERATELY CARRIED OUT THE NAZI LEADER'S POLICY TO KILL SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED MERCHANT SHIPS."

IN ITS OFFER, MADE MAY 8, THE ORGANIZATION CHARGED DOENITZ WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF 15,000 ALLIED MERCHANT SEAMEN, MYERS SAID.

MYERS SAID THE UNION WOULD BEGIN IMMEDIATELY TO GATHER RECORDS AND STATEMENTS BY MERCHANT SEAMEN WHO SURVIVED SINKINGS FOR USE OF THE COMMISSION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27.)

KA522PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-RAYMOND DANIELL, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT ATTACHED TO THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM BAVARIA PUBLISHED TONIGHT THAT THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION OF ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAS "BANNED ALL INTERVIEWS WITH WAR CRIMINALS AND HIGH GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS."

DANIELL'S DELAYED DISPATCH WAS DATED MAY 23.

IN THE SEVENTH ARMY AREA, HE SAID, "ALTHOUGH SECURITY ADMITTEDLY IS NOT INVOLVED, RESTRICTIONS ON CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSTANTLY BEING DRAWN MORE TIGHTLY AND X X X THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF INFORMATION TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED."

REFERRING TO THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' BAN, HE WROTE:

"THE TROUBLE BEGAN WHEN ONE OF THE NEWS AGENCIES SENT OUT A STORY FROM HERE REGARDING REICHMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING'S CAPTURE, REPORTING THAT THE FORMER CHIEF OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD A CHICKEN DINNER AFTER HE HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER BUT FAILING TO NOTE THAT IT WAS THE SAME MENU THAT ALL GI'S HAD THAT DAY AT THE PLACE WHERE GOERING WAS BEING HELD."

AFTER THE SHAEF BAN, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, THERE WAS A "WHOLE FLOOD OF RESTRICTIVE ORDERS BY LOWER ECHELONS TO PREVENT THE PUBLICATION OF ANYTHING THAT MIGHT PROVE EMBARRASSING."

"TODAY," THE DISPATCH CONTINUED, "THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION ISSUED AN ORDER BARRING ALL PHOTOGRAPHERS FROM BERCHTESGADEN, FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF A PICTURE OF BRIG. GEN. GERALD J.HIGGINS AND FIELD MARSHAL GEN. KESSELRING TALKING THINGS OVER WITH A BOTTLE OF WINE AND TWO GLASSES BETWEEN THEM."

EARLIER, THE SAME DIVISION FORBADE MEMBERS OF ITS COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS "TO SO MUCH AS TALK TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS," DANIELL SAID.

"IT SEEMS ALMOST AS THOUGH, NOW THAT THERE IS NO WAR TO FIGHT, HIGH ARMY OFFICERS, INCLUDING SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION, HEADED BY BRIG. GEN. FRANK ALLEN, ARE SPENDING A LARGE PART OF THEIR TIME WRITING DIRECTIVES TO CIRCUMSCRIBE THE MOVEMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS," HIS DISPATCH SAID.

TA1105PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-THE WACS IN EUROPE WANT TO "STAY AND FINISH THE JOB THEY STARTED," RUTH COWAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT RECENTLY RETURNED FROM EUROPE, SAID TODAY.

THEY WON'T HAVE AN EASY TIME, BUT "THEY KNOW THAT," MISS COWAN TOLD A RADIO AUDIENCE ON THE "REPORT TO THE NATION" PROGRAM (CBS).

"AS FAR BACK AS LAST JULY," SHE SAID, "WAC OFFICERS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SO IT SEEMS OBVIOUS THAT WOMEN WILL HOLD AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE CONQUERED COUNTRIES."

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TA1145PEW

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR, MAY 26-(AP)-SEVEN PERSONS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED, TWO MORE ARE MISSING AND ONE WAS INJURED TODAY WHEN A LOADING LINE AT THE CORNHUSKER ORDNANCE PLANT EXPLODED IN THE MIDST OF AN ELECTRICAL STORM, MAJ.FRED H.PHILLIPS, COMMANDING OFFICER, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

[redacted]

AN INVESTIGATION.

THE TWO-STORY LOADING LINE BUILDING, COMPLETED ONLY LAST WEEK AND REPORTEDLY CONTAINING MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LOADING OF BOMBS, WAS DEMOLISHED. THE TWO-STORY HEIGHT, UNUSUAL IN AN ORDNANCE PLANT, WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE EXPLOSIVE WAS POURED FROM THE UPPER STORY TO THE BOMBS BELOW, PLANT OFFICIALS SAID.

CONCUSSION OF THE BLAST WAS FELT AS MUCH AS TEN MILES AWAY AND WAS CLEARLY FELT IN DOWNTOWN GRAND ISLAND, EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE PLANT. THE BLAST OCCURRED DURING THE LUNCH HOUR AND PLANT OFFICIALS SAID THAT HAD IT OCCURRED ANY OTHER TIME THEY FEARED THE CASUALTY LIST MIGHT HAVE RUN 40 TO 50--THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ORDINARILY AT WORK IN THE BUILDING. NO OTHER PROPERTY AT THE PLANT WAS DAMAGED.

MAJ.PHILLIPS SAID NAMES OF THE VICTIMS WILL BE RELEASED AS SOON AS THEY ARE AVAILABLE.

FERA9PCW NM

ADDNY. NY21SPY

J.EDGAR HOOVER, FBI CHIEF, GAVE THE FOLLOWING DETAILS OF THE CASE:

CAVAILLEZ, AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM SPAIN LAST OCTOBER AND IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED COSTES. HE DIVIDED HIS TIME BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK, AND USING HIS FRENCH OFFICER'S UNIFORM TO OBTAIN ADMITTANCE TO THE CONFIDENTIAL SHELVES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

HE PLANNED TO ESTABLISH A RADIO STATION IN HIS COUNTRY FOR THE GERMANS AND ON ONE OCCASION SET UP A RECEIVER ON AN ESTATE NEAR LOCUST VALLEY, N.Y.

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xxx June '43

KK527PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-FIVE SHIPS SUNK BY THE ENEMY IN THE OKINAWA AREA BRING TO 310 THE TOTAL NAVAL VESSELS OF ALL TYPES LOST SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

THE LATEST LOSSES, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT, ARE THE DESTROYER LITTLE, THE LSM (LANDING SHIP MEDIUM) 190, THE LSM 195, THE FLEET MINE SWEEPER SWALLOW, AND THE LST (LANDING SHIP TANK) 447.

THE NAVY SAID CASUALTIES WERE MODERATE. COMMANDING OFFICERS OF ALL FIVE VESSELS WERE BELIEVED SAFE. ONE, LT.PAUL J.SCHMITZ OF (501 SIXTH ST. WEST) WILLMAR, MINN., SKIPPER OF THE LST 447, DESCRIBED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THE AERIAL BOMBING OF HIS VESSEL.

THE 2,050-TON LITTLE WAS UNDER COMMAND OF COMDR. MADISON HALL, JR., OF RUSTON, LA. SKIPPER OF THE SWALLOW WAS LT. COMDR. WHITEFIELD F.KIMBALL OF (152 HIGH ST.) NEWBURYPORT, MASS.; OF THE LSM

195. LT. WILLIAM E.WOODSON, JR., LIBERTY, S.C., AND OF THE LSM 190 LT. RICHARD H.SAUNDERS, MONTEZUMA, GA.

THE LITTLE HAD A NORMAL COMPLEMENT OF ABOUT 200 OFFICERS AND MEN, THE LSMS ABOUT 40 EACH, THE SWALLOW 75, AND THE LST ABOUT 90.

LT.SCHMITZ SAID NONE ABOARD THE LST 447 ARE KNOWN TO BE DEAD BUT FIVE MEN ARE LISTED AS MISSING AND 17 SEVERELY WOUNDED. HIS SHIP, WHICH HAD BEEN IN ALMOST A DOZEN PACIFIC [illegible] WAS BOMBED APRIL 6 AFTER COMPLETING A MISSION LANDING EQUIPMENT ON THE OKINAWA BEACH. LT.SCHMITZ SAID THE ATTACKING PLANE WAS "TAKEN CARE OF" BEFORE HIS SHIP WENT DOWN.

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VH555AEW

WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-THE BOEING B-29 SUPERFORTRESS, SCOURGE OF JAPAN, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY TO HAVE A TOP SPEED OF MORE THAN 350 MILES AN HOUR, A RANGE OF APPROXIMATELY 3,600 MILES AND A GROSS WEIGHT OF 135,000 POUNDS.

THIS INFORMATION WAS CONTAINED IN A REVISED LIST OF PUBLISHABLE FACTS ABOUT THE BOMBER PREPARED BY THE ARMY'S AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND AT WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO.

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHABLE DATA LISTED THE B-29 AS HAVING A MAXIMUM OF SPEED OF "MORE THAN 300 MILES AN HOUR," A RANGE OF "MORE THAN 3,000 MILES" AND A GROSS WEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 135,000 POUNDS. THE RELEASE OF HIGHER FIGURES MAY REPRESENT EITHER A CLOSER APPROACH TO ACTUAL PERFORMANCE, OR INCREASED PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW DESCRIPTION OF THE SUPERFORTRESS LISTED ITS BOMB LOAD AS "UP TO TEN TONS," BUT MAJ.GEN.OLIVER P.ECHOLS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AIR FORCES, SAID IN A SPEECH HERE SEVERAL WEEK

AGO THAT THE BOMB LOAD WAS MORE THAN TEN TONS.

AMONG OTHER HITHERTO UNDISCLOSED INFORMATION WAS THE STATEMENT THAT THE "20 MILLIMETER CANNON IN THE TAIL HAS BEEN REPLACED BY .50 CALIBER MACHINE GUNS IN THE NEW PRODUCTION MODELS." PRESUMABLY THIS MEANS FOUR MACHINE GUNS IN THE TAILS AS WELL AS IN THE UPPER FORWARD TURRET, GIVING THE LATE MODELS 12 GUNS INSTEAD OF 10.

THE CREW WAS LISTED AS 11 MEN, WITH A PILOT, CO-PILOT, BOMBARDIER, ENGINEER, NAVIGATOR, RADIO OPERATOR AND FIVE GUNNERS. THIS IS AN INCREASE OF ONE MAN OVER THE FORMER STANDARD CREW.

OTHER DATA WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN WIDELY KNOWN PREVIOUSLY INCLUDE THE DIAMETER OF THE FUSELAGE IS NINE FEET; THE WING AREA IS LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH GREATER THAN THAT OF A B-17 FLYING FORTRESS, ALTHOUGH THE GROSS WEIGHT IS MORE THAN DOUBLE; THE MAXIMUM MAC OR FLAPPING OF THE WING TIPS IN ROUGH AIR IS 48 INCHES; EACH BOMBER CONTAINS 50,000 POUNDS OF ALUMINUM AND 5,000 POUNDS OF RUBBER; THE INBOARD PORTION OF THE WING HAS 3/16-INCH METAL SKIN, THE THICKEST USED THUS FAR.

LT812PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-SELECTIVE SERVICE ESTIMATES ABOUT 900 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WILL GET DISCHARGED OVER A YEAR'S PERIOD BEGINNING IN AUGUST UNDER THEIR OWN POINT SYSTEM.

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THEY WILL GET POINT CREDITS TOWARD RELEASE AS FOLLOWS: ONE FOR EACH MONTH OR PART OF A MONTH OF SERVICE, 12 FOR EACH CHILD BORN PRIOR TO MIDNIGHT OF MAY 12, 1945, AND THREE FOR A WIFE IF THE MARRIAGE OCCURRED BEFORE MIDNIGHT, MAY 12, 1945. THERE WILL BE POINT DEDUCTIONS FOR MISCONDUCT, SUCH AS REFUSAL TO WORK.

UNLIKE THE SYSTEM IN THE ARMY DEMOBILIZATION PLAN, THERE IS NO ARBITRARY NUMBER OF POINTS ESTABLISHED FOR AN OBJECTOR'S RELEASE. DISCHARGES WILL COME IN THE ORDER OF HIGHEST POINT TOTALS.

THE PLAN APPLIES TO 8,368 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE 113 WORK CAMPS OR OTHER PROJECTS FOR A YEAR OR MORE. THOSE IN NON-COMBAT MILITARY SERVICE WILL COME UNDER THE ARMY DISCHARGE SYSTEM.

NONE OF THE RELEASE PLANS APPLY TO BETWEEN 3,500 AND 4,000 MEN CONVICTED OF DRAFT LAW VIOLATIONS WHO CLAIM TO BE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

VH603AEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-TWO INFANTRYMEN, PFC. CARL V. SHERIDAN OF BALTIMORE AND SGT. JOSE M. LOPEZ OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SHERIDAN WAS KILLED AFTER BLASTING OPEN WITH HIS BAZOOKA THE GATES OF AN ANCIENT CASTLE USED AS A STRONG POINT BY NAZIS. LOPEZ MOWED DOWN 100 ATTACKING GERMANS EVEN THOUGH HE WAS ONCE BLOWN FROM HIS MACHINEGUN BY A NAZI SHELL.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID POSTHUMOUS PRESENTATION OF THE MEDAL FOR SHERIDAN WILL BE MADE LATER TO HIS FATHER, CHARLES E. SHERIDAN OF 3900 FALLS ROAD, BALTIMORE. THE SOLDIER WAS 20 YEARS OLD.

THE ACTION OCCURRED LAST NOVEMBER 26 NEAR WEISWEILER, GERMANY, WHEN THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 47TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS MOVING FORWARD. SEIZURE OF FRENZENBERG CASTLE, DEFENDED BY GERMAN PARATROOPERS, WAS VITAL TO THE ASSAULTING FORCE FOR OBSERVATION AND ARTILLERY FIRE DIRECTION.

BY THE TIME SHERIDAN'S COMPANY REACHED THE CASTLE'S DRAWBRIDGE, ONLY 35 MEN REMAINED. THE INFANTRYMAN, IGNORING THE MURDEROUS FIRE OF THE GERMAN DEFENDERS, WALKED FORWARD AND FIRED TWO ROCKETS INTO THE GATES, THEN A THIRD WHICH COMPLETELY OPENED THE PASSAGE. PULLING HIS PISTOL FROM ITS HOLSTER, SHERIDAN CALLED TO HIS MEN TO FOLLOW HIM IN, BUT A BLAST OF FIRE IMMEDIATELY CUT HIM DOWN, MORTALLY WOUNDED.

THE ALREADY GLOOMY FOOD OUTLOOK IS GROWING GRIMMER.

BREAKS THAT GOVERNMENT FOOD OFFICIALS HAD HOPED WOULD EASE THE TIGHT SUPPLY SITUATION HAVEN'T COME.

COOL, WET WEATHER HAS INTERFERED GREATLY WITH PLANTING OF VITAL FEED GRAIN, SOYBEAN, TRUCK AND OTHER CROPS IN THE NATION'S MIDWESTERN MARKET BASKET REGION.

A CHECK BY THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION INDICATES THIS YEAR'S SPRING PIG CROP WILL BE ABOUT 5,000,000 HEAD SHORT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S GOAL OF 57,500,000. THE SPRING CROP MOVES TO MARKET AS FATTENED HOGS DURING THE FALL AND WINTER. THE PROSPECTIVE DEFICIT IS EQUIVALENT TO MORE THAN 1,000,000,000 POUNDS OF PORK.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS REPORTED AFTER A SURVEY THAT MILITARY REQUIREMENTS PROBABLY WILL NOT DECLINE DESPITE THE END OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE AND A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MEN UNDER ARMS. SUPPLY LINES TO THE PACIFIC ARE LONG. FILLING THESE "PIPELINES" MAY OFFSET ANY DECREASES BECAUSE OF FEWER MEN IN THE ARMY.

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AND REPORTS FROM EUROPE INDICATE THE NEED FOR FOOD IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IS MORE APT TO INCREASE THAN DECLINE.

THAT IS THE BROAD PICTURE OF FUTURE PROSPECTS. AS FOR THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS SURVEY FOUND MEAT SUPPLIES GETTING TIGHTER ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. EGGS, A MAJOR MEAT SUBSTITUTE, ARE PLENTIFUL IN SOME SECTIONS, SCARCE IN OTHERS.

VEGEABLE SUPPLIES ARE INCREASING.

TWO LINES OF GOVERNMENT ATTACK ON THE SITUATION ARE SHAPING UP.

ONE IS THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION'S CAMPAIGN UNDER PAUL STARK, MIDWESTERN NURSERYMAN, FOR MORE VICTORY GARDENS AND MORE HOME CANNING OF FOOD THAN EVER BEFORE.

"THE GREAT NEED OF THE MOMENT," SAID STARK, "IS A PUBLIC REALIZATION OF THE FACT THAT THERE WILL BE NEED FOR EVERY BIT OF FOOD THAT CAN BE PRODUCED IN GARDENS."

THE OTHER IS A PROSPECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OVERHAULING OF ITS FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM WHEN REP. CLINTON P. ANDERSON, NEW

30.24-27043

MEXICO DEMOCRAT, TAKES OVER THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION ON JULY 1.

RECOGNIZING THAT IT IS TOO LATE TO DO MUCH THAT WOULD BRING ABOUT INCREASED PRODUCTION THIS YEAR, ANDERSON IS EXPECTED TO CONCENTRATE ON BLACK MARKETS WHICH HAVE SPRUNG UP IN MEATS, SUGAR, EGGS AND POULTRY. WORK OF HIS HOUSE FOOD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE BETWEEN NOW AND THE TIME HE TAKES OVER COMMAND OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FOOD PROGRAM IS EXPECTED TO BE DEVOTED TO BLACK MARKETS.

THERE HAVE BEEN COMPLAINTS THAT BLACK MARKETS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FACT THAT GOVERNMENT CONTROLS OVER DISTRIBUTION HAVE BEEN DIVIDED LARGELY BETWEEN WFA AND OPA. UNDER ANDERSON, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE CONCENTRATED UNDER THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, WITH OPA SERVING AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ARM.

THE PRESENT GENERAL SITUATION ACROSS THE COUNTRY:

EAST--MEAT, POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS SCARCE. NEW YORK CITY GROCERS REPORT AN EPIDEMIC OF THEFTS OF BUTTER AND SUGAR FROM ORDERS DELIVERED BY PUSH CARTS. IN PHILADELPHIA, 252 OF 275 KOSHER MARKETS DECIDED TO CLOSE FROM FRIDAY NOON UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE SUMMER BECAUSE OF MEAT SHORTAGE. OPA OFFICIALS AT ALBANY, N.Y., REPORTED A "BOOMING" POULTRY BLACK MARKET WITH OPERATIVES BUYING WHOLE FLOCKS AT $3 TO $4 A HEAD, DOUBLE THE CEILING PRICE.

MAY 25 1945

SOUTH--MEAT SUPPLIES VERY LOW WITH MANY SHOPS HAVING ONLY BOLOGNA AND LUNCHEON MEATS BUT FISH PLENTIFUL ALONG ATLANTIC COAST. POULTRY SCARCE. EGG SUPPLIES SHORT IN MANY CITIES.

MID-CONTINENT--BEEF AND PORK SUPPLIES SHORT AND POULTRY SCARCE OR UNOBTAINABLE. MILK AND COTTAGE CHEESE PLENTIFUL IN CHICAGO WHERE A TIGHT FOOD DISTRIBUTION SITUATION WAS EASED BY THE END OF A TRUCKERS' STRIKE. WICHITA REPORTED AMPLE SUPPLIES OF EGGS AND LARD. MEAT SUPPLIES IN CLEVELAND SO SHORT THAT ONE PACKER PREDICTED MOST RETAIL MARKETS WOULD CLOSE NEXT WEEK.

WEST--MEAT SHORTAGE BEGINNING TO BE FELT IN ARAS SUCH AS PORTLAND WHERE SUPPLY HAS BEEN AMPLE HERETOFORE. HOG SLAUGHTER AT SEATTLE LOWEST IN HISTORY. GREEN VEGETABLES PLENTIFUL BUT POTATOES SHORT IN MUCH OF AREA. IDAHO, OF POTATO-GROWING FAME, GETTING POTATOES FROM CALIFORNIA BECAUSE GOVERNMENT TOOK MOST HOLDOVER 1944 CROP.

IN EUROPE, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES COMPLICATED THE FOOD SITUATION. THE SWISS, GETTING ONLY 10 PER CENT OF PRE-WAR IMPORTS, CUT THE BREAD RATION TO 7.04 OUNCES DAILY. PURCHASED WHEAT, MEANTIME, PILED UP AT DOCKS OF IBERIAN PENINSULA PORTS, UNABLE TO MOVE OVER CROWDED LAND TRANSPORTATION LINES.

MAY 25 1945

CROPS PROSPECTS IN SOUTHERN ITALY WERE POOR BUT RAINS RELIEVED A LONG DROUGHT IN SPAIN. ONE ALLIED OFFICIAL FORECAST THAT ITALY WILL NEED INCREASED FOOD SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICA IN THE LAST HALF OF THE YEAR.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE GOOD WITH PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO MATCH OR SURPASS 1944. BACON RATIONS HAVE BEEN CUT 25 PERCENT AND COOKING FATS 50 PERCENT. INCREASED SUPPLIES OF FISH, NOW THAT THE HOSTILITIES HAVE ENDED, ARE EXPECTED. MEAT CONSUMPTION WILL BE REDUCED FOR REST OF YEAR.

IN GREECE, A SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORTATION IS HAMPERING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS. THE GERMANS DESTROYED RAILWAYS AND TOOK ROLLING STOCK AND TRUCKS BEFORE PULLING OUT.

"GREAT DISTRESS" IS REPORTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION IN THE MOUNTAINOUS DISTRICTS AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT GRAIN RATIONS WILL BE INCREASED THERE.

A172WX

REFLECTING THE WORLD SUGAR SHORTAGE, SUGAR RATIONS FOR THE GREEKS WERE CUT 50 PERCENT. DRIED AND CANNED MILK ARE ALLOWED ONLY TO CHILDREN AND NURSING OR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

THE YUGOSLAV MINISTRY OF SUPPLY ASKED AIRPLANE DELIVERIES OF FOOD TO THE CROATIAN CAPITAL OF ZAGREB, REPORTED NEAR STARVATION. AN ESTIMATED 200,000 TO 400,000 REFUGEES HAVE FLOCKED INTO THE CITY OF NORMALLY 200,000 POPULATION. THE CURRENT BREAD RATION IS 35 GRAMS DAILY, WHICH NUTRITION EXPERTS CLASS AS BELOW STARVATION LEVEL. A REQUEST ALSO WAS MADE FOR AIR SHIPMENTS TO SARAJEVO. NORMAL COMMUNICATIONS TO BOTH CITIES HAVE BEEN WRECKED.

UNRRA WAS REPORTED TRYING TO PURCHASE FOODS IN BRAZIL ALTHOUGH SOME ARAS THERE ARE THREATENED WITH SHORTAGES. MEAT IS AVAILABLE UNDER RATIONING IN RIO DE JANEIRO AND THERE IS NO SHORTAGE OF BUTTER, EGGS AND MILK BUT NORTHERN BRAZIL REPORTS A PROSPECTIVE SHORTAGE OF RICE, BEANS AND CORN, BASIC IN THE BRAZILIAN DIET. LACK OF COAST VESSELS HAMPERS DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE FOODS.

GW131PEW NM

TOKYO--500 SUPERFORTRESSES STRUCK TOKYO FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 48 HOURS, STARTING FIRES WHICH BURNED TWO PALACES AND LEFT MOST OF METROPOLITAN TOKYO LAID WASTE, "LITERALLY SCORCHED TO THE GROUND," WITH SCHOOLS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS BURNED AND SHRINES AND TEMPLES DESTROYED.

OKINAWA--ELEVEN U.S.SHIPS DAMAGED IN JAPANESE AIR ATTACK; 111 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN; ONE BOMBER LANDED SUICIDE TROOPS ON U.S.AIR BASE; MARINE TANKS ENTERED NAHA; MUD HALTED U.S. OFFENSIVE.

PHILIPPINES--INFANTA AND MISUA LIBERATED ON EAST LUZON COAST; LINCANAN AIRDROME CAPTURED IN DAVAO SECTOR OF MINDANAO.

BURMA--BRITISH MOP UP TROOPS CAPTURE MOKSHITWA IN SOUTH BURMA

U.S.DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA--

FIRST MARINES--DESTROYED 20 SHURI GUN EMPLACEMENTS IN CENTER.

SIXTH MARINES--SENT TANKS INTO NAHA.

77TH INFANTRY--SHELLED SHURI FORTRESS.

PHILIPPINES--

24TH INFANTRY CAPTURED LINCANAN AIRDROME.

31ST, 40TH, AMERICAL INFANTRY CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL MINDANAO POSITIONS.

43RD INFANTRY MOPPED UP IPO DAM AREA OF MANILA WATERSHED.

WW615APW NM

MAY 27 1945

Americans Scale Okinawa Cliff, Blinding Rains Slow Advances; Tokyo Afire 36 Hours After Raid

SEA, AIR ATTACK DRIVES FOE BACK, NIMITZ REPORTS

Battleships and Cruisers Pour Fire Ashore to Aid Americans Near Shuri.

MARINES PRESS ON

MAY 28 1945

Retreating Foe Leaves Arms, Food in Caves; Weather Slows Progress.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Monday, May 28.—(AP) Heavy fire from warships, coordinated with aerial strafing, bombing and rocket attacks, smashed Japanese troop concentrations in "considerable number" south of Shuri on Okinawa yesterday.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz did not say whether the Japanese were withdrawing southward from fortress Shuri, which is half-surrounded, or were mustering to move north for reinforcement of Okinawa's heavily-battered second largest city.

Battleships, cruisers and smaller ships participated in the bombardment of Japanese troop concentrations, said Nimitz's communique today.

Blow Up Caves

Northwest of Shuri, Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine division observed Japanese blowing up 15 to 20 caves. These caves presumably were filled with stores of food and ammunition which the Nipponese did not want to fall into American hands.

Destruction of their cave positions only a few hundred yards outside Shuri — keystone of the Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line across southern Okinawa—seems to indicate the Japanese are preparing to withdraw from the central sector, which is flanked dangerously on the east and southeast by the Seventh Infantry division's bulge in the Ozato Mura heights south of Yonabaru.

In the Ozato-Mura hills, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh division doughboys found "very large stores" of ammunition, food and equipment abandoned intact in caves.

The Japanese apparently had to pull out so fast before the Yanks' surprise thrust south through Yonabaru last week that they had no opportunity to destroy these caves and caches.

Directly north of Shuri, Maj Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Infantry division sent strong combat patrols into the battered Shuri area. The communique did not report what kind of opposition the patrols encountered, but their penetration was taken as another indication the Japanese may be falling back from Shuri.

If the Japanese are pulling out of that city, they probably intend to make a stand again in high ground to the south. However, hill positions south of Shuri are not nearly so formidable as the rough ridges in the bitterly-held, deeply-fortified line they had built north of that citadel.

DAY

The Japanese caught maneuvering south of Shuri were hit with great weight of naval gunfire and were strafed and bombed by both carrier and landbased planes. A considerable number of these troops were killed

Shells and bombs struck right in the heart of large groups of closely collected Japanese, who had been under close American observation.

Extremely adverse conditions—rain and mud knee-deep in some places, restricted operations all along the southern Okinawa front, now extending some six miles from Naha on the west, around Shuri to Yonabaru on the east coast and south of the latter port city more than a mile.

Adequate front line supply was maintained however, with amphibious alligators and rubber-tracked jeeps, known as Weasels.

Front Bogged Down

The front now has been bogged down six days because of heavy rains. Four inches fell Saturday.

Despite the mud and rain swollen streams, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Division Marines on the west sent more troops across Asato river to reinforce their bridgehead inside the capital city.

Three bridges thrown across the Asato by the Leatherneck division's engineers were washed away by flood waters, but one Bailey bridge remained intact. Two of those washed out were foot spans.

From Okinawa, Associated Press correspondent Al Dorking reported that Japanese artillery fire has decreased to about 500 rounds a day. At the start of the Japanese stand before Shuri, the enemy was able to throw about 15,000 rounds of artillery fire daily into American lines and rear supply areas.

This reduction of artillery performance is significant evidence that the Japanese capacity to resist is considerably weakened.

Front lines troops have been supplied adequately but "under great difficulty," the last six days because of rain and deep mud, the admiral elaborated. Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking reported from Okinawa that sled-pulling tractors, weasels (jeeps equipped with tractor tread) and amphibious tractors all have been employed to carry food, ammunition and other supplies to the front because vehicles normally used were unable to operate in mud which at times was knee deep.

Aircraft from a fast carrier task force downed five Japanese planes in the northern Ryukyus Friday, Nimitz did not say whether the carrier force was raiding that area, or whether the Nipponese were intercepted enroute to attack American forces in the Okinawa area.

Escort carrier planes made neutralizing raids on runways, barracks and radio installations in the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, Saturday. The British Pacific fleets carrier planes had attacked the same group the previous day.

Navy search Liberators and Privateers sank two small cargo ships and three fishing craft off southern Honshu Sunday. They also damaged two small cargo ships at Truk Saturday.

Army Thunderbolts made low level attacks Saturday and Sunday on Truk, strafing Dublon seaplane base, barracks, ramps and several aircraft.

Army Liberators bombed Marcus island airfield installations and Mustangs attacked Chichi Jima in the Bonins. Marine Corsair and Hellcat fighters bombed targets in the Palaus.

BOTH SIDES TENSE IN SYRIA, LEBANON

French Say New Troops Went There to Replace Men, Not to Increase Garrisons

MAY 28 1945

J. Kins

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Sandbags were thrown up about public buildings in Damascus today while the British, as virtual guarantors of the independence of Lebanon and Syria, strove for a solution to the crisis imperiling French relations in the Levant.

DAY

The French Government in Paris issued an official statement that it "regrets" that the Governments of Syria and of Lebanon have used the arrival of Senegalese troops in the mandated territories as an occasion to break off the settlement negotiations that were under way.

French forces were reported to have shelled Aleppo, important Levantine city, but this could not be confirmed because Aleppo was cut off from communications with Damascus. It was learned, however, that the French evacuated the citadel in the center of Aleppo.

Damascus Hears Gunfire

All day yesterday the French in their areas of control and the Syrians in theirs piled sandbags around windows and doorways in all principal buildings and mounted guns behind them.

Syrians were reported flocking to the colors. Volunteers were receiving uniforms from the mushrooming National Guard, and the streets of Damascus were filled with recruits still unarmed.

Syrian police kept isolated incidents from exploding into major clashes, blocking crowds off from streets down which moved patrols of Senegalese troops, whose arrival in the Levantine States had precipitated the crisis.

In Cairo, Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary general of the Arab League, said the Senegalese had cut communications between large towns while French warplanes flew low across the countryside frightening the populace.

Calls Situation Worse

Azzam Bey said the situation steadily was growing worse in both Syria and Lebanon, that machine guns were being mounted on housetops and armored cars were deployed in the public squares.

He told correspondents that the Egyptian Prime Minister expected to make a statement on the question in Parliament Monday, and the Arab League expected to meet in Cairo to deal with the crisis.

The Syrian Parliament heard fiery speeches demanding that the government act, calling for a last-witch fight against the French and urging the Allies to come to the aid of the Levantines.

The Parliament in secret session was reported discussing a communication from the British government, which was handed to the Syrian Foreign Minister on Friday by the British charge d'affaires.

Beyrouth, capital of Lebanon, was reported quiet. In Syria the police charged that they had found a French order detailing instructions for seizing Damascus. The French officially declared the document a forgery.

No mention was made in Parliament of this, but there was a great deal said about the French. All speeches declared that Syria was fighting for the freedom which the war against Germany was supposed to guarantee for all.

STREICHER DENIES HE HARMED JEWS

Anti-Semitic Editor Protests Surprise At Treatment

London, May 27 (AP)—The Luxembourg radio said tonight that Julius Streicher, former Nazi Jew baiter who now is an Allied prisoner in the Salzburg jail, denied harming any Jews, insisted he had no part in atrocities and asked his captors with an air of injured innocence, "Why am I treated like a murderer?"

The radio quoted the former editor of the anti-Semitic newspaper *Der Stuermer* as not only denying that he ever did anything against the Jews, but claiming that he was their friend.

Denies Knowing Of Dachau

"Nobody can reproach me with atrocities," the broadcast quoted the man known as the "bloody czar of Franconia" during his terror regime as *Gauleiter*. When asked about the Dachau concentration camp atrocities, he asserted he had known "nothing at all about that."

Streicher, whom Richard Law, British Minister of State, recently described as "certainly" on the list of war criminals, maintained "I have spent the last five years on my beloved estate near Nuernberg and have not seen Hitler since 1939," the broadcast said.

Captured May 23, Streicher still is wearing the grey beard behind which he tried to hide his identity, said the radio, which described his cell as stone-floored, 5 yards long and 3 wide, in which Streicher sleeps on a sack filled with wooden shavings. His buckles and shoelaces have been taken away to prevent him from joining the growing list of Nazi suicides, the broadcast added.

WOUNDED YANKS STILL IN EUROPE WILL RETURN SOON

LONDON, May 27—(AP) Fewer than 100,000 patients remain in Army hospitals in the European theater of operations and practically all of them will be restored to duty here or returned to the United States by mid-July, Maj.-Gen. Paul R. Hawley declared today.

The theater's chief surgeon said in an Army Hour broadcast that the death rate among American Army battle casualties in this war was less than half that of World War I.

Of 1,375,000 U. S. soldiers and sailors hospitalized in the European theater since the beginning of the war—about one-fourth of whom were battle casualties—fewer than 13,000 have died, Hawley said.

Several factors achieved this, he continued, and "first in importance, I think, was the devotion of medical officers and soldiers with the combat troops. More than 2,000 of these brave people were killed in action and almost 10,000 wounded.

"Next, we had as fine doctors as America can produce. We had an ample supply of whole blood and blood plasma, plus the miracle sulfa drugs and penicillin, better nutrition, and sanitary controls."

In the war against Germany, medics used about 335,000 pints of whole blood and approximately 1,000,000 pints of reconstituted blood plasma, he added. Civilians at home furnished 195,000 pints of whole blood and soldiers over here 140,000 pints.

Commons Set For Debate

MAY 28 1945

London, May 27 (AP)—After the first real election campaign week end, Prime Minister Churchill will meet the House of Commons Tuesday with his new "caretaker" Government to start what is expected to be the liveliest two weeks' debate during more than five years under his administration.

The withdrawal of the Labor and Liberal parties from the wartime coalition in preparation for the vote expected July 5—the first national ballot since November, 1935—means that for the first time since Churchill succeeded the late Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister in May, 1940, no holds will be barred on the House floor.

Voting Register As An Issue

One major issue in Parliament's last weeks is likely to be opposition criticism of the voting register. One of Labor's objections to a July election was that his voters' list, with January 31 as the qualifying date for civilians and March 15 for service men, is not satisfactory.

Since January 31 many thousands of civilian evacuees have returned to London and other large centers which they left during the blitz and V-bomb days and war workers have been moved in large numbers from one factory to another as the process of reconversion began. Questions are certain to be asked as to whether provision will be made so these people can vote at their present homes, instead of having to return to the constituency where they were resident at the

30.24-27045

beginning of the year.

No British Absentee Vote

There is no absentee vote in the United Kingdom, as there is in the United States.

Some major legislation certainly will have to be shelved until after the election. A finance bill to provide the exchequer with funds for the war against Japan and for domestic expenditures must be passed before June 15 and there usually are many days' debate on such a measure.

To carry out the planned partial redistribution increasing the number of seats in the House of Commons by 25 to 640, there must be a redistribution bill.

The fate of a number of other measures has not been definitely decided. There is wide agreement among members of all parties that final reading should be given to the family allowances act, and the Scottish education bill, the counterpart of a measure passed earlier in the session for England and Wales, also is likely to be pushed through.

TRUMAN MAY VISIT ENGLAND, PAPER SAYS

LONDON, Monday, May 28—(AP) the Daily Mail reported today that Joseph E. Davies, here on a personal mission for President Truman, had given Prime Minister Churchill a letter from the American President in which Truman said he desired to come to Europe and to visit London as soon as his duties permitted.

Truman's letter also expressed his determination to carry out the Roosevelt policies, the paper added.

The Daily Mail also said that Churchill may take Clement Atlee, leader of the Labor party who was deputy prime minister in the recently disbanded coalition government, with him to the next meeting of the Big Three in order to assure Premier Stalin and Truman of British unity.

Davies spent the week-end with Churchill at Chequers, the Prime Minister's official country residence.

EX-NAZI DANZIG CHIEF SURRENDERS TO ALLIES

LONDON, May 27.—(AP) The Brussels radio said today that troops of the 53rd Welsh division had arrested Albert Forster, former Nazi governor of Danzig, in Hamburg.

The report said that Forster had a small vial of narcotics, and that he told his captors he had planned to use it to end his life if he had fallen into Russian hands.

Forster said he was trying to make his way from Danzig to his home in Bavaria. He had arrived in Hamburg yesterday and reported under his real name to civil authorities, who notified the British of his presence, the broadcast added.

EIRE DENIES DICTATORSHIP

MAY 28 1945

De Valera Attacks Charge Irish Are Ruled Against Will

Galway, Eire, May 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State today attacked what he called misrepresentation of the Irish Government abroad and said the Irish nation was a democracy and not a dictatorship.

In a speech reported by the British Press Association, the Irish leader said a pretense was being made that the people of Ireland were being ruled against their will, even though they have had no fewer than six general elections within the last twelve years.

He added that there probably was no other country in the world where so many elections had been held in such a short period.

Censorship Discussed

De Valera said some people tried to pretend that during the war the Irish censorship was dictatorship He said the censorship was necessary for the protection of the Irish people.

The Prime Minister said he had considerable powers but that they were not dictatorial powers. In 1933, he asserted, when there was a threat to democracy in Ireland, the Government told the people to hold fast to their democratic institutions.

Asserting that the Irish had not waited until today to nail their policy of democracy to the mast, de Valera said that the Irish constitution did not merely declare the nation to be a sovereign, independent state, but a democratic state as well.

YANKS TO VISIT EIRE

DUBLIN, May 27—(AP) Following representations by the United States, the Eire government Wednesday will suspend regulations prohibiting the wearing of foreign uniforms on Irish territory in order to permit American soldiers to visit relatives before returning home.

SCOTS BAR CATHOLICS

Caithness Council Will Exclude Them as Teachers, Librarians

WICK, Scotland, May 27 (AP)—Roman Catholics have been barred from teaching and library positions in Caithness County by a 14-13 vote of the county's council.

The action, however, has been challenged as illegal by D. A. Sinclair, local official, who cited the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 and said it never had been repealed. The matter will be referred to the Scotland Secretary of State's office.

The measure, recommended by the county's education committee, said that "no person shall hold or be eligible for the post of teacher, director of education or librarian under the county council who does not profess the Protestant faith."

Dr. S. W. Robertson, Roman Catholic who serves as Caithness County Librarian, will be affected by the decision.

LUFTWAFFE CHIEF DIES BY POISON

C. Lowry

PARIS, May 27—(AP) Field Marshal Robert Ritter von Greim, last chief of the German Air force, committed suicide in a Salzburg hospital Thursday, Supreme headquarters announced today.

Von Greim, 53, swallowed the same kind of poison that his high command colleagues, Heinrich Himmler and Gen. Adm. Hans-George von Friedeburg, used to end their lives. All three were in Allied hands when they died.

Von Greim succeeded Herman Goering April 24 as commander of the broken air force. Found May 9 in a Luftwaffe hospital at Kitzbuehel, in the Austrian Tyrol, he told his American captors:

"I am the head of the Luftwaffe but I have no Luftwaffe."

The Americans found him with a minor flak wound which he said he suffered in the final stages of the battle of Berlin. He managed to escape the doomed city and fly south.

Moved to the Salzburg hospital, he appeared to be co-operative.

Unlike Himmler, who killed himself while under examination, Von Greim had time to contemplate his act.

Supreme headquarters said a small empty vial was found beside his bed, together with coffee and sandwiches.

Von Greim, a captain in the first World war, was one of the senior officers of the German Air force.

He had been in command of fighter planes and anti-aircraft defenses on the Eastern front. He was promoted to field marshal when he was placed in command of the air force last month.

Clark Suggested To Head Separate Rule In Austria

Gothsher

MAY 28 1945

Paris, *Monday*, May 28 (AP)—Negotiations are under way to create a separate occupation area for Austria with Gen. Mark W. Clark as the American "Eisenhower" in Vienna, it was learned today.

A new plan now under consideration would have Austria treated as a separate problem from Germany with a separate four-power occupation force established along the lines of the control council for Germany.

Separate Zones Planned

Headquarters for the council would be set up in Vienna and separate occupation zones worked out for France, United States, Russia and Britain along the same lines as those for Germany.

The original occupation plans called for Austria to be largely in the American occupation area and its demilitarization to go along side by side with that of Germany.

But in line with the Big Three agreement that Austria be recreated as a separate nation, it now is felt in some quarters that she should be treated as a separate country in occupation and given less stringent treatment and more encouragement for building up a strong government.

A step has already been taken in this direction by the Russian-sponsored Government set up in Vienna. This Government, however, is not altogether satisfying to the western Allies and it is expected to undergo some changes before being given formal recognition.

MAY 28 1945

Alexander As British Choice

The western Allies are working out a united front on the separate Austrian occupation problem. While the Austrian zone may be separate politically and as far as governing is concerned, it can be supplied by the European Theater.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander is expected to be the British choice on the Austrian governing body. Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin is said to be the Russian choice, with the French not yet decided.

Generally the plan is expected to have General Eisenhower's approval as the governing of Germany is expected to be enough of a problem for one body without the complication of a different type of occupation for Austria. Proposals are now being considered by the various governments and the combined chiefs of staff.

HAMBURG ALMOST READY

Port Expected to Be Open to Shipping This Week

PARIS, May 27 (AP)—The port of Hamburg is expected to be opened to the Allies' shipping by June 1, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

Minesweepers have cleared the route across the North Sea. Their activities began long before the German surrender.

The use of the port will shorten land communications for all northwest Europe. Heretofore Antwerp has been the Allies' primary port.

LEGION COMMANDER ARRIVES IN PARIS

PARIS, May 27 — (AP) Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, arrived in Paris today for a month's tour of the continent.

He was accompanied by Brig. Gen. Edward W. Smith of the office of the chief of staff in Washington and Marcel Tolcott, chairman of the National Graves committee of the Legion and a former mayor of Waukeegan, Ill.

Scheiberling, who fought in the last war as a captain of infantry with the Seventy-Eighth Division, said that he would visit the Seventy-Eighth division in Germany after participating in the Memorial Day ceremony at Romagne cemetery near Verdun. Romagne is America's largest World War I cemetery.

Paris, May 27 (AP)—Paula Hitler, sister of Adolf Hitler, has been placed under house arrest near Berchtesgaden, where she is living in the home of Dietrich Eckart, Nazi poet and former favorite of her brother.

Paris Blast Toll Rises to Seven

PARIS, May 27 (AP).—Five persons died today in a Paris hospital, bringing to seven the death toll from an explosion yesterday at the Gnome-Rhone aircraft factory, recently nationalized. Five others are in serious condition. The explosion was the second within two weeks at the plant.

Blockbuster Is Sawed In Two by a Sergeant

Ordnance Officers, Seeking a Defect, Suffer at Distance

PARIS, May 27 (AP).—Mechanical Sergeant Joseph Walko, of Norman, Okla., is one actor who spellbinds his audience.

His audience today was a group of ordnance experts and Army officers and his stage was an open field.

While the onlookers stared in fascination from the security of a distant hill, Walko calmly picked up a power hacksaw and sawed a four-ton blockbuster in two.

The experts had figured that the inside of the bomb was beginning to deteriorate. If they destroyed the bomb in the usual way, the evidence would disappear.

Walko, a veteran of twenty-six years in the Army, volunteered for the job and experts said they suffered terribly as they watched him work.

Nobody thought to ask Walko how he felt.

FAMINE LIKELY IN WEST REICH

15th Army Officers Predict Situation By End Of June

De Forest

Headquarters, 15th Army, Germany, May 27 (AP)—Reports from the 15th Army occupation zone indicated today that famine conditions maye be encountered in western Germany by the end of June.

Numerous American agriculture officers, from the Ruhr to the Saar, estimated that the food reserves were barely sufficient for another three or four weeks.

The present civilian ration of 1,150 calories daily is being maintained with difficulty, it was stated, and even this was described as "below starvation level."

Predicts Food Imports

In the Ruhr, Lieut. William R. Pennington of Chester, Pa., said "it looks as if we will have to import food, or else. There is nothing in prospect to tide the Germans here over from the end of June until the end of July when the potatoes will be harvested."

The plague of the Colorado beetle is destroying a considerable part of the potato crop despite preventive steps by American and German authorities, Pennington said.

In coping with the food problem the American Military Government has restored the German system of food administration.

About two per cent of the German food administration personnel has been eliminated by counter-intelligence investigation, but the remainder is now employed in the control of the collection, rationing and distribution of food under American supervision.

Raise Grain Barges In Rhine

In seeking to add to the current food reserves American officers have authorized the raising of the sunken grain barges in the Rhine and are negotiating with the North Sea districts for the import of canned fish.

All military restrictions on the movement of farm labor and food trucks within the provincial boundaries have been lifted.

American supervisors point out that industrialized western Germany was not entirely self-sufficient agriculturally before the war. Combat conditions drastically reduced the cultivated farm acreage until late in April. German food supplies have been drawn on for hundreds of thousands of displaced foreign nationals and in a smaller measure for Allied troops.

2 GERMAN GROUPS DISSOLVED UNDER BAN ON POLITICS

MAY 28 1945

De Forest

HOFFNUNGSTHAL, Germany, May 27—(AP) Two assertedly anti-Nazi movements in the Rhineland have been dissolved by American officers in a precedent-making interpretation of the Supreme Headquarters' ban on German political activity, it was learned today.

The first action was taken against the anti-Fascist Combat Organization—commonly known as the "Antifako"—whose handful of members claim it was founded in Duesseldorf in 1943 to spread sentiment against Hitler in the German army and among the civil population.

Since the American occupation it has denounced hundreds of "fanatical Nazis" by name, its members said.

The organization was banned after reportedly making plans to seek recognition as a local government.

The latest to be dissolved is the Anti-Nazi Committee of Hoffnungsthal, which is a semi-rural district nine miles east of Cologne.

Organized in April

Organized in mid-April within a

NOT

... the arrival of United ... the committee of ... compiled ... of 25 alleged Nazis, "requisitioned" food and clothing for nearby camps of Russian and Dutch slave workers, and assumed numerous other government functions without prior military authorization.

After joining the committee, the American-appointed burgomeister of Huffnungsthal was dismissed "for inefficiency" last Thursday—two days after the committee itself was officially ordered disbanded by the Allied Counter-Intelligence Corps.

In Duesseldorf no known member of the "Antifako" holds any position in the German municipal administration.

Police Chief Named

In Hoffnungsthal, however, the new burgomeister, Gottfried Ruhrmann, an old-time adherent of the Catholic Center party, has installed the chairman of the former anti-Nazi committee as police chief until such time as American authorities see fit to remove him.

The new police chief is Wilhelm Loesmer, who according to friends was arrested several times during the Nazi regime and contributed to relief funds for jailed Communists and their families.

A half-dozen members of the dissolved committee said it embraced "Leftists"—members and sympathizers of the old Communist and Social Democratic parties.

But they asserted that the committee had no "partisan political character" and that its chief aim was the "eradication of Nazism" in Hoffnungsthal district.

They complained that only one Nazi civilian in Hoffnungsthal, the Nazi party district leader, had been arrested thus far by the American forces.

tin Niemoeller.

Thousands Outside Church

Inside the church was packed to capacity. Other thousands listened outside its opened doors and windows and joined in the song service.

"Forgive us our colossal blood guilt which became manifest in the last period of the war," Walther prayed, making an apparent reference to the concentration camp revelations.

"Permit us to worship Thee and cast us not from Thy countenance. Do Thou take in hand the future of our people and do Thou make right what humans did so wrong."

Walther chose as his text the fifth verse of the fiftieth Psalm: "Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me with sacrifice."

"In God's presence," the minister commented, "no sensations are in place."

He then quietly recounted Niemoeller's struggle against Nazism which, he said, "attempted to run the church according to the principle of the factory and not according to scriptures. Politics instead of scriptures was to be preached."

Niemoeller's faith in God bore fruit, he said, and the pastor was restored to liberty after all human calculations pointed to his violent end of Gestapo hands.

Predicts Pastor's Return

"Seldom have so many prayers from so many Christians risen to heaven as for Martin Niemoeller," the minister said.

Walther expressed belief that Niemoeller would return to Germany after a much-needed rest

Himmler's Brother Taken

Luenberg, Germany, May 27 (AP). British 2d Army officials said tonight that Heinrich Himmler's brother, a minor SS (elite guard) official had been arrested at Schleswig and sent to Paris. His name was not available.

Forster Turned Over To British

With British 2d Army, May 27 (AP)—Albert Forster, former German governor of Danzig, surrendered voluntarily to German military police in Hamburg yesterday and was turned over to the British, it was announced officially today.

The 43-year-old German politician, whose trumpeting for Hitler was rewarded by appointment as Danzig *Gauleiter* in 1939, was carrying a vial of narcotic in his pockets.

He told 53d Welsh Division troops who placed him under arrest that he had planned to take the capsule if he had fallen into Russian hands.

Princess Will Leave Denmark For Germany

MAY 28 1945

Copenhagen, May 27 (AP)—Princess Helena of Sonderburg-Glucksburg, wife of King Christian's brother, Prince Harald, will leave Denmark to live with relatives in Germany, the newspaper *Nationaltidende* reported today.

The announcement was interpreted as foreshadowing an early dissolution of the royal marriage that has lasted 36 years. The Germans prohibited a divorce during the occupation because it would have reflected the anti-German feelings of the Danish royal family and would have encouraged the Danish resistance movement.

Throughout the occupation, Princess Helena's pro-German feelings had vexed her husband and relatives. Her own family would have nothing to do with her and Prince Harald never participated in any of the parties she arranged for German officers.

Both her sons, Olof and Garm, became Danish freedom fighters.

German Minister Dr. Hans Thomsen, Counsellors Pfleiderer and Torner, Military Attache von Ugmann and Naval Attache von Walter," it declared.

"The Hitlerite Thomsen spreads Fascist propaganda in the Swedish press as if nothing has happened. In mid-May he published an interview in the Vekku Journalen containing diryt insinuations addressed to the Soviet Union."

The same article said Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, and Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist, were at Capri in an excellent hotel, and that the head of the liquidated Nazi puppet government in Hungary, Nicholas Kallay, likewise was leading a carefree life.

The Sun Figures In Pravda Attack

MAY 28 1945

Moscow, May 27 (AP)—*Pravda* today criticized United States and British publications for "diplomatic interference" in upholding Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, in the dispute with Marshal Tito over the occupation of Trieste.

It described the Trieste question as "one of the most malicious themes" of the foreign press and criticized the *Economist* in England, the New York *Times* and the Baltimore *Sun* for editorials on the situation.

The *Pravda* article declared Yugoslavia had a right to be proud of its victory and had earned full right to the proper estimation of its contribution to victory in the Mediterranean, "but instead of this a campaign has been launched against Yugoslavia."

5th Army Arrests General

Rome, May 27 (AP)—Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, six of his staff generals, and more than 1,000 German troops were taken into custody officially at Bolzano May 23 and 24, the United States 5th Army Command announced today.

Representatives of von Vietinghoff-Scheel had surrendered nearly a million German and Italian-Fascist troops in Italy May 2, but the commander himself remained in the hills with his staff.

The arrests were made by police of the 88th Division's 339th Field Artillery, under Col. J. C. Fry, of Washington D.C., assistant division commander. Doughboys raided the cellar of the house where the Nazis' Italian commander was staying, and found enough eggs there to serve breakfast for every man in the Blue Devil division.

Army headquarters announced than von Vietinghoff-Scheel's wife and the wife and daughter of General Roettinger, von Vietinghoff-Scheel's chief of staff, were serving as Red Cross workers in a military hospital at Cortina Dampezza. They were investigated by Allied military government authorities and permitted to remain there pending their return to Germany with their medical unit.

Travel Curbs in Italy Eased

ROME, May 27 (AP).—Italian civilians will be allowed to circulate freely through most of Italy, beginning tomorrow, the Allied Commission announced today. Controls will be continued on merchandise as an economic measure to prevent sky rocketing of prices in northern Italy. Permits still will be required for travel in the

streets of Trieste today and hundreds of Italian women and girls marched in the procession, carrying red, white and green Italian flags with a red star in the middle.

The newspaper said the "workers of Trieste" had pledged to avenge the four soldiers, described as victims of a campaign by the Fascists and international reactionaries against the liberation of Trieste.

Meanwhile, despite Yugoslav agreement in principle to Allied administration of Trieste, the Yugoslav Army continued in control and the Allied military government remained outside while negotiations continued. Relations between the two groups, however, continued friendly.

Tito States His Views

Marshal Tito denied yesterday that the Yugoslav people have "intentions of conquering by force that to which we have a right," declaring that "we are convinceed the Allies will fulfill their word given in the Atlantic Charter."

The Yugoslav leader asserted that the Yugoslavs in Carinthia, from which his troops were withdrawn last week, "must continue to suffer and be victimized by a Gestapo terror in the guise of a different uniform."

He added: "We are making it known from here to our allies that the responsibility for all that happens over there will be shouldered only by them. We appeal to them to keep their word, to keep that word that they gave in the Atlantic Charter that every nation would have the right to decide on its own destiny."

Tito's speech, which he made to the Slovene people at Ljubljana, was broadcast by the Belgrade radio in Serbo-Croat and was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Asserting that the Yugoslavs had "proved" by their "sacrifices" that "we want nothing else but only to live in peace and to be together with our brothers who have been enslaved and persecuted," Tito said that it "would be a terrible tragedy, it would be a terrible mistake" if "we again had to fight for what we have already achieved in this war."

NATIVES RUSH TO COLORS IN LEVANT CLASH

MAY 28 1945

French Armor Pursues Deserting Syrian Conscripts Into Damascus

F. O'Brien

Damascus, May 27 (AP)—This Syrian capital preserved a warlike atmosphere today while British and American diplomats strove to avert open conflict between the hastily arming Syrians and French troops, whose recent arrival the Levantines resent.

Considerable gunfire was heard at the outskirts of the city last night, most of it the result of the desertion by a small group of Syrian conscripts from the French Army.

The French pursued them into the city with armored cars.

15,000 Answer Call To Arms

At least 30 escaped and joined the growing Syrian national guard. Similar desertions were occurring elsewhere, especially near Aleppo, north of here.

The Syrian call for 5,000 recruits has brought in 15,000 volunteers so far.

Persistent reports finding some credence among informed authorities here said the French Saturday shelled Alep (Aleppo) with eight light field pieces after withdrawing from the citadel in the center of the town. Three persons were reported killed and many injured.

U.S. Minister Expected

George Wadsworth, United States Minister to Syria and the Lebanese Republic, was due to come here today from his usual post at Beyrouth to confer with Joe Satterthwaite, charge d'affaires, and possibly make another attempt to persuade the French to accept an offer of mediation.

Both British and American diplomats were busy weighing atrocity reports being leveled by both sides and trying to keep the situation under control while a settlement is sought among Paris, London and Washington.

Forgiveness Is Sought For Reich 'Blood Guilt'

MAY 28 1945

Lochner

Leipzig Lutherans Join In Pastor's Prayer At Service Honoring Niemoeller

Leipzig, May 27 (AP)—Thousands of Leipzig Lutherans joined today in a prayer for forgiveness of Germany's "colossal blood guilt."

There were tears in the eyes of many men and women as the words of the Rev. Guenther Walther rang across the vast spaces of historic Thomas Church at a special thanksgiving service for the release from Nazi imprisonment of Pastor Marcure in Switzerland.

The services, in the church where Johann Sebastian Bach once was organist and choirmaster, were set against a background of the Eighteenth Century composer's orchestral and organ selections played by the Tewanhaus Symphony Orchestra and Bach's present-day successor at the church organ.

DUTCH GET FOOD

AMSTERDAM, May 27.—(AP) The food situation in western Holland was reported today to be improving rapidly through a speedup in distribution. However, authorities are faced with a new problem—securing fuel for cooking. Two pounds of wood—sufficient to cook one meal — costs five guilders (about $2.)

'PRAVDA' IS CRITICAL OF NAZIS IN SWEDEN

MOSCOW, May 27 — (AP) The newspaper Pravda charged today that "German Fascists continue to function freely in Stockholm as if nothing has taken place in Europe."

"Internment has not affected the main Hitlerite bosses in Stockholm,

RUSSIANS MAPPING AREA NEAR JAPANESE

MOSCOW, May 27.—(AP) A Red Star dispatch from Far Eastern Kamchatka today reported the conclusion of a 540-day military topographical expedition under command of Lt.-Cols. Utekhin and Slisenko.

Kamchatka lies northeast of Japan and the Kurile island chain. It is the closest Russian soil to the Aleutians.

The central Kamchatka mountain range and other areas totalling more than 77,000 square miles were studied, the dispatch said, and new military maps will be printed.

Four Italians Reported Slain By Trieste Bomb

Hetherling

Yugoslav Newspaper Lays Attack to Fascist Plot; Tito Still Controls City

TRIESTE, May 27 (AP).—The Yugoslav-controlled newspaper "Our Future" said today that four Italian Garibaldini soldiers were killed two days ago by a bomb at their barracks during the celebration of Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) birthday.

The article said Fascists had planted the bomb but gave no further details. Allied headquarters said it had no information about the explosion.

The four coffins of the bomb victims [illegible] through the

Chinese Troops Recapture Yungning, Cut Jap Lifeline

Treaty Port Taken in Major Victory; Snaps Foe's Supply Route.

CHUNGKING, May 27—(AP) Chinese troops, in their most important victory in months, have recaptured the big treaty port of Yungning (Nanning) in China's "deep south" and cut Japan's vital overland highway lifeline to Indo-China and Singapore, the High Command announced tonight.

The reoccupation of the former American 14th Air force fighter base 470 miles south of Chungking was a serious blow to the Japanese. It disrupted the enemy's communications in the supply and retreat corridor for Japanese armies in Burma, Thailand, Malaya and Indo-China.

Yungning lies at the southern end of the transcontinental avenue from Manchuria at a point 78 miles from the Indo-China frontier. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops captured the former Kwangsi province capital Saturday. No details of the battle were available immediately.

Second Port Freed

The city of 68,110 persons was the second treaty port to be freed in little more than a week. Eight days ago, Chinese seaboard forces retook the east coast port of Foochow and the Chinese command announced tonight that spearheads had pushed 41 miles northeast to reach Ningteh—only 38 miles from Chinese militiamen battling Japanese landing parties at Siapu.

Yungning was the first major American air base to be rewon since the Japanese offensive of last year rolled up the American line of central air bases. The city had been occupied since last November. It previously had been Japanese-held for a year in 1940-1941.

With the new Chinese victory boosting the tempo of China's developing general counter-offensive, Chiang Kai-Shek's veteran fighters advanced toward two other Japanese-held former U. S. Air bases. They smashed within eight and a half miles of Shaoyang (Paoching) in Hunan province and were pushing toward Liuchow in northern Kwangsi.

Yungning is in southern Kwangsi province at the highest navigable point of the Si (West) river flowing 430 miles eastward to Canton. In peacetime, the port exported antimony and tobacco.

Cut Highway

By its capture the Chinese cut the North-South highway linking the French Indo-China border town of Langson with the Kwangsi rail junction city of Liuchow. The highway was the main Japanese route for the movement of troops and supplies and had been lately improved.

By their own admission, the Japanese were planning to build a railroad from Liuchow to Indo-China so as to bring closer the realization of their vaunted project of rail communications between Singapore and Tokyo, by way of Manchuria.

It was not known whether the line had been completed, but plans called for it to run within 10 miles of Yungning on the opposite bank of the Si river. The Japanese still controlled a circuitous highway route to Indo-China running along the Si river's south bank.

Meanwhile, in the east coast maritime province of Fukien, Chinese forces pursuing fleeing Japanese troops northward from Foochow captured Loyuan, 31 miles northeast, and pushed on another 10 miles against light opposition to Ningteh.

The Japanese were withdrawing toward Siapu where local Chinese militiamen were locked in a see-saw battle with Japanese marines, while the Chinese advance from Foochow was an attempt to relieve the hard-fighting militia.

Japs Start Drive

The Chinese command reported that the Japanese Friday started a drive southward from Wenchow, on the Chekiang coast 230 miles south of Shanghai between Shanghai and Foochow.

The objective of the Japanese thrust was not known. Some Chungking observers believed it might be a diversionary move presaging a Japanese abandonment of Wenchow, which with Foochow, would be a potential death trap for Japanese coastal forces in the event of an American invasion.

The Japanese were engaged by Chinese forces south of Wenchow and reports indicated that the Chinese were moving in toward that treaty port from the west and had made "considerable progress."

While Chinese in Yungning disrupted enemy communications with Indo-China, other troops of Chiang Kai-shek's army smashed against the west flank of the Japanese overland corridor at points all along a 900-mile front.

North of Yungning, gains were reported toward Liuchow, and farther north, a Chinese column drove within eight and a half miles northwest of Shaoyang.

In the same area, the Chinese held firmly to Taohwaping, after a swaying battle, mopped up trapped Japanese three miles north of Taohwaping and cleared enemy forces from plateau-land 19 miles northwest of Shaoyang.

In Honan province, another fierce struggle raged south of the Yellow river as the Chinese hurled back Japanese attacks westward toward the Shensi province border, and counter-attacked with the aid of Chinese and American airmen.

The blows carried Chinese units about 16 miles south of Shanhsien on the Lunghai railroad and the advance toward the key strongpoint was being maintained. One large Japanese group fought its way out of a trap, but only after leaving more than 3,000 dead.

In southern Honan, the Japanese base at Hsishiakow, 400 miles northeastern of Chungking, was threatened by a Chinese thrust to points one and two miles northwest of the town, but to the south Japanese counterattacks forced the Chinese to give some ground.

verse City, Mich., radioman; Sergt. Ralph D. Yankee, Kansas City, Mo., engineer.

$15,000,000 Flown To Front In China

Chungking, May 27 (AP)—American transport and combat planes played a new role in the war here when $15,000,000 in Chinese currency was flown from Chungking to the battlefront in southwestern China.

The money was used to pay for repairs to roads in the area recently recovered from the Japanese.

The transfer required the cooperation of at least three branches of the United States Army and two Chinese agencies, in addition to the Chinese Army which supervised the work.

Col. Lacey S. Murrow, Olympia, Wash., of the United States Forces Transportation Board, handled the transfer. It took only four days for the request from the front to be answered and the money delivered.

Chiang Is Guest Of U.S. General

Chungking, May 27 (AP)—In an unprecedented gesture of cordiality, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek dined Friday night as the guest of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in the China theater.

It was the first time since he became President that Chiang had accepted such an invitation from a foreigner.

The dinner at Wedemeyer's residence, overlooking the Chialing River, was a purely Chinese-American affair.

Congratulates Chennault

Other guests included Gen. Chen Cheng, Chinese Minister of War; Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley and Brig. Gens. Mervyn E. Gross, Ray T. Maddocks and George Olmsted of Wedemeyer's staff, and American Minister Ellis O. Briggs.

Wedemeyer showed war films which included shots of American air-raids on Shanghai and Hong Kong. Also shown was "How War Came to America," from a movie series entitled "Why We Fight."

Chiang also flew to Kunming to congratulate Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault on the 14th Air Force's successes. It was noted there that the Generalissimo has named his new personal plane Mei-ling, which may be interpreted as "Gracious Wisdom." Mrs. Chiang before marriage was Soong Mei-ling. The name is painted on the nose of the new C-47 plane, staffed by 14th Air Force transport pilots.

The crew includes Capt. John S. Parajik, New York city, pilot; Lieut. Leonard J. O'Dell, Charles Town, W.Va., copilot; Lieut. William C. Watson, Huntsville, Texas, navigator; Sergt. John P. Upton, Tra-

Aurand Heads Services Of Supply In China

Chungking, May 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, who was in charge of supply operations in the vital Normandy sector, has become commanding general of Services of Supply for United States forces in the China theater.

Aurand, a Pennsylvanian and graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, succeeds Maj. Gen. Gilbert X. Cheves, who has completed his assignment of reorganizing SOS facilities in the China theater and is returning to the United States.

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, in announcing the new appointment, said that Aurand already had taken over Cheves's command.

CHINA'S 6TH ARMY IS MOVED BY AIR

KUNMING, May 26—(Delayed)—(AP) For the first time in history, an entire army has been moved by air.

China's new Sixth army, tempered in the battle of Burma, was transported into China entirely by the U. S. Army Air Transport Command, it was announced today. Its arrival in China was disclosed recently.

The whereabouts of this army, probably the best trained and equipped of China's fighting forces, still is a secret. However, it may be taken for granted that the Sixth army will play an important part in China's counteroffensive operations, geared to a general plan of battle for the Orient.

The only two elements of the army whose designations can be disclosed are the 14th and 22nd divisions. The 22nd retreated from Burma into India with Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in 1942, so cut up that replacements constituted almost a complete turnover. That time the replacements were flown to India.

The entire 14th division was flown from China across "The Hump" into India and the Assam training camps, where it joined the 22nd under Stilwell for the battle of Burma.

With the Burma blockade broken, the army, with all its equipment, including horses, was picked up and returned to China by the India-China wing of the Air Transport Command in its big silvery transport planes.

The flight was over terrain often referred to as tougher than the famed "Hump."

FIRING SQUAD KILLS THIEF IN KUNMING

KUNMING, China, May 27.—(AP) The first execution of a thief under the recently established death penalty for stealing military weapons was carried out last week.

The thief was arrested for possession of an American automatic pistol stolen from a transport plane at an airbase where he was employed.

He was carried through the nearby town on a Palanquin, behind which trumpeters called attention to his fate. Then a Chinese officer dispatched the thief at the field with an American rifle, before 1,500 spectators.

JAPANESE LOSSES SOAR IN PHILIPPINES

MacArthur Lists 8,609 Killed or Captured in Week, Sending Campaign Total to 378,427

MANILA, Monday, May 28 (AP)—Japanese dead and captured total 378,427 for the over-all Philippines campaign, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today in reporting steady progress on Luzon and Mindanao Islands.

General MacArthur reported 8,101 enemy dead had been counted and 508 prisoners taken in the week ended Saturday.

American casualties for the same period were given as 389 killed, fifteen missing and 1,002 wounded. Total American casualties in the Philippines are 48,044.

Heavy, medium and attack bombers unloaded a 42-ton bomb load in support of ground operations on Luzon, causing widespread damage to Japanese supply dumps, bivouac areas and defenses.

On Mindanao, General MacArthur reported the Americans "fanning out in pursuit of the enemy." The reduction of tough Japanese defenses still was under way in the Davao sector.

Heavy bombers hit Formosa day and night. The Chomousi airdrome on the Pescadores Islands to the west was another target.

Shanghai Fuel Dumps Bombed

Patrol bombers ranging the China Sea damaged rail facilities at French Indo-China, sank a coastal ship offshore and destroyed a cargo vessel at the mouth of the Yangtze River in China. Fuel dumps at Shanghai were bombed.

In the Netherlands Indies low-flying medium bombers and fighters struck Japanese airdrome facilities and supply areas at Kudat, on northern Borneo, leaving the area north of the airfield a mass of flames. The coastal ships were destroyed at near-by Sandakan. Two more coastal ships were sunk near Celebes, to the east.

On Luzon Fifth Air Force planes flew 500 sorties in support of ground forces in the main battle areas at Balete Pass, Ipo and Manabay.

Along the Villa Verde Trail of Northern Luzon the Thirty-second Division captured a dominating hill 800 yards west of Imugan, which is about two miles west of the Cagayan Highway junction at Santa Fe. The Twenty-fifth Division has taken hills dominating Santa Fe, but the town has not yet been captured.

The Thirty-second Division sealed seventy-four caves on the captured hill, one of several which has been holding up the division for two weeks. Eighty-three Japanese were killed in the fight for the elevation.

On Mindanao the Twenty-fourth Division, with dive-bomber support, compressed the Davao sector Japanese into a wedge between the Talomo and Davao Rivers northwest of Davao City after turning back several counter-attacks.

To the northwest the Fortieth, the Thirty-first and Americal Divisions went into the hills seeking the next Japanese defense line after the Americans' junction along the Sayre Highway bisecting the island. The Thirty-first hit a pocket of resistance ten miles southeast of Malaybalay. Japanese artillery-supported counterattacks were repulsed.

The mass return of Filipino civilians to their homes in American-held Davao City, Mindanao, has started, but 15,000 to 18,000 Japanese civilians who moved out before the place became a battleground are remaining in the hills and some of them are helping the Japanese forces.

Capt. Lloyd Price of Dallas, Tex., an officer of the Twenty-fourth Division, which liberated Davao, today estimated the first contingent of returning Filipinos at 6,000.

Take All Possessions

Associated Press War Correspondent Richard Bergholz, with the 24th at Davao, who reported on the Japanese civilians, said the Nipponese took all their possessions with them when they moved from the city on Japanese army orders last September after American bombers began hitting the area. This indicated that they intended to stay in the hills, or at least planned no early return.

When Allied bombers appeared, the Filipinos also gathered up their belongings and headed for the mountains, trying at the same time to avoid retreating Japanese civilians and Nipponese soldiers.

The first Filipnio arrivals in Davao said Japanese brutality in hill hideouts not yet reached by the Yanks, coupled with an American promise of food and medicine, started the mass return.

Artillery observation planes saw long columns moving from the hills northwest of Davao. The Filipinos circled the battleground between the Davao and Talomo rivers to get inside American lines.

Captain Price, press relations officer for the 24th division, reached the vanguard of some columns. He reported there were no Japanese civilians among them. The Filipinos said Japanese nationals were staying in the hills. Many Filipinos carried leaflets dropped by Yank planes offering care.

NIMITZ PRAISES SUBMARINE WORK

GUAM, May 27—(AP) America's submarine fleet, operating against the Japanese drew high praise today from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The commander of the Pacific fleet, presenting valor awards to 14 submarine officers and men, declared that largely through the activities of the underseas fighters "we have all but severed lines which connected the Japanese empire with their stolen possessions.

"Today no enemy warships and no enemy merchant ship can venture upon waters of the Pacific without well-grounded fear in the hearts of its men that they will never return to their home base."

American submarines have destroyed 4,500,000 tons of Japanese shipping, including 126 combat ships and 933 merchant craft.

Nimitz told the undersea heroes.

"You have met the enemy and the enemy is yours," the Admiral said.

Sees Break Near

GUAM, May 27 (AP).—Front dispatches reported that Major General Roy S. Geiger, commander of the Marine 3d Amphibious Corps, operating on Okinawa, had commented that "if the weather doesn't impede us, I think we will break the Japanese resistance soon."

American field artillery men have pounded the Japanese on Okinawa with better than 1,000,000 rounds of shells, more than has been expended in any Pacific campaign of similar length, Brigadir General J. R. Sheets, Leavenworth, Kan., commander of the 24th Army Corps artillery, was quoted as saying.

This shell count does not include steel hurled by tank and anti-aircraft guns, nor the more than 25,000 tons of five-inch or larger caliber ammunition fired against the Nipponese land positions by supporting United States fleet units.

Patrols of the 27th Division, combing the northern part of Okinawa for hide-out Japanese, have killed or captured some terroristic enemy groups which are roaming the hills trying to incite peaceful Okinawans to violence against the American Military Government. The terrorists have beheaded at least forty natives who had rebuffed them.

Million Rounds of Shells Fired

OKINAWA, May 27 (AP)—More than 1,000,000 rounds of artillery shells—a larger number than ever before expended in any Pacific campaign in the same period of time—have been hurled at the Japanese on Okinawa.

Brig. Gen. J. R. Sheetz, Leavenworth, Kan., commander of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps artillery, said the number of shells laid down against enemy fortifications and installations is comparable to that fired in the toughest artillery duels in the European theatre.

He explained the million rounds excluded shells fired by tank guns and anti-aircraft weapons used against the enemy on the ground and naval gunfire.

At least 1,000,000 rounds were thrown against what was once Shuri town in the center of the Japanese line and about 7,000 tons of explosives were hurled at Castle Fortress, directly south of Shuri.

Most artillery shooting has been precision firing, General Sheetz said, since "no Nips stay on top of the ground except momentarily, so you must blast their field pieces out of cave positions."

He told of numerous instances where 200-pound shells were tossed directly into the door of cave positions after they had been uncovered by air and ground observation.

General Sheetz said Japanese artillery fire had dropped from 15,000 rounds daily to around 500 because more than 363 of their field pieces had been knocked out by American precision firing.

In comparison, he said, only a few American guns had been damaged.

CABINET CALLED BY JAP PREMIER

MAY 28 1945

Suzuki Maps Emergency Measures with Tokyo Devastated by Superforts.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—(AP) Premier Kantaro Suzuki called his cabinet into extraordinary session today to decide upon emergency measures against air raid disasters such as the devastating Superfortress fire bombs blow Saturday which, by Japanese admission, laid waste Tokyo's business and governmental district and part of the Imperial Palace area.

In broadcasts heard by the FCC, Tokyo said that [illegible] American Superforts mined Japanese waters before dawn today, laying the explosives in marine traffic areas from Kyushu island at the southern end of the homeland archipelago to northwestern Honshu.

A Tokyo broadcast also said recent American air raids on Kobe and Osaka, Japan's great industrial cities, had caused "considerable damage."

'Blessing in Disguise'

A broadcast intercepted by the Associated Press listening post in New York said Suzuki told the cabinet that "damage presently suffered might prove a blessing in disguse." He urged the respective ministries affected by raids to undertake restoration operations along the line of "construction" rather than "reconstruction."

Celebrate Victory

The Japanese Navy commemorated today the 40th anniversary of its victory over the Russian fleet in Tsushima Strait, calling upon Nipponese seamen to "do their utmost to annihilate" their current enemies as their predecessors did in the 1905 battle.

An order of the day issued by the Japanese Supreme naval commander in the South boasted that the Nipponese Navy "today is forcing the enemy's tremendous bloodshed."

Despite the heavy damage done Kobe and Osaka by American air fleets, the "citizens of both cities are rising from the ruins and show reassuring activities of recovery," Tokyo claimed.

Recovery efforts included the reclaimation of "burnt metals" to be used again in war industries; the raising of vegetables in cleared areas, and formation of "factory special attack corps units" to rebuild plants in both cities.

In a German-language broadcast directed to Germany and monitored by the FCC, Tokyo praised Nazi leaders in Allied hands for clinging to their convictions.

"The leaders of the German Reich have surrendered, that is a fact; yet they have not given up their convictions, and that is another fact," the broadcaster declared.

The Anglo-Saxon attitude which tried to "maintain the old order" is bound to "collapse sooner or later," after which Adolf Hitler's concept of the "new world" will be attained by the Germans, Tokyo said.

Tokyo Lauds Nazi Chiefs For Keeping Convictions

Says They Remain Steadfast Though Surrendering

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"The leaders of the German Reich have surrendered, that is a fact; yet they have not given up their convictions, and that is another fact," the broadcaster said.

The Anglo-Saxon attitude which tried to "maintain the old order" is bound to "collapse sooner or later," after which Adolf Hitler's concept of the "new world" will be attained by the Germans, Tokyo added.

CONFERENCE NEAR DECISION ON ROW OVER VETO POWER

MAY 28 1945

Small Powers Want Right to Seek Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

'BIG FIVE' UNITED

Want Overall Control with Understanding It Will Be Rarely Invoked.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—(AP) Top leaders of the United Nations conference ignored a Sunday recess today and dug in for a showdown on the hottest remaining issue—a controversy between big and little nations over great power rights to veto attempts to settle international disputes peacefully.

As the large powers inched along toward a united stand on the question, both sides apparently were bent on trying to line up public support.

Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt made known he would open up on the issue at a press conference tomorrow afternoon. He is spearheading the opposition against letting any of the Big Five—The United States, Britain, China, Russia and France—throttle investigation or peaceful adjustment of a dispute among nations.

The American delegation already has had an inning with the public. Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn went down the line in a broadcast for big power unanimity in voting on cures for international troubles of the future.

Delegation Chiefs Meet

Delegation chiefs of the Big Five got together last night to mull over phrase by phrase a statement explaining their views. They were reported to be pretty much in accord as far as they went. Tentatively, they decided to huddle again to look over the rest of the document.

Small nations had maneuvered the big powers into preparation of the statement. They wanted to know just how the Big Five figure the veto authority will operate in the Security Council of a new world organization, under a formula worked out at a Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting at Yalta this Spring.

Indications seeping out of big-power discussions behind closed doors were that the little fellows would be told the veto does and should extend both to using armed force against aggression and to investigation and pacific settlements. But the great nations were talking of giving reassurances that the veto will be used only in rare instances and that the authority won't be abused. Also they reportedly favor a statement that no nation would be forbidden to bring complaints of threats to peace.

The whole problem ultimately will be threshed out in one of the conference committees, where a two-thirds ballot will be required on decisions. The dispute may simmer down to the point where small countries will be told insistence on altering the veto formula appreciably might result in the failure of some of the giants among nations to ratify the world organization's charter.

12 Meetings Today

The technical committees of the conference, which failed to meet last night's deadline for completing their individual sections of the charter, scheduled 12 meetings for tomorrow. One of them is in a position to tackle the veto question at any time.

And in these committees, the Big Five have encountered rough going at a number of spots. They were beaten, for instance, on their proposal for five instead of four assistants to the secretary general, who will be the principal officer of the new world league. Previously they lost out in an attempt to insert a provision for expulsion of trouble-making members from the world organization. A suspension plan was approved instead.

Gradually out of committee actions there is emerging a pattern for the world of the future, a world in which the United Nations will attempt by joint efforts to erase the threat of war.

They will operate through four principal agencies: the Security Council, an assembly of all member nations which will have mostly advisory functions, a new International Court of Justice, and a council designed to bring about cooperation in solving international economic and social problems.

Committees Near Finish

Several committees are nearly finished with their work, even though they didn't make the deadline. One of them has tacked down some of the powers of the assembly in a string of unanimous votes.

Powers Explained

The assembly would be authorized to:

Deprive of voting privileges a member two years behind in its dues except in extraordinary circumstances; require a two-thirds vote on all major questions; apportion expenses of the world organization; hold annual sessions and call special ones any time a majority of members indicate they want one.

All committee decisions are subject to ratification in their parent commissions and by the full conference. Commissions are scheduled to start reviewing committee drafts of charter provisions this week.

And by the end of next week the conference may approve and sign the finished product and receive the thanks of President Truman at its closing session.

Issue Of A New World Court

San Francisco, May 27 (AP)—The United Nations have gone a long way toward creating a world league with teeth in it. Now they are up against a decision on whether they should have with the league a world court also equipped with real authority.

The issue centers around what the lawyers call "compulsory jurisdiction." Any ordinary court has compulsory jurisdiction. That means that if a man files a complaint against his neighbor the court can compel the neighbor to stand trial, make whatever defense he likes and submit to the verdict.

In the case of an international court, such power would mean that when one nation brought a charge against another, the second nation would have to stand before the court and submit, after a hearing, to its verdict.

Urged By Small Nations

Many of the small nations are advocating this authority.

But the United States and other large nations are holding out for the formula adopted by the court set up at The Hague after World War I. Both parties would have to agree before an argument could be judged.

Except for compulsory jurisdiction, a conference committee drafting the framework for a new court has about completed its work. Provisions adopted include:

1. A decision to set up a new court, instead of using the old one, so that neutrals not belonging to the United Nations can't claim automatic membership.

2. A decision to seat the fifteen-judge court in The Hague, with a clause enabling it to function elsewhere in emergencies so that it won't fold up as it did when Holland was occupied during this war.

3. A decision that the assembly of the new world league, upon recommendation of the security council, shall pass on each nonmember of the United Nations that wants to adhere to the court. All members of the world organization automatically will be included.

Some American delegates have made clear their opinion that if the first method is adopted—compulsory jurisdiction—the United States might have to sign the court statute with reservations.

Stettinius To Talk

San Francisco, May 27 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, will make a radio address at 7.30 P.M. tomorrow night, Pacific War Time, in which he is expected to review the work and future prospects of the United Nations conference.

Aussies Gain In Solomons

San Francisco, May 27 (AP)—Australian units cleaning up Bougainville in the Solomons have made new gains against the Japanese southeast of the Pororei River in the southern part of the island, Melbourne radio said today in a broadcast heard by the FCC.

In the northern part of the jungle-covered island the Aussies made numerous contacts with the Nipponese above Rakuarua Bay.

Dean Gildersleeve Gets Honorary LL.D. at Mills

Speaks at 88th Exercises of California College

OAKLAND, Calif., May 27 (AP).—The study of foreign languages with the emphasis on precise meanings was urged on the coming generation today by Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, the only woman member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference.

Speaking at the Mills College eighty-eighth annual commencement, she told of language difficulties encountered at the world conference, and of resulting fears and suspicions.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the college on Miss Gildersleeve and four other women. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given

Dean Gildersleeve and to Esther Caukin Braunauer, State Department Attache, an expert on international education; Woo Yi-fang, president of the Ginling College for Women in China, and Bertha Lutz, Brazil's foremost woman scientist.

Miss Gildersleeve's Citation

In presenting the honorary degree of doctor of laws to Dean Gildersleeve, Mills College cited her as "councilor in the cause of peace and freedom, sponsor of recognition for the scholarly attainments of women in many lands, champion of international understanding through natioal enlightenment, scholar, teacher and adviser for forty years to the students of Barnard College."

Audience Heckles Canadian Leader

Sudbury, Ont., May 27 (AP)—Mitchell Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, was intermittently booed, cheered and interrupted today in an Ontario election campaign address which was followed by a speech from a member of the audience.

Interrupted from the audience by a shout, "What about labor?" Hepburn said the Liberal party's manifesto "has a collective-bargaining clause with teeth in it."

Hepburn said that if anyone wanted to speak after he finished, he would provide the opportunity.

"I'll take you up on that, Mitchell," shouted a man who came to the platform and identified himself as John Norkoski, Sudbury miner. Norkoski, who took notes during Hepburn's speech, said, "Hepburn and John Bracken smashed up strikes."

Mrs. Luce Charges Russia Uses 'Terrorism' in Europe

MAY 28 1945

Discontented Minorities Being Armed to Spread Communism, She Says.

NEW YORK, May 27—(AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) declared tonight that Soviet Russia had instituted a policy of terrorism, as a political weapon, in European countries under its domination.

She called upon the United States to "push back the frontiers of freedom in Europe" by supporting every European statesman who is neither Communist nor Fascist "provided he agrees to give his people constitutional and parliamentary forms of government."

Addressing the Columbia University Men's Faculty club, Mrs. Luce, who returned recently from a tour of European battlefronts, declared that Russian ideas were "rushing over Europe and Asia at a greater speed than Nazi ideas did 10 years ago."

"The fact is," she said, "that the policy being used by the Soviet union all over Europe today is (1) fraternization; (2) exile or death to everybody in every country occupied by the Soviet, regardless of that person's political beliefs, if he does not follow the Soviet program; (3) to put guns and weapons into the hands of any discontented minority, regardless of their previous political beliefs, provided that they do follow the Soviet program."

"Thirteen nations in Central Europe are directly controlled by local Communists or indirectly by Communists in Moscow," Mrs. Luce said.

She predicted that when American and British forces leave Italy, "the vacuum created by the fall of the conservative elements and the presence of a well organized Communist minority, would permit the Communists to take over by terrorism."

"Germany," she said, however, "is the battleground where either democracy or Communism will win."

2 DEAD SAIPAN HEROES CITED

Medal Of Honor Presented To Fighting Trojans' Widows

Troy, N.Y., May 27 (AP)—Two fighting men of Troy—a lieutenant colonel and a sergeant, members of the same regiment—who died in the same action on Saipan were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor today for heroism.

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, presented the medals to the widows of Lieut. Col. William J. O'Brien, 44, and Sergt. Thomas Baker, 26. Both men disregarded serious wounds and refused evacuation to hold their ground against the enemy's climactic attack last July 7. Both bodies were found surrounded by dead Japanese after the attack had been turned back.

Sergeant Baker was in a sector attacked from three sides by 3,000 to 5,000 Japanese. He was wounded early in the fight, but stayed in the line firing at the enemy at ranges as close as five yards until his ammunition ran out. Then he was carried 50 yards to the rear by a wounded comrade.

Refuses To Go Farther

"At this point," said his citation, "Sergeant Baker refused to be moved any farther, stating that he preferred to be left to die rather than risk the lives of any more of his friends.

"A short time later, at his request, he was placed in a sitting position against a small tree. Another comrade, withdrawing, offered assistance. Sergeant Baker refused, insisting that he be left alone and be given the soldier's pistol with its remaining eight rounds of ammunition.

"When last seen alive, Sergeant Baker was propped against a tree, pistol in hand, calmly facing the foe. Later Sergeant Baker's body was found in this same position, gun empty, with eight Japanese lying dead before him."

Pistol In Each Hand

Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien's citation said that when forward positions were overrun and ammunition was getting short he still refused to withdraw, but firing a pistol with each hand strode up and down the line.

Even after he was seriously wounded Colonel O'Brien refused to be evacuated and, after his pistol ammunition was exhausted, he manned a .50-caliber machine gun, mounted on a jeep, and continued firing.

"When last seen alive he was standing upright firing into the Japanese hordes that were enveloping him. Sometime later his body was found surrounded by the enemy he had killed."

More Than 7,000 Present

A throng estimated by local officials at more than 7,000 watched the ceremony in the rain-swept Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Stadium.

Patterson Pays Tribute

Presenting the medals, Patterson said the memory of "these two brave soldiers of the Army" will never fade.

Both were men of the 105th Infantry of the 27th Division, veteran New York National Guard outfit which fought the Japanese first at Makin in 1943, then on Saipan last year.

McGee, Happy, Explains Why He Hit German War Prisoners

Worcester, Mass., May 27 (AP)—Private Joe McGee came home to Worcester today and affirmed that he had received "a raw deal," but everything was all right now and he wasn't complaining.

The young soldier, who was relieved by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, of serving the balance of a two-year sentence at hard labor for punching German prisoners of war told his father, Joe McGee, Sr., a World War I veteran, that the German prisoners "deserved it, and I'd do it again."

The 23-year-old soldier was court-martialed at Le Mans, France, on October 17, 1944, on charges of "assaults and batteries" on nine German prisoners near the stockade somewhere in France.

McGee Explains Incident

Greeted at the railroad station by his father, 14-year-old sister, Eileen; his brother, John, and his pals, McGee, explaining the incident in France that led to his subsequent court-martial, said:

"I hit them, but they deserved it—and I'd do it again. I didn't use a club, but clipped them with my fist.

"We were building a new prison stockade and these nine German prisoners were not working fast enough. I told one of them to hurry up, but he just stood there with a sour look on his face and cursed me out. Then I hit him."

"The other eight just sat down and refused to work," he told his pals, "so I started swinging. I hit four of them in all, not the whole nine.

"In my opinion, I got a raw deal, but it's okay now and I'm not complaining."

The elder McGee then announced that he had acquired some eggs last night and the happy McGee family, led by young Joe, limping slightly on his left leg as a result of a wound received at Liege, Belgium, while aiding in storming a pillbox, headed for home with Eileen holding on to her brother's arm.

McGee said he was awarded the Silver Star in England for his part in storming the pillbox.

But there wasn't much privacy in store for the Worcester McGees up to midnight, when Joe had to report to Fort Devens for duty, since interviews, a reception by the Yankee Division Veterans Association and recordings for broadcasts were among the many things scheduled for the happy soldier.

SERGEANT LINDSEY, WAR HERO, WEDS

Takes Bay State Girl As Bride After Home-Town Welcome

Lucedale, Miss., May 27 (AP)—Sergt. Jake Lindsey, the one hundredth infantryman to win the Congressional Medal of Honor, and Miss Beverly Hargreaves, 19, of Lexington, Mass., were married here today.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Fulgham, pastor of the Lucedale Methodist Church, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Aaron. Circuit Court Clerk M. L. Malone said he issued the marriage license about noon.

A reception was held immediately after the marriage. The couple left for Mobile to spend the night.

To Visit Bride's Home

Beverly flew down from Washington with Jake and his family last week. The town of Lucedale gave the 24-year-old Lucedale soldier a hero's welcome yesterday.

At Mobile tonight the couple announced their honeymoon would take them to the Massachusetts home of the bride's parents.

"We expect to go to Beverly's home in about a week," Sergeant Lindsey said.

Met Bride Four Years Ago

Beverly and Jake (Bill to her) met on a blind date four years ago before the soldier went overseas. They corresponded regularly and after the personal presentation of the nation's highest award by President Truman the hero said it was all perfect except that his best girl was not there. Arrangements were made and she and her father flew to Washington.

The following day Beverly flew with Lindsey and his parents to Mobile and drove to Lucedale for the big celebration headed by Gov. T. L. Bailey, of Mississippi.

Asked which of the three ceremonies — medal presentation, hometown welcome or wedding—caused the most nervousness, Lindsey said:

"Well, this one today was the best of all."

To Ask Discharge From Army

Lindsey said he planned to ask for a discharge from the Army under a War Department regulation giving Congressional Medal of Honor holders their release upon request. He said he had not definitely decided on employment, but that he had been offered a job at $6,000 a year.

His father is an employé of the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, at Mobile.

Lindsey was flown from Czechoslovakia to Washington for the medal presentation before a joint session of Congress.

GABRESKI TO WED JUNE 10

Flying Ace, Freed From Nazis, Plans Third Try to Marry

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., May 27 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, American flying ace, and Kay Cochrane of Prairie du Chien, revealed today that they would be married June 10 and that it would their third attempt to be wed.

"I sure hope this one makes the grade," said the Oil City (Pa.) flier, credited with downing twenty-eight German planes in combat, as he boarded a train tonight for Fort Sheridan, Ill. He will remain there for a day or two, then go to Oil City and return in time for the ceremony.

Colonel Gabreski and Miss Cochrane said that they planned to be married in Hawaii before the war but the Pearl Harbor attack interrupted. Miss Cochrane lived with her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Newton Bush. Colonel Bush, stationed at Schofield Barracks, had to send his family away on 24-hour notice.

The marriage was then set for last August when Colonel Gabreski was expected home from England. But he was forced down in enemy territory and taken prisoner. He was recently freed and returned to this country.

UNIQUE LETTER IS RECEIVED

MAY 28 1945

Philadelphian Writes To Wife On Hitler's Stationery

Philadelphia, May 27 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph T. Marnell disclosed today that she has received what she considers the unique letter of this war.

The postman handed her an envelope yesterday. On it was the great seal of the German Reich and under the seal appeared the name of Adolf Hitler. In the upper right-hand corner was printed the word, "Munchen" (Munich).

Letter From Husband

"Why, it's from my husband," she exclaimed. "I recognize his hand writing."

She opened the envelope. The 7½ by 5 inch stationery bore the same adornment as the envelope.

But the letter was definitely from her husband, Capt. Joseph T. Marnell, 25, serving with a medical detachment in Germany.

"You can see by this very personal stationery that conditions have improved some," the letter said. "I picked this up in Adolf's private apartment in Munich when we arrived recently. I must admit that the old boy had very good taste, because this apartment is quite an exclusive one—very rich architecture, paintings, and some of the most beautiful and modern furniture that I've ever seen."

Captain Marnell added: "Of course, since nothing is too good for the United States Army, the above apartment is now being used for an officers' mess."

DANE INDICATES TURN TO LEFT

MAY 28 1945

Minister Sees "Fruitful Collaboration" With Communists

New York, May 27 (AP)—J. Christmas Moeller, Danish Foreign Minister, said in an interview with the Copenhagen newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* that in his opinion "true democracy cannot be achieved by political democracy alone but it demands an economic democracy as well," the Danish radio said tonight.

"In Service Of Community"

The Foreign Minister said Denmark would never return to prewar times and that it "will have to be realized that the economic forces, the human and technical ingenuity and producing power are so colossal that far-reaching control is necessary."

"The time of large private properties and incomes is over and private initiative can only be maintained if it is put in the service of the community and if earned means are no longer used to enrich some few, but to raise the living standard for all, to consolidate all activities, to extend them and to provide more work."

Communist Policy "Moderated"

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, quoted Moeller as saying that while these six years of war had made it necessary for all parties to revise their programs, the "only party that actually does not need to

transform its program are the Communists," as they had already done so.

"They have in many ways moderated their policy so that a fruitful collaboration can certainly be achieved with them," Moeller stated, according to the broadcast.

Russ Radio Urges Action On Laval

New York, May 27 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight "certain protectors" apparently are preventing the removal of Pierre Laval, former chief of the French Vichy Government, from Spain and declared it is "time to roll up one's sleeves and to get on in all seriousness with the purge in Europe of all Hitlerite successors."

The German-language broadcast described Laval as "Hitler's watchdog" and asserted "the entire might of the Allies is insufficient to get Laval out of his hole in order to hand him over to the strong arm of justice."

"It seems that there can be no discussion on the point that Laval must face trial and must be hanged," the broadcast said. "And the French nation has incontestible right to pass sentence on and to execute this utter scoundrel, this traitor of France."

Declaring "Laval fled to Spain to take cover under Franco's wing," the broadcast said, "this is a curious affair. One gets the impression that Laval has certain protectors who enact this obscure comedy."

Aide To Gen. Hodges Is Home On Furlough

Cumberland, May 27 (AP)—First Lieutenant Gerald Reeves, 28, of Lonaconing, tank platoon leader and liaison officer with Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army, has returned to Allegany county from Europe after accompanying the four-star general to Atlanta, Ga., to participate in the home-town parade and celebration honoring Hodges's return.

Describing his commanding general as "the most respected and liked man in the Army," Reeves said that the celebration in Atlanta was one of the biggest he had ever seen.

Besides holding the Purple Heart decoration with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Reeves has been twice cited for bravery in action. He received the Silver Star in Holland and holds the Bronze Star for distinguished service in France and Belgium.

At the end of his 32-day leave, he will report to Asheville, N.C., for reassignment.

Negroes Told War Effort Has Helped Boost Race

Bennet Says Reaction to Hitler Theories Has Been Beneficial

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 27 (AP).—Efforts to "improve the economic, political and social lot of Negro citizens" have been "given a boost by the war services rendered by members of that race," Representative Augustus W. Bennet, Republican, of New York, said today.

Addressing the ninth annual New York State convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which concluded today, Mr. Bennet added:

"Fantastic as it may seem, you must give Adofl Hitler credit for some of the progress made in bringing about a changed approach to the problem on the part of many Americans. "The concentrated barrage of criticism leveled against the well known Nazi race theories has inevitably reacted to the benefit of our American colored citizens.

"It is impossible to denounce the superman theories in Europe without making them appear equally ridiculous in America."

The following officers were reelected: James E. Allen, New York City, president; Dr. Leon W. Scott, New Rochelle, vice-president; Lionel C. Barrow, New York City, secretry; Miss Amanda Kemp, New York City, treasurer.

Unscathed in War, Flyer Dies in Bond Show Crash

Plane Strikes Auto, Injuring Five, Before 70,000 in Ohio

DAYTON, Ohio, May 27 (AP).—Captain William Glasgow, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., a veteran of eighty combat missions over Germany, was killed and five civilians were injured critically as an experimental plane crashed and struck an automobile today within sight of more than 70,000 persons watching a War Bond aviation show at Wright Field here.

Captain Glasgow was the son of William Cook Glasgow, of 1415 Twenty-seventh Street, Niagara Falls. He was shot down over Germany in 1943 and taken prisoner, but later escaped, and had been stationed here since last December.

The plane, an XP-55 Curtiss Ascender, which has its wings and engine behind the pilot, had roared across the field to the cheers of spectators, when it suddenly crashed.

State Highway Patrolman C. T. Allen said Wesley B. Roehm, of Leesburg, Ohio, had just asked him how to get into the field and was in the act of turning his automobile around when it was struck, injuring Roehm and four others in his car. One of the witnesses of the accident was Major Richard Bong, of Poplar, Wis., who has shot down forty Japanese planes. Major Bong was flying over the field at the time of the crash.

Hero-Priest Praises Chaplain And Doctor

MAY 28 1945

Cambridge, Mass., May 26 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Joseph T. O'Callahan, hero chaplain of the aircraft carrier Franklin, paid tribute tonight to the Protestant chaplain and a Jewish doctor aboard the bomb-battered ship.

Commander O'Callahan, Catholic chaplain who has been recommended for the Congresssional Medal of Honor, shrugged off most of the questions about himself and said, "I want to tell you about my colleague aboard, a Protestant chaplain from Texas, Lieut. Grimes W. Gatlin—'Gun' Gatlin."

"He was down below," he said, "when the bomb hit the Franklin and he did such a good job that he has been awarded the Silver Star, the third highest award for bravery. He is my very good friend and comrade—and I know that we will be friends all through our lives.

Tells Of Physician's Work

"And I want to tell you about Dr. Samuel Sherman from San Francisco, a Jewish doctor and a very brave man. He was the first doctor able to get up on the flight deck, and as far as we knew then, the only doctor aboard surviving the explosion. He was attached to an air group and, when the air group—men who couldn't be replaced—were transferred to the cruiser Santa Fe, Dr. Sherman was ordered to go.

"He said, 'No, I won't go. I don't care if it is disobedience of orders. As far as I know I am the only doctor surviving—and I'll stay.'"

"He stayed and took care of the wounded," Father O'Callahan said. "And later, when ordered to return to the States with the ship, he disobeyed again and joined his air group. He is a brave, brave man and I admire him very much."

M'NUTT STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY

BATON ROUGE, La., May 27.—(AP) Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said at a war memorial service tonight that "world unity is the memorial our soldier dead would wish us to build."

Speaking at services which honored 400 Louisiana State University students who died in World War II, McNutt declared that "the alternative to world unity is world disaster, a new crop of Hitlers, a new world war."

"Despite all national differences," he said, "despite all debates on boundaries, peace terms and reparations, we must achieve a world organization capable of taking collective action to prevent future wars—and future memorial days in which the living will weep for the future dead.

"World unity is the memorial our soldier dead would wish us to build—not only for themselves, but for the children and wives and families they will never again see, for all the living, for this generation and the generations to come."

McNutt declared that American soldiers fought and died in this war for "the American nation, American democratic aspirations, the American people—for the right to live and work in an atmosphere of liberty," and not for "a thousand-year Reich," or "a phony emperor-God."

He asserted that reconversion of war skills into "peacetime pay envelopes" would be one of the biggest jobs on the home front agenda—"a historic challenge that we citizens on the home front must think of now."

"How we utilize the newly acquired skills of our returning soldiers and war workers will go far toward determining the fate of these United States," he said.

NAZI KILLS SELF

NEW YORK, May 27 — The British radio said tonight that another Nazi, Dr. Hugo Jury, gauleiter of Lower Austria and former minister of social welfare in the Seyss-Inquart government of Austria, "has chosen suicide rather than captivity or trial." The broadcast, recorded by CBS and NBC, said the report came from the Austrian radio.

Talbot Sees Russian Ideology Posing Barrier to World Peace

WASHINGTON, May 27—Representative Joseph E. Talbot, (R) of Connecticut, in a radio address from his Washington office today in which he spoke on "World Democracy as a Hope of Everlasting Peace," said the wartime brotherhood of Great Britain, Russia and the United States was an unnatural alliance.

Compete for Markets

"On the one hand, Great Britain and the United State are keen competitors in all the world markets. On the other hand, the ideologies of Great Britain and the United States, as contrasted with that of Russia, have created opposing theories of government, which probably will provide the most formidable barrier to permanent world peace. The solidarity and unity of the Big Three has not been caused by any altruistic feeling on the part of any one of the three nations.

"To my mind, the late President Roosevelt's biggest job was simply to keep the Big Three together during wartime at all costs. It is obvious that he accomplished this, principally by his policy of granting minor concessions to the other two nations while, like an expert juggler, he brought about the postponement of all the political phases of the war. It was vitally necessary that this job be done during wartime and the irony of fate brought about the death of this great artist just as the curtain was closing on the reason for his performance.

Sees Problems Mounting

"The advent of V-E day has brought out all the problems, which, until this time, had been successfully postponed. For one thing, it has been necessary to determine which areas would be policed by which nations. Also, we must now determine how to educate the children of those conquered peoples. Shall we indoctrinate them with the American and British theories of democracy or shall we permit them to be taught to loathe the so-called "capitalist" system as the children of Moscow are taught?

Punishment an Issue

"And what about the punishment of war criminals? Who shall be punished and how shall they be punished? What of the political prisoners and their punishment? Will those Polish exiles imbued with democracy perish in Russian prisons, and what shall be our treatment of German Communists now retained behind Allied lines? It is only natural that the Russians will favor the Communists as we might be expected to favor the believers in democracy. Next, how may we guarantee freedom of the peace to the peoples of the world when one of our Big Three, Russia, recently requested that the Swedish government confiscate a Swedish magazine for choosing to report a rumor uncomplimentary to Dictator Stalin's personal life?

"We know that propaganda will be disseminated by both the Democracies and the Soviets in the portions of conquered Europe now occupied by those powers. We will indoctrinate the conquered peoples with the virtues of democracy while the Russians will expound the advantages of the Soviet state and loudly decry the evils of democracy. In the May 19th issue of Red Star, the official Soviet Army newspaper, an editorial says "The advantage of the Soviet regime over the capitalistic system should be ingrained in the Army as never before." They were quite firm about it. Yet in this country there are those who believe that any government official who might request that our armed forces be told the same thing concerning the Communist set-up, should be shot or imprisoned as a Fascist meddler who is attempting to foster disunity. Once the people in the conquered lands have been sufficiently propagandized, Plebiscites probably will be held to determine the system of government for these people. Tell us who is to indoctrinate those people and we can tell you in advance the result of the plebiscite.

FOOD-RELIEF POST FOR HOOVER SEEN

Former President To Confer With Truman Today

MAY 28 1945

Washington, May 27 (AP)—Senator Thomas (D., Okla.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said today former President Herbert Hoover "merits consideration" for an administrative post in the European food relief program.

Mr. Hoover has accepted an invitation to confer with President Truman tomorrow morning on the problem of feeding the suffering peoples of Europe.

The former Republican Chief Executive was Federal Food Administrator and chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission during the first World War, and after the war was chairman of the Inter-Allied Food Council.

Hoover's Food Record Noted

Senator Thomas said he thought there was a possibility Mr. Hoover might be offered an executive position in the international food setup.

"He made such a satisfactory record handling the food situation during and after the last war that he merits consideration," he said. "I believe the people of the country would approve. They have confidence in Mr. Hoover's ability and honesty in this regard."

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.), who has urged that the Administration make use of Mr. Hoover's services, hailed the White House announcement of the conference as "a splendid nonpartisan gesture."

"I trust and believe that he (the President) will follow through on it," Wiley said. "May it signalize a new era of co-operation between America's two great political parties."

FATS AND OILS LACK PROBED

House Food Group Turns Attention To Shortages

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Washington, May 27 (AP)—The House Food Investigating Committee headed by Representative Clinton Anderson (D., N.M.), who is to become Secretary of Agriculture in July, has turned its attention to shortages of edible and industrial fats and oils.

Committee investigators have been sent to the War Food Administration and other food agencies for information about these commodities. World (other than Japanese-controlled areas in the Pacific) and domestic supplies of animal and vegetable fats and oils have been dwindling rapidly.

Food officials have said it is possible that the fats and oil shortages may become much more acute than the meat shortage. They explain that it is easier for consumers to get along on short supplies of meats than of fats.

Fats Needed For Diet

Besides providing energy, fats are necessary to make a cereal and vegetable diet palatable. A certain amount of fat is required in making breads and in other cookery. Since Europe may be reduced to a predominately cereal-vegetable diet this winter, it will require considerable fats and vegetable oils.

With important vegetable oil producing areas of the Pacific likely to remain closed to the United Nations for many months. Europe must lean heavily on the United States, itself a net importer in normal times.

The domestic situation has been greatly aggravated by a sharp reduction this year in slaughter of hogs, a source of lard. Late reports from farming areas indicate that the supply of hogs available for slaughter next fall and winter may fall considerably short of Government hopes.

Vegetable Oil Crops Down

At present, production prospects for vegetable-oil crops—soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts and flaxseed—are not bright because of unfavorable weather and soil conditions during the current planting season.

The shortage of fats and oils has been reflected in recent Government actions raising ration-point values of margarine, lard, shortening and salad oils, and in new reductions in manufacturers' supplies for making margarine and such household and industrial products as soaps, paints, varnishes, linoleum and oilcloth.

Supplies of fats available for soap making are somewhat simi-

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lar to those prevailing in 1943, when the Government seriously considered rationing soap. There is no indication, however, that rationing is being considered now.

SMALL TRADE AID PLANNED

Wallace Calls Program Magna Carta For Group

Washington, May 27 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, tonight made public what he termed a "magna carta for the small business man," a report of his small business advisory committee.

Wallace said he considered the report, carrying recommendations on taxation, management aid and finance, "an action program which the Department of Commerce will put into effect to the utmost extent that our finances permit."

Tax Recommendations

The tax recommendations follow closely the program suggested two weeks ago by a joint Senate and House committee and concurred in by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. They propose, among other changes, increase of the excess profits exemption from $10,000 to $25,000 effective next January 1, and repeal of the excess profits tax in the year following the end of the war with Japan.

"Considering the problems faced by small business," said the report, "it is believed that business taxes rest with disproportionate weight in this segment of the business population, and it is urged that steps be taken to effect a reduction."

Small Business Study Urged

The report urged that studies be made of various small businesses throughout the country, and that booklets be prepared to advise the potential operators of new small businesses of the pitfalls of their particular fields. The booklets would advise on basic factors, such as the selection of the site, judgment of existing trade in various areas, amount of competition, and amount of investment which would be needed.

"There is need for guidance in timing the establishment of a new business," the report said.

"It is well known that capable men have failed in business because they started at the wrong time."

Long-Term Loans

Government guarantee of long-term loans to finance small business enterprises was recommended by the report, which asserted that "equity finance often is excessively costly and hard to get."

It was suggested that commercial banks and other local financing agencies which would originate the long-term loans should be required to participate to the extent of at least ten per cent.

Committee members who participate in the report were Chairman Ivan Allen, of Atlanta; Vice Chairman Walter Ringer, of Minneapolis; Vincent L. Browner, of Des Moines; Ernest G. Draper, of Washington; W. E. Harber, of Shawnee, Okla.; Lou E. Holland, of Kansas City; E. H. Lane, of Altavista, Va.; Stacy May, of New York, and John R. Pinkett, of Washington.

Recommendations Made

To accomplish a continuing program to insure small business a "proper position in the economy," the committee recommended:

1. A planning staff in the Commerce Department at the policy level to receive and consider the basic problems of small business from time to time—their ability to compete with large business and their position in the economy.

2. An active program of study and the production of educational booklets, guides and manuals. This educational activity should be followed through by an adequate application program by means of personal contact and publicity through the various field offices of the department.

The committee expressed belief that the Commerce Department "is the proper agency to interpret the small business problem to the Government, to recommend a course of action and to execute the program," but it doubted that the department's facilities "are adequate to cover the many phases of a desirable program."

Facilities Lacking

"It is difficult for us to believe," the committee said, "that the Department of Commerce can adequately service over 2,000,000 small business proprietors from 26 offices with a field staff of 85 people."

The committee concluded that the present corporate tax structure imposes burdens which "restrict expansion of production and employment, discourage the opening and development of new and small businesses," and "affect adversely the competitive position of small as compared to large business."

"Unless modified," the report said, "it will impose serious burdens on all business. . . . In addition to some relief from heavy taxes, steps should be taken to make immediately available certain funds which under the current tax provisions eventually will be turned over to business concerns."

Concerns Management

On the management side, the committee recommended preparation of a large number of specialized studies and reports "of direct and immediate aid to small business." Larger organizations have the facilities for investigating, studying and solving their own management problems, the report said, but "smaller operators must look elsewhere for aid."

The committee suggested that the reports "should be short, easy to read, filled with illustrations and marginal cartoons; that color should be used and that the entire story should be tied up in an attractive package, which will encourage busy men to open it and read."

Finance And Credit

In the finance and credit field, the committee suggested that a new type of Government-guaranteed loan should be developed for the long-term financing of small business, with flexibility in amortization a necessary provision.

"The interest rate charged should be as low as is consistent with economic operations," the report said. "Loans for at least ten or fifteen years should be contemplated.

"Collateral for the proposed term loans should be such as to leave receivables, inventories and other current assets unencumbered, so that a basis is left for obtaining seasonal short-term credit."

TRUMAN PLAN FACING FIGHT

Bill Introduced To Exempt 22 Agencies From Change

Washington, May 27 (AP)—President Truman's bid for reorganization powers over Government executive agencies has run into early congressional snags.

A bill specifically exempting 22 agencies from change and otherwise whittling down the authority asked by the President was introduced yesterday by Representative Manasco (D., Ala.), chairman of the House Expenditures Committee to which Mr. Truman's message of last Thursday was assigned.

"The President should have the right to reassign some agencies when he sees a need for it," Manasco told a reporter, "but I don't believe an all-inclusive act can get through this Congress."

President Truman's message asked for legislation making permanent the provisions of the Emergency War Powers Act which empowers him to transfer, reassign or abolish any executive agency. The war powers expire six months after peace comes.

"No agency of the executive branch should be exempt from the scope of the legislation," the message said. It also proposed that the President's reorganization recommendations become law unless disapproved by a majority of both the House and Senate.

But the Manasco bill, in addition to exempting the 22 agencies, provides that any reorganization proposal can be stopped by a majority vote of either house.

It is patterned closely after the reorganization authority granted President Roosevelt in 1939.

Among other agencies, it exempts from change the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which Congress took out of the Department of Commerce before Henry A. Wallace was confirmed as secretary.

It removes the 1939 exemption granted the National Labor Relations Board in evident preparation for executive consolidation of NLRB and other independent labor agencies with the Labor Department.

Other Exemptions Listed

Other exemptions in the Manasco bill are the Civil Service Commisson, Coast Guard, Army Engineer Corps, Mississippi River Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, Interstate Commerce Commission, Tax Court, Securities and Exchange Commission, Board of Tax Appeals, Employment Compensation Commission, Maritime Commission, Tariff Commission, Veterans Administration, Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Despite the President's plea of urgency, the expenditures committee showed no disposition to hurry with reorganization legislation. Manasco said hearings probably will start in two or three weeks, indicating that it may be late summer before the bill reaches the floor.

TRADE AGREEMENT FIGHT EXPECTED ON SENATE FLOOR

WASHINGTON, May 27—(AP) Senator George (D-Ga.) today predicted a "tough fight" in the Senate over the reciprocal trade agreements bill with the opposition centered on the provision allowing a 50 per cent cut in present tariffs.

As chairman of the Finance committee, George will lead the fight for the administration measure. He announced the committee will begin hearings Wednesday and said he hoped to complete them within a week and get the bill to the floor.

"We'll be hampered because so many senators are absent," George added.

Several are in Europe, others in San Francisco for the United Nations conference, and a group is preparing to go to the Philippines.

In addition to the new tariff cutting authority the legislation, passed by the House yesterday after a hard battle, would extend for three years the President's power to make reciprocal trade agreements. The present trade agreements act allows cuts up to 50 per cent in the tariffs set by the Hawley-Smoot act of 1930, the last Republican tariff law. Numerous levies already have been cut the allowed limit in existing agreements, so that authorization for another 50 per cent cut would mean an accumulated reduction of 75 per cent in many of the Hawley-Smoot rates.

House Democrats made the legislation largely a partisan issue as they pushed the measure through late yesterday without amendment.

Senate Democrats lack an equivalent working margin of party superiority, however, and some Democrats are cool to the legislation.

UNIONS WATCH CUTBACK TIME

Labor Sees This As Test For Shift To Peacetime Jobs

Washington, May 27 (AP)—Current cutbacks in airplane production, probably to be followed soon by sharp curtailment of tank output, promised the initial tests of Government preparation for labor's shift from war to peacetime conditions.

This is the period about which labor and other groups planning for the future have warned—when war-fattened pay envelopes begin to lose weight.

Approaching months are the critical ones, say the labor unions, contending that the whole program for providing 60,000,000 jobs when the fighting is finished hinges on the success of reconversion just ahead.

Many Women Affected

Thousands of workers, including a great percentage of women, who have been turning out the bombers, fighters and cargo ships needed to fight a two-front war are going to find pink slips in their pay envelopes.

This won't be a hardship for those who planned only to work until the war jobs were done, but even the loss of their earnings will mean a shrinking of national income.

Labor Urges Two Objectives

Labor groups have sought to persuade the Government to follow two main objectives:

1. Increase basic wage rates, so that loss of overtime won't mean too much cut in pay to those in jobs. This involves junking the Little Steel wage formula which has been the base of the Government's wartime wage-stabilization policy.

2. Keep the war plants running on civilian production, with a minimum loss of employment and as little wrench to the community's pay roll as possible.

In connection with the first point, Philip Murray, CIO president, last Tuesday conferred with President Truman, appealing for an immediate twenty-per-cent increase in pay rates.

Murray and other top labor leaders have been pleading for a break in the Little Steel formula, saying that living costs during the war soared as high as 45 per cent above January, 1941, levels, while the formula allows only fifteen per cent higher pay.

But the reduction in the work week from 48 to 40 hours, expected to become general as reconversion sets in within one industry after another, will mean actual cuts in earnings. Murray based the urgency of his appeal on this immediate consideration.

Unquestionably the pressure will be built higher with the aircraft cutbacks an accomplished fact on which to base argument.

William Green, AFL president, foe of the fifteen-per-cent formula for two years, has made similar representations.

William Green's Proposals

Green's reconversion proposals, made recently to the advisory board of Fred M. Vinson, War Mobilization Director, included three major points:

1. To give necessities first place in early production, and safeguard their price and quality.

2. To direct civilian production into areas threatened with distress brought on by cutbacks.

3. To give prior aid to those production and distribution enterprises which will contribute most to restoration of balanced, full production and employment throughout the entire economy.

Kingpin in the move is to keep aviation and tank workers employed in the automobile industry. The WPB recently gave top priority to automobile manufacturers for an $85,000,000 plant-construction and tooling program.

Idleness Foreseen In Detroit

R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO auto workers, largest union in the nation and one whose membership most observers feel will shrink most in the reconversion period, told President Truman last week that the Detroit area alone would have an army of 400,000 unemployed by January 1.

As one means of forestalling this prospect, Thomas is trying to keep Ford's enormous Willow Run bomber plant running.

Thomas is conferring this week with Henry J. Kaiser, whose post-war plans are said to include high-mileage automobiles as well as prefabricated houses and other products.

Margaret Truman's Interest Seen In Music, Not Romance

Washington, May 27 (AP)—Talk of romance is subordinated to the music career to which Margaret Truman will devote much of her summer.

The 21-year-old daughter of President and Mrs. Truman will leave this week for her Missouri home and continue her voice lessons.

Those looking for signs that she will be the next White House bride have received little encouragement. Both Margaret and her mother let it be known such talk is premature.

World Makes Its Guesses

At a tea given by the Women's National Press Club Margaret commented that her love life would be quite simple if the world would not link her name seriously with every young man who escorts her for an evening.

At the same time Mrs. Truman was saying, in reply to questions, that Margaret appeared in earnest about her desire for a career in music. She brushed aside as inconsequential suggestions that her daughter may have centered romantic interest in a particular young man.

Voice Lessons In Kansas City

Miss Truman will take at least two voice lessons weekly this summer from a Kansas City (Mo.) teacher with whom she has been studying.

Last summer Margaret sang with the Denver Opera Company, leaving only to go to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, where she saw her father nominated for Vice President.

Now, though projected into public attention, she hopes she may be permitted to pursue a career or to find romance as would any other American girl.

SMALLER PLANTS WIN AID ON RECONVERSION

WASHINGTON, May 27 — (AP) The Smaller War Plants Corporation has liberalized its policies to facilitate loans to small manufacturers making essential civilian products, Chairman Maury Maverick announced today.

Maverick estimated that less than three per cent of SWPC's $350,000,000 in loans have been for essential civilian production, with the remainder for war production.

Under the new policies the corporation's regional agents may make loans for war or essential civilian production up to $50,000

without awaiting Washington approval. They also may make loans up to $100,000 when banks participate to the extent of 20 per cent.

All products on the relative essentiality list of the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production board, and those on WPB's national production urgency list will be considered essential, Maverick said.

WPB HEAD FAVORS LEAD BY BUSINESS ON RECONVERSION

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Krug Promises Management, Not Government, Will Guide Change-over.

HITS REGULATION

'Strong Economy' Can Be Built on Pent-Up Demand for Goods, He Says.

WASHINGTON, May 27 — (AP) The War Production board promised today to let business management, rather than government management, guide American industry toward reconversion.

Chairman J. A. Krug, in an unusual policy statement addressed to the full board, declared its WPB's duty to "get rid of regulations and production limitations as quickly as possible and by doing so automatically lift the ceiling on initiative, imagination and resourcefulness."

Krug declared the main objective will continue unchanged — to see that munitions schedules are met. Some unemployment and business distress are inevitable in the shift from military to peacetime production, he said, but WPB "must not be stampeded by such dislocations into elaborate controls or special dispensations."

"The danger confronting us, as I see it, is that we will overlook the natural resilience of the economy—the capacity of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to re-adapt themselves to changed conditions and hence quickly to utilize the resources released from munitions production.

Hits Regulation

"If we were to attempt in Washington to see that every manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer got his exact share of relaxed manpower and materials, we would be lost in a myriad of rules and regulations.

"We would get in the way of reconversion, rather than speed it."

The production chairman discounted the perils of reconversion. All but 6,600,000 of the country's 51,200,000 civilian workers hold jobs which will not be directly hurt by armament reductions, he estimated, mentioning agriculture, railroading, steel and retail trade as typical.

Cites Pent-Up Demand

A pent-up demand of staggering size for civilian goods, both here and overseas, is a "foundation on which America can build a strong transitional economy," he continued, "in which decreases in war output will be offset by increases in the production of civilian goods and services."

In addition, many industries will not have to reconvert but will simply change customers, from military to civilian. He listed the steel, automobile and textile industries in this category

"In terms of ultimate civilian employment, these industries bulk much larger than such special problem-industries as aircraft and shipbuilding," he said.

More Controls to Go

Krug reviewed steps already taken to get out of industry's way and "provide opportunities for returning soldiers and discharged workers after the defeat of Japan." Already 156 controls on manufacturing have been dropped and 83 more will go in the next six weeks, he said.

Pressure may be expected from chambers of commerce, labor and businessmen for special protection from local unemployment when war plants lose their contracts, he said, but WPB should not attempt to prolong its wartime controls as a means of giving relief from temporary and localized hardship.

"We must prepare t meet such emergencies when they are real; but we must also be prepared to resist the pressures when they would only delay necessary readjustments," Krug continued.

Asserting "war production is still our first job," Krug said "we must not remove controls until it is clear that war production will not be adversely affected. When we remove controls, we cannot promise that they are off for the duration."

Text of the Krug Report on Needs and Methods of Reconversion

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SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 27—Following is the text of the report on econversion made to the War Production Board by J. A. Krug, its chairman:

The Immediate Problem

The United States is on the threshold of partial reconversion. Whereas, up to now, almost 50 per cent of our industrial energies have gone to produce planes, ships, guns, ammunition and combat vehicles for a two-front war, it now appears that we will be able to use an increasing volume of our resources for the satisfaction of consumer demands.

Army and Navy war production schedules are currently being lowered and contracts terminated. Such a major withdrawal of Goverment purchases from the market poses a major problem. The Third Annual Report of the Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program put it in these words:

"If the home economy is permitted to weaken and lose the resiliency necessary for quick and successful conversion to peacetime occupations, it will not be able to provide employment for soldiers and war workers when they are released from their present tasks. Should unemployment and business depression gain headway before the major task of readjustment has even begun, the difficulties of re-employment will be much greater."

Production for the War Against Japan

The United States has come a long way since President Roosevelt, in May, 1940, said: "I should like to see this nation geared to at least 50,000 planes a year. Furthermore, I believe that this nation should plan a program which will provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes." Today we are producing at the rate of 80,000 planes—and the aircraft of 1945 are heavier, better armored and better armed than any then conceived.

Our production of munitions has risen from less than $500,000,000 a month at the beginning of 1941 to nearly $5,000,000,000 a month today, and the goals which staggered the industrial imagination four years ago are comparatively easy by present-day standards. Most of our critical war production problems have been licked. The country—in every sense of the word—has proved itself the Arsenal of Democracy.

Victory in Europe has relieved many of our specific production problems. Because of this there is some tendency on the part of many persons to take one-front war production as a matter of course. The War Production Board does not—cannot afford—to take that view. By the standards of any other nation in the world, the United States munitions program to carry on the war against Japan would be impossible. Even by American standards it will require a big proportion of our total resources of manpower, machinery and materials.

During the eight months after VE-day, munitions production, according to the present official military programs, will run at an annual rate of $54,000,000,000, or:

Two-thirds again as much as 1942;

Almost equal to the rate of 1943;

Better than nine-tenths the rate in the peak of 1944;

An equivalent to about 90 per cent of the total value of manufactured goods in our best prewar year, 1937.

It is only when compared with recent standards of production that the job may seem easy.

Therefore, to assure military production for the war against Japan, the War Production Board will continue to give top priority to military programs. This means that when manufacturers have war contracts they must fill them on schedule, that they cannot divert energies from war work to civilian operations. It also means that direct military and war-supporting programs will have first claim on materials, and expansion of civilian production will use only residual quantities not required for essential war needs.

Specific Problem

There is a basic difference between the task of 1942 and 1943 and the task of 1945 and 1946. Then we were mobilizing for war. We had to build new plants and expand old ones, find contractors to take war work, develop new forms of contracts, draw 7,000,000 extra youths, women and older men into employment, pass and administer a selective service law, train workers for new jobs, develop management and labor know-how on munitions production.

Today, however, our war program has matured. In the midst of a major war and a major war effort, the United States is able to undertake a partial demobilization. We are able to release some manpower, machinery and materials for the expansion of peacetime output. As the cutbacks increase, some areas are bound to experience unemployment. In that event, local chambers of commerce, union leaders and business men may urge the Government to take special measures, such as providing a public works program, or putting in war contracts to tide over the slump, or making special releases of materials for civilian production.

In many areas, time will solve such dislocations—as peacetime industries start up and hire workers; but in some areas, special measures taken to maintain employment would merely postpone the eventual day of reckoning—as for instance a war-boom town which is greatly expanded because of a particular war plant with little or no post-war future. We must prepare to meet such emergencies when they are real; but we must also be prepared to resist the pressures when they would only delay necessary readjustments.

Reconversion Plans Well Advanced

The United States is much better prepared for reconversion in the middle of this war than at the end of the last one. Armistice Day 1918 came suddenly. No detailed methods or procedures had been developed for settling contracts or financing contractors pending settlements, or for clearing plants. But this time Government agencies have already established such procedures so that resumption of civilian production can proceed quickly.

Further, the War Production Board, with the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Manpower Commission and other agencies, has developed policies and procedures for handling cutbacks. Under these procedures, proposed cutbacks of the Army or Navy are examined by all agencies, to determine how best to distribute the cutbacks—in relation to individual industries or plants, in relation to employment in affected areas or localities, and in relation to employment as a whole.

Principles to be followed in making cutbacks were set forth by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in January and have been incorporated in Directive 40 as amended May 12, 1945. The aim is to free civilian capacity as promptly and as fully as is consistent with carrying on the struggle against Japan, and to distribute the remaining war load over the country as equitably as possible.

Although we have machinery for handling these problems in the large, the impression must not be created that all local or particular problems of the transition period will be solved or that the machinery exists for their absolute solution. There is no central machinery which can be devised to handle smoothly dislocations of varying degrees of severity. WPB cannot undertake to resolve these problems in detail. All it can do is to release industry from wartime restrictions as rapidly as possible. From then on industry must take the initiative in the task of reconversion and re-employment.

Reconversion Process

The very process of reconversion will help toward re-employing released workers. This is not always appreciated. As soon as munitions contracts are cut back in volume, a large portion of the American people will be going back to what they have always done.

Manufacturers will start clearing their plants of Government supplies and equipment, sending out orders to suppliers, setting up tools, dies and fixtures, and arranging assembly lines for peacetime production. This work will go forward at the same time that they are completing the job of terminating contracts. These problems are anything but strange. Manufacturers have closed contracts, cleared plants and rearranged production and assembly lines before.

Some of the preliminary steps have already been taken. Manufacturers have been placing orders in anticipation of the day when some capacity will be free. In the case of machine tools, which take a long time to build, the War Production Board has cleared the way for placing orders with tool makers who have manpower and facilities not required for war work. This will be of particular service to the automobile and other durable consumers' goods industries.

Some Industries Unchanged

Many industries, moreover, will not have to reconvert. Employment will go on as usual. Steel mills will continue to roll steel, but to specifications of passenger-car manufacturers as well as military specifications. Manufacturers of bearings, bolts, nuts, nails and hand tools will continue as before. Their products are integral parts of any industrialized economy, be it a wartime or a peacetime economy.

Some companies which are right in the heart of munitions manufacturing have kept on during the war with their regular production. For example, 77 per cent of the shipments of tractor manufacturers and tractor production is now over twice the high 1937 level; but many tractors are going to the Army and Navy and not to farmers and loggers. Even the automobile industry, which has achieved miracles in producing tanks, planes and guns, has kept its "hands in." About 36 per cent of its shipments are "motor vehicles or parts."

Similarly, 65 per cent of the products shipped by textile machinery manufacturers are prewar types, and this 65 per cent is more than the high 1937 output. Industry generally has been able to keep in practice—either because the Army or Navy needed civilian-type items (such as trucks, electric turbines, railroad equipment, laundry machinery and refrigeration) or because the products were needed for the maintenance of the civilian economy. In terms of ultimate civilian employment, these industries bulk much larger than such special problem industries as aircraft and shipbuilding.

Many Can Stay on Jobs

In many cases, workers will reconvert without even shifting jobs. When a company now making aircraft subassemblies is able to resume manufacture of refrigerators, it will probably use the same plant, superintendents, foremen and workers. The point is that an overwhelming proportion of our people will go on doing much the same things in much the same ways, even when they are making new products.

Out of 51,200,000 civilian workers, 44,600,000 are in agriculture, railroading, steel, retail trade and other jobs which will continue regardless of munitions schedules, as the following table indicates:

Jobs Not Directly Affected by Cutbacks

Agriculture	7,750,000
Trade and service	11,400,000
Construction	600,000
Mining	800,000
Trade and Service	11,400,000
Manufacturing:	
Iron and steel	800,000
Machinery	2,000,000
Other (mostly soft goods)	7,700,000
Government (excluding war agencies, arsenals and navy yards)	4,400,000
Miscellaneous	5,350,000
Total	44,600,000

Jobs Most Likely to Be Affected by Cutbacks

Aircraft	1,600,000
Ships	1,300,000
Ordnance and signal equipment	1,800,000
War chemicals	300,000
Federal war agencies	1,600,000
Total	6,600,000
Total employment	51,200,000

The WPB Program

The WPB program is an effort to take full advantage of the natural forces working toward reconversion and re-employment. However, we must not forget: war is an unpredictable business. We have seen the demands for war procurement rise to unheard-of figures, drop off suddenly and rise again.

We must make our plans on the best estimates and forecasts available. These now indicate only moderate reductions from current levels in our military production. We anticipate, however, additional cutbacks in the next few months and consequently a big expansion in civilian production.

We hope this forecast will materialize and that reconversion will be even quicker than estimated; yet, development of new weapons by our enemies, or by ourselves or the changing strategy of war may suddenly place new burdens on war production

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and may force us to cut down once more on production of peacetime goods.

Although the war will still be the country's main job, we must do everything possible to provide job opportunities for returning soldiers and discharged war workers after the defeat of Japan. Toward that end, it is necessary to get rid of regulations and production limitations as quickly as possible. They automatically put ceilings on initiative, imagination, and resourcefulness—the very qualities the country will need most if we are to have a resilient and rapidly expanding economy after the defeat of Japan.

Steps to Provide Employment

Toward that objective WPB has already taken action to:

(1) "Open-end" the Controlled Materials Plan, effective July 1, to permit the sale of steel, copper and aluminum without restriction, provided there is no interference with authorized CMP orders.

(2) Revoke or amend as many of its L and M orders as the current release of materials from munitions production will permit.

(3) Continue the Spot Authorization Plan for manufacturers seeking larger production than permitted under the remaining orders limiting metal goods output.

(4) Grant assistance to small manufacturers, including veterans and new enterprises, to get their fair share of production materials.

(5) Permit the free movement of surplus steel, copper and aluminum to unrestricted uses.

(6) Project the removal of distribution controls after the third quarter of 1945, except where clearly necessary to prevent genuine and widespread hardship, irreparable damage, or failure to meet such needs as public health and safety.

(7) Amend inventory controls to permit filling of pipelines and cushion the shock of contract terminations and cutbacks.

(8) Effect a progressive relaxation of the construction control order, L-41, as resources become available.

(9) Assist industry to prepare for civilian production by giving priorities for the acquisition of bottleneck machine tools and equipment, and permitting the construction required to start production at minimum economic rates.

Out of a total of 650 orders and schedules in effect April 1, 1945, 156 have already been revoked. An additional eighty-three are expected to be revoked in the next six weeks. And more will be added as the materials situation is eased by further cutbacks in military programs.

In this way, the choice of what and how to produce, buy and sell, after positive assistance to the military and essential war-supplying activities, will be left to the decisions of the thousands of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, farmers and ultimate consumers rather than to Government agencies and officials.

This program, I believe, will be particularly helpful to small business. It eliminates many forms and applications, which are always a greater nuisance to the small company than the large company. Small manufacturers invariably put "paper work" high on the list of their troubles. Also, by cutting out L and M orders as the war situation permits, we will provide opportunities for the smaller companies (which do not have to go through a long tooling-up process) to get started promptly.

Expansion Potentials

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By and large, the manpower, materials and facilities released from munitions production will offer substantial opportunities for reconversion and re-employment. To take advantage of those opportunities, however, will require maximum initiative and ingenuity on the part of manufacturers and Government.

Today the production of durable goods for the civilian economy amounts to about $7,000,000,000 per year. Even in the face of a high level of munitions output, the potential a year from now (if present estimates for the one-front war hold good) is $16,700,000,000 or more than double current production and about 30 per cent more than the 1939 level.

Expansion will not be confined to durable goods for civilians. If workers are released from munitions plants at the rate now expected, the service trades will also expand. Transportation, public utilities, retail trade and service activities have had difficulty maintaining adequate working forces. They will hire workers; so will non-durable goods manufacturers, such as textile mills; so, too, will the construction industry.

There is no question that the demand for civilian goods of all types will be large. Statistics indicate that in 1944, if goods had been available, people would have spent close to $120,000,000,000; they actually spent only $98,000,000,000. In 1943 and 1942 consumers similarly were unable to use their incomes as they normally would have.

There is a backlog of industrial plant expansion and renovation. At the same time it is anticipated that foreign countries will be in the market for United States goods of all kinds—food, clothes, industrial equipment, raw materials.

This pent-up demand is a foundation on which the country can build a strong transitional economy in which decreases in war output will be offset by increases in the production of civilian-type goods and services.

Basic Danger

The danger confronting us, as I see it, is that we will overlook the natural resilience of the economy—the capacity of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to readapt themselves to changed conditions and hence quickly to utilize the resources released from munitions production. If we were to attempt in Washington to see that every manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer got his exact share of released manpower or materials, we should be lost in a myriad of rules and regulations. We should get in the way of reconversion rather than speed it.

During the past four years the War Production Board and its predecessors have been engaged in administering the control of materials and facilities under one permanent guiding criterion: whether the particular use of a material or a facility would best contribute to the prosecution of the war.

Even with such a clear-cut, unequivocal criterion, the difficulties of administration were imposing. It was often difficult to determine whether the use of a material or a component made a greater contribution to the war effort in one program or in another program; valves for destroyer escorts, for synthetic rubber and for high-octane gasoline are a case in point.

How much greater would be the administrative task if, when this criterion is no longer applicable, the Government were to undertake to determine:

Whether materials and facilities should be used in one relatively non-essential civilian industry rather than another non-essential civilian industry, or in one community rather than another;

Whether one competitor should be permitted to resume civilian production rather than another;

To what extent newcomers should be allowed into an industry, and to what extent the production quotas of existing companies should therefore be reduced;

Whether a particular allocation of materials would contribute to greater re-employment than some other allocation;

Or whether a particular allocation would contribute to greater stabilization of the price structure than some other allocation.

War Schedules to Be Met

In the period ahead, WPB's main objective will continue unchanged: to see that the munitions schedules are met. It is for this purpose that WPB's controls over materials and facilities were designed. This objective is attainable.

Desirable though it may be to attempt to prevent temporary economic dislocations, the experience of those who have lived with these controls during the war clearly dictates that the controls are not suited to that job. Moreover, reason and history indicate that in any readjustment from a war to a peacetime economy, temporary dislocations are inevitable.

We must not be stampeded by such dislocations into elaborate controls or special dispensations. Our economy is a jigsaw pattern of interlocking buyers and sellers, producers and consumers. The pieces of the jigsaw will move into place best if we give people scope and leeway—with a minimum of rules, regulations and production controls.

Finally, let me repeat, war production is still our first job. We must not remove controls until it is clear that war production will not be adversely affected. When we remove controls, we cannot promise that they are off for the duration.

Further, in removing controls, we must guard against any effort to retain them for purposes for which they were not intended. Compliance with the controls exercised by the War Production Board is dependent entirely upon the public acceptance of the fact that only those controls necessary to the prosecution of the war are being imposed.

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 28-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY HERALD SAID TODAY THAT THE GIANT LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH HAD A NARROW ESCAPE IN APRIL 1944 WHEN A HUGE WAVE CRASHED OVER HER BOWS IN A STORM.

THE LINER WAS ONLY TWO DAYS OUT OF NEW YORK WHEN SHE WAS STRUCK BY THE WAVE AND ALL FIVE OF HER DECKS WERE SAID TO HAVE SUNK 11 INCHES UNDER THE STRAIN OF THE COLOSSAL WALL OF WATER WHICH CRUMPLED IRON STANCHIONS AS IT PASSED OVER THE SHIP.

HOWEVER, THE WORLD'S LARGEST LINER SOON RIGHTED HERSELF AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW MINOR BRUISES NOBODY WAS INJURED.

FW951PEW

3RD LDN(King) Syrian xxx for all.

WHILE THE FRENCH RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA AND LEBANON, THEY HAVE INSISTED ON THE RIGHT TO BASES AS A LINK TO THE FAR EAST.

WHEN THE FRENCH BROUGHT IN THE SENEGALESE, WHICH THEY SAID WERE EN ROUTE TO THE ORIENT, THE SYRIANS ACCUSED THEM OF TRYING TO USE FORCE TO GAIN CONCESSIONS, AND A FIRST-CLASS CRISIS DEVELOPED.

IN ITS ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE EXPRESSED REGRETS THAT AN "IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE" IN SYRIA HAD "BEEN DISTURBED BY THE DISPATCH OF CERTAIN FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS AND THAT THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN THE OCCASION FOR BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A GENERAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE LEVANT STATES AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT."

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APPROXIMATELY 2,000 ARABS FROM NEARBY VILLAGES GATHERED IN DAMASCUS TO HEAR A SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PUBLIC WORKS, AP CORRESPONDENT FRANK O'BRIEN REPORTED.

THE CROWD WAS DISPERSING WHEN A MAN DREW A PISTOL AND WAS HIMSELF IMMEDIATELY SHOT THROUGH THE NECK.

POLICE SAVED HIM FROM THE ANGRY CROWD BUT THE INCIDENT SET OFF AN UGLY MOOD APPARENT THROUGHOUT DAMASCUS.

WD155PEW

LONDON, MAY 27-(XC)-THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT TROOPS OF THE 53RD WELSH DIVISION HAD ARRESTED ALBERT FORSTER, FORMER NAZI GOVERNOR OF DANZIG, IN HAMBURG.

THE REPORT SAID THAT FORSTER HAD A SMALL VIAL OF NARCOTICS, AND THAT HE TOLD HIS CAPTORS HE HAD PLANNED TO USE IT TO END HIS LIFE IF HE HAD FALLEN INTO RUSSIAN HANDS.

FORSTER SAID HE WAS TRYING TO MAKE HIS WAY FROM DANZIG TO HIS HOME IN BAVARIA. HE HAD ARRIVED IN HAMBURG YESTERDAY AND REPORTED

UNDER HIS REAL NAME TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES, WHO NOTIFIED THE BRITISH OF HIS PRESENCE, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

WD1236PEW

attleborough, england, may 27 --(ap)-- the people of attleboro, mass., played a big part in the party given in this norfolk county town over the weekend for more than 70 [redacted] london evacuees, mostly children, before they returned to the british capital, stars and stripes, army publication, reported today.

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the relationship between these american and british towns of similar name began in 1941 when british sailors who docked at attleboro told the bay staters of the plight of children evacuated from blitzed london to quiet attleborough.

attleboro raised a fund of several thousand dollars to help attleborough's wartime wards. miss kate gaymer, women's volunteer service director for clothing for bombed-out children, termed the massachusetts town's help "a magnificent gesture of sympathy."

three soldiers from attleboro attended the party and passed out new testaments? testaments -- another gift from the american community.

they were 2nd lt. charles j. paquette, jr., [redacted] henry h. jackson, and cpl. allen c. drown.

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apl-0220 thru second-dh-908pew

PARIS, MAY 27-(AP)-GEN.MARK WAYNE CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE VICTORIOUS ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, WILL BRING A HAND-PICKED GROUP OF U.S. FIFTH ARMY VETERANS WITH HIM ON A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN CHICAGO'S MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATION.

THE GROUP WILL ARRIVE AT CHICAGO MAY 29. CLARK SAID THE 50 OFFICERS AND MEN, ALL OF CHICAGO OR ITS IMMEDIATE VICINITY, WERE CHOSEN BY HIM PERSONALLY AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S BEST AND THAT "EVERY MAN IN THE GROUP ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF."

ALL OF THE ENLISTED MEN, THE GENERAL SAID, HAVE ENOUGH POINTS TO BE DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY.

BEFORE RETURNING TO EUROPE TO ASSUME NEW DUTIES, CLARK SAID HE WOULD WITNESS THE GRADUATION OF HIS SON FROM WEST POINT JUNE 5.

WD457PEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD CLARK TO VISIT CHICAGO X X X JUNE 5.

THE VETERANS RETURNING WITH THE GENERAL INCLUDE:

MAJ.GEN.RAYMOND S.MCLAIN, LT.GEN.GEOFFREY KEYS, MAJ. GEN.NATHAN F. TWINING, MAJ. GEN.HERBERT L.EARNEST, BRIG.GEN.RALPH IMMEL, BRIG. GEN.FAY R.UPTHEGROVE, MAJ.GEN.EDWARD H.BROOKS, MAJ. GEN.JOHN B. COULTER, BRIG.GEN.ROBERT D.KNAPP.

LT.COL.HENRY E.GARDINER, COL.RICHARD W.FELLOWS, JR., LT.COL. ROBERT P.BOOTH, COL.ARCHIE J.KNIGHT; MAJORS DEAN B.YOUNT, JAMES T. BROTHERS, RICHARD J.JUNKEL, IVAN FREDDIE KOVAC, LOUIS M. PEARCE, AND WILLIAM HERSEY; CAPTAINS ROBERT L.BERENSMAY FRANK M.KIBLER, AND ROBERT W.ARNOLD.

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FIRST LIEUTS.DANIEL P.AIDE, LUTHER C.HEFFRON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, KENNETH E.RICHERT, NICHOLAS DEVORE, JR., BERNARD F. LYNCH AND ALBERT A. LOWING.

MASTER SGT.WILLIAM C.CHANEY; FIRST SGTS. FRANK S.OLSEN AND FRANK J.MEYER; T-SGTS. BRENCE JACKSON, GORO TSUCHIDA, ARTHUR C.CHANCE, PHILIP REEDER, GEORGE P.WYHEREK, EDWARD H.KAYL, BYRON G.LINK, R.L.HELFERICH AND HURLEY S.HUTTON.

S-SGTS. EUGENE L.DOMBROWSKI, FRANK J.GOLD AND ELMER GRIMM; T-3 JOHN F.HOSSLE; LINE SGTS. RAYMOND J.KRUEGER, ZACHARY T. LOVE, DOBALL KEARNS, LOYE S.CRAIG, JR.; CPL. NORRIS P.NELSON; AND PFC SHIRLEY R. TACIE.

W516PEW

PARIS, MAY 27-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, EXPRESSING SURPRISE AT THE IMPORTANCE PLACED ON THE SITUATION IN SYRIA AND LEBANON BY NEWS REPORTS, ASSERTED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT THE TWO ARAB NATIONS WERE USING ROUTINE FRENCH TROOPS MOVEMENTS AS A PRETEXT FOR BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID SENGALESE TROOPS ARRIVING IN SYRIA WERE NOT REINFORCEMENTS TO THE FRENCH GARRISONS ALREADY THERE BUT MERELY WERE REPLACEMENTS FOR TROOPS WHICH HAD BEEN THERE A LONG TIME.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT PROOF OF FRANCE'S GOOD WILL TOWARDS SYRIA AND LEBANON WAS EVIDENT IN HER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS TO ENABLE THE TWO ARABIC NATIONS TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

FW757PEW

30.24-27053

PARIS, MAY 27-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY ITS BAN ON PICTURING OR INTERVIEWING NAZI OFFICIALS AND OTHER DETAINED GERMANS WAS ORDERED SO THAT PREPARATION OF POSSIBLE WAR CRIMINAL CASES AGAINST THE MEN MIGHT NOT BE PREJUDICED.

THE SHAEF ANNOUNCEMENT WAS A REPLY TO CORRESPONDENTS' INQUIRIES FOR COMMENT ON A NEW YORK TIMES STORY THAT NEW CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS WERE HAMPERING CORRESPONDENTS IN THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY AREA.

"THIS PROCEDURE IS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER THAT THE PREPARATION OF CASES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS OR WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS MAY NOT BE PREJUDICED," SHAEF SAID.

SHAEF WOULD NOT ELABORATE ON HOW PHOTOGRAPHS OR INTERVIEWS WOULD HAMPER THE PREPARATION FOR TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS, AND SAID IT WOULD GIVE NO FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT.

RAYMOND DANIELL, OF THE TIMES, WRITING FROM THE SEVENTH ARMY AREA IN BAVARIA, ASSERTED THE NEW RESTRICTIONS WERE DEPRIVING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OF INFORMATION TO WHICH THEY WERE ENTITLED, "ESPECIALLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARRESTS OF HIGH GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS, WAR CRIMINALS AND PARTY OFFICIALS."

THE WRITTEN ANNOUNCEMENT BY SHAEF SAID INTERVIEWS WERE BANNED, AND THIS WAS AMPLIFIED ORALLY LATER TO INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPHS.

DANIELL'S DISPATCH SAID THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION HAD BARRED ALL PHOTOGRAPHERS FROM BERCHTESTGADEN BECAUSE OF PUBLICATION OF A PICTURE OF BRIG. GEN. GERALD J. HIGGINS AND FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING TALKING THINGS OVER WITH A BOTTLE OF WINE AND TWO GLASSES BETWEEN THEM.

UNTIL CHALLENGED BY CORRESPONDENTS A FEW DAYS AGO, THE SUPREME COMMAND THREW GUARDS AROUND KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS, AND REFUSED TO PERMIT CORRESPONDENTS TO SEE HIM. THE BAN WAS IMPOSED AT THE REQUEST OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LIFTED THAT BAN WHEN THE CORRESPONDENTS PROTESTED, AND SAID CORRESPONDENTS COULD ASK THE KING'S AIDE FOR AN AUDIENCE. NOTHING FURTHER HAS DEVELOPED SINCE THEN.

WD254PEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD VON GREIM XXX [redacted] last month

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID VON GREIM, WHO SUCCEEDED GOERING APRIL 26 WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE TAKEN HIS LIFE WITH THE SAME POISON USED BY NAZI GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER. AN EMPTY VIAL WAS FOUND BESIDE HIS ED IN THE SALZBURG HOSPITAL.

THE FIELD MARSHAL WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEG DURING THE FINAL STAGES OF THE BATTLE OF BERLIN. HE HAD MANAGED TO ESCAPE FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL AND WAS DISCOVERED IN A NAZI HOSPITAL AT KITZBURG ON MAY 22.

WD904AEW

PARIS--1ST ADD HITLER'S SISTER XXX OF HER BROTHER.

(A BERCHTESGADEN DISPATCH YESTERDAY SAID THE 49-YEAR-OLD SISTER OF THE FUEHRER HAD BEEN QUESTIONED BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES AND THEN BEEN RELEASED.)

"I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT MY BROTHER DID, PAULA TOLD HOWARD BYRNE OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES WHEN HE VISITED HER TODAY "IN FACT, I SELDOM SAW HIM AND NEVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH POLITICS AT ALL."

SHE SAID HER BROTHER REQUESTED HER TO CHANGE HER NAME TO MRS. PAULA WOLF IN 1936.

"MY BROTHER HAD NO FAMILY SENSE," PAULA SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THE FUEHRER SELDOM WROTE HER OR ANOTHER SISTER, ANGELA, WHO IS MARRIED TO A PROFESSOR AND IS LIVING AT DRESDEN.

FW755PEW

U. S. 15TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, MAY 27-(AP)-SEVEN HUNDRED CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF AACHEN WILL RETURN TO CLASSES JUNE 6 WHEN GERMAN SCHOOLS REOPEN WITH SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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ONLY FOUR GRADES WILL BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK BUT PLANS ARE BEING WORKED OUT TO ADD EIGHT GRADES LATER. AACHEN SCHOOLS WERE CLOSED MORE THAN A YEAR AGO BECAUSE OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

CAPT. EDMUND J. GANNON, A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM AND EDUCATION OFFICER FOR THE 15TH ARMY, SAID ALL TRACES OF NAZI INFLUENCE HAVE BEEN ERASED FROM THE AACHEN SCHOOLS' COURSE OF STUDY.

SUBJECTS APPROVED BY SHAEF ARE: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, DRAWING, MUSIC, RELIGION AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

THE TEXTBOOKS WILL BE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE USED UNDER THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC. PLATES OF THE BOOKS WERE MADE FROM THE FILES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND WERE SENT TO AACHEN WHERE THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS PRINTED EDITIONS OF 5,000 EACH.

A PARENTS' COMMITTEE HAS SPONSORED THE REAPPOINTMENT OF DR. KARL BECKER AS AACHEN SCHOOL DIRECTOR. HE WAS REMOVED FROM HIS POAST IN 1935 BY THE NAZIS BECAUSE OF MIXED JEWISH BLOOD.

TWENTY TWO TEACHERS, INCLUDING TWO NUNS, HAVE BEEN "SCREENED" BY THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS AND NAMED TO THE AACHEN FACULTY. ABOUT 10 PER CENT OF THE FORMER STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ON HAND NEXT WEEK. ROOMS IN 10 OF THE PARTIALLY-REPAIRED SCHOOLS NOW ARE AVAILABLE.

FW935PEW

VECHTA, GERMANY, MAY 27-(AP)-THE VETERAN 29TH "BLUE AND GREY" DIVISION HAS ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS HERE. IT WILL RULE SEVERAL HUNDRED SQUIARE MILES ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE WESER RIVER FROM BREMEN TO THE SEA.

THIS PIECE IS CUT OUT OF BRITISH-CONTROLLED NORTHWEST GERMANY IN ORDER TO GIVE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES ACCESS TO THE SUPPLY PORTS OF BREMERHAVEN AND BREMEN.

MAJ.GEN.CHARLES H.GERHARDT, DIVISION COMMAND, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN MACON, GA., ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN BRICK BARRACKS WHICH ONCE HOUSED A GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SCHOOL. NEARLY 30,000 SOLDIERS ARE UNDER HIS COMMAND.

FOR THE PRESENT MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND SECURITY ARE THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF THE DIVISION. LT.COL.PAUL W.KRZNARICH OF MESA, ARIZ., SAID MP'S AND OTHER GUARDS ARE MAKING AN AVERAGE OF 20 ARRESTS DAILY OF SMALL NAZI OFFICIALS AND MILITARY MEN WHO CAN'T GIVE A PROPER ACCOUNTING OF THEMSELVES.

WD452PEW

ADD HOFFNUNGSTHAL (De Luce) xxx Amer forces

THE ANTI-NAZI COMMITTEE RECORDS TURNED OVER TO CAPT.JOHN J.LANGER, 234 LOCUST AVENUE, CEDARHURST, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., SHOWED IT ENGAGED IN THESE ACTIVITIES:

COLLECTED FOOD, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS FOR CAMPS OF DISPLACED FOREIGNERS, GIVING RECEIPTS FOR THESE ITEMS TO THE GERMAN POPULATION;

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GATHERED DETAILED INFORMATION ON NAZI PARTY LEADERS AND THE NAZI RANK AND FILE IN THE DISTRICT;

ISSUED POTATO RATION CARDS AND OTHERWISE ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE DISTRICT FOOD SUPPLIES;

CIRCULATED A QUESTIONNAIRE AMONG THE POPULATION CONCERNING THE PAST NAZI ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUALS;

REVIEWED PASSES FOR TRAVEL AND THE OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES WHICH THE BURGOMEISTER STAMPED AND FORWARDED TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR APPROVAL;

SENT A FORMAL REQUEST TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE "FULL SUPPORT" OF A 16-POINT PROGRAM TO BE CARRIED OUT IN HOFFNUNGSTHAL, RANGING FROM "PUTTING NAZI IDLERS TO WORK ON PUBLIC

RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS" TO "GIVING HOMES OF ARRESTED NAZIS TO GERMANS RELEASED FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS."

MEMBERS OF THE BANNED ANTI-NAZI COMMITTEE, WHEN INFORMALLY POLLED BY THIS CORRESPONDENT, SAID THEY HAD AGREED "IN PRINCIPLE" WITH THE ALLIED PROHIBITION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY "BECAUSE IT KEEPS THE GERMANS FROM FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES."

"OUR COMMITTEE WAS NOT A POLITICAL COMMITTEE" EACH ADDED.

THE MAJORITY OF THOSE QUESTIONED PREDICTED THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE "WILL VOTE FOR THE LEFT AT THE FIRST ELECTION."

THEY SAID THAT RUSSIAN RADIO REPORTS OF THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF BERLINERS BY THE RED ARMY WERE WIDELY DISCUSSED IN THE RHINELAND.

DY7PEW

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

LEIPZIG, MAY 27-(AP)-FAMOUS THOMAS CHURCH, WHERE JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH WAS ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER, [redacted] OVERFLOWED TODAY AS THOUSANDS SANG AND LISTENED TO A SPECIAL [redacted] THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR THE LIBERATION OF PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER.

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SERVICES WERE CONDUCTED BY THE REV. GUENTHER WALTHER AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF BACH ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS PLAYED BY THE TEWANHAUS [redacted] SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND [redacted] BACH ORGAN NUMBERS PLAYED BY THE 18TH CENTURY COMPOSER'S PRESENT-DAY SUCCESSOR.

CLIMAX OF THE SERVICE WAS N O T WALTHER'S SERMON--WHICH HE HAD WARNED IN ADVANCE HER WOULD N O T BE SENSATIONAL--BUT THE MINISTER'S FERVANT PRAYER IN WHICH HE NOT ONLY GAVE THANKS OF LEIPZIG LUTHERANS TO GOD FOR NIEMOELLER'S RELEASE FROM EIGHT YEARS IMPRISONMENT, BUT IMPLORED THE LORD TO FORGIVE GERMANY.

"FORGIVE US OUR [redacted] COLOSSAL BLOOD GUILT WHICH BECAME MANIFEST IN THE LAST PERIOD OF THE WAR," WALTHER SAID, APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE CONCENTRATION CAMP REVELATIONS.

"PERMIT US TO CONTINUE TO WORSHIP THEE AND CAST US N O T FROM THEV COUNTENANCE. DO THOU TAKE IN HAND THE FUTURE OF OUR PEOPLE AND DO THOU MAKE RIGHT WHAT HUMANS DID SO WRONG."

THERE WERE TEARS IN THE EYES OF MANV MEN AND WOMEN AS THE WORDS RANG ACROSS THE VAST SPACES OF THE CHURCH AND WERE HEARD OUTSIDE ITS OPEN DOORS AND WINDOWS.

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[redacted]

WALTHER CHOSE AS HIS TEXT THE FIFTH VERSE OF THE 50TH PSALM:

"GATHER MY SAINTS TOGETHER UNTO ME, THOSE THAT HAVE MADE A COVENANT WITH ME WITH SACRIFICE."

"IN GOD'S PRESENCE," COMMENTED THE MINISTER, "NO SENSATIONS ARE IN PLACE."

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HE THEN QUIETLY RECOUNTED NIEMOELLER'S STRUGGLE AGAINST NAZISM WHICH, HE SAID, "ATTEMPTED TO RUN THE CHURCH ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FACTORY AND N O T ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURES. POLITICS INSTEAD

30-24-27057

OF SCRIPTURES WAS TO BE PREACHED."

NIEMOELLER'S FAITH IN ~~HIM~~ GOD BORE FRUIT, HE SAID, AND THE PASTOR WAS RESTORED TO LIBERTY AFTER ALL HUMAN CALCULATIONS POINTED TO HIS VIOLENT END AT GESTAPO ~~HX~~ HANDS.

"SELDOM HAVE SO MANY PRAYERS FROM SO MANY CHRISTIANS RISEN TO HEAVEN AS FOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER," WALTHER SAID.

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THE MINISTER EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE LIBERATED LUTHERAN PASTOR WOULD RETURN TO GERMANY AFTER A MUCH-NEEDED REST CURE IN SWITZERLAND.

ELC-LOCKHERS 2000-EDT

ROME, MAY 27-(AP)-ITALIAN CIVILIANS WILL BE ALLOWED TO CIRCULATE FREELY THROUGH MOST OF ITALY BEGINNING TOMORROW, THE ALLIED COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CONTROLS WILL BE CONTINUED ON MERCHANDISE AS AN ECONOMIC MEASURE TO PREVENT THE SKY-ROCKETING OF PRICES IN NORTH ITALY. PERMITS STILL WILL BE REQUIRED FOR TRAVEL IN THE TERRITORY EAST OF THE PIAVE.

WD1339PEW

ATHENS, MAY 27-(AP)-A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT A RALLY ATTENDED HERE TODAY BY RESIDENTS OF NORTHERN EPIRUS DEMANDED THAT ALLIED TROOPS BE SENT INTO THAT AREA TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF GREEKS ASSERTEDLY SUFFERING FROM "ALBANIAN TERRORISM."

THE GESOLUTION EXPRESSED THE DESIRE THAT NORTHERN EPIRUS BE UNITED WITH GREECE. SIMILAR RALLIES WERE HELD IN OTHER GREEK CITIES

NORTHERN EPIRUS WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GREEKS IN 1913 DURING THE BALKAN WARS BUT WAS EVACUATED LATER AND ANNEXED BY ALBANIA. IT WAS AGAIN REOCCUPIED BY THE GREEKS DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR, BUT ITALIAN PRESSURE SHOVED THEM OUT A SECOND TIME, DURING THE ALBANIAN WAR THE GREEKS MOVED IN AGAIN, BUT LEFT AFTER THEIR COUNTRY'S COLLAPSE.

WD1238PEW

THE CITY FELL TO THE CHINESE SATURDAY, SERIOUSLY DISRUPTING THE ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS OVERLAND WITH INDO-CHINA, BURMA, THAILAND AND MALAYA.

IT WAS SAID HERE THAT IF THE CHINESE COULD RETAIN POSSESSION OF NANNING, THE JAPANESE WOULD BE DEALT A SERIOUS BLOW IN THE WAR IN CHINA.

WD1136AEW

QUICK REPAIR OF ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE AREA RECOVERED BY THE CHINESE ARMY IS ESSENTIAL FOR MAINTAINING THE PRESENT LIMITED COUNTER-OFFENSIVES. SHIPMENTS OF THIS KIND ARE EXPECTED TO BECOME EVERYDAY AFFAIRS AS NEW ADVANCES ARE MADE ALONG THE ENTIRE BATTLEFRONT.

WD444PEW

MAY 28 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION AT DAVAO, MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES, MAY 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BETWEEN 15,000 AND 18,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS WHO MADE AN ORDERLY EVACUATION OF DAVAO UNDER COMMAND OF NIPPONESE ARMY LEADERS HAVE SET UP HOUSEKEEPING IN THE MOUNTAINS WHERE THEY ARE WORKING FOR AND IN MANY CASES FIGHTING FOR THE RISING SUN ARMY.

ONLY ABOUT 30 HAVE SURRENDERED.

THERE HAS BEEN NO MASS SUICIDE NOR HAS ANY SUCH TENDENCY BEEN SEEN.

BEFORE THE WAR, DAVAO'S INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FINANCE WAS LARGELY CONTROLLED BY JAPANESE CIVILIANS. POLITICALLY THEY WERE SELF CONTAINED--THEY WERE A LITTLE SLICE OF JAPAN TRANSPLANTED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICAN BOMBERS BEGAN HITTING DAVAO IN SEPTEMBER, 1944. ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, LT. GEN. JIRO HARADA, JAPANESE ARMY COMMANDER OF THE DAVAO AREA, ORDERED THE EVACUATION OF ALL CIVILIANS. ONLY WOMEN, CHILDREN, OLD MEN AND THE SICK WERE LEFT BEHIND.

THE CIVILIANS TOOK ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING WITH THEM INCLUDING PLUMBING, FLOORING, WALLS AND FURNISHINGS.

IT IS KNOWN THAT SOME CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN INDUCTED INTO THE JAPANESE ARMY SINCE THEN.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS FIND IT NECESSARY TO TREAT ALL JAPANESE AS PRISONERS OF WAR UNTIL THEY CAN BE SCREENED AND SEGREGATED.

THE 24TH DIVISION HAS STARTED A CIVILIAN CONCENTRATION CAMP ON AN ABANDONED JAPANESE PLANATION, ONE OF THE COOLEST AND CLEANEST SPOTS IN THE DAVAO GULF AREA.

THUS FAR CAPT. RICHARD W. CHATHAM, OF (1825 OCEAN DUNES TERRACE) DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., ONLY HAS A HANDFUL IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT. THEY ARE NOT DOWNHEARTED AND THEY HAVE BEEN COOPERATIVE. ONE INTERNEE IS A JAPANESE GIRL, PICKED UP IN A CAVE NEAR DIGOS. SHE SAID THAT SHE WAS SENT TO DAVAO AREA A YEAR AGO TO "SATISFY SOLDIERS." WHEN CAPTURED, SHE ASKED TO BE SHOT AND NOT TORTURED.

CHATHAM IS PREPARING TO CARE FOR UP TO 20,000 BUT WHETHER THE CAMP EVER WILL BE EVEN A QUARTER FULL DEPENDS UPON THE JAPANESE. IN SOME PLACES IN THE PACIFIC THEY HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE IN LARGE NUMBERS. ON TINIAN THEY SURRENDERED WILLINGLY.

SF1112APW

MANILA, MONDAY, MAY 28-(AP)-PFC. JOSEPH MONTANEZ, PASADENA, CALIF., PUT ON HIS HELMET BACKWARD. A JAPANESE BULLET STRUCK THE RIM AND PENETRATED THE HELMET, BUT LOST ITS FORCE. MONTANEZ ESCAPED INJURY.

BACKSIDE FORWARDS, THE HELMET SAT LOW ENOUGH TO CATCH THE BULLET, WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE STRUCK THE SOLDIER'S FOREHEAD. HE CONTINUED FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, DURING WHICH HIS COMPANY KILLED 51 JAPANESE.

SF1122APW NM

ADD Manila (Hampson) xxx offering cdr

PRICE SAID MANY OF THE RETURNING REFUGEES WERE WEAK, ILL AND STARVED. SOME WERE WOUNDED. HE ADDED THAT THEY WERE THE MOST PITIFUL HE HAD SEEN YET. FOR ONCE, HE REPORTED, HE SAW A LONG LINE OF FILIPINO WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITHOUT A SMILE ON A SINGLE FACE. THIS, AMONG A RACE THAT SEEMINGLY CAN LAUGH OFF ANYTHING, IMPRESSED THE FORMER DALLAS NEWSPAPERMAN AS "PROFOUNDLY SHOCKING."

LAND BATTLES IN THE PHILIPPINES CONTINUED WITH LITTLE CHANGE IN TACTICS OR SITUATION, ALTHOUGH THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION, FIGHTING UP VILLA VERDE TRAIL ON NORTH LUZON, GOT WITHIN SIGHT OF SANTA FE VILLAGE.

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A25FX

PATROLS OF THE 32ND SAID THEY COULD SEE THE VANGUARD OF A 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION COLUMN DRIVING TOWARD THE SAME OBJECTIVE ALONG HIGHWAY NO. 5. THEY REPORTED THE 25TH APPEARED TO HAVE PATROLS IN THE TOWN.

SANTA FE IS AT THE MOUTH OF JAPANESE-HELD CAGAYAN VALLEY, WHICH IS EXPECTED TOBE THE FINAL BATTLEGROUND ON LUZON.

IN CENTRAL LUZON, ELEMENTS OF THE 38TH DIVISION SIGHTED UPWARDS OF 300 JAPANESE. THEY THREW A RING OF MORTARS AROUND THE NIPPONESE, OPENED FIRE AT DAWN AND KILLED 204.

NORTH OF DAVAO ON MINDANAO, FIGHTING WAS ON THE EBB BUT STILL WAS PUNCTUATED BY SHARP SKIRMISHES.

SF1105APW

GUAM, MONDAY, MAY 28-(AP)-TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS TODAY AWAITED PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF OF THE DAMAGE DONE TOKYO IN SATURDAY'S 4,000-TON FIRE BOMB RAID BY 500 AMERICAN SUPERFORTS, WHICH THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID LEFT THE CITY SCORCHED TO THE GROUND.

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES ALREADY HAVE FLOWN OVER THE FLAMING CITY, BUT FOUND THE WEATHER SO BAD IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN PICTURES ACCURATELY REVEALING THE EXTENT OFSAMAGE.

RADIO TOKYO SAID THE FIRES, WHIPPED BY A 70-MILE WIND, SWEPT THE BUSINESS DISTRICT CONSUMING THE EMPIRE'S MOST MODERN OFFICE AND HOTEL BUILDINGS AND DESTROYING PART OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE AREA.

A RECONNAISSANCE B-29 PILOT, LT.W.L.ABBOTT OF DES MOINES, IOWA, SAID HE EAW FLAMES LEAPING HIGH OVER THE TARGET AREA, BUT HE HAD TO SEEK SAFETY IN THE OVERCAST AFTER ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HIT ONE ENGINE AND THE TAIL OF THE PLANE.

QD413PPW NM

FIRST LEAD SUBMARINES

BY HAMILTON FARON

GUAM, MAY 27-(AP)-U.S.SUBMARINES HAVE DESTROYED 1,119 JAPANESE SHIPS TOTALLING 4,500,000 TONS. ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID TODAY.

ADD GUAM (Faron) xxx Admiral said. (Subs)

THE AWARDS:

GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF SECOND SILVER STAR--CMDR.M.F.RAMIREZ DE ARALLANO, OF SAN JUAN, P.R.

THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL WAS AWARDED THE FOLLOWING:

LIEUT.A.H.CLARK, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.; LIEUT. (JG) O.H.WRIGHT, OF BARTON, FLA.; R.R.GRAVES, GUNNERS MATE 1/C, OF (1217 MAIN ST.), PINE BLUFF, ARK.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION WENT TO W.C.E.HEIDEN, CHIEF ELECTRICIAN'S MATE, OF (2058 NORTH 17TH), MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND L.M.SMALL, JUNIOR FIRE CONTROLMAN 2/C, OF (10 SECOND ST.), SAUGUS, MASS.

VX428PCW NM

MAY 28 1945

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TERRORISTIC PATROLS OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS ARE ROAMING THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTHERN OKINAWA TRYING TO INCITE OKINAWANS TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, BEHEADING THEM IF THEY REFUSE.

THESE PATROLS HIDE IN CAVES IN DAYLIGHT AND COME OUT AT NIGHT. AT LEAST 40 OKINAWANS HAVE BEEN BEHEADED. ONE OF THE VICTIMS WAS THE HEAD MAN OF ONE OF THE LARGER TOWNS ON THE ISLAND. IN ANOTHER TOWN TONUJIYE, TEN NIPPONESE SOLDIERS COMMANDED BY A SERGEANT MAJOR BEHEADED 35 NATIVES AND WOUNDED 15 OTHERS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE PATROL THEN WITHDREW TO THE HILLS TAKING FOUR LEADING VILLAGERS WITH THEM AS HOSTAGES.

THESE TERRORISTIC BANDS HAVE TORTURED AND HUMILIATED THE NATIVES, WARNING THEM TO STAY OUT OF VILLAGES UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES.

PATROLS OF THE 27TH U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION HAVE CAPTURED SOME OF THESE TERRORISTS AND KILLED AND WOUNDED OTHERS.

IN THE HILLS NEAR TAIRA WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS KILLED TWO NIPPONESE SOLDIERS, A LARGE NUMBER OF OKINAWAN CIVILIANS AND A FEW ARMED JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE SIGHTED. THE YANKS SAID SOME OF THE OKINAWANS APPEARED TO BE CARRYING WEAPONS.

A MAN WHO CLAIMED HE WAS AN OKINAWAN FARMER WAS CAPTURED AND HELD AFTER A SABER, AN ARMY MAIL CASE AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT WERE FOUND IN HIS SHACK FROM WHICH ANOTHER MAN, APPARENTLY A JAPANESE, ESCPED UNDER FIRE.

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MOST OKINAWANS IN THE AMERICAN-HELD AREA ARE UNDER DIRECT MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTROL, WHICH IS CARING FOR MORE THAN 139,000 CIVILIANS, BUT SOME NATIVES FLED TO THE HILLS WHEN THE INVASION STARTED. ONLY RECENTLY SOME OF THEM HAVE SHOWN ANY TENDENCY TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN THE VILLAGES.

JAPANESE STRAGGLERS WHO HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM THEIR OWN TROOPS NOW IN A DEATH STAND IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA ARE APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE THESE OKINAWANS INTO GUERRILLA BANDS FOR RAIDS BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES.

MOST OF THESE NATIVES ARE OLD MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, VIRTUALLY ALL YOUNG MEN WERE FORCED TO JOIN HE JAPANESE FORCES AS HOME GUARDSMEN OR LABORERS.

SF1111APW

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, MAY 27-(AP)-AMERICAN SERVICE TROOPS ON THE OKINAWA FRONT ARE WHIPPING THEIR NEWEST ENEMIES, HEAVY RAIN AND GREASE-LIKE MUD, THROUGH USE OF AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES TO BRING SUPPLIES TO THE FIGHTING MEN.

AIRPLANES, TOO, HAVE BEEN PRESSED INTO SERVICE TO SUPPLEMENT AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS, DUCKS AND WEASELS USED TO OVERCOME ONE OF THE BIGGEST SUPPLY PROBLEMS EVER TO CONFRONT BRIG. GEN. DAVID H. BLAKELOCK OF (619 SIXTH ST. SW) WASHINGTON, D.C., 10TH ARMY SUPPLY OFFICER.

TO BEAT THE WEATHER, WATERBORNE DELIVERIES ARE MADE NEAR THE FRONT BY LANDING CRAFT AND DUCKS. BEFORE THE STORM CAME IN A FEW DAYS AGO THE WEATHER HAD BEEN FAVORABLE FOR UNLOADING SHIPS AND MORE TONNAGE WAS PUT ASHORE THAN BLAKELOCK HAD EXPECTED.

THE GENERAL SAID THAT MORE THAN 1,000,000 TONS OF CARGO WERE UNLOADED UP TO MAY 25. THE INVASION OF OKINAWA STARTED APRIL 1.

THIS INCLUDED MORE THAN 150,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION. EVERY DAY BETTER THAN 200,000 GALLONS OF AVIATION AND MOTOR VEHICLE GASOLINE AND 32,000 GALLONS OF DIESEL FUEL ARE UNLOADED--ENOUGH TO KEEP A GOOD-SIZED TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES SUPPLIED FOR SOME TIME.

BLAKELOCK SAID THAT 19,600 WOUNDED AND SICK SOLDIERS AND MARINES HAVE BEEN EVACUATED SINCE THE LANDING, INCLUDING 8,900 TAKEN OUT BY AIR.

QD333PPW NM

30.24-27059

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 25-(DELAYED)(AP)-ARMY AND MARINE FIGHTERS OF THE U.S. 10TH ARMY'S TACT' AIRFORCE GARNERED THEIR GREATEST TOLL OF THEOKINAWA CAMPAIGN TODAY IN SHOOTING DOWN 75 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE WAKE OF LAST NIGHT'S ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO LAND ENEMY TROOPS IN FORCE ON YONTAN AIRFIELD.

SEVERAL PREVIOUS RAIDS HAVE COST THE JAPANESE EVEN A GREATER NUMBER OF PLANES, BUT TODAY'S TOTAL IS THE GREATEST HERE BY LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT WITHOUT COORDINATED PATROL BY NAVY CARRIER PLANES.

THE 75 WERE PART OF THE 111 ACCOUNTED FOR LAST NIGHT AND TODAY BY AMERICAN PLANES, SHIPS' GUNS AND SHORE BATTERIES.

THE HEAVIEST TOLL WAS TAKEN BY THE YANK 318TH ARMY FIGHTER GROUP WHICH DESTROYED 34 PLANES WITHOUT A LOSS. IT WAS THE 318TH'S FIRST MAJOR ENCOUNTER WITH THE JAPANESE IN THE OKINAWA SECTOR.

THE LONG-RANGE, ROCKET FIRING, BOMB-PACKING NEW P-47 THUNDER-BOLTS SCORED THEIR BIGGEST SUCCESS 150 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA. 1945 THEY ENCOUNTERED ABOUT 30 JAPANESE PLANES AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 22 IN A FEW MINUTES.

ONE MARINE CORSAIR PILOT DOWNED FIVE TODAY TO BECOME AN ACE IN A SINGLE ENGATEMENT. HE IS CAPT.HERBERT J.VALENTINE, OF SEATTLE.

CAPT.FLOYD G.KIRKPATRICK, OF KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO FIVE AND WIN THE RANK OF ACE.

VALENTINE'S WINGMAN, 1ST LT.WILLIAM FARRETL, OF GARDENA, CALIF., SHOT DOWN FOUR AND HE AND VALENTINE THEN JOINED FORCES TO DOWN ANOTHER.

THE FIRST CONTACT OCCURRED WHEN FOUR CORSAIRS DESTROYED 12 JAPANESE PLANES OUT OF A FORMATION OF 24. THE ENEMY PILOTS WERE FLYING AT 5,000 FEET AND WERE SURPRISINGLY UNAGGRESSIVE, NOT ATTEMPTING EVASIVE ACTION UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE.

AMERICAN PILOTS SAID THE JAPANESE OBVIOUSLY WERE HEADED FOR OKINAW FOR A BOMBING RAID AND FIGHTER SWEEP. ONE OF THE ENEMY PLANES WAS SEEN TO JETTISON A 500-POUND BOMB AND ANOTHER A 100-POUNDER.

FOUR OTHER CORSAIR PILOTS DESTROYED SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES AND DAMAGED TWO MORE OUT OF A GROUP OF 10. ONE ENEMY BOMBER DROPPED TWO 500-POUND BOMBS WIDE OF ITS TARGET AND WAS ATTEMPTING A SUICIDE RUN ON A SHIP WHEN IT WAS SHOT DOWN.

JW/JQ335PCW

OKINAWA FIRST ADD AERIAL X X X SHOT DOWN.

MARINE 1ST LT.JAMES WEBSTER OF LOS ANGELES, DOWNED THREE PLANES, AND TWO EACH WERE DESTROYED BY 1ST LTS.CHARLES S. ALLEN OF NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; JOHN STRICKLAND, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA; AND JAMES FELITON, OF SYRACUSE, N.Y.

ONE JAPANESE PLANE EACH WAS SHOT DOWN BY MAJ.JOHN D.MASS, JR., OF GROSS

ONE JAPANESE PLANE EACH WAS SHOT DOWN BY MAJ.JOHN D.MASS, JR., OF GROSSE POINTE, MICH.; 1ST LTS.ROBERT V.KIVLIN, JR., OF BROOKLYN, WIS.; D.WAYNE MAULBERG, OF WORTHINGTON, MINN.; JAMES F.TIGHE, OF ASTORIA, N.Y., AND THOMAS W.HARDY, OF COLUMBUS, MISS.; 2ND LTS.THOMAS BLACKWELL, JR., OF MONTICELLO, GA.; RALPH J.PINKERTON OF SEBRING, OHIO; DONALD RUYLE OF WOOD RIVER, ILL.; HENRY H.KYLE, OF KINGSTON, TENN.; AND STUART R.STIRLENG, OF GREENSBURG, .S;E.

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SINGLE PLANE VICTORIES ALSO WERE SCORED DY THE FOLLOWING LIEUTENANTS WHOSE HOME ADDRESSES ARE UNAVAILABLE; R.F.HALE, H.S.SALADAY, T.E.COLE, S.W.LAPIEWICZ, A.WAGNER AND E.L.ZANZI.

JQ358PCW NM

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, MONDAY, MAY 28-(AP)-RAIN-DRENCHED YANKS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION HELD A HILL SECURING THEIR EAST COAST SALIENT ON OKINAWA TODAY AFTER SCRAMBLING UP THE MUDDY SLOPES ON HANDS AND KNEES TO TAKE THE HEIGHT.

UNDER A DELUGE THAT POURED NEARLY 3 1/2 INCHES OF RAIN ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA FROM FRIDAY MIDNIGHT TO 4 P.M. SATURDAY, THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION ON THE WEST COAST BEAT OFF A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK.

THE RAINS CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE ENEMY'S FIERCELY DEFENDED NAH-YONABARU LINE ACROSS OKINAWA HAD BEEN TURNED AT BOTH FLANKS, IMPERILLING FORTRESS SHURI IN THE CENTER FROM THE REAR.

THEY SET IN SHORTLY AFTER MAJ. GEN. ROY GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS MARINE CORPS ON THE AMERICAN RIGHT FLANK, HAD COMMENTED:

"IF THE WEATHER DOESN'T IMPEDE US, I THINK WE WILL BREAK THE JAP RESISTANCE SOON."

YESTERDAY IN GEIGER'S SECTOR, AROUND NAHA, THE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKED IN MORE THAN COMPANY STRENGTH. THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, WHICH HAS DRIVEN A SALIENT ACROSS THE ASATO RIVER INTO OKINAWA'S SHELL-WRECKED CAPITAL CITY, REPULSED THE ATTACK WITH RIFLE AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

AT DAWN TODAY, A NUMBER OF ENEMY BODIES COULD BE SEEN BUT LOW GROUND AND A RAIN-SWOLLEN RAVINE IN FRONT OF THE LINES PRECLUDED A COUNT.

AMERICAN FIELD ARTILLERYMEN HAVE POUNDED THE JAPANESE ON OKINAWA WITH BETTER THAN 1,000,000 ROUNDS OF SHELLS, MORE THAN HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN ANY PACIFIC CAMPAIGN OF SIMILAR LENGTH, SAID BRIG. GEN. J.R.SHEETS, LEAVENWORTH, KAS., COMMANDER OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY.

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THIS SHELL COUNT DOES NOT INCLUDE STEEL HURLED BY TANK AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, NOR THE MORE THAN 25,000 TONS OF FIVE-INCH OR LARGER CALIBER AMMUNITION FIRED AGAINST THE NIPPONESE LAND POSITIONS BY SUPPORTING U.S. FLEET UNITS.

PATROLS OF THE 27TH DIVISION, COMBING THE NORTHERN PART OF OKINAWA FOR HIDE-OUT JAPANESE, HAVE KILLED OR CAPTURED SOME TERRORISTIC NIPPONESE GROUPS WHICH ARE ROAMING THE HILLS TRYING TO INCITE PEACEFUL OKINAWANS TO VIOLENCE AGAINST THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT. THE TERRORISTS HAVE BEHEADED AT LEAST 40 NATIVES WHO HAD REBUFFED THEM.

ON THE TENTH ARMY'S LEFT FLANK, TROOPS OF THE 184TH REGIMENT, 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION, COMMANDED BY COL. ROY A. GREEN, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., PUSHED THROUGH ANKLE-DEEP MUD ABOUT 2,000 YARDS SOUTH OF CAPTURED YONABARU. THEY GAINED HIGH GROUND TO FIRMLY ANCHOR THE EAST COAST SPEARHEAD.

DOUGHBOYS LED BY CAPT. PAUL T. FERRER, 2328 HOLGATE SQUARE, LOS ANGELES, AND LT. JOHN E.BROKAW, 43 MULBERRY, TRENTON, N.J., FLANKED A 500-FOOT ESCARPMENT AND HAD MOST OF THIS DOMINATING HEIGHT IN THEIR POSSESSION BY LAST NIGHTFALL. THE SLOPES WERE SO SLIPPERY THE INFANTRYMEN HAD TO SCALE THEM ON HANDS AND KNEES. SATCHEL CHARGES WERE TOSSED AT CLOSE RANGE INTO THE MOUTHS OF CAVES.

SEVENTH DIVISION YANKS CAPTURED TWO 75 MM. FIELD PIECES. THE JAPANESE STAGED A SMALL COUNTERATTACK IN THE RAIN AGAINST A GROUP OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION LED BY CAPT. WILLIS A.FOURACRE, OF DOUGLAS, MASS. THE ENEMY WAS REPULSED WITH ABOUT 50 KILLED.

SOME ENEMY MOVEMENTS ON ROADS SOUTH OF FORTRESS SHURI IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE WERE SPOTTED BY A MARINE OBSERVER DESPITE HEAVY RAIN WHICH HAMPERED HIS VISION. THE JAPANESE WERE PLASTERED WITH ARTILLERY.

SOUTH AND WEST OF YONABARU, SEVENTH DIVISION TROOPS ENCOUNTERED

NUMEROUS MINE FIELDS. THEY DUG UP A THOUSAND MINES, INCLUDING FUSED ARTILLERY SHELLS, 500 BOMBS, TORPEDO WARHEADS AND DYNAMITE SATCHEL CHARGES WITH A PRESSURE-TYPE FUSE. THE MINES CAUSED LITTLE DAMAGE.

THE WEATHER WAS SO FORBIDDING YESTERDAY THAT EVEN PATROLS WERE HAMPERED. IN ONE SECTOR, SUPPLIES WERE HAULED ON SKIDS BY MEDIUM TRACTORS AS FAR AS THE FOOTHILLS. THERE THEY WERE PACKED ON FOOT THE REST OF THE WAY.

RAINS WASHED OUT TWO FOOT BRIDGES AND ONE PIER BRIDGE OVER THE ASATO. BUT ONE BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER STILL STOOD, PROVIDING PASSAGE FOR SUPPORT FOR THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION BRIDGEHEAD INSIDE NAHA.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY HAMMERED AWAY AT A CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE AS THEY CAME OUT OF HOLES AND CAVES IN A DOWNPOUR IN MINOR INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS UNDER COVER OF BOTH DARKNESS AND RAIN.

SINCE MAY 19, SLIGHTLY MORE THAN SIX INCHES OF RAIN HAVE FALLEN ON OKINAWA. THE RAINY SEASON IS EXPECTED TO REACH ITS MAXIMUM AROUND JUNE 1 BUT TO CONTINUE THROUGH JUNE 15. THEN THE TYPHOON SEASON ORDINARILY BEGINS.

SF1009APW NM

OKINA , MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SMALL BANDS OF RENEGADE JAPANESE SOLDIERS, ROAMING MOUNTAINOUS NORTHERN OKINAWA, ARE BEHEADING NATIVE VILLAGE LEADERS AND INTIMIDATING OTHERS IN WHAT APPEARS TO BE SYSTEMATIC TERRORISTIC PATROLS TO INCITE OKINAWANS TO RIOT AGAINST AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

THESE TERRORISTIC PATROLS HIDE IN CAVES BY DAY AND EMERGE AT NIGHT. EY HAVE BEHEADED AT LEAST 40 OKINAWANS, INCLUDING A PROMINEN HANCHO (HEAD MAN IN A VILLAGE) IN ONE OF THE LARGER TOWNS. N TONUJIYE 10 JAPANESE SOLDIERS LED BY A SERGEANT MAJOR BEHEADED 35 OKINAWANS AND WOUNDED 15 OTHERS, INCLUDING WOMEN, BEFORE WITHDRAWING TO THE HILLS.

JR12MID PPW NM

BY TECH.SGT.MURRAY LEWIS, OF (3 EAST 53RD ST.), NEW YORK CITY, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 28 1945

WITH THE U.S. MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, OKINAWA-(DELAYED)--(AP)-A NAVY PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, SERVING IN THE OKINAWA REGION WITH A LEATHERNECK RECONNAISSANCE UNIT, HAS JUST PERFORMED HIS 12TH EMERGENCY BABY DELIVERY BUT HE'S PRETTY TOUCHY ON THE SUBJECT.

"I'LL SOCK THE FIRST GUY WHO CALLS ME A MIDWIFE," SAID RICHARD P. SCHEID, OF (609 STRONG STREET), NAPOLEON, OHIO, WHO, BEFORE HE ACHIEVED HIS OBSTETRICAL DOZEN MARK, HAD BROUGHT SIX BABIES IN THE WORLD BACK HOME PLUS ONE IN NEW ZEALAND AND FOUR ON SAIPAN.

THE SAIPAN EPISODE HAD MADE HIM FAIRLY SENSITIVE ABOUT THE PRODUCTIVITY OF JAPANESE MOTHERS. SO HE WAS MENTALLY ON GUARD WHEN HIS UNIT LANDED ON AN ISLAND NEAR OKINAWA.

"WE WERE THERE THREE DAYS AND I WAS READY TO GO TO WORK EVERY MINUTE OF IT," SCHEID RECALLED. "I LOOKED AROUND AT THE WOMEN AND ALL I COULD SEE WERE A LOT OF THEM WHO WERE EXPECTING.

"I TRIED TO IGNORE THE ISSUE BUT THEY FOUND OUT I WAS A CORPSMAN AND FOLLOWED ME WHEREVER I WENT. TWO OF THEM GRINNED AT ME EVERY TIME I LOOKED IN THEIR DIRECTION. THEN THEY MADE MOTIONS AT THEMSELVES AND AT ME TO SHOW THAT THEY WERE READY ANY TIME I WAS.

"WE WERE SUPPOSED TO BE FOLLOWED IN BY AN ARMY OUTFIT AND I KEPT HOPING THAT I WOULD BE RELIEVED IN TIME, BUT NO LUCK. ONE OF THOSE TWO WOMEN BEAT ME TO IT. SHE HAD A FOUR-POUND BABY BOY WHILE I WAS THERE, AND I MEAN IT--I WAS THERE."

VX423PCW

MMM SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 27-(AP)-CALLED TOGETHER BY THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, SOLDIERS OF MANY LANDS ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT FORMED A UNITED NATIONS VETERANS LEAGUE TO PROMOTE WORLD COOPERATION.

THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE IS AN ORGANIZATION OF WORLD WAR II SERVICE MEN, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK. IT WAS FOUNDED BY LT.CHARLES BOLTE, WHO LOST A LEG AT EL ALAMEIN. HE IS CHAIRMAN. HE ADDRESSED THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING HERE BY RADIO FROM NEW YORK.

INCLUDED AMONG THE SPEAKERS WERE CAPT.MAURICE H.WILLIAMS, FRENCH NAVY; MAJ.GEN.H.E.VAN TRICHT, NETHERLANDS; WING COMDR. CONSTANTIN PLATSIS, GREECE; DR.ANTONIN ORRDLIK, CZECHOSLOVAKIA; LT.COL.HENRI ROLIN, BELGIUM; GEN.LUIS ALAMILLO FLORES, MEXICO; AND MAJ. RICARD C.GALANG, PHILIPPINES.

VX526PCW

1945

HDQ Frisco Japcast xxx Tokyo 3rd

IN A LATE SUNDAY BROADCAST TOKYO, PREDICTING MORE FEROCIOUS AIR RAIDS IN THE FUTURE, SAID THE TERM "WAR VICTIM", HERETOFORE APPLIED TO A SPECIAL GROUP OF PEOPLE ACCORDED SPECIAL TREATMENT, NOW APPLIED TO EVERYONE "REMAINING IN THE CAPITAL CITY." IT ADDED THAT TOKYO HAS BECOME A "REAL BATTLEFIELD" AND THAT THE MOST RECENT DEVASTATING FIRE BOMB RAIDS HAVE STRENGTHENED THE RESOLVE OF THE PEOPLE "TO FIGHT IT OUT TILL VICTORY IS SECURED AND THE BOMBINGS AVENGED."

THE JAPANESE NAVY, ETC., 5TH PGH

VX651PCW

U.S. DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA

SIXTH MARINE: EXPANDED BEACHHEAD ACROSS ASATO RIVER AT NAHA.

77TH INFANTRY: SENT COMBAT PATROLS PROBING TOWARD SHURI FORTRESS.

FIRST MARINE: OBSERVED ENEMY BLOWING UP ITS OWN CAVES, PRESUMABLY TO PREVENT YANKS FROM SEIZING STORES.

SEVENTH INFANTRY: FOUND NUMBER JAPANESE CAVES ABANDONED INTACT ON EAST FLANK.

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PHILIPPINES

24TH INFANTRY: CLEARED JAPANESE POCKETS NORTH OF DAVAO ON MINDANAO.

31ST, 40TH AND AMERICAL INFANTRY: FOUGHT INTO HILLS IN PURSUIT OF CENTRAL MINDANAO JAPANESE.

43RD AND 38TH INFANTRY: REDUCED ENEMY POCKETS IN MANILA WATERSHED AREA.

25TH, 32ND AND 37TH INFANTRY: BATTLED ALONG MOUNTAINOUS BALETE PASS OF NORTHERN LUZON.

SF541PPW NM

JAMES M. DE BOOY, MINISTER OF WAR OF THE NETHERLANDS, HAS ADVISED DUTCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO "START THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NETHERLANDS ARMED FORCES AS FAST AS POSSIBLE." HE SAID YESTERDAY (SUN) THE NETHERLAND ARMY, NUMBERING ABOUT 200,000 MEN, WAS TO "PARTICIPATE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN," AN ABSIE (AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE) BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE OWI REPORTED.

FW902PEW

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT "CERTAIN PROTECTORS" APPARENTLY ARE PREVENTING THE REMOVAL OF PIERRE LAVAL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE FRENCH VICHY GOVERNMENT, FROM SPAIN AND DECLARED IT IS "TIME TO ROLL UP ONE'S SLEEVES AND TO GET ON IN ALL SERIOUSNESS WITH THE PURGE IN EUROPE OF ALL HITLERITE SUCCESSORS."

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DESCRIBED LAVAL AS "HITLER'S WATCHDOG" AND ASSERTED "THE ENTIRE MIGHT OF THE ALLIES IS INSUFFICIENT TO GET LAVAL OUT OF HIS HOLE IN ORDER TO HAND HIM OVER TO THE STRONG ARM OF JUSTICE."

"IT SEEMS THAT THERE CAN BE NO DISCUSSION ON THE POINT THAT LAVAL MUST FACE TRIAL AND MUST BE HANGED." THE BROADCAST SAID. "AND

THE FRENCH NATION HAS INCONTESTIBLE RIGHT TO PASS SENTENCE ON AND TO EXECUTE THIS UTTER SCOUNDREL, THIS TRAITOR OF FRANCE."

DECLARING "LAVAL FLED TO SPAIN TO TAKE COVER UNDER FRANCO'S WING," THE BROADCAST SAID, "THIS IS A CURIOUS AFFAIR. ONE GETS THE IMPRESSION THAT LAVAL HAS CERTAIN PROTECTORS WHO ENACT THIS OBSCURE COMEDY."

FW1012PEW

J. CHRISTMAS MOELLER, DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE COPENHAGEN NEWSPAPER BERLINGSKE TIDENDE THAT IN HIS OPINION "TRUE DEMOCRACY CANNOT BE ACHIEVED BY POLITICAL DEMOCRACY ALONE BUT IT DEMANDS AN ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY AS WELL," THE DANISH RADIO SAID LAST (SUN) NIGHT.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THAT DENMARK WOULD NEVER RETURN TO PRE-WAR TIMES AND THAT IT "WILL HAVE TO BE REALIZED THAT THE ECONOMIC FORCES, THE HUMAN AND TECHNICAL INGENUITY AND PRODUCING POWER ARE SO COLOSSAL THAT FAR-REACHING CONTROL IS NECESSARY."

"THE TIME OF LARGE PRIVATE PROPERTIES AND INCOMES IS OVER AND PRIVATE INITIATIVE CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED IF IT IS PUT IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMUNITY AND IF EARNED MEANS ARE NO LONGER USED TO ENRICH SOME FEW, BUT TO RAISE THE LIVING STANDARD FOR ALL, TO CONSOLIDATE ALL ACTIVITIES, TO EXTEND THEM AND TO PROVIDE MORE WORK."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, QUOTED MOELLER AS SAYING THAT WHILE THESE SIX YEARS OF WAR HAD MADE IT NECESSARY FOR ALL PARTIES TO REVISE THEIR PROGRAMS, THE "ONLY PARTY THAT ACTUALLY DOES NOT NEED TO TRANSFORM ITS PROGRAM ARE THE COMMUNISTS" AS THEY HAD ALREADY DONE SO.

"THEY HAVE, IN MANY WAYS MODERATED THEIR POLICY SO THAT A FRUITFUL COLLABORATION CAN CERTAINLY BE ACHIEVED WITH THEM," MOELLER STATED ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE FAVORED PUBLICITY BE GIVEN, NOT ONLY IN DENMARK, BUT ALSO IN OTHER COUNTRIES, TO THE WAY IN WHICH "INDUSTRY, CARTELS AND TRUSTS HAVE USED THEIR MONEY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES" AND "AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE LARGEST MASS OF THE ORDINARY PEOPLE."

FW850PEW

NEW YORK,MAY 27-(AP)-DR.JOSEPH TENENBAUM, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS, TODAY CALLED FOR JEWISH REPRESENTATION ON THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION BEFORE "THE ENTIRE MATTER OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS BECOMES A FARCE AND A SHAM."

SPEAKING BEFORE 700 PERSONS ATTENDING THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF POLISH JEWRY, THE FIRST TO BE HELD SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, DR. TENENBAUM ASKED: "ARE SIX MILLION JEWISH VICTIMS OF HITLERISM NOT ENOUGH JUSTIFICATION TO GRANT REPRESENTATION TO THE JEWS ON THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION? IS IT TOO MUCH TO ASK THAT THE MURDERERS OF JEWS AS JEWS SHOULD BE JUDGED BY JEWS?

"IN THE NAME OF OUR MARTYRED AND VIOLATED JEWISH HONOR," HE SAID, "WE DEMAND FAIR AND JUST RETRIBUTION."

DR.TENENBAUM ALSO CRITICIZED THE OMMISSION OF JEWISH DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. "POWERS SUCH AS LEBANON AND SYRIA WITH A SOVEREIGNTY EXACTLY TWO MONTHS OLD" WERE REPRESENTED, HE SAID, WHILE "JEWS WHO PAID SUCH A TERRIFIC PRICE OF LOYALTY TO THE ALLIED CAUSE ARE COMPELLED TO COOL THEIR HEELS IN THE BACKYARD OF HISTORY-SHAKING EVENTS."

EV829PEW

30.24-27061

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AFTER 9:15 P.M. EWT, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, MAY 27-(AP)-WILLIAM O.DOUGLAS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT NOW IS THE TIME TO BUILD FOR OURSELVES AND FOR GENERATIONS TO COME A "HOUSE OF FREEDOM AND DECENCY, A HOUSE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION AND MUTUAL TRUST."

"WE MUST BUILD THAT HOUSE BRICK BY BRICK, A LITTLE AT A TIME, ON A FOUNDATION OF STONE AND NOT OF SAND," DOUGLAS SAID IN HIS ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE UNITED CHICAGO DAY (CAPS) MASS DEMONSTRATION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN THE CHICAGO STADIUM.

"THIS IS THE SEED TIME OF THE FUTURE," DOUGLAS SAID. "WE MAY BE FOOLISH AND BLIND AND IRRESPONSIBLE TODAY, IT WILL BE OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN WHO WILL REAP THE BITTER HARVEST OF FOLLY, BLUNDERS AND STUPIDITY. IF WE LOST SIGHT OF FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S GREAT VISION OF OUR NATION, AND OF ITS RESPONSIBLE PLACE IN THE WORLD, WE SHALL STUMBLE TO BEWILDERMENT AND DESTRUCTION.

"WE CAN PAY NOT GREATER TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT THAN TO DETERMINE THAT HIS DEATH WILL NOT TURN US FROM OUR COURSE. WE CAN PAY NO GREATER TRIBUTE TO HIM THAN TO PLEDGE OURSELVES TO WORK WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR NATIONAL UNITY, FOR A VICTORY OVER JAPAN AND FOR A JUST AND LASTING PEACE, WITH NO THOUGHT OF SELF."

DOUGLAS RECALLED EVENTS IN THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LIFE AND ADDED THAT HIS UNTIMELY DEATH "ONLY INCREASED THE DEBT WE OWE HIM."

"WE CAN REPAY THIS DEBT IN PART BY BEING WORTHY OF FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S IDEALS AND INSPIRATIONS," HE SAID. "WE CAN REPAY IT BY ADHERENCE TO OUR FAITH THAT THE COMMON PEOPLE ARE CAPABLE OF REAL FREEDOM. WE CAN REPAY IT BY THE WILL WITH WHICH WE SET TO WORK THE FOUNDATIONS OF A PEACEFUL WORLD ORDER.

"NO ONE ACT CAN BRING THAT WORLD ORDER INTO BEING. NO LEADER, NO GROUP OF LEADERS, NO CONFERENCE CAN SET UP A WORLD SYSTEM AND KEEP IT IN RUNNING ORDER. ONLY THE PEOPLE, THE DETERMINED COMMON PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, CAN MAKE PEACE AND KEEP PEACE.

"NO INTERNATIONAL ORDER IS WORTH ANYTHING UNLESS IT IS BASED ON MUTUAL TRUST, UNDERSTANDING AND CONCERN OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH IN EACH OTHER."

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AFTER 9:15 P.M. EWT, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

QZ1213ACW

Big Force of B-29s Hammers Yokohama, Showering City With Incendiary Bombs; Americans Gain on Both Okinawa Coasts

MAY 29 1945

SHIPPING CENTER, FACTORIES FIRED IN DAYLIGHT RAID

More Than 3,200 Tons of Incendiaries Showered on City.

Erickson

ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS

Commercial, Residential Districts Also Blasted By Big Planes.

MAY 30 1945

GUAM, Tuesday, May 29.—(AP) Escorted by Iwo Jima-based Mustang fighters, more than 450 Superfortresses dropped 3,200 tons of fire bombs today on Yokohama, industrial and shipping center, in the great[illegible] daylight and yet attempted by Marianas-based B-29s.

NIGHT

Yokohama, 18 miles south of Tokyo and separated from that recently-fired capital by the industrial suburb of Kawasaki, is Japan's fifth largest city. It was the first B-29 strike on Yokohama.

Virtually all the 72-square-mile urban area of Yokohama was included in the target for the third fire strike in six days on key mainland objectives.

Leading industrial, business and governmental buildings of Tokyo, including part of the Imperial palace, were devastated in a 550-plane pre-dawn raid last Thursday, closely followed by a 500-plane strike in darkness Saturday morning.

Waterfront Hit

Today's targets included an area squarely on the Yokohama harbor waterfront, where vital piers, docks and breakwaters jut out into the bay of Nippon's second greatest seaport.

In this area also are shipbuilding, aircraft, electrical and communications equipment plants.

A secondary target was Yokohama's most modern commercial and residential districts in the southeast sector of the city. The population there runs about 30,000 per square mile.

Another objective area encompassed industries built on reclaimed land jutting into Tokyo bay in the northeast sector of the city.

Yokohama is a maze of warehouses, docks, canals, railroad spurs and storage areas. Many small chemical plants, extensive freight yards and waterfront storage areas are included in the target zone.

Yokohama had a population of more than 1,000,000. It is the port for Tokyo and all northern Honshu island, and handled 25 per cent of Japan's prewar foreign trade.

Most of Japan's automotive industry is concentrated in three Yokohama factories, which classify the city as Nippon's Detroit. The city also has important aircraft, steel, rubber, radio and telephone plants. Much of Japan's heavy boilers, electrical equipment and finished rubber is produced in Yokohama.

Built on Three Deltas

Built on three wedge-shaped deltas, the city runs about 14 miles along the bay shore from north to south and is about six miles across, east to west. Seventeen per cent of the urban area is classified as industrial, 25 per cent as commercial or business.

Yokohama's commercial core is an area of great fire hazard adjoining the principal piers on the southernmost of the three deltas.

Wharves in Yokohama harbor are among the world's largest and could accommodate 50,000-ton ships. Extensive breakwaters have been built.

Three double or multiple electrified railroad lines enter Yokohama from the north, where Japan's rail transport system already is sorely crippled from the Tokyo raids. Two double track electric railroads enter Yokohama from the south.

Yokohama was raided by U. S. carrier planes in their Feb. 16-17 sweeps of the general Tokyo area. A Japanese escort carrier was left listing and burning in Yokohama harbor.

First Major Assault Since April Hits City

Tokyo Still Digging Out; Utilities and Transport Only Partly Restored

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Yokohama, one of Japan's principal ports, was attacked for the first time today (May 29 Japanese time) by Superfortresses, 20th Air Force headquarters announced.

The raid, with incendiary bombs, was made by a very large force, perhaps as many as 500 planes. The announcement said the attacking planes were "in very great strength" and that additional details would be disclosed upon the return of the bombers to their Marianas bases.

The Navy's Announcement

The announcement said:

"B-29s in very great strength attacked Yokohama on the Japanese island of Honshu today, May 28 E. W. T. (May 29, Japanese time). It was the first attack made by the Superfortresses on the city of Yokohama, which is one of Japan's principal ports.

"The attack was made with incendiary bombs from B-29s of the 21st Bomber Command under Major General Curtis E. LeMay, and further details will be announced after the bombers return to their bases in the Marianas."

Yokohama first came into prominent notice in 1853-'53 when Commodore Matthew C. Perry appeared in the adjacent bay with a small squadron of the United States Navy and demanded that his message of good will from President Millard Fillmore be received and that Japan be opened to world commerce.

Bombed by Doolittle

Yokohama was actually bombed for the first time on April 18, 1942, when the American flyers led by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Doolittle, now a lieutenant general, took off from the old aircraft carrier Hornet and flew over the cities of Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya.

The city also was hit again in the first Superfortress raid on Nov. 24, last year, when the bombers struck at Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe.

The Japanese reported a small B-29 raid on the port on Feb. 15, but the next large raid came April 4, when about 300 Superfortresses ranged over the Tokyo area, including Yokohama. In mid-February the city was attacked at least once by carrier planes from Task Force 58, under Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Yokohama is eighteen miles southwest of Tokyo, for which it is the principal port of entry by sea. It is located on a plain at the mouth of a valley that opens into Yokohama Bay, which is a small recess on the west side of Greater Tokyo Bay.

The name of the city comes from "yoko," meaning "side," and "hama," meaning "a beach." The beach referred to is at one side of Kanagawa, where, incidentally, the jinrikisha, a two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to Japan, was said to have been invented in 1870. Kanagawa was the first treaty port opened to foreigners after Commodore Perry's visit, but of late years has become only a station on the railway to Tokyo.

Like all large port areas, the city is an important industrial point, but it was noted in peacetime for its scenic beauty, including especially The Bluff, somewhat in the nature of a plateau about 150 feet above sea level, where were located many beautiful homes of foreign residents, with notable landscaping. It was first visited in 1854 by some of the members of the Perry expedition.

The city before the war had a population in excess of 500,000.

Tokyo Utilities Hit

The Tokyo radio disclosed yesterday in a domestic broadcast that Thursday's and Saturday's Superfortress raids on the city had seriously disrupted public utilities.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that by nightfall Saturday the water supply and electric current had been restored in some parts of the city and that the municipal transit system had resumed normal operation yesterday morning.

The assertion that "normal" transportation had been resumed was contradicted, however, in a Japanese Domei news agency dispatch which said that service on elevated trains, streetcars and subways was only "50 to 60 per cent norm[illegible]" yesterday morning.

Tokyo Reports New U.S. Raids On Japan

MAY 29 1945

San Francisco, May 28 (AP)—American Superfortresses and P-51 Mustang fighters carried out new raids against the Japanese home islands today, Tokyo reported.

Radio Tokyo said a dozen of the B-29's bombed the Shikoku area in southern Japan and that four were shot down. Repeated attacks against suicide plane bases in the area, on Kyushu Island, have been carried out.

About 30 Mustangs, "headed by three Marianas-based B-29's," attacked airfields in the Tokyo vicinity for 40 minutes shortly after noon (Tokyo time), Domei news agency reported.

Strafing And Bombing

The broadcast, recorded here, said the planes carried out "strafing and bombing" attacks in the Chiba and Ibaraki Prefectures.

[Chiba, or Shiba, Prefecture is the southernmost of the Tokyo prefectures, fronting on the western shores of Tokyo Bay and directly south of the area burned out in last week's great Superfortress fire raids.]

In earlier broadcasts, Tokyo reported that 27 Superfortresses again mined Japanese waters, sowing explosives from the southern waters of Kyushu, southernmost of the home islands, to the northwestern shores of Honshu, on which Tokyo is situated.

Four of the mine-sowing Superforts were shot down and eight others damaged "so heavily" it was unlikely they could return to their bases, Tokyo claimed.

Public Utilities Crippled

Radio Tokyo also admitted that last week's Superfortress fire raids had seriously disrupted Tokyo's public utilities and that telephone service had not been resumed until today.

Meanwhile, Domei claimed without confirmation the sinking early today of three large United States Navy warships and three transports by *Kamikaze* Corps suicide planes off Okinawa.

One battleship, two cruisers and the transports were sunk in Nakagusuku Bay, on Okinawa's east coast in a concerted attack by both army and navy *Kamikaze* planes, it was claimed in the broadcast.

"Direct torpedo hits" were also claimed on a large transport, a medium transport and three unidentified vessels.

Airfield Raids Claimed

The "heavy" attacks were carried out by torpedo bombers, Tokyo said, while other Nipponese army and navy aircraft again attacked American airfields on Ie Shima, off Okinawa's west coast. One raider was admitted lost.

In earlier broadcasts Domei claimed that Japanese submarines had sunk two American ships of unidentified category and that suicide corps planes had "seriously damaged" an American aircraft carrier and another unclassified vessel.

The Japanese submarines, Domei said, were operating "in concerted action with our special attack air corps' all-out assaults" southeast of Okinawa.

The broadcasts claimed that Japanese planes other than the *Kamikaze* suicide group had sunk or damaged "at least ten" others.

All actions reportedly took place Saturday.

The claims followed by a day the Japanese Navy's commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of its victory over the Russian fleet in Tsushima Strait and the calling on Japanese sailors to "do their utmost to annihilate" their enemies in emulation of their 1905 predecessors.

The order of the day issued in connection with the celebration boasted that the Nipponese navy is "forcing the enemy's tremendous bloodshed."

JAP PLANES SINK LIGHT NAVY SHIP, BLAST 12 OTHERS

Erickson

Enemy Suicide Pilots Attack in Force; 77 Nip Aircraft Destroyed.

DOUGHBOYS ADVANCE

Marines Occupy Two-Thirds of Naha; Tenth Army Gains Near Shuri.

GUAM, Tuesday, May 29—(AP) Troops of the U. S. 10th army made large gains on both eastern and western Okinawa yesterday but Japanese suicide pilots, attacking in force, sank one light naval unit and inflicted "minor to moderate"

damage on 12 other light units and naval auxiliaries.

Seventy-seven attacking planes were destroyed, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communiqué. Typ[illegible] attack was made Sunday night.

Advance in Naha

In ground action, Major Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's Sixth division Marines completed occupation of all of Naha west of a north-south canal which connects the Asato river and Naha's main harbor. This is about two-thirds of the area of Okinawa's capital city, which housed 66,000 persons before American bombs and shells converted it into piles of rubble.

On the east, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's seventh division infantry made substantial gains, driving into the towns of Tera and Kamizato, which are almost directly south of Shuri fortress and about two and one-half miles southwest of Yonabaru, east coast port city.

Arnold's doughboys pressed forward against light resistance in achieving material development of their bulge and now are threatening to cut off Shuri from the southeast. Their advance represented a gain of more than 1,000 yards.

Japs May Withdraw

Despite the growing threat to Shuri and indications that the Japanese may be preparing to withdraw from that fortress in the center of the line, Japanese rear guard troops stiffly resisted on Shuri's northern defense perimeter.

Three American divisions in the central sector met artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. These were Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s First Marine, Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th infantry and Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th infantry divisions.

Nimitz's communique made no mention today of any further signs of Japanese withdrawal from Shuri, which seemed indicated yesterday when he reported Japanese had destroyed caves in the Shuri sector and Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking said civilian groups were seen evacuating southward from Shuri.

The sustained, night-long Japanese air attack against America's Okinawa shipping followed a strong assault last Thursday night and Friday morning in which 15 American ships were damaged and attempts were made to land plane loads of grenade and mortar-armed "Giretsu" suicide volunteers on Yontan airfield.

Thursday's raid cost the Japanese 166 planes destroyed, including a dozen which attempted to land troops on Yontan. One dive bomber did make a belly landing and disgorge about 15 troops who did some damage before they were killed. Eleven other troop-carrying planes were shot down approaching the field.

These two attacks, carried out chiefly in darkness, inflicted the greatest damage to American shipping since all-out Japanese air raids with upwards of 400 planes in early April. Continued neutralization of Japanese staging bases presumably have reduced the enemy's ability to maks such strong attacks.

The report of 77 Japanese planes destroyed is preliminary and the number is expected to be increased when final figures are available.

Planes Hit Naval Station

Army Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima, playing an increasingly important part in blasting Japanese home targets in support of the Okinawa operation and B-29 strikes, attacked Kasumigaura naval air station, about 30 miles northeast of Tokyo, yesterday. They destroyed six Japanese planes and damaged 36 in the air and on the ground. One Mustang was lost to anti-aircraft fire.

Other Mustangs ranged through the Bonins, sinking a small cargo ship at Haha Jima and blasting ground targets.

Navy search privateers sank one Japanese destroyer or destroyer escort and one large freighter and five small cargo ships in sweeps in Korean waters. They damaged one large freighter, one small cargo ship and one coastal vessel.

Escort carrier planes bombed airfield installations in the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, again Sunday.

Navy search planes strafed four small craft off Paramushiro in the Kurile islands Sunday and Marine Hellcat and Corsair fighters attacked installations in the Palaus and on Yap island.

Streams of weary, mud-caked Okinawans were reported struggling south from the Shuri bastion and considerable Japanese troop movement in the area also was reported yesterday. It was not apparent whether the troops were evacuating Shuri, or attempting to reinforce that bastion.

Japs Thought Pulling Out Of Shuri Town

Guam, May 28 (AP)—The Japanese appeared today to be withdrawing from the Okinawa fortress town of Shuri after a fierce 38-day defense of the key bastion.

If the indicated withdrawal becomes a full scale retreat it will have been forced by the United States 7th Infantry Division's breakthrough on the east coast which has flanked Shuri and now threatens to cut it off from the rear.

Seventh Division patrols have pushed through incessant rains almost to the village of Chan, nearly 2 miles south of Shuri.

Indicated In Communique

The withdrawal and possible cracking of the Japanese defense on Okinawa was indicated in field dispatches and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué.

These signs of a possible retreat were noted:

1. A concentration of Japanese was caught moving south from the village of Gisushi, more than a mile southwest of Chan, and was virtually wiped out by co-ordinated naval and air bombardment.

2. North of Shuri, between that fortified city and American front lines, the 1st Marine Division saw the Japanese blowing up 15 or 20 caves, presumably to destroy food or other supplies stored there.

3. On the east flank south of captured Yonabaru the 7th Infantry Division found what was described as "very large stores" of food, ammunition and equipment in abandoned caves in the Ozato Mura hills, encompassed by the 7th last week.

4. Associated Press Correspondent Alva N. Dopking reported that the constant Japanese artillery bombardment of American positions had decreased from an average of 15,000 rounds daily to about 500 rounds, probably because 363 enemy field pieces had been knocked out by precision-firing American guns.

"Risky To Guess"

Naval sources declined to place any interpretation on the series of actions, and a spokesman, when asked if they indicated withdrawals, replied:

"They may be part of the whole picture, and they may not; it's sort of risky to guess."

The possibility exists that the actions forecast a withdrawal to new positions in the hills south of the present lines. These hills are not as rugged, however, and they are not expected to be as heavily defended.

In such an event it seems likely that Shuri, considered the strongest defensive position on the island, may be left behind, well garrisoned and well provisioned, to continue the fight without support of the lines to the east and west.

Support From Fleet

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué said battleships, cruisers and smaller ships as well as rocket-firing planes smashed "a considerable number of enemy troops observed maneuvering south of the Shuri position."

A great exodus of civilians moving southward from Shuri was reported by artillery observers.

Rain slowed operations on Okinawa for the sixth straight day but Marines of the 1st Division expanded their bridgehead across the Asato River and 7th Division infantrymen pushed patrols far south of Yonabaru on the east. There was no letup in the ferocity of Shuri's defense, however.

Gains In Naha

Elements of the 22d Marine Regiment poured across the Asato and advanced up to 800 yards southwest of the river mouth, almost reaching the west coast, while the 4th Marine Regiment drove a 400-yard salient into the heart of Naha. The 184th Regiment secured a 500-foot escarpment dominating most of the high ground on the east coast and sent strong patrols into the Ozato Mura hills.

No further Japanese air attacks were reported on American shipping and ground positions since Thursday night's eighteen-hour assault.

The Seventh Division killed 1,500 to 2,000 Japanese in the four-day push into the Ozato Mura Hills area.

All along the front torrential rain made supply difficult over slippery, muddy roads.

Japs Claim Sinkings.

San Francisco, May 28 (A. P.).—Japanese Domei News Agency claimed without confimation the sinking early today of three large United States Navy warships and three transports by Kamikaze Corps suicide planes off Okinawa.

One battleship, two cruisers and the transports were sunk in Nakagusuku Bay, on Okinawa's east coast in a concerted attack by both Army and Navy Kimikaze planes, it was claimed in the broadcast, recorded by the FCC.

"Direct torpedo hits" were also claimed on a large transport, a medium transport and three unidentified vessels.

CONVOYS OFF, SAVE NEAR FOE

Navigation Lights May Burn Except In Combat Areas

London, May 28 (AP)—Suspension of wartime ocean convoys in non-combat areas, effective at midnight tonight London time, was announced tonight by the British Admiralty.

Blackout restrictions were lifted at the same time and the Admiralty order said vessels now would be permitted to burn navigation lights at full brilliancy and need not darken the ship.

The announcement said ships which would have sailed under convoy in areas outside the combat zone would sail independently, thus speeding the movement of all ocean traffic. In Washington the United States Navy made a similar announcement.

Zones Not Specified

While the Admiralty did not specify what it considered non-combat zones, it was reported unofficially that it includes the Atlantic, Mediterranean, North Sea and the English Channel.

Opening up of the Atlantic sea lanes for independent sailings of trade ships appeared to indicate that the last of the German submarines either had surrendered or been accounted for. It was reported last week that at least twelve "pirate" U-boats were believed hiding somewhere in the Atlantic or attempting to make their way to Japan.

2,000 Constantly Out

Shipping convoys were ordered immediately after the declaration of war and the system was expanded after Germany resorted to long-range bomber attacks and the "pack" technique of submarine warfare.

American overage destroyers, given to England in exchange for naval bases, were used in British convoy operations. Fast destroyer-escorts and corvettes were built in the United States and Canada.

Later escort aircraft carriers were developed, giving convoys air cover in the mid-Atlantic as well as in areas within range of land-based bombers.

Three months after the war began, Prime Minister Churchill—then First Lord of the Admiralty—announced that 2,000 British ships were constantly at sea and disclosed that losses in convoys were one in 750.

Great Battles Fought

Later the ratio dropped as the Germans stepped up efforts to cut the British lifeline. In 1941 one ship out of every 181 that sailed was lost.

Allied countermeasures were felt increasingly in 1942, and the ratio advanced to one loss for every 233 sailings. In 1943 it was one in 344.

The submarine menace was all but eliminated last year, and only one out of every 1,000 vessels fell victim to U-boat raiders.

The Admiralty disclosed that up to the beginning of 1945 more than 9,000 convoys safely entered or cleared British ports. Millions of American, British and Canadian troops and an incredible quantity of food and military supplies were carried in convoys, which often included peacetime liners with famous names.

At least one convoy sailed with 150 ships. Great battles were fought against aerial and submarine attackers, sometimes extending over several days and nights.

The Run To Malta

One of the most successful convoys was the one to Malta in August, 1942, when the ships were assaulted for three days by Mediterranean-based German bombers, U-boats and E-boats. Despite losses among escorting ships and merchant men, the convoy got through and delivered vitally needed supplies to the island bastion.

Russian-bound convoys also were under the heaviest attack by land-based aircraft, surface and under-seas enemy raiders, but 88 per cent of all shipments reached their destination.

Labor Ministers Turn In Seals Of Office

London, May 28 (AP)—The coalition government broke up formally today, when Labor Ministers, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, handed in their seals of office to the King at Buckingham Palace.

King George passed the seals on to members of Prime Minister Churchill's new "caretaker" government, which will serve until after the July 5 elections.

Those Turning In Seals

Former coalition members who turned in their seals and will join Attlee on Parliament's opposition benches tomorrow included A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister; Sir Stafford Cripps, Air Production Minister; Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security; Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, and Sir William Jowitt, Minister of National Insurance.

The first national election campaign since 1935 began in earnest over the week end. Withdrawal of the Labor and Liberal parties from the government meant that the debate on the House floor would be wide open for the first time since Churchill succeeded the late Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister in May, 1940.

Letter From Truman

Meanwhile, with the prospect of another Big Three meeting in the offing, the *Daily Mail* reported that Joseph E. Davies had given Churchill a letter from President Truman which said the American President hoped to visit London as soon as possible. Davies is here on a special mission for Truman.

Davies arranged today for a luncheon with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Ambassador John G. Winant. The former United States Ambassador to Russia spent the week end in the country with Prime Minister Churchill.

The *Daily Mail* also said that Churchill would take Attlee to the next Big Three meeting to assure Truman and Premier Stalin of British unity.

PEACE PARLEY DUE SOON, IS BELIEF

Unrest May Force Allies To Hold It In Few Months

London, May 28 (AP)—Widespread unrest in Europe and the uneasy Middle East raised the possibility today that the major powers will call a formal peace conference within a few months — even before Japan's defeat—to remove trouble-provoking boundary disputes.

Such a possibility is mentioned increasingly by diplomats here, who also believe that Joseph E. Davies and Harry Hopkins, carrying out special missions for President Truman in London and Moscow, respectively, are endeavoring to set the stage and prepare the agenda for Truman's first personal conference with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

No Trilateral Settlement

Powerful as are the decisions of

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MAY 29 1945

the Big-Three powers in themselves, it appeared unlikely that they alone could settle Europe's 30-odd territorial issues—among them those of Poland and Trieste—which already have stirred up trouble and which may breed new disputes.

The necessity for eliminating these present and potential trouble spots is mounting, not only to hasten Europe's reconstruction and return to stability but also to remove from Allied troops the burdens of preventing border clashes.

Sources close to both United States and British top-level policy makers say the major powers already have decided against dealing with these disputes on a piecemeal basis. Churchill acknowledged that an exception was made in the case of Poland.

Would Release Energies

The original plan was to pigeonhole the entire territorial issue until after Japan was defeated. But the fact that each dispute thus far has raised an ideological issue and charges of spheres of influence has increased the chances of a quicker solution in the interests of world harmony.

Britain, keenly conscious of potential damage to her prestige arising from armed intervention to maintain the territorial *status quo*, probably would welcome an early settlement. And a quick, amicable and equitable solution would appear equally acceptable to the United States, if only because stability in Europe would mean release of energies for the Japanese war.

Russian Stand Unclear

Russia's position is not so clear. But it is expected here that the Soviets at the next Big-Three meeting would insist upon ironclad guarantees of protection against being outvoted at the peace table on territorial disputes involving the borders of her neighbors.

There is a general expectation among diplomats that the next Big-Three meeting will take place before mid-July, if Stalin is willing. Churchill has served notice that the July 5 elections will not be a barrier to such a conference.

Tito's Statement On Carinthia Stirs Issue

London, May 28 (AP)—The controversy over the Austrian province of Carinthia threatened to flame anew today, fanned by a statement attributed to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia by the Belgrade radio, which complained bitterly of the treatment accorded "our nationals."

Tito was quoted as saying in a speech at Ljubljana last night that, "I would be a terrible tragedy if we should have to fight again for what we have already won in this war."

According to the Belgrade version of the speech to the Slovene people, Tito called upon the Allies to protect Yugoslav nationals "from those same oppressors who have persecuted them for centuries."

"Clad In Another Uniform"

"The people of Carinthia are awaiting their liberation, and, on behalf of the new Federated Yugoslavia, I assure them that our thoughts have not abandoned Carinthia, which today, unfortunately, must still tremble and suffer under a Gestapo terror which is clad in another uniform," he was quoted.

There was no indication in London, meanwhile, that final settlement had been reached in the Trieste-Istria impassé, although the Belgrade radio said Tito had reiterated a pledge he would not resort to arms.

Despite Yugoslav agreement in principle to Allied administration of Trieste, the Yugoslav Army still is in control there, and the Allied Military Government remains outside. However, relations between the two groups continued friendly.

Italians' Deaths Reported

The Yugoslav-controlled newspaper *Our Future* reported the death of four Italian Garibaldini soldiers during the celebration of Tito's birthday two days ago and blamed the deaths on a bomb planted by Fascists. The four coffins were carried through the streets of Trieste yesterday. And the newspaper said "workers of Trieste" were pledged to avenge the dead soldiers.

In Moscow, the newspaper *Pravda* criticized American and British publications for making the Trieste question "one of the most malicious themes" of the foreign press. The article singled out the *Economist* in England, the New York *Times* and the Baltimore *Sun*.

The *Pravda* writer said Yugoslavs had earned full right to the proper estimation of their contribution to victory in the Mediterranean, "but instead of this a campaign has been launched against Yugoslavia."

SOVIET HAILS TRUMAN TRIP

Broadcasts Dispatch From Parley by Izvestia Writer

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast today a dispatch from the San Francisco conference to the newspaper Izvesta praising President Truman for his decision to address the final session personally.

The dispatch, from Evgeni Zhukov, Izvestia correspondent, said that President Truman's decision "manifests his full confidence" in the ultimate success of the meeting.

The American press, the dispatch declared, viewed President Truman's choice of Harry Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, for missions abroad as "eliminating the ground for fears of a possible deviation from Roosevelt's line in foreign policy."

The recent shift in the Truman Cabinet, it said, "preserves its former (as it is called here) left-of-center character."

The writer asserted that all Americans with whom he had talked fully shared Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's conviction that "there are no grounds for any conflict between the United States and the USSR."

'Gen. Churchill' Nazis Took Tells Of Capture

London, May 28 (AP)—A 15-month-old mystery was solved today by the arrival of Lieut. Col. Jack Churchill, who said he was the "General Churchill" the Germans claimed to have captured on the Island of Brac off the Yugoslav coast.

Churchill, who is not related to the Prime Minister, led commands on Lissa for three months until his brother, Brig. Tom Churchill, took over the command.

Puzzling To Nazis

"When the Germans got me they were obviously very puzzled," Colonel Churchill said. "They would not believe that I was only a lieutenant colonel. They insisted I was really General Churchill.

"They seemed to think that I was somebody of great importance—either a nephew or some other relative of the Prime Minister. I just accepted what they had to say—it seemed the simplest thing to do.

In Concentration Camp

"Their confusion was amusing, but it was not so funny when they put me in a concentration camp. I was not allowed to write or receive any parcels or letters."

What probably added to the confusion was the fact that captain—now major—Randolph Churchill, the Prime Minister's son, was in the area at the time as a liaison officer with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

MRS. MIKOLAJCZYK REACHES LONDON

London, May 28 (A. P.).—Mrs. Cecila Mikolajczyk, wife of the former Premier of the London Polish Government, has rejoined her husband and son here after nearly three years in Nazi prison camps.

She spent fifteen months in the Oswiecim camp near Krakow and described it as the worst she ever saw. Mrs. Mikolajczyk was set free by American troops at Pilsen. She said that she was starved and whipped because of refusal to give Polish underground secrets.

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler ordered her to Oswiecim, she told friends. She is 42 and her slave labor number 64,023 is tattooed on her left arm. She said that she cleaned rooms, sewed mattresses and worked in fields at Oswiecim.

'Ghost House' Going Back To British

London, May 28 (AP)—The Sixteenth Century "haunted house" in Hampshire, which was occupied by Gen. Omar N. Bradley before the invasion of North Africa and by Gen. George S. Patton before the invasion of France, soon will be returned by the United States Army to the British.

The ancient Elizabethan mansion, built at the village of Breamore by John Doddington, reverted to the Crown when a Doddington son and heir murdered his mother and was hanged for the crime. The present owner is Sir Westrow Hulse, who is serving with the RAF in East Asia.

Mrs. E. G. Dyer, the caretaker's wife, who often saw Generals Bradley and Patton as they strolled around the grounds, insists that Mrs. Doddington's ghost still prowls through the mansion's 70-odd rooms. One particular room, she declares, retains a cold, clammy atmosphere despite all efforts to make it comfortable.

Staff Headquarters

The legend did not seem to bother Bradley or Patton, both of whom use the huge ivy-draped building as staff headquarters.

There were many stories about the place, however, and one favorite prank was to send rookie second lieutenants and GI's on inspection tours of the ghost's quarters at night.

Lieut. Glen V. Berg, of Wahoo, Neb., assistant area engineer, said the mansion, now unoccupied with the possible exception of the ghost, would be returned to the British as soon as German prisoners make some repairs.

British Relax Job Freeze But Stress Arms Needs

Lift Controls for Men Over 50 and Under 18

LONDON, May 28 (AP).—Men over fifty and under eighteen years of age will be freed from labor-freeze controls Monday, the government announced tonight in the first relaxation of war-time labor regulations.

While this inaugurated a program for a gradual change-over, a Ministry of Labor spokesman emphasized that munitions for the war against Japan now have top priority, outranking housing, which is the most acute British domestic problem.

In addition to the two age groups, part-time workers now employed fewer than thirty hours a week were freed to change to civilian jobs. With few exceptions, men in the eighteen to fifty age group and women in the eighteen to forty group still are frozen to their work.

Great Britain has lowered to thirty years the draft age for the armed forces, and employers no longer are required to apply for deferment of older workers.

200 British Ships In East

London, May 28 (AP)—More than 200 British warships are operating in the Pacific, a Reuter dispatch from British Pacific Fleet headquarters said today. More of Britain's newest and largest fighting ships are on the way to the Pacific, and soon the cream of the Royal Navy's battle forces will be concentrated against the Japanese, the dispatch said.

1,000 Nazi Sailors Die on Tirpitz

LONDON, May 28 (AP).—About one thousand German sailors died when British bombing planes sank the giant German battleship Tirpitz in Tromsoe Fjord, Norway, Nov. 13, the Air Ministry announced tonight. The Tirpitz now lies bottom up in the water, with the superstructure embedded in mud. In the starboard side is a 120-foot hole.

HAMSUN IS ARRESTED

1920

LONDON, May 28. — (AP) The Exchange Telegraph reported from Copenhagen tonight that Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author and Nobel prize winner in literature in 1920, was arrested today at his home in Grimstad, Norway.

Hamsun was described in the account as a fervent Nazi supporter in recent years. In 1940 he urged the Norwegians to quit the fight against the Germans, and in 1943 was reported to have visited Hitler's headquarters.

British Air Vice Marshal Missing After Flight

London, May 28 (AP)—Air Vice Marshal J. R. Scarlett-Streatfield, 36, who worked out the over-all scheme for Allied airborne attack across the Rhine, is missing after a flight to Norway on May 10, it was disclosed today.

He was air officer commanding the 28th Group, which is responsible for all British airborne operations. He was responsible also for large-scale parachute troop operations behind German lines in north Holland.

DELAY FORESEEN IN BRINGING NAZI LEADERS TO TRIAL

Bedmed

PARIS, May 28—(AP) Germany's principal war criminals can not be brought to trial for "some time," pending the ironing out of certain details of the international military tribunal which will try the accused, Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief U. S. prosecutor for war crimes, said today.

Jackson and his chief assistant, Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, reached London later in the day, to meet with the United Nations war crimes commission.

Sites Not Selected

He told newsmen here that the sites of the trials had not been selected, nor the manner of carrying out the death sentences.

"The formation of such a body (the military tribunal) necessarily takes some time, and until it has been concluded we naturally cannot fix an exact date for commencement of these trials," said the American representative.

"As to the United States, however, we are proceeding with the preparation of our part of the international case, and that has been largely my mission here."

Jackson emphasized that the delay pertained only to the trials of prominent Nazis. German soldiers who were involved in battlefield atrocities against Americans, such as the massacre at Malmedy in Belgium, face swift justice in a matter of weeks, he said. Their trials will be equivalent to court-martial, with the international tribunal not concerned.

Jackson said he foresaw no difficulty in establishing a war crimes court, though the United States, Britain, Russia and France had yet to agree on certain details. He said that Russia, though not a member of the War Crimes Commission, had shown a willingness to to "go along with us."

Harmony Is Expected

"We have every reason to believe the four countries will come together as to the tribunal method and procedures of prosecution," he told correspondents.

Jackson said he would establish offices in Paris, London and at the seat of government in the American occupation zone of Germany. Associated with him as councel for the U. S. will be Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, Sidney S. Alderman of Washington, D. C., Frances M. Shea, assistant U. S. attorney general, and Gorden Dean and Col. John Amen, both former special assistants to the attorney general.

Although Jackson did not say much, there was a feeling in some quarters here that Adolf Hitler—unless definitely proved to be dead—might be tried in absentia as a war criminal. If such a trial were ordered, Hitler would be given adequate notice to appear.

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Trials For War Criminals To Start Soon

Bedmedr

Paris, May 28 (AP)—Trials of Germans accused of offenses against American troops in violation of the laws of war probably will begin within a few weeks, Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States counsel for war crimes, said today.

He added that proceedings against the principal Nazi war criminals probably would not get under way for some time, since the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and France had not yet agreed on certain details of the international military tribunal which will try the accused.

Jackson, an associate justice of the Supreme Court, was appointed by President Truman May 2 as chief counsel for the United States on the proposed tribunal.

"The formation of such a body necessarily takes some time, and until it has been concluded we naturally cannot fix an exact date for commencement of these trials," Jackson said.

Documents Ready

"As to the United States, however, we are proceeding with the preparation of our part of the international case, and that has been largely my mission here.

"I have ascertained the existence of documents and other materials which will be of the greatest value and which we have arranged to put in such form as to facilitate the preparation of the principal cases for trial at the earliest possible time."

Jackson emphasized there would be no delay in bringing to justice those Germans involved in battlefield atrocities against the American armed forces, such as the Malmedy slayings and the execution of captured airmen.

These cases, which are strictly an American problem and do not fall under the jurisdiction of any international tribunal, are being prepared by the judge advocate general's office. Procedure will be equivalent to court-martial.

While Jackson and his staff will not be directly concerned with these they will keep a close lookout for any evidence they may produce that can be used in international cases.

"It is my duty," Jackson said, "to prepare the case of the United States against Nazi leaders and to present the case to the international military tribunal which, it is hoped, will be created."

Although it will take time to iron out differences of viewpoints, Jackson said he could see no indications that "we are not going to be successful" in establishing a war crimes court such as was proposed by the United States at the San Francisco conference.

"We have every reason to believe," Jackson said, "the four countries will come together as to the tribunal method and procedures of prosecution."

Russia Willing To "Go Along"

He said Russia, which is not a member of the War Crimes Commission but has its own commission, has shown willingness to "go along with us" and there has been no difference of opinion to date.

Jackson met with correspondents accredited to Allied headquarters following consultations with General Eisenhower, Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff; Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, civil affairs administrator in occupied Germany; Brig. Gen. E. C. Betts, judge advocate general; United States Ambassador Robert Murphy and other high-ranking Americans concerned with the government of occupied Germany and the punishment of war criminals.

Jackson planned to go to London immediately to meet with the United Nations War Crimes Commission and he said he hoped to "have further discussions of these matters with members of the commission representing our allies."

"I intend to return shortly with a staff and will set up an office in Paris and also one at London and one at the seat of government in the American control zone," Jackson said.

Number To Be Tried Unknown

Associated with Jackson as counsel for the United States will be Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, Sidney S. Alderman, of Washington, D.C.; Francis M. Shea, Assistant United States Attorney General, and Gordon Dean and Col. John Amen, both former special assistants to the Attorney General.

Jackson said he could not estimate the number of war criminals to be tried until after the London conferences. The site of the trials, to be determined by military authorities, has not been selected. It will also be up to the tribunal to determine the manner of execution of death sentences, he said.

In addition to international trials and cases against Germans charged with battlefield crimes against Americans, another category involves offenses by Nazis against inhabitants of Nazi-occupied localities. Jackson said these would be referred to local courts in those areas.

Meanwhile, supreme headquarters announced that censorship restrictions against interviews and photographs of detained Nazis will be continued "in order that the preparation of cases against war criminals or war-criminal suspects may not be hampered."

As the bag of high-ranking Germans in Allied hands grew steadily larger, headquarters made known its view last night following complaints from American correspondents regarding the restrictions.

There was no elaboration of the official statement.

Supreme Headquarters announced today that Field Marshal Robert Ritter von Greim, 53-year-old chief of the German Air Force, who had succeeded Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering to the post on April 26, had committed suicide by swallowing poison.

Like Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler and Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg before him, he had secreted a small vial of poison on his person. He had been found on May 9 in a hospital at Kitzbuehel in the Austrian Tyrol and had told his American captors: "I am the head of the Luftwaffe, but I have no Luftwaffe."

[The British radio, heard by CBS and NBC in New York, said that Dr. Hugo Jury, Gauleiter of lower Austria, "has chosen suicide rather than captivity and trial."]

Ex-Danzig Governor Gives Up.

Albert Forster, former German governor of Danzig, surrendered to German military police in Hamburg on Saturday and was turned over to the British. The 42-year-old gauleiter also was contemplating self-inflicted death by poison, he told his captors—but only if he had fallen into Russian hands.

A number of minor figures also have been rounded up. These include Paula Hitler, sister of Adolph Hitler, who was placed under house arrest near Berchtesgaden, and a brother of Heinrich Himmler, a minor SS official, who was arrested by British troops at Schleswig and was sent to Paris. His first name was not announced.

In Bolzano, Italy, the arrest of Nazi Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, six of his staff generals and more than 1,000 German troops was disclosed last night by U. S. Fifth Army Headquarters.

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Hitler Trial In Absentia?

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, May 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, dead or alive, may be tried *in absentia* as a war criminal.

The War Crimes Commission will have to decide whether a trial will be held, but there is a feeling in some quarters that such procedure will be ordered. If a trial is ordered, it probably would be on the assumption Hitler still is alive, and in that case he would be given adequate notice to appear.

Most American PW's Out Of Germany

Paris, May 28 (AP)—A majority of the American troops taken prisoner by the Germans have been evacuated to France and England, and more than 30,000 are already on their way to the United States, communications zone headquarters announced today.

"The exceptions are those still being held by the Russians for repatriation and stragglers who are still to be accounted for," the announcement said.

More than a half million Allied prisoners of war and displaced French civilians have been brought out of Germany since April 1 by the United States Army Transportation Corps and Air Transport Command, the statement said.

Planes Used In Transport

Of the total, 330,000 were liberated prisoners, virtually all flown from camps deep in Germany. Airplanes have been used mainly in transporting 87,0000 American prisoners to reception centers in France and England, and more than 30,000 of them are already en route home in 41 ships.

The mass air exodus reached a peak May 10 when 36,224 prisoners were moved out. More than 1,400 planes were used to fly the prisoners from Germany into France at the height of the operations.

Hospital Trains

In addition, 28 hospital trains and 100 French passenger coaches were rushed into service to transport recovered prisoners from advance air strips on the French border to hospitals and camps in the rear areas.

To date, 131,386 recovered British prisoners have been flown to camps in France or direct to England. The British evacuations outnumber the Americans because British prisoner losses in the war were much higher than American, officials explained.

Nationals brought out since May 1 include 114,417 French prisoners and 171,182 displaced civilians, virtually all French.

30,000 FREED TROOPS SAILING HOME TO U. S.

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—More than 30,000 American troops released from German prison camps are en route to the United States in forty-one ships, Communications Zone Headquarters announced today.

In all, 87,000 liberated Americans have been evacuated to reception centers in France and England since the end of April, mainly by plane. Only a comparatively few being held by the Russians for repatriation and an unknown number of stragglers remain to be accounted for.

Since April 1, more than 500,000 Allied prisoners and displaced French civilians have been brought out of Germany by the United States Army Transportation Corps and the Transport Command. The mass air evacuation reached a peak on May 10, when 36,224 were moved out.

1,300 POW PERISH AS U.S. FORCES SINK NAZI VESSEL

G. Tucker

PARIS, May 28—(AP) Approximately 1,300 prisoners of the Germans, including Dr. Sumner Jackson, urologist of the American hospital in Paris, were killed May 3 when American naval forces sank a small German warship off Hamburg, the physician's son reported in a letter received here.

The son, 18-year-old Peter Jackson, said he was with his father on the ship and was saved by another German boat. He said the ship loaded with prisoners was sunk after it had ignored orders from American naval vessels to halt.

(There has been no report from official Allied sources that U. S. naval forces had sunk an enemy warship.)

In his letter, Peter Jackson said that the ship sank within 10 minutes after the Americans opened fire on her.

He said he searched for his father until the ship was on the point of overturning and finally leaped into the sea, after which he was picked up by a German rescue boat.

Young Jackson said the water was filled with screaming, drowning prisoners who included Russians, French, Poles and nationals from most former Nazi-occupied European countries.

He said they had been herded on to the ship a few days previously.

Dr. Jackson, whose home was in Boston, was the only American doctor to remain with the American hospital through the German occupation.

BERLIN TO BE SEAT, U. S. OFFICIAL SAYS

High American Expects Final Agreement on Allied Control Center Within 10 Days

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—A high American source said today that despite unofficial reports to the contrary Berlin was still "on the books" to be the seat of the Allied Joint Control Council for rule of Germany, although negotiations with the Russians for entry into the city are making slow progress.

There are two reasons for this slowness. One is that the French were not considered in the original British-Russian-American agreement for the occupation of Germany, and the French zone must be decided upon.

The second is the slowness of the lines of negotiations. The negotiations, carried on through the combined Chiefs of Staff, must go to Washington, thence to Moscow, where they filter slowly down through Soviet bureaucracy, thence back up and out along the channels they came in.

It is estimated, however, that the matter will be settled within the next ten days, as, except for one or two expected minor changes, the occupation zones for the four nations have been defined. No official information on the zones has been released, however.

NEW PLAN WOULD SEPARATE AUSTRIA

Paris, May 28 (A. P.).—Plans to create a separate occupation zone for Austria, with Gen. Mark W. Clark as American representative on a four-Power governing council at Vienna, were today reported to be under consideration by the Allies.

In line with the Big Three agreement that Austria be recreated as a separate nation, it is felt in some quarters that the country should be treated as a distinct unit for occupational purposes and be given less stringent treatment and more encouragement for building up a strong government.

The original plans placed Austria largely in the American occupation zone and provided that its demilitarization be handled along with that of Germany. The plan now being considered calls for occupation zones for American, British, Russian and French forces.

A Russian-sponsored government has already been set up in Vienna, but is expected to undergo some changes before receiving formal recognition.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander was said to be the British choice for a place on the Austrian governing council and Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin the Russian representative. The French have not yet decided on a choice. It is expected that the plan generally will have the approval of Gen. Eisenhower.

U. S. to Ship Defenses For Gas to the Pacific

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 28—The American armies have 100,000 tons of chemical warfare equipment in the European Theatre of Operations and more than half of it, including gas masks, generators and mortars, will be sent to the Pacific, the Chemical Warfare Service said today.

A Chemical Warfare Service spokesman said that so far as was known the Japanese had no chemical agents for which protection was not furnished the American soldier. While the Chemical Warfare Service had no occasion to combat toxic agents in the European campaign, the Americans were well

pared against any possible gas attack since they landed in Normandy.

Some 18,000 troops were employed by the Chemical Warfare Service in the European Theatre, it was disclosed. Some were here more than two and one-half years.

TWO COMMITTEES IN EUROPE PROBES

Senators Studying Communications Shift To Italy

Whitehead

Paris, *Tuesday*, May 29 (AP)—A Senate interstate commerce subcommittee headed by Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) planned to leave today for the Mediterranean theater to continue its investigation of the Army's communications net work and study of world communications problems.

The committee will visit Naples, Rome, Cassino and Algiers.

Berlin Visit Discouraged

Senator Wheeler's group had hoped to go to Berlin, but Paul Porter, FCC commissioner who is accompanying the committee, said Eisenhower told the committee the Berlin visit was not advisable at this time because of political complications.

While Wheeler's committee was winding up its affairs here, the Senate Military Affairs Committee, headed by Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) was preparing for a tour of France, Belgium and Germany to investigate the Army's handling of the troop redeployment program, occupation problems, the disposal of equipment and the repatriation of liberated prisoners of war.

Only One Month's Food In Germany, Yanks Say

De Luce

Fifteenth Army Headquarters, May 28 (AP)—The serious food situation facing the German people was emphasized today by an official 15th Army news release declaring there were only enough supplies on hand to last the civilian population "possibly through the month of June."

"Military government officers believe that the collection, distribution and provision of the minimum food required for civilians is now the most critical problem in occupied Germany," the statement said.

Displaced People A Factor

Contributing to the situation, it added, is the fact that "displaced persons have been largely supplied with food from German stocks rather than from imports."

"As a result," the statement added, "surplus food stocks no longer exist in any substantial quantities."

An intensive food production program is essential "if even the minimum requirements for the population are to be met," the release continued.

Much Seed Given Out

In an effort to cope with the situation, the Allied Military Government was reported to be distributing over 23,000 tons of seed potatoes and 1,500 tons of imported seed wheat.

In addition, 678 tons of miscellaneous farm and garden seeds—of which 66 tons have been imported—are being distributed.

The 15th Army estimated that 88 per cent of tillable farm area in the Rhine military province and 96 per cent. of Westmark—the two main divisions of the occupation zone have already been put into production.

Fertilizer Lacking

"Approximately 40 per cent of this was made possible through efforts of army personnel," the statement said. It added, however, that lack of fertilizer probably will result in "a below average crop."

Fifteenth army officials also announced that in the army zone, including the western Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Saar, a maximum ration of 1,500 calories would be allowed daily for "normal consumers" and 2,800 calories for heavy workers. The heavy-worker category was estabilshed after experience showed that those receiving the smaller ration were unfitted for employment in agriculture and industry.

Measures Taken

Measures taken recently to help meet the food crisis include:

1. The release of many German soldiers from prisoner of war cages to return to farm work in their home districts.

2. Removal of all military restrictions and prohibitions on the collection and normal movement of food.

3. Recruitment of children not now attending school to pick bugs from potato fields.

4. Issuance of orders to German authorities to insure full collection from farmers of all food and live-stock products undelivered under quotas for the present year.

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'Strength Through Joy' City A Shattered Dream

By Louis P. Lochner

Fallersleben, Germany, May 28 (AP)—Hitler's "Strength Through Joy Automobile City," a mile from Fallersleben, now is a picture of a vast dream shattered.

Here Hitler started what he boasted would become the world's largest automobile plant, and he made the new city an experiment in attempting to eradicate Christianity.

The cornerstone for the "Strength Through Joy Automobile City" (*Stadt des Kraft Durch Freude Volkswagons*) was laid May 26, 1938. The community was built with amazing rapidity in a few months.

Car For Every Worker

Hitler promised that every worker would be in a position to become the owner of an air-cooled, four-cylinder, 24-horsepower, five-seater flivver, beginning in the last months of 1939. The price for this people's car was fixed at 990 marks, the equal to $396, and a special *Volkswagon* savings bank was started into which workers could pay as little as 5 marks monthly.

Hitler secretly was building Germany's counterpart to the jeep, even while Robert Ley's "Strength Through Joy," movement was exhibiting samples of the alleged *Volkswagon* in German cities. The 30,000 workers in the factory were sworn to secrecy.

War broke out at the time fixed by Hitler for delivery of the first cars. No worker received his promised car and his savings account was credited to the war loan.

Production Down

Only a few production units are intact enough to make a few cars daily for Allied military purposes.

Germany's youngest city also is doomed. Here Hitler was determined that citizens and especially children should be reared in Nazi paganism. No churches were permitted, but instead a community house was erected as the city's center of "religious activities." There, for instance, the ceremony of "name-giving" as a substitute for Christian baptism was held. The child's father swore that his offspring was of pure Aryan descent and promised to rear the child in obedience to Adolf Hitler and in consciousness of a solemn duty to perpetuate a race of pure Aryans.

That experiment also is ended.

Ex-Official Lacks Cure For Reich

By Daniel De Luce

Neustadt on the Wied, Germany, May 28 (AP)—A chancellor of the old Weimar republic today dolefully termed Germany's future "black," but said he had no practical suggestion for Allied authorities on how to cure his country's political and economic ills.

Eighty-two-year-old Dr. Wilhelm Marx, sitting in a little cottage in this obscure village on a tributary of the Rhine, admitted "I am bewildered by events and am lacking in authenticated information on which to pass judgment." He was Chancellor in 1923-25 and 1926-28.

Chancellor Two Terms

The younger Germans would have to assume the responsibility of reconstruction, "but it is certain to be the most difficult task in our country's history," he said.

"American soldiers ask me why the Germans didn't overthrow Hitler," he said. "You don't seem to realize what strong control the Nazis organized."

Likes Fuchs Appointment

Dr. Marx Lauded the American appointment of Dr. Hans Fuchs, his 70-year-old friend, and fellow members of the Catholic Center party, as *Oberpraesident* of the 15th Army occupation zone. When asked if trustworthy German administrators of less advanced age were available, he shook his large bald head in helplessness.

His 72-year-old wife said they were awaiting anxiously for word of their son, a noncommissioned in the *Wehrmacht*, who had been reported unofficially to have reported unofficially to have been taken prisoner by the Allies.

25 Babies Left On Doorstep For U.S. Troops At Pilsen

By Thoburn Wiant

With the U.S. 3d Army, May 28 (AP)—Sick, undernourished and homeless, 25 8-week-old babies were left today on the doorstep of the 134th Medical Group at Pilsen in Czechoslovakia.

The pitiful war waifs were suffering from tuberculosis, ear infections or enteritis—inflammation of the intestines. It was believed that they were brought through the Russian lines from Prague by nurses.

There was no information on the parentage or nationality of the babies. One died soon after reaching Pilsen. The others were in a serious condition.

Hundreds of older homeless children are believed to be wandering between the American and Russian lines.

Shortage Of Personnel

Yet babies and children are only one of the many problems facing the 134th Medical Group, which is administering civilian and military hospitals throughout American-occupied Czechoslovakia.

With the personnel equivalent of only one general hospital, the 134th is administering what amounts to 26 general hospitals, or 26,630 patients, German, Czech, French, Belgian and Russian medical personnel has been drafted to aid in the task.

"It is beyond imagination," said Col. Lee Wilhite, of Perkins, Okla., group commander. "There have been times when we had to establish 1,000 bed hospitals overnight."

He said the group's hospitals were all filled to well over capacity, "some as mueh as 300 per cent."

Hospital Trains A Problem

Hospital trains coming through the Russian lines into the American zone constitute a major problem. To date the group has handled more than 150,000 patients. Of these 18,000 German casualties have been released, while others are being moved into Bavaria, where conditions are less crowded.

Wilhite said that German physicians apparently amputate more freely than Allied medical men. He found more than 1,000 amputation cases in one hospital.

Russian prisoners suffered the worst treatment of any in German hands, Wilhite declared.

"In some places conditions were so bad people died as we walked into the rooms," he said. "The buildings were all filthy. In one place what I thought was a spilled package of tobacco on a patient's blanket turned out to be a pile of lice."

General Allen Given Legion Of Merit

Frankfurt on Main, Germany, May 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr. public relations director for SHAEF, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for, "meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service."

General Eisenhower made the award at this headquarters. Allen was cited for "superior execution of his duties as director of the public relations division of SHAEF." The citation concluded that "selfless devotion to duty and sound judgment constantly demonstrated by the officer reflected great credit upon the United States Army and the Allied cause."

Nazi Jet Helicopter Studied By U.S.

Gold berg

Rosenheim, Bavaria, May 28 (AP). The German produced four working models of jet-propelled helicopter planes just before the war ended and United States air experts today are studying two models which fell into army hands.

Charles Lindbergh, the transatlantic pioneer, may come to southern Germany to view them.

An Austrian engineer, Freidrich Doblhoff, and a staff of twenty men developed the plane which the Germans planned to use chiefly for takeoffs from small boats or submarines.

Workable Models

He said the experiments began in earnest in 1943, but it was not until early this year when really workable models were developed.

One of the seized models was a 135-horsepower craft. It was damaged in an accident and rebuilt as a double-seater. Other models were single-seaters, one of 60 horsepower and another of 90.

Doblhoff said the entire project was designed and effected by Austrians on orders of the German Air Minister and that 500,000 reichsmarks were spent on the development.

Plant Bombed Out

First models were completed at a factory in Wiener Neustadt near Vienna. The plant was bombed out and the workers moved to St. Poelten in lower Austria.

The latest model developed used about 35 gallons of fuel an hour for hovering and 10 gallons for traveling. It was adapted to take off or land with jet propulsion but to travel with ordinary engines and rotors and on a number of fuel types. Doblhoff said the plane had been tested hovering for a total of 25 hours.

9th Division Pounds a Beat

First Across the Rhine, It Is Part of Occupation Police Force

WITH THE U. S. 3D ARMY, Germany, May 28 (AP).—The 9th Armored Division, which won the Remagen Bridge and was the first across the Rhine, is prosaically pounding a beat in Germany today as part of the occupation police force. The division's precinct takes in Bayreuth, where Wagnerian festivals were once held.

Like all other troops, men of the 9th Division have had their fill of Europe and want to get home. General George S. Patton jr., 3d Army commander, is in London on a three-day visit and may obtain the occupation line-up before returning to his headquarters at Bad Tolz, near Munich.

HOPKINS AND STALIN CONFER THIRD TIME

Moscow-Washington Cables Crowded With Messages About Secret Talks

DAVIES WILL GO TO PARIS

To See U. S. Army Leaders After Talking With Eden for Several Hours

Gilmore

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, President Truman's personal representative, conferred with Premier Stalin this evening for the third time in three days.

Mr. Hopkins met Mr. Stalin for the second time in the Kremlin last night. Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff and United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman were present, but the topics were not disclosed. The atmosphere was said to have been most cordial.

NIGHT

The importance of the talks and their wide variety were indicated by the heavy exchange of messages between the United States Embassy here and the State Department and the White House in Washington.

Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Harriman spent most of today drafting cables to Washington and receiving

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a batch of messages bearing on the conversations.

Mr. Stalin was reported extremely busy at this time and some observers said that his willingness to hold three lengthy discussions on three consecutive evenings indicated that highly-important issues were being given a thorough airing.

The British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, returned to the Soviet Union after several weeks' leave. The Ambassador was accompanied on his return trip by Lt. Gen. James Gammel, new chief of the British military mission in the Soviet Union.

General Gammel's son, Major James Gammel, came to Moscow with his father as his military aide. General Gammel and Sir Archibald met numerous colleagues in the diplomatic corps.

CZECH PURGE REPORTED

Tass Says 2 Collaborationists Were Executed, Generals Seized

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP).—A general clean-up of Nazi sympathizers and collaborators in Czechoslovakia was reported today in a Tass dispatch from Prague.

Two Czechs were executed in the town of Tabor for informing on Czech patriots, Tass said. They were Yarowslaw Rynesh, former director of the Commercial Academy of Tabor, and Zdenek Kral, a former postal employe.

A group of generals, including Jan Syrovy and Yaroslaw Emminger, and five other persons, including Col. Bogumil Konechny, were arrested for collaboration, the agency reported.

The National Union of Czech Journalists expelled forty-seven members for collaboration and eleven editors were handed over to police.

Swedish Foes Hit By Red

Moscow, May 28 (AP)—A *Pravda* political commentator wrote today that Fascist and Nazi adherents in Sweden are attempting to sow discord between that kingdom and Russia.

"It is time to end this," the writer, Konstantin Demidov, said. "The Swedish people have a right for peaceful collaboration with democratic peoples. There is no doubt but that the people of Sweden want friendly relations with the Soviet Union."

Attacks Some U. S. Newspapers.

Moscow, May 28 (A. P.).—Pravda writer Sergeeva, in an article from San Francisco, said today that President Roosevelt's death had encouraged the hopes of American reactionaries. Commenting on American press coverage of the San Francisco conference, she said that some newspapers "gave and are giving space in their pages for articles whose single aim is to disorientate public opinion and poison the atmosphere of the conference."

"The first violin," she added, "is by the press of Hearst, McCormick, Patterson and Scripps Howard." These papers, she said, "assure their readers that the Soviet delegation is trying to hamper the work of the conference. They carry on an uncontrollable anti-Soviet campaign."

She added that even independent newspapers were showing a tendency to campaign against collaboration of the Allies. In connection with this statement she mentioned the Washington Post, the New York Times, the New York Post and the San Francisco Chronicle.

Fighting in Syria Spreads, 'General Clash' Is Feared

French Troops Battle Natives in Streets of Two Towns.

O'Brien

DAMASCUS, May 28 — (AP) Street fighting which broke out late yesterday between the French and Syrians in the Arab patriot center of Hama tonight had spread to Homs and Premier Jamil Mardam Bey expressed fear a "general clash" might be near.

Best reports placed casualties in Hama, 150 miles north of here, at more than 200 with a considerable part of that figure expected to be dead.

The only confirmed report of casualties in Homs, 30 miles south of Hama, was the killing of a seven-year-old girl by a Senegalese soldier. Her brother, 15, was wounded.

NIGHT

French Handed Note

(Reuters said in a Cairo dispatch that Nokrashi Pasha, Egyptian prime minister, had received Jean Lescuyer, French minister, today and handed him a note for the French government regarding the situation in the Levant. The dispatch said the two men then conferred with the Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary of the General Arab League, and with an official of the Egyptian ministry of foreign affairs.)

Shells from French 75's in Homs sprayed the Saray (government building) and knocked out one wall. Today the French had the main street of Homs under continual crossfire and were shooting at anything that moved.

The Syrians ambushed three French armored automobiles near the French garrison on a hill dominating the town from the southwest and captured all three. Six members of the crews were killed and three wounded.

Strength of the French at Homs and Hama is unknown here but it is believed there are fewer than 300 French and Senegalese troops in either place. They are known to have larger numbers of Syrian levees, who are considered undependable.

Latest reports had Bedouins moving into Hama from the desert to the east and French gendarmes occupying the railroad station.

(In Cairo Egyptian Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy El-Nokrashi Pasha told the Parliament that "the Egyptian government supports with all her might the governments of Syria and Lebanon in their insistence on full independence and sovereignty."

("I have confidence in the full cooperation of the league (Pan-Arab Leagues), the constitution of which lays down that the council should take the necessary measures to resist aggression against any member," he said.

(The prime minister asserted that "the increase in the number of French troops in the countries at this time" indicated "French pressure."

(He made his statement following a talk with French minister to Egypt Jean Lescuyer).

British Stand Ready

British authorities indicated that should the fighting flame through Syria and Lebanon their Ninth army units now in training in Syria might be summoned to restore order.

Mardam Bey issued a statement saying that "the French fired upon the people of Hama" at dusk Sunday and "the people then attacked the French garrison."

He said the French brought up reinforcements from Homs, 30 miles south of Hama, and communications with this Syrian capital were cut.

"The feeling now is so intense at Homs," he said, "that anything may happen there momentarily, and I don't know what may happen in Damascus. The police are trying to keep order but we fear the incidents may grow into a general clash."

The sound of scattered firing could be heard in Damascus, along with deeper detonations of mortar or artillery shells.

Aleppo and the Lebanese capital of Beyrouth last were reported quiet, but it was feared the news of the fighting in Hama might start a wave of uprisings racing through the two independent states of the Levant.

"On Way To Orient"

The United States Minister, George Wadsworth, conferred for two and a half hours with Mardam Bey and was reported to have urged strongly that the Syrians maintain order until diplomatic action in Paris eases the crisis.

[The French issued a statement in Paris yesterday saying that the colonial troops whose arrival in Syria touched off the crisis were not reinforcements but were enroute to the Orient. The Syrians said the troops were a display of force by the French to obtain bases.]

Both the French and the Syrians still were organizing their defenses inside Damascus. The Christian quarter of the city has remained loyal to the Syrian Government and is likewise organizing its defenses.

Should trouble come to Damascus, the French would find themselves badly outnumbered at the outset.

Population Armed

While the French have 2,000 troops here, all but 800 are Syrian levies, some of whom already have begun to desert.

The Syrians have 1,200 police armed with rifles, pistols and a few machine guns and mortars, and the population of 350,000 is heavily armed.

On the other hand, the French have two batteries of light artillery, ten light tanks and ten armored cars. The Syrians have no planes and the French have only three here.

The French today requisitioned 50 American lend-lease trucks from the British, French, Syrian and Lebanese wheat distribution center and used them to transport troops in the Aleppo area.

Ten other trucks, loaded with poison bran en route to the Euphrates region where locusts are menacing crops, also were commandeered by the French in Damascus.

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FRENCH TROOPS CLASH AT HAMA WITH SYRIANS

Crisis Is Growing Worse and Fears for General Fight Are Expressed.

SPORADIC FIRING CONTINUES

In Meantime, Allied Diplomats Are Striving to Prevent Open Conflict in Area.

Damascus, May 28 (A. P.).—Jamil Mardam Bey, acting Premier of Syria, said today that French troops yesterday had fired upon the people of Hama, north of Damascus on the road to Aleppo, and he expressed fear of a general clash between French and Syrians.

The acting Premier issued a statement in which he said that after the French opened fire at Hama, "the people then attacked the French garrison. The French called reinforcements from Homs. There is now fighting in the streets. Communications are cut off.

"The feeling now is so intense at Homs that anything may happen there momentarily, and I don't know what may happen at Damascus. The gendarmerie is trying to keep order, but we fear the incidents may grow into a general clash."

He made the statement after a conference with United States Minister George Wadsworth and British Charge d'Affaires Gerald Young. It was understood the American Minister strongly urged the Syrians to exert every effort to maintain order until diplomatic action in Paris has had its chance to become effective.

Scattered Firing

There was scattered firing throughout Damascus and occasional detonations from mortar or shell fire. The streets were deserted, except for gendarme patrols, but lights in numerous windows indicated that many people had been awake throughout the night.

DAY

A possibility existed that British 9th Army units, now in Syria for training, might undertake to prevent further hostilities, should the fighting become general.

Since communications were cut at Hama, there was no word from Aleppo. Beyrouth was reported quiet last night.

Uprisings Feared

It was generally believed that news of the apparent French attempt to occupy Hama and of the street fighting there would cause uprisings throughout Syria and perhaps Lebanon.

At noon today the news was spreading rapidly in the capital.

Wadsworth has rushed a full account of the developments to Washington, after talking with Mardam Bey.

The French have about 2,000 troops in their Syrian forces, and all but 800 are Syrian conscripts who were believed likely to desert in the event of fighting.

Baltimore Bombers Seized

The French have machine guns, mortars, two batteries of light artillery, ten light tanks and ten armored cars. They have three planes, variously described as old German Junkers and lend-lease Baltimore Bombers.

Today the French requisitioned at least 50 American trucks bought through lend-lease channels for the British, French, Syrian and Lebanese wheat distribution center. They are using them to transport troops from the Aleppo region. Another ten, loaded with poison bran en route to the Euphrates region, where locusts are menacing crops, also were commandeered by the French in Damascus.

The Syrians have 1,200 police and gendarmes armed with rifles, pistols, machine guns, mortars and a heavily armed populace of 350,000 at Damascus. The Christian quarter of the town thus far has exhibited complete loyalty to the Syrian Government and, like the others, is organizing defense of its own quarter.

Damascus Situation Tense.

London, May 28 (A. P.).—Sandbagged buildings in Damascus bristled with guns today and the population of the Syrian capital was reported in an ugly mood.

Volunteers were swelling the ranks of the Syrian National Guard and the country's leaders were demanding a last-ditch fight against the French and calling for Allied aid to Syria and Lebanon.

The crisis arose when the Syrians accused the French Government of trying to apply force to gain concessions. The French, who recognize the independence of Syria and Lebanon but insist upon the right to bases as a link to the Far East, issued an official statement in Paris last night. It expressed regret that the governments of the two nations had used the arrival of Senegalese troops as a reason for breaking off negotiations. The troops, the French asserted, actually were en route to the Orient.

30-24-27067

U.S. Urges Restraint On Both Sides In Levant

Washington, May 28 (AP)—The State Department said today the United States is "continuing earnestly to urge the French Lebanese and Syrian governments to refrain from taking any action which might aggravate" the present situation in Lebanon and Syria where injury and loss of life already have occurred.

Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said disorders had occurred in those two places following the recent arrival of French troops in Lebanon.

"Deep Regret"

Expressing "deep regret over the clashes, Grew declared that it was particularly unfortunate that differences between members of the United Nations have resulted in loss of life at a time when they are trying to perfect an international security organization.

He declared the United States was urging the three foreign governments to refrain from any action which might "render still more difficult the reaching of an amicable and equitable settlement in a friendly atmosphere."

He added that during recent months this government has repeatedly urged France, Lebanon and Syria to make every effort to reach a friendly agreement which would be "fully consistent" with the independence of the latter countries and which would take cognizance of French interests.

Vatican Trucks Deliver Foods To Trieste

Heinzerling

Trieste, May 28 (AP)—Five large Vatican trucks with trailers, loaded to the top with food supplies, rolled into Trieste today, bringing food for Trieste citizens now experiencing some of their leanest days since the start of the war.

Pope Pius XII arranged the shipment for distribution by Catho-

lic institutions in Trieste.

Bread Improves

The Yugoslav administration has been trying to improve the food situation, and considerable shipments of grain and flour have resulted in a bettering of the quality of the bread. The daily bread ration remains small, and meat, butter and eggs are almost impossible to obtain.

Marshal Tito's recent note to London and Washington in which he indicated his approval of Allied administration of the city and made proposals for Yugoslav participation, appears to have convinced citizens of Trieste that their period of tenseness has vanished for good. There is a general feeling that present negotiations must be waited out patiently.

Yanks Challenged

Correspondents were permitted to disclose today that the Yugoslavs had challenged the right of the Americans to move into a new area north of Gorizia, and had demanded they move. No shots were fired and the difficulty was settled between Yugoslav, American and British commanders.

The American troops involved in the incident are now planning soccer games with the Yugoslavs.

MYERS HEADS AIR UNIT

Former West Point Football Star in Command of Twelfth

ROME, May 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles T. Myers of San Antonio, Tex., a West Point football star of the early 1920's, has been named commander of the United States Twelfth Air Force, succeeding Maj. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, who has received an undisclosed assignment, it was announced today.

General Myers' former post as Chief of Staff of the Twelfth Air Force went to Col. John W. Sessums Jr. of Alexandria, Va., a University of Tennessee graduate, who had been Chief of Staff of the Twenty-second Tactical Command.

German Food Discovered In Italy

With the U.S. 5th Army in Italy, May 28 (AP)—The 5th Army today announced the discovery of more German dumps in northern Italy with "practically the entire ration" necessary to feed all Nazi prisoners in Italy from enemy reserves.

The present German prisoner ration consists of a mixture of United States and German supplies. No fresh meat is being served.

A shortage of mess kits, caused when the Germans discarded equipment in their flight at the close of the Italian campaign, was solved with the discovery of a German factory at Bassano turning out 230,000 kits a week.

Thousands of captured horses are being used to haul supplies. Some are being lent to Italian farmers. Well-organized German railway construction units are repairing damaged lines.

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Spain Doubles Laval Guard

New York, May 28 (AP)—Rumors that French Partisans are plotting to abduct Pierre Laval have caused Spanish authorities to redouble the guards at Monjuich fortress, where he is being detained, the French press agency said today.

The broadcast, quoting advices from Madrid, was recorded here.

The Spanish Government thus far has taken no action on French demands that it surrender Laval, former chief of government in the Vichy regime, for trial on a charge of high treason.

Madrid dispatches say Spain has taken the position that she will give Laval to an Allied commission for trial as a war criminal, but that surrendering him to France would constitute turning over a political prisoner.

SPAIN HOLDS DEGRELLE

MADRID, May 28—(AP) Official Spanish sources said tonight that Spain was not prepared to hand Leon DeGrelle, leader of the Pro-Nazi Rexist organization, over to Belgian authorities directly.

These sources said that DeGrelle's position was considered similar to that of Pierre Laval, and that Spain was prepared to negotiate surrender of both men to an Allied commission.

DeGrelle now is recovering from a shoulder injury received as a result of a beach landing at San Sebastian by the German plane which brought him from Norway.

Extradition Of Degrelle Refused, Report

Brussels, May 28 (AP)—Unofficial reports were circulated today that Spain had refused to extradite Leon Degrelle, Belgian quisling.

Officials were silent, but it was believed that the Franco Government had communicated a decision in the case. Degrelle fled to Spain while Germany was collapsing.

MADRID, May 28 (AP)—Germans here lacking residence permits or diplomatic standing were lining up today at Police Headquarters to obtain documents like those required of anti-Nazi refugees stranded in Spain since the war began.

The documents must be stamped by the police weekly. The Germans formerly were under protection of their embassy, now closed.

Representatives of the United States, British and French Embassies and a delegate from the Spanish Foreign Office inspected the embassy today. One of the diplomats turned a picture of Adolf Hitler draped in black to the wall. A large strongbox, marked "Private Secret—Property of the German Army" was left inside the embassy after reports to open it proved fruitless.

2000 Refugees Return to Denmark

Copenhagen, May 28 (A. P.).—The first 2,000 Danish refugees from Sweden arrived today from Malmo for repatriation. Officials said that 300 Danish Nazis who fled to Sweden during the occupation would not return at present, but would remain in Swedish concentration camps until requisitioned by the Danish Government.

One press report predicted that 7,000 Danes would eventually face charges of collaboration.

NIPS MAY GIVE UP SOUTH CHINA FIGHT

Chinese Strike Lifeline to Southeast Asia at 5 Points.

CHUNGKING, May 28 — (AP) Chinese battle groups ground into Japan's trans-China lifeline to Southeast Asia at five points along a vast 850-mile front tonight amid indications the Japanese might be preparing to quit south China.

There were signs that the Japanese were contemplating, if not preparing to pull out entirely of the southern end of the vital transcontinental corridor. Such a withdrawal would cut off all overland escape routes for Japanese armies in Burma, Malaya, Thailand and Indo-China and force suicide stands against the Allies.

Some Chungking quarters attributed signs of a large-scale Japanese withdrawal northward toward the Yangtze river to a Japanese fear that Russia may enter the war. Important changes in Japanese strategy in China were expected within a month.

One unconfirmed report of Chungking asserted that Japanese forces in the Netherlands East Indies were attempting to evacuate to Southeast Asia as part of a general withdrawal toward Manchuria.

The reports—partly speculative—followed hot on the heels of the greatest Chinese victory in months, the recapture of Yungning (Nanning), one of the major Japanese strongholds in south China.

Yungning's fall cut the primary overland highway supply route to Southeast Asia, and today the Chinese high command said that Chinese troops were tearing deeper into the southern end of the 850-mile fighting front running from north to south across the heart of the Chinese mainland.

Spearheading the southern Kwangsi province attack, which the high command termed an "offensive," were veteran troops under Gen. Chang Fah Kwei, leader of the old Fourth Nationalist army—"the Ironsides"—which achieved fame in Chinese Civil war days.

Fanning out from Yungning, Gen. Chang's forces began to mop up enemy remnants in the vicinity of the city, 470 miles south of Chungking and 78 miles from Indo-China, and by last night had cleared the north bank of the Si (west river).

Surrounded, Attacked

Enemy forces which withdrew to the south bank—in the area of the projected Japanese railroad from Liuchow to Indo-China—were being surrounded and attacked, a communique said.

Chang's forces also were attacking the west flank of Japan's overland corridor on a 60-mile front north of Yungning and reached the outskirts of Pinyang, 58 miles northeast. Pinyang's capture would consolidate the Chinese hold on the overland highway to Indo-China and reduce Japanese chances of rewinning Yungning.

Ninety miles north of Yungning, the Chinese were attacking at a second point along the west wall of the Japanese corridor—and were striking eastward toward the former big U. S. air base of Liuchow, which was heavily strafed by U. S. 14th air force fighter-bombers.

From captured Hwaiyuanchen, the Chinese crossed a north-south stretch of the Yung river seven miles west of the Japanese bastion of Ishan and were advancing toward that strongpoint, 43 miles east of Liuchow.

Another 220 miles to the northeast, a third Chinese column pressed six miles along the Chihkiang highway toward the former American base of Shaoyang (Paoching).

Authorities permitted disclosure that China's American-trained new Sixth army which fought in Burma was spearheading this drive in western Hunan province. The American-equipped troops reached a point 12 miles west of Shaoyang and were locked in a swaying battle on plateau-land near Tantow, 19 miles northwest of Shaoyang.

Yanks Bomb Bridges

American fliers heavily pounded railroad bridges and installations at Shaoyang, Hengyang and Changsha.

Two other Chinese groups were attacking in southern and western Honan province up to 400 miles northeast of Chungking.

With the support of American and Chinese planes, Chinese forces in southern Honan Sunday launched a drive against Japanese forces at Hsihsiakow and inflicted high losses, a Chinese communique said. A few hours earlier, the Chinese foiled five Japanese columns which moved out of Hsihsiakow in an attempt to encircle Chinese forces which had moved within one and a half miles west of the Japanese base.

Chinese Push 60 Miles Beyond Nanning

Chungking, May 28 (AP)—Chinese troops, pushing deeply into the enemy's overland corridor to Indo-China, have reached the vicinity of Pingyang, 60 miles northeast of recaptured Nanning, the Chinese high command announced today.

The march carried the Chinese almost a third of the way from Nanning to Kweilin in northeastern Kwangsi, one of the first United States air bases lost to the enemy in the Japanese advance several months ago, which established a link across China from Manchuria to Indo-China.

The inland port of Nanning (Yungning), one of the most important stations on the overland route through Changsha, Kweilin and Hengyang, was recaptured over the week end in one of the most promising Chinese counteroffensives of the war.

Troops Under Fah-Kwei

Recapture of Nanning was the feat of troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, leader of the old 4th Nationalist Army, "the Ironsides," which gained fame during China's civil war. He is now commander of Chinese forces in southeastern China.

His troops did not have the benefit of either American training or equipment.

The fall of Nanning came as a surprise in Chungking, since no word of the offensive had been given out. The high command's announcement was based on a brief radio message from Fah-kwei that the city had been taken.

Only 78 Miles From Border

Reoccupation of the inland port was announced last night by the Chinese high command.

Nanning, the first important American air base site to be rewon since last year's sweeping enemy offensive, is 470 miles south of Chungking and only 78 miles from the Indo-China border. It is situated on the Si River 430 miles above Canton and about 70 miles from the Gulf of Tonkin.

French Soldier Is Survivor Of Mass Execution By Japs

Kunming, China, May 28 (AP)—A French soldier from Indo-China told today of being cut down by the sword of a Japanese executioner and of escaping from a mass grave into which he and 53 comrades were toppled.

He is Lance Corporal Fernand Cron, from a French village near La Rochelle, who was a telephone operator in a small fort overlooking Dongdang when the Japanese struck March 9.

There were 170 French and Annamite troops defending the little concrete fortification when the Japanese opened fire. After two days of fighting, Cron said, Japanese emissaries demanded unconditional surrender.

"No, we will fight to the last man," shouted back the captain in command.

Japanese Force Entrance

That night Japanese anti-tank guns knocked out the fort's machine-gun emplacements. The Japanese then forced an entrance and the captain ran up the white flag.

Cron said the Japanese general commended the captain, said the defenders had fought like lions, and told him to go felicitate his troops, who were lined up under the muzzles of Japanese machine guns.

When the captain returned he was forced to sit on the veranda of the barracks with the Japanese general and seven of his aides.

"I saw them talking," Cron said. "I couldn't hear what was said. They seemed to be getting along all right but one of the aides got up, walked behind the captain, and struck him on the back of the head with his sword still in its scabbard.

French Captain Killed

"The captain fell over. Then another officer stepped up and shot him in the head where he lay.

"We stood terrified and silent. The machine guns were pointing at us. Then a Japanese officer came to us and chose one third of the Europeans and one third of the Annamite troops as hostages. We were nine Europeans and there were 40 Annamites."

The hostages were taken along with two Annamite women, who had been in the fort, to a customs office where the French customs officer of Dongdang and the postmaster were added to the party.

The Japanese took all their clothing and at 7 P.M. on the evening of March 12 the 53 were led out with their hands tied behind them.

Forced To Kneel By Trench

"We were led to a place opposite the railway station where there were slit trenches around some anti-aircraft positions," Cron said.

"The ropes tying us together by twos were cut. We were forced to kneel along a semi-circular trench. The soldiers guarding us had bayonets on their rifles. Several had swords.

"The executioners started to work. I heard a friend of mine cry out 'Vive la France' three times before he was struck a final blow.

"I saw how I might hold my head low at the same time balancing on the edge of the trench so I could fall forward at the first strike.

"I was already tipping forward when the sword struck. I fell into the trench and lay quiet. A body fell on top of me. A soldier holding a rifle by the butt jammed a bayonet six times into that body but he didn't touch me.

Lay Still About 20 Minutes

"I lay for about twenty minutes until I no longer heard the Japanese about. Two of the Annamites who also had not been killed left the trench before I crawled out. They had managed to get the ropes off their hands and freed mine.

"We fled. Once we heard Japanese on the road as we hid in a rice paddy. Looking back I saw a fire burning where the executions had taken place. I believe the Japanese had come back and poured petrol on the bodies."

Cron said he made his way into China over tortuous mountain trails.

He loosened his collar. On the back of his neck was a scar four inches long and a half inch wide where the sword had struck.

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YANKS OPEN GATE TO JAP FORTRESS HAMPSON

Fall of Sante Fe Paves Way Into Enemy-Infested Cagayan Valley.

MANILA, Tuesday, May 29. — (AP) Santa Fe, important road junction on the mountainous approach to the Japanese-infested Cagayan valley of northern Luzon, fell to battle-weary doughboys of the 25th division Sunday. Thousands of enemy troops are in the rich valley.

The Yanks entered Santa Fe against minor opposition after a lengthy mountain drive. The 32nd division, moving along the Villa Verde trail from the west, was within three miles of the town.

Hard Fight Ahead

From Santa Fe the Americans must traverse 75 miles of twisting road before they reach the Cagayan valley, last major Japanese strongpoint in the Philippines. At the northern end of the 110-mile-long valley is the sizable port of Appari.

Field commanders expect a fight every bit of the way.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the capture today in a communique which reported that bombers dropped 450 tons of explosives on enemy positions in support of the drive against the last sizable Japanese position on Luzon.

On Mindanao, MacArthur said, "our forces with air support continue to push the enemy farther back into the hills."

Light bombers and strafing planes penetrated clouds, squalls and fog to pound industrial targets along the west coast of Formosa. Alcohol plants, oil refinery facilities and rail yards were set afire, at a cost of two planes.

Several coastal ships were sunk in the Hong Kong vicinity, transportation equipment on Hainan island was wrecked and rail cities in Indo-China were pounded as bombers swept the China sea area.

Troops Reach Djoeata

Australian and East Indies troops reach Djoeata, on the north coast of Tarakan island off Borneo. Eight Japanese planes raiding the area at night were driven off by antiaircraft fire.

Between the 25th division at Santa Fe and the agriculturally-rich Cagayan valley is more than 75 miles of twisting road, about half of it through a canyon and the remainder through the mountains.

Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins' battle-worn 25th pushed into Santa Fe against slight resistance and held ridges on three sides of the town. The Japanese, however, still held high ground on the west, where the 32nd division was approaching.

The Yanks counted 175 Japanese dead around Santa Fe but the majority of the garrison was believed to have retreated to the hills. Capture of Santa Fe, an important road junction, followed a wide encircling move in which the Americans toiled over sheer cliffs to eliminate enemy mountain positions.

Highway No. 5 thus was opened to Santa Fe, but from there the Americans face a 185-mile march through the Cagayan valley to Aparri. The entire route is expected to be bitterly contested.

Northeast of Manila the 38th division increased its pressure on the Japanese at Wawa dam amid fierce fighting.

On Mindanao the 24th division hammered enemy troops wedged behind Davao while the 31st division encountered the first Japanese resistance line since bisecting the Sayre north-south highway last week in a juncture with the 40th and Americal divisions.

The infantrymen made contact with a Japanese force about five miles east of Malaybalay.

The Japanese are expected to make the final stand of their Luzon campaign in the Cagayan country where they have at least three major airfields.

2 FIGHTS RAGE IN PHILIPPINES

Yanks Meet Resistance on Luzon and Mindanao.

HUTCHESON

Manila, May 28 (A. P.).—Fighting flared on two Luzon battlefronts today as Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that 378 427 Japanese have been killed in the Philippines campaign. Of these 8,101 were added the past week. American casualties are about 50,000, including killed, wounded and missing.

A tank-led Thirty-eighth Division column spearing up the Marikina Road east of Manila was locked in battle Sunday with the Japanese in a canyon near Wawa Dam.

Wawa, a minor source of Manila [illegible] is military important because the surrounding defenses make it a formidable section of the enemy's Sierra Madre Mountain ramparts called the Shimbu line.

The armored column approached the dam from the south along a road paralleling the Mari-Kina River. It took the town of San Rafael and reached the gorge without opposition. Then at the mouth of the gorge the enemy opened up with all types of weapons and the column was halted after establishing a narrow foothold. The fight for the dam raged today.

Close In on Santa Fe.

The Thirty-second Division, advancing on Highway 5, and the Twenty-fifth, on the Villa Verde Trail, closed in on Santa Fe. Both had patrols in the town and it appeared that the city was in the process of changing hands Saturday.

Major-Gen. Charles L. Mullins Jr.'s Twenty-fifth Division has killed an estimated 7,000 to 8,000 Japanese during fighting between recently captured Palete Pass and Santa Fe. Fairly stiff losses have been suffered. Santa Fe is at the mouth of the Cagayan Valley, which runs to the north end of Luzon and in which the Japanese are compressed for their probable last stand on Luzon.

The next big fight is expected to develop around Aritao, a valley village about four miles from Santa Fe on Highway 5.

West of Davao elements of the Twenty-fourth were cleaning out Japanese positions flanking a secondary road leading into the interior which is still a possible escape route for the Davao Japanese garrison.

Long-range patrol planes smashed at targets on the Asiatic coast, taking an additional toll of Japan's dwindling number of small cargo ships.

Fifth Air Force Liberators sank a large freighter in the mouth of the Yangtze River and bombed Shanghai fuel dumps.

Red Cross Chief Arrives In Manila

Manila, May 28 (AP)—Basil O'Connor, national chairman of the American Red Cross, arrived today on the last leg of a tour of South and Southwest Pacific army and navy bases.

He will confer with United States military and Philippine Commonwealth officials concerning anticipated increased needs for Red Cross service. Similar conversations previously were held at Honolulu, Guam, Tinian, Saipan and Kwajalein.

O'Connor was accompanied by Powen McCoy, deputy Red Cross commissioner for the Pacific Ocean areas; Lewis H. Bowen, Red Cross public relations director, and Lieut. Com. Walter L. K[illegible], representing the Navy.

P-47's Hit Japan From Ryukyus

By Vern Haugland

Okinawa, May 28 (AP)—United States Army Thunderbolt fighter planes based in the Ryukyus made their first stiff attack on Japan's mainland last Thursday, it was disclosed today.

The P-47's of the 318th Fighter Group raided southern Ryushu, repeated target for Marianas-based Superfortresses and Navy carrier aircraft.

Thunderbolt formations attacked runways, hangars and shops of airfields at Kanoya, Kushura and Miyazaki, dive-bombing, strafing and rocket-blasting the Japanese installations.

Kagoma Strafed

The P-47's that started large fires at Kanoya also strafed Kagoma, setting the railroad station and barracks afire. Four railroad locomotives and four cars were damaged.

Another formation turned south of Miyabaki and scored many rocket hits on a large factory at Meizu. Large columns of smoke were observed. This formation also strafed a small town northeast of Kushura.

The fast fighters attacked Japanese boats and landing craft off Kuyshu. One Japanese fighter that approached the American planes was attacked by four Thunderbolts. It was sent spinning into the sea 3 miles off Kyushu.

1119 JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. SUBS

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Guam, May 28 (A. P.).—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in one of his infrequent disclosures of United States submarine activity, has credited the underseas service with having sunk 1,119 Japanese ships totaling 4,500,000 tons. Nimitz told fourteen submarine officers and men to whom he made valor awards that the submersibles had sunk 126 enemy combat ships and 993 merchant vessels and helped to "all but sever lines which connected the Japanese empire with their stolen possessions." Nearly half of the Japanese tonnage sunk, 2,000,000 tons, was sent to the bottom in the last year.

Hawaii Sugar Planters Want Filipino Workers

Honolulu, May 28 (AP)—The Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association today asked Gov. I. M. Stainback to authorize importation of 6,000 workers from the Philippines to relieve a critical Hawaii manpower shortage.

Chauncey Wightman, association secretary, said the association made the proposal after learning that many thousand Filipinos are in need of employment to earn money for rehabilitation of their families and homes.

Those brought here would be free to return to the Phipippines after completion of their contracts.

Hirohito Gets Report From Premier

San Francisco, May 28 (A. P.).—Premier Kantaro Suzuki of Japan made a report "on the general state of affairs" in a special audience with the Emperor Hirohito today, the Tokyo radio declared in a broadcast recorded by the FCC.

WORKABLE PEACE NEEDS REAL UNITY, SAYS STETTINIUS

Conference Warned Charter Must Have Basis of Collaboration.

STATES U. S. STAND

Five-Point Declaration of Foreign Policy Outlined By State Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius forecast tonight that the United Nations conference will write a charter gleaming with "great hope of lasting peace,' but he tempered his prediction with a single all-important question:

"Will it work?"

That will depend, Stettinius declared in a broadcast, on a will to peace among nations and on world collaboration in which he selected the United States for the role of leader and mediator among great powers and champion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all peoples.

Big Issue in Focus

Before he spoke, Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt brought into sharper focus the biggest issue at the conference by challenging great-nation veto power over peaceful settlement of international disputes. He called it "preposterous" and a "dangerous blot" on a proposed world charter.

Stettinius combined a five-point declaration of United States foreign policy with an analysis of conference accomplishments and prospects in an address prepared for radio transmission to Americans at home and in uniform overseas.

His points:

1. Winning final victory in war and guaranteeing that Germany and Japan never again shall be able to wage war.

2. Extension into years of peace of the war-time community of purpose achieved among great nations.

3. Assuring justice and fair dealing for all peoples and states.

4. Advancing social and economic conditions which "create a climate for peace"

5. Realizing no nation's sovereignty is absolute, that no nation has complete freedom of decision.

Unity Is Main Aim

"I wish to make it absolutely clear," the secretary said, "that the primary objective of United States foreign policy is to continue and strengthen in the period of peace that wartime solidarity which has made possible the defeat of Germany.

"This is as true of our relations with the Soviet Union as it is of our relations with Great Britain, China and France. There have been differences between us. There will continue to be differences. But the effectiveness of our war-time collaboration has demonstrated that our differences can be adjusted."

He called for common understandings on such thorny issues as achieving agreement with Russia and Britain on reorganization of the Polish government. Negotiations toward that end, he said, "have been disappointing."

To Argentina, Stettinius declared the United States vote to seat her at this conference of 49 nations means no blanket endorsement of policies of her government.

America, Stettinius said, now expects Argentina to fulfill all her newly-undertaken commitments to "democratic and peaceful policies of coopertaion."

Defending the right of great powers to dominate efforts of a world organization to preserve peace, Stettinius said it is not a question of privileged position but of using a concentration of military and industrial power to maintain world security.

Permanent membership and unanimity of action by the great nations in a proposed world security council is essential, he said, lest the council "be helpless to enforce its decisions."

Aim Is Peace

"The five great nations," he asserted, "have come here with the other United Nations to form an organization for peace—not to conspire for war. Their intentions are honorable and their necessities for peace are fully as urgent as those of any other nation, large or small.

Thus the head of the American delegation aligned it solidly behind broad veto powers for the Big Five, whose technical experts had completed during the day an interpretation of the veto authority. It was reported to state that a single big power could block any positive action, but not the airing of a dispute in the security council.

Evatt, replying to questions, said he believed "there is a distinct majority" of conference members in favor of lifting the veto from investigation and peaceful settlements.

Asked whether Australia would fight on in open conference sessions if the big power veto interpretation does not go far enough, Evatt replied, "We'll make that hurdle when we come to it."

The conference is well along with its work. Many provisions of a charter for a new world organization already have been written. Enough has been done to assure some degree of international cooperation to lead the world out of a succession of wars and toward the goal of enduring peace.

This is to be accomplished through a security council empowered to take stern measures to prevent war, a general assembly of all the United Nations which will serve as a forum for considering world problems, a new international court, and a council for cooperation in adjusting social and economic problems, which in the past have led to conflict.

Many Questions Wait

Many questions still must be resolved before the charter appears in final form. The biggest of these continues to be whether each of the Big Five — the United States, France, China, Russia and Britain —shall have the right to block peace-enforcement efforts in the security council.

Small powers have been battling the big ones, contending the veto should not extend to investigation and peaceful settlement of disputes.

As an answer to a series of questions the little nations have propounded on how the veto would work, Big Five technical experts agreed today on an interpretation which reportedly will say the great powers can't prevent discussion of any dispute, but must take any positive action unanimously.

It was understood the policy statement is being transmitted to

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London, Paris, Moscow and Chungking for approval by the various governments. It may not be submitted to the conference for several days.

As a dozen conference committees pushed ahead on drafting final details of the charter for a new international league, these additional problems still had to be disposed of:

1. Should the security council have at its call for emergency use against an aggressor, an air force alone, or a mixed contingent of sky, sea and land forces?

2. Should any country which would be called upon to supply armed forces have the right to participate in council decisions involving the use of its men and equipment?

3. Should the general assembly have the right to approve or disapprove reports from the security council on measures it has adopted or applied in matters involving maintenance of peace and security?

4. Should the proposed new court of international justice have compulsory jurisdiction over international league controversies?

5. What provision should be made for opening the charter to amendments if revision appears necessary later on?

In addition, Russia is talking of reopening the question of whether the world organization should be able to expel wayward members. The Big Five failed last week to get the two-thirds committee majority necessary to write in an expulsion provision.

Conference commissions, which have to ratify committee decisions before they are handed over to the entire conference for ultimate approval, are expected to shift into high gear later in the week. Their sessions will be open to the public.

The conference still is shooting at signing a charter and adjourning by the middle or end of next week. President Truman, the White House says, will arrive at the Golden Gate "on or about June 6."

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Text of Stettinius' Speech Projecting a Five-Point Foreign Policy for This Country

Following is the text of Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr.'s radio address, as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The United Nations Conference on International Organization is now in its fifth week. I feel that the time has come for me, as Secretary of State and chairman of the United States delegation, to report to the American people and to our armed forces throughout the world on the progress we have made here in San Francisco.

Predicts Strong Charter

After one month of work, I can now report to you my confidence that we will succeed in writing a strong and democratic charter solidly based on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals with which we started.

At the very outset of our work, we were confronted with a number of urgent problems. There was the question of seating the Bielo-Russian and Ukrainian Republics and the Argentine and the further problem of how Poland could be represented. These questions involved important issues affecting both the conference and United States foreign policy.

At the Crimea Conference the Soviet Union directed our attention to the grievous injuries sustained by the Bielo-Russian and Ukrainian peoples in their long and gallant struggle against the common enemy, and requested that these two republics be given membership in the proposed world organization. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill agreed to support this request. The United States delegation fulfilled this pledge in the opening days of the conference.

No Principles Abandoned

The conference also voted to admit Argentina. I wish to make clear that the vote of the United States in favor of seating Argentina did not constitute a blanket endorsement of the policies of the Argentine Government. On the contrary, with many of these policies both the Government and the people of the United States have no sympathy.

We have in many ways abandoned the principles for which this country has always stood. We steadfastly adhere to those principles of morality and decency which were the basis of our foreign policy under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull.

During the war the paramount aim of our policy in this hemisphere has been to eliminate Axis penetration and to unite all the Americas in the struggle against the evil forces which have attempted to destroy liberty and free institutions throughout the world.

We recognize that the people of Argentina have been traditionally democratic in their ideals and good friends of the people of the United States. The Mexico City Conference last March opened the way for Argentina to return to her traditional policies and restore the unity of the Americas.

After the conference Argentina took the first step in this direction. She declared war on the Axis and committed herself to the democratic and the peaceful politicies of cooperation agreed upon at Mexico City by signing the final act of that conference. As a further step in this process the American republics felt that Argentina should be admitted to the San Francisco Conference.

By voting to admit Argentina in these circumstances the United States, however, had by no means changed its position that Argentina is expected to carry out effectively all of her commitments under the Mexico City declaration. On the contrary, we consider that her admission to the San Francisco conference increases her obligation to do so. We expect the Argentine nation to see that this obligation is fulfilled.

The Case of Poland

The Soviet Union requested that Poland be represented at the conference by the Provisional Government in Warsaw, which is not recognized by a majority of the United Nations, including the United States.

It is a matter of deep regret to the United States that the people of Poland, who have suffered so terribly and fought so bravely during the war, are not represented in our deliberations. Poland is a United Nation and should be here. But there are two Polish Governments—the London Government and the Warsaw Provisional Government.

Last February it was agreed at Yalta that the Provisional Government now functioning in Warsaw should be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new government, it was further agreed, should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

The Yalta agreement on this matter has not yet been carried out. The United States took the position that Poland could be represented only by a Polish Government formed in accordance with that agreement, and the Warsaw Provisional Government was not admitted to the conference.

The negotiations for reorganization of the Warsaw Provisional Government have been disappointing. It is the intention of the United States to exert all its influence, in collaboration with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, toward fulfillment of the Yalta agreement on Poland.

I wish to make it absolutely clear that the primary objective of the United States foreign policy is to continue and strengthen in the period of peace that wartime solidarity which made possible the defeat of Germany. This is as true of our relations with the Soviet Union as it is with our relations with Great Britain, China and France. There have been differences between us. There will continue to be differences. But the effectiveness of our wartime collaborations has demonstrated that our differences can be adjusted.

It is our purpose to seek constantly to broaden the scope of our agreement and to reach common understanding on those matters where it does not yet exist. We have the right to expect the same spirit and the same approach on the part of our great allies.

Example of Collaboration

Let me give you an example of our collaboration at the San Francisco Conference.

When Mr. Molotoff came to the United States, he planned to stay only a few days because of the heavy burden of his responsibilities in Moscow. He stayed here for over two weeks.

The reason Mr. Molotoff stayed longer than he had planned was this: The United States delegation wanted to make some important changes and additions in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals at San Francisco. The changes we had in mind reflected not only the views of the United States delegation, but those which had been expressed before the conference by other United Nations, particularly by some of the smaller powers. We felt that if we were able to sbumit these as the unanimously agreed amendments of the four sponsoring nations, not just as our own, they would have an important, indeed a decisive, effect on the whole work of the conference and the speed with which agreement on a charter could be reached.

So Mr. Molotoff stayed on and worked with Mr. Eden and Dr. Soong and myself on the United States proposals. They had important contributions to make of their own. I regard it as a great achievement and a good omen for the future that agreement was reached on the exact text of these important amendments by all four nations within a very few days.

When Mr. Molotoff came to see me to tell me that his Government agreed with us on the text of the last two remaining amendments he expressed again the importance which his Government attached to the successful establishment of the world organization and his satisfaction with the results of our collaboration toward making the charter of the organization better and stronger than it otherwise would have been. It was only after this agreement had been made complete that he said he felt it was appropriate for him to return to the important work which was awaiting him in Moscow.

The unanimity of the sponsoring powers on these amendments has had the decisive effect we expected it would have on the work of the conference. They have met with general approval among other nations at the conference and have greatly eased and speeded the task of the working committees.

After submission of the joint amendments of the four sponsoring powers, together with the amendments submitted by the other United Nations, the conference entered its working committee stage.

During the past two weeks general agreement has been reached on a number of other important tant points. Taken together with changes previously agreed upon, these form the basis of proposals which are now being drafted, section by section, into the charter.

I wish to point out what I consider to be the most significant of these changes.

The Security Council would be given additional powers to settle a dispute in its early stages and to stop preparations for war before war actually begins.

The relationship to the world organization of regional security arrangements like that contemplated in the Act of Chapultepec for the Western Hemisphere has been clarified by another provision.

The United States shared in the desire of the other American republics to maintain the inter-American system within the framework of the world organization. We also agreed that the world organization must be supreme in matters of enforcement. World peace is indivisible. The world organization must therefore have the right and the power to prevent or suppress aggression anywhere at any time. This conviction was embodied in the proposal put forward.

At the same time that proposal strengthens the role of regional organizations in peaceful settlement of disputes. It re-emphasizes the inherent right of self-defense and extends that right to a group of nations whenever an armed attack against one of them can rightfully be regarded as an attack against all of them until the world organization has taken effective action to restore peace.

The inter-American system is thus brought within the larger framework of the world organization. The United States intends to negotiate in the near future a treaty with its American neighbors which will put the Act of Chapultepec on a permanent basis, in harmony with the world charter.

Another amendment reaffirms that the responsibility for standing guard over the enemy powers shall be carried by the nations which defeated them. But for the first time it specifically opens the way for the world organization itself to assume this responsibility later on. It is our intention to continue collaborating to the fullest extent with our allies in order to achieve: first, the utter destruction of German militarism and nazism; and second, the absolute assurance that Germany shall never again be able to threaten its neighbors or disturb the peace of the world. Our policy toward Japan is directed in the same end.

Council Voting Procedure

Before leaving the discussion of the Security Council I want to refer to the question of voting procedure in the Council.

The conference has not yet taken final action on this matter. The Crimea proposals require that the five permanent members must agree to any enforcement action. There would be a similar requirement on action for the peaceful settlement of disputes, except that a party to a dispute must refrain from voting. This requirement, however, does not apply to the right of any nation to bring a dispute before the Council and to full discussion of the merits of its case. It applies only when the Council makes a decision involving positive action.

This provision has been criticized both here and elsewhere as giving a privileged position to the larger nations. This criticism is not justified. It is not a question of privilege, but of using the present distribution of military and industrial power in the world for the maintenance of peace.

The Security Council is the enforcement agency of the world organization, and hence must be the repository of its power to prevent aggression.

The five permanent members of the Security Council have at their disposal an overwhelming proportion of the men and the material necessary to enforce peace. Their permanent membership in the Security Council therefore becomes essential, for without their strength and their unanimous will to peace the Council would be helpless to enforce its decisions. And it must be remembered that any action taken by the Council toward settling a dispute may ultimately lead to the necessity for enforcement action if peaceful methods fail.

But, it is objected, what happens if one of the five permanent members embarks upon a course of aggression and refuses to recnize the machinery of the world organization? How can the aggressor be restrained if his own contrary vote prevents the Council from invoking force against him? In such an event, the answer is simple. Another world war has come, vote or no vote, and the world organization has failed.

Question an "Iffy" One

But I think we should not be too deeply concerned with the kind of question Franklin Roosevelt always characterized as "iffy." The five great nations have come here with the other United Nations to form an organization for peace, not to conspire for war.

Twice in the last thirty years they have fought side by side as allies—not as enemies. Their intentions are honorable and their necessities for peace are fully as urgent as those of any other nation, large or small. To assume that they seek to violate pledges rather than to enforce them is to oppose the existence of any organization for peace and to resign the world to an endless succession of wars.

Another important matter before the conference has been the establishment of a trusteeship system under which dependent areas may be placed by later agreements.

This subject was not discussed during the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. The United States Government felt that it was of the utmost importance that such a system be provided for in the charter. We therefore took the initiative in the discussions to that effect with the other sponsoring governments even before the conference began.

I think I can now say with assurance that, as a result of this American initiative, the charter will provide for an effective trusteeship system. It will not be all that we desire, but it will offer real opportunity for progress to dependent peoples.

In all the discussions on trusteeship the United States has continued to stand fast for provisions which will fully safeguard the control by the United States of those strategic points in the Pacific which are necessary for the defense of the United States and for world security within the trusteeship system but on conditions satisfactory to us.

And we have stood with equal firmness for a trusteeship system that will foster progress toward higher standards of living and the realization of human rights and freedoms for dependent peoples, including the right to independence or another form of self-government such as federation—whichever the people of the area may choose—when they are prepared and able to assume the responsibilities of national freedom as well as to enjoy its rights.

The United States has demonstrated this long-standing policy in the Philippines. It looks forward to the time when many other now dependent peoples may achieve the same goal.

Provisions of Prime Importance

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I regard the provisions which are being made in the charter for the advancement of dependent peoples, and for the promotion of human rights and freedoms, as of the greatest importance. Together with measures to strengthen the Economic and Social Council, they will help to bring the world organization closer to the needs of the peoples of the world. They will provide the means by which nations can work more effectively together for that economic and social development without which lasting peace is impossible.

We must realize that our most important task in the next decade is not likely the enforcement of peace, but to prepare the economic and social basis for peace. If the work of the Economic and the Social Council is well done, we will have gone far toward eliminating in advance the causes of another world war a generation hence.

This is the objective of the second group of new proposals put forward at San Francisco.

These new proposals state clearly that justice and international law, together with equal rights and self-determination of peoples, shall be the guiding principles of the new world organization. They embody a complete statute of a new Permanent Court of International Justice.

They stipulate that international cooperation in the protection and the promotion of individual human rights and freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex, is a fundamental purpose of the world organization.

The Four Freedoms stated by our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt—Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear—are, from the point of view of the United States, the fundamental freedoms which encompass all other rights and freedoms.

The United States Government will work actively and tirelessly, both for its own people and—through the international organization—for peoples generally toward promoting respect for and the observance of these rights and freedoms.

We have conferred upon the Economic and Social Council the power to promote cultural and educational cooperation among the nations and made more specific its function in coordinating the activities of specialized intergovermental organizations dealing with labor and agriculture, finance, trade and other matters, all of them having as their ultimate objective higher living standards and full employment.

After the defeat of Japan millions of young men and women will return home to take their proper places in agriculture and in our enormously expanded productive system. We shall not be able to provide jobs for them if we have not helped, through the Economic and Social Council, to create those world-wide conditions under which other nations are able to purchase much greater quantities of our goods than ever before and we are able to buy more from them.

We must choose between a constantly expanding economy throughout the world and mass unemployment in our own country. Full participation in the Economic and the Social Council provides us with our greatest opportunity to break, once and for all, the vicious circle of isolationism, depression and war.

I look upon this charter as, in the deepest sense, a compact between peoples, reached through their Governments. Certainly the American delegation's part in the work of this conference has been carried out in the closest possible relationship with the American people. We have been in constant touch with the consultants representing forty-two non-governmental organizations who have been with us in San Francisco who are widely representative of American life. Through their suggestions they have made valuable contributions to the charter. I hope and believe that we can build upon this experiment in the future.

I want also to say a few words about the American delegation. This delegation has carried out all its work in a splendid spirit of nonpartisan cooperation. Each member has borne, with high distinction, a full share of the grave responsibility which is upon us all. Each has been guided only by the higher interests of our country as an inseparable part of the world community.

The delegation includes four outstanding members of Congress, two from each party—Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Sol Bloom of New York and Representative Charles Eaton of New Jersey. The delegation also includes representatives of the public, being Virginia Gildersleeve and Comdr. Harold Stassen, who is on leave from active duty in the Navy.

Our senior delegate, Cordell Hull, has unfortunately been unable to attend the conference. But we have been in daily communication with him and have leaned heavily upon his wise counsel and guidance. It was Cordell Hull's achievement in Moscow in 1943 which made this conference possible.

Must Have Nation's Backing

The charter which is written at this conference must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and must be whole-heartedly approved by the American people if the world organization is to succeed. The important part played by our widely representative and nonpartisan American delegation should assure the kind of charter that will win this approval. We have carried one step further here the policy of close cooperation with Congress which was initiated by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull. Our purpose is to provide that continuity and strength of foreign policy which has been so difficult to achieve in the past history of our country.

Finally, I wish to report that we have been in daily communication with President Truman. He has been fully informed of every step in the work of this conference. And as Chief Executive of the United States he has guided our course. His leadership has been essential to our progress.

I have no doubt that the final charter prepared here will offer great hope of lasting peace. But I cannot speak so surely if I try to answer the question: Will it work? Will it keep the peace? That happens upon the will to peace which the nations of the world support the charter and build strength into the world organization. We can do no more at San Francisco than to establish the constitutional basis upon which the world can live without war—if it will.

Foreign Policy Considerations

Our own foreign policy will play a great part in determining the achievement of these ends. What, then, are the major considerations which must govern our foreign policy?

First, we must carry the second phase of the war to final victory and see to it that Germany and Japan are never able to wage war again.

Second, we must maintain and extend the collaboration and the community of purpose now existing among the great nations which have fought this war together. The interests of the United States extend to the whole world. We must maintain those interests in relation with the other Great Powers and we must mediate between them when their interests conflict among themselves. In both cases our own interests, as well as theirs, require that agreement be achieved and the solidarity of the great nations be preserved.

Third, we must seek constantly to make our full contribution toward the establishment and practice of the supremacy of justice and of fair dealing for all peoples and states, large and small. The power that happens to be in the hands of certain nations must never be used for any purpose which is not in accordance with justice. And the formulation of international law to embody justice must be speeded.

Fourth, those social and economic conditions which create a climate for peace must be advanced. The beginnings we shall make through the Economic and Social Council and its related agencies must be constantly developed.

Finally, we must realize that we live in a world where the sovereignty of no nation, not even the most powerful, is absolute. There is no such thing as complete freedom of decision for any nation. It was not the action of our Congress but a decision of the Japanese High Command to bomb Pearl Harbor which put the United States in this war.

We in America can never again turn our backs upon the world. For we are not only a part of it, we are one of its most important parts. If we do not assume our new responsibilities willingly, then we shall be compelled to assume them by the brutal necessities of self-preservation. There is no possibility of retreat.

Let us, instead, with God's help, march forward in the cause of peace, with a greatness worthy of our heritage and of the men who gave their lives on distant battlegrounds.

BIG FIVE AGREE ON MEANING OF VOTE FORMULA

Terms Reported to Permit Any Nation to Bring Dispute to Council.

DISCUSSION FREE OF VETO

But Unanimity Will Be Required on Any Positive Action by World Security Body.

San Francisco, May 28 (A. P.)—Big Five technicians reached final agreement today on an interpretation of the Yalta voting formula. By its terms, it was reported, any nation could bring a dispute before the projected World Security Council for discussion, without being blocked by the veto of a single major Power.

The final language of this agreement was understood to have been forwarded to London, Moscow, Chungking and Paris for expected approval by those governments. There were indications that two or three days may elapse before any announcement of the Big Five interpretation.

This interpretation was understood to require Big Five unanimity on any positive action by the proposed world league's security council. It would not, it was reported, prevent discussion before the council of disputed matters.

Big Five delegation chiefs have been studying the question of attempting to write into the proposed world charter their definition of when the Big Five veto power operates. If it is included in the charter, it was said the wind-up of the United Nations conference may have to be delayed.

Technicians of these nations, who worked on language changes over the week end, were reported to have made no changes in general principles upon which the delegation chairmen reached a large measure of agreement Saturday night.

U. S. in Decisive Role.

President Truman and Secretary of State Stettinius, apparently sure of their main objectives at the United Nations conference, now are beginning to turn American foreign policy toward a more decisive role in world affairs.

Mr. Stettinius will make a major radio speech to the American people and armed forces overseas from his penthouse headquarters tonight (10:30 P. M., Eastern war time). Pegged on a review of the work of the Security Conference and approved by the President, it will be his most far-reaching discussion of foreign affairs to date.

It is part of the same pattern of events which: (1) will bring Mr. Truman to San Francisco for the final full-dress session, (2) has already sent special White House envoys to London and Moscow to tackle the current European crises, and (3) may lead in a few weeks to a meeting of the President with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Objectives of Moves.

The great objectives of these moves are twofold:

1. To recapture if possible a middle position between British and Russian policies—the role, sometimes of leader, sometimes of moderator, which the United States held through the Yalta meeting in February but lost shortly afterward when Washington and London joined forces against Russia over reorganizing the Polish Government.

2. To reinforce United States leadership for popular democratic ideals and so-called underdog causes—particularly the causes of freedom for dependent peoples and justice for minority groups

NANNING GAIN SIGN OF POWER

unpapers' Publisher, Back From Orient, Gives Views

San Francisco, May 28 (AP)—Paul atterson, publisher of the Baltiore *Sunpapers*, just back from a our of the Pacific war theater, id today the capture of Nanning y Chinese troops was due either an increase in army strength or a pulling back" of Japanese forces n fear of Russia entering the war.

"This is purely my own interpreation of the encouraging and ghly significant news from China at Japan's overland lifeline to ingapore has been cut," Patterson xplained in an interview. "I have o official information on which to ase my interpretation."

To Follow Up Foochow Drive

He said the Chinese were exected to follow up their offensive hich resulted in the capture of oochow.

"When I was in Chungking two eeks ago," Patterson said, "no ne expected such rapid military evelopments. The Chinese were t that time, however, bucked up ver the victory at Chihkiang, the rst successful effort of the Chiese Army in a long time.

"The Japs were making a serious hreat to the American air base at weiyang, and no one expected he Chinese to succeed in launchng a full-scale attack that would arry them to Nanning and cut the Japanese overland lifeline to Singapore."

Patterson, who accompanied Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley to Chungking, emphasized that this was "a victory for the regular Chinese Army."

Free Rein For Communists

Speaking of the political situation in China, he said the United States statement promising to give firm support to the Chungking Government did not cause undue excitement among the Communists.

"The Communists," he explained, "have a delegation in Chungking, and it is free to do as it pleases. They have their own hotel and own newspaper. The newspaper made no criticism of Hurley's statement that the United States Government would give firm support to the Chungking Government.

"The political side was in a quiescent state while I was there."

Patterson said the gesture by the Chungking government of sending a Communist delegate to the United Nations conference was well received.

While the military operations are progressing successfully, with the political picture quiet, the economic side of China is growing worse and worse, Patterson said.

Port Repairs Awaited

"It will continue to get worse," he added, "until ports can be fixed up and consumer goods brought in. The same thing is true in the Philippines."

Patterson described Manila as a city completely destroyed.

"London offers no comparison," he said. "To those of us who have seen what the Germans did to London, Manila is a shock. There isn't a public building or office building that hasn't been wrecked. It is impossible to identify locations. The city is upside down."

The supply problem in China still is tremendous, Patterson said.

Difficulty In Distribution

"We used to think that the main problem was in getting supplies over the hump," he related. "We are getting them over the hump, but the difficulty arises in getting them distributed over the vast area where there are no railroads and the motor roads have had to be built."

Patterson said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was co-operating well with the Americans. "There is no dissension; they are all working toward one aim—beating the Japs."

Patterson went to Chungking via London, Cairo and Moscow. While in Moscow he visited Marshal Stalin with Hurley.

The Baltimore publisher said his journey to China was "purely to familiarize myself with the Chinese situation."

From Chungking he went to Manila on invitation from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then visited Guam, the guest of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Europe's Hunger Haunts Frisco Conferees

PARRIS JR.

San Francisco, May 28 (AP)—Hunger in war-torn Europe is haunting the United Nations conference.

It has posed an alarming problem

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for the architects of peace.

Hunger itself is seldom mentioned officially, but delegates say the future of the new league depends on how hunger is relieved in liberated countries.

They argue that the future permanent peace of Europe hinges on the restoration of a reasonable standard of living and employment.

Most of them have seen for the first time the report of Samuel I. Rosenman submitted to President Truman on the need of civilian supplies for the liberated areas of Europe.

Chaos Seen From Hunger

They agree with him that a chaotic and hungry Europe is not fertile ground for establishing stable, democratic and friendly governments.

"No government in liberated Europe can survive," explained a Belgian diplomat, "if the people are allowed to go hungry. Only governments which relieve that hunger can live."

A survey of government officials from Belgium, Holland, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Norway and Czechoslavkia disclosed the extent of their alarm over the food situation.

In most of these countries there is starvation. The prospects of immediate relief are gloomy.

Gloomy Situation Sketched

The situation has been pitched into chaos because these countries have been battlefields. Communications are disrupted. Farmlands are sown with mines. Animals have been slaughtered.

The Germans bled Europe white to feed their own people.

Only a few weeks before all Holland was liberated, Dutchmen came to London pleading for food for the hundreds of thousands who were starving. And only relief from cold weather kept thousands in France from dying of starvation.

"There is never peace and freedom for a man who is starving," said a Greek delegate who lived through the German occupation and saw Greeks die daily in the streets of Athens because they did not have even a crumb of bread.

Question Of Transportation

Until V-E day, the Allied argument had been that available transport was lacking. The Europeans contend that argument no longer is valid. They see no reason why food is not moving now on a large scale.

The United States replied that distances in the Pacific, and the task of transferring troops and supplies from Europe, have made the shipping problem even tougher.

The consensus among European delegates is that five to ten years will be needed to put Europe back on its feet. Some delegates are more pessimistic.

China-Brazil Health Plan Receives Support

San Francisco, May 28 (AP)—A United Nations conference committee voted unanimously today to support a China-Brazil proposal for an early world conference to form an international health organization.

The Brazilian and Chinese delegates suggested that "full consideration be given to the relationship of an international health organization to other institutions, national and international, in the field of health."

Masaryk Sees Parley Making Good Progress

'Don't Worry Too Much,' He Says, 'But Worry a Little'

LOS ANGELES, May 28 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, said today that "the San Francisco conference is going well; don't worry too much—but worry a little."

The leader of his country's delegation to the United Nations security conference told 2,000 students of the University of California at Los Angeles:

"For some time to come your great country must remain very strong indeed. You will certainly need a big air force and a navy. If we stay strong long enough to fight for the right ideals we can get into the arena of perpetual peace."

NEW YORK FLIERS SAFE

Two With Canadian Air Force Freed From German Camps

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—Three American airmen with the Royal Canadian Air Force who were previously reported missing now are reported safe in a list issued today by the Department of National Defense for Air.

The men reported safe are Flight Lieut. William Henry Holman, whose father, W. H. Holman, lives at 17 East 42d Street, New York; Flight Lieut. Robert Henderson Fleming, whose wife, Mrs. R. H. Fleming, lives in Youngwood, Pa., and Flight Officer Herbert Reuben Sproule, whose wife, Mrs. H. R. Sproule, lives in Los Angeles, Calif.

Another American, Winfield Louis Johnson, whose father, E. W. Johnson, lives at 535 H Avenue, New York, was listed as a liberated prisoner of war.

1,586 AMERICANS DOCK IN NEW YORK

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NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—More than 1,000 Americans who were prisoners of war, today said German prison camp diet was so meagre that if it were not for the Red Cross "we would have starved."

The 1,210 former POW's and 376 wounded soldiers were aboard two troopships which docked at Staten Island.

All were happy to be home—and they showed it. They kissed the pier, they lined the rails cheering and waving, and they danced to jive music played by a Fort Hamilton service band.

The wounded, likewise, showed their enthusiasm. When 100 WACs arrived at the pier to help take them away, they shouted and whistled.

Later the wounded were taken by bus and ambulance to Halloran General hospital, where an officer said German POW's were used to carry litter cases into the various wards.

A Claxton, Ga., bazooka man, Pvt. Jack Burkhalter, 21, member of the 103d division, described his short combat record. Sent overseas Feb. 3, he was wounded March 15 by a mortar fragment near Mulhouse.

At Halloran, the Army said three-day passes would be issued to ambulatory patients beginning tonight to make room for more than 3,500 patients expected within the next three days.

Army Of 6,968,000 Within Year Forecast

New York, May 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, adjutant general of the Army, said today "our best judgment is that we can defeat Japan quickly and completely with an army which a year from no[w] will be 6,968,000."

Troops urgently needed in th[e] Pacific will go there directly, [he] told members of the Advertisin[g] Men's Post, American Legion.

Asserting that troops and equi[p]ment moving to the Pacific woul[d] have priority over servicemen r[e]turning home, General Ulio said:

"We will not ask any America[n] soldier to lay down his life in orde[r] that another American soldier ma[y] return home a few days sooner."

Nazi Diplomat Captured

New York, May 28 (AP)—The American Broadcasting Station in Europe (ABSIE) said tonight that Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, former German Foreign Office under secretary and "leader of all the Germans in foreign nations," had been captured by the United States 3d Army. The broadcast was heard by NBC.

German Guerrilla Action Reported

New York, May 28 (AP)—German soldiers wearing Soviet uniforms or disguised as peasants still are carrying on small-scale guerrilla activities in remote areas in Russian-occupied German territory, the Tass news agency said today in a Moscow broadcast.

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, said the Germans had made forays on small villages or isolated farms and in some instances had attacked Russian troops.

Terrorists Seized

Tass also asserted that a terrorist organization acting under the leadership of "notorious legionnaires residing in Germany" had been discovered in the Romanian port of Constanta with the arrest of several of its members.

One of the objects of the organization was to commit acts of sabotage and terrorism with the aid of Germans whom it helped free from concentration camps, the news agency said.

British Arrest Blohm, Nazi Shipbuilder

New York, May 28 (AP)—British authorities in Hamburg have arrested Rudolf Blohm, director of the German Blohm and Voss shipyards and former chairman of the shipbuilding commission in the Ministry of Armaments, the British radio reported today.

"He was charged with having tried to sabotage the work of the British port authorities," added the broadcast, recorded by CBS.

Landon Accepts Bid To Talk With Truman

Topeka, May 28 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, former Kansas Governor and 1936 Republican presidential candidate, said today he would be "delighted to have the opportunity to talk over" with President Truman any problems facing the country.

In answer to a handwritten invitation Landon received today from the President, Landon issued this statement:

"Of course I am delighted to have the opportunity to talk over with the President any question he cares to discuss.

"I am advising him today that I will be glad to have him fix the time to suit his own convenience."

Private Joe McGee Would Stay in Army

Worcester, Mass., May 28 (A. P.).—Although he thought he got a "raw deal" when he received a two-year court martial sentence for striking nine German prisoners, Private Joe McGee, who said he had thirty-five points more than necessary for discharge, wants to remain in the Army.

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson relieved McGee of the sentence after Representative John W. McCormack (D.-Mass.) demanded a thorough investigation of the soldier's conviction.

On his arrival at Fort Devens, McGee was assigned to the post's motor pool as a truck driver. He told the Post Commander, Col. H. M. Estes, that although he had 120 points he wanted to stay in the Army and make it his life work.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

First Marine—Expanded gain in Naha.

Seventh Infantry—Pushed patrols far south of Yonabaru.

Seventy-seventh and Ninety-sixth Infantry—Locked in fierce fighting before Suhri.

PHILIPPINES.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Cleared out Japanese positions along road west of Davao, Mindanao.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Units enter Santa Fe in central Luzon.

Thirty-first Infantry—Pushed from Sayre highway to mountains southeast of Malaybalay, Mindanao.

Thirty-second Infantry—At Santa Fe in drive for Cagayan Valley.

Thirty-eighth Infantry—Tank-led column battling near Wawa Dam, Luzon; captured San Rafael.

Marianas Bases Stepping Up Jap Defeat

Guam (AP)—Japan's defeat in the Pacific's far-flung air war, progressive since her carrier losses in the battle of Midway, has been accelerated by swift development of American bases in the Marianas.

Nine months ago, when newly won Saipan and Tinian and recaptured Guam were in a rudimentary stage, Japan's home-based air strength approximated 2,500 bombers and 2,000 fighters. But at that time her air strength also was considerable elsewhere, including around 700 planes in the Philippines and considerable numbers in China, Indo-China and the Netherland East Indies.

Today Japan is scraping the barrel to accumulate air power for defense of the encroached homeland. Those 700 planes in the Philippines have dwindled to fifteen or twenty. The Nei, China and Indo-China air forces of the enemy have been cut sharply, particularly in the Nei. Yet today on Japan proper her bomber strength probably approximates 1,800, her fighter strength 1,400.

The quality of certain types of enemy planes remains high. There even have been improvements.

It is difficult to present an overall assessment of the quality of Japanese airmen except to say it long since has passed its peak. American flyers in the Marianas who have tangled with the Nipponese over Tokyo and other cities say they meet expert and aggressive opposition on some occasions, and quite the reverse on others over the same targets.

There is no doubt that Japanese training is deteriorating. However, the enemy training program has been so intense and Japanese aircraft losses have been so heavy that the enemy today may have more pilots than planes. In maintenance, supply and repair, America is away out in front.

An inadequacy of engineers and technicians within Japan also is indicated, adding to the effectiveness of the B-29 raids. It is interesting to note that in Japanese domestic broadcasts to the people, warning them to stay away from delayed-action bombs, no assurance is given that engineers are on the way to detonate them.

Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Japan, already has proved its worth in the air war as a fighter-plane base and as an emergency field for the B-29's. When Okinawa's fields, a little over 300 miles from Japan, can throw their full weight into the air war, what has been accomplished from the Marianas will be doubled and tripled.

From Okinawa, a circle drawn as the B-24 (Liberator heavy bomber) flies takes in Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Hangchow, Nanking and Shanghai in Japanese-occupied China and Nagasaki, Sasebo, Fusan, Shimonoseki, Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo in Japan.

From Okinawa as the B-25 (Mitchell medium bomber) flies, the circle embraces Formosa, Foochow, Hangchow, Shanghai, Nagasaki and Sasebo.

8 AIR FORCES TO FIGHT JAPS

Gen. Doolittle Will Direct European Veterans.

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—Eight American Air Forces will be deployed against the Japanese When Lieut.-Gen. Doolittle transfers operations of his bombers to the Pacific.

A survey today of Far Eastern air power in connection with the week-end announcement that Gen. Doolittle's Eighth Air Force is moving from Europe to the Pacific, shows these units will be waging strategic and tactical war against the Japanese:

Fourteenth Air Force in China.

Tenth Air Force in the Burma-India theater.

Fifth and Thirteenth, comprising the Far Eastern Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, including the Philippines.

Seventh, originally based on Hawaii, now operating 1,500 miles to the west from captured enemy territory.

Eleventh, conducting operations against Japan's northern Kurile Islands from bases in the Aleutians.

Twentieth, attacking the Japanese home islands with giant bombers based in the Marianas.

These Army forces are in addition to the aerial armadas operated by the Navy and Marines—carrier-based, land-based and long-distance flying boats.

Eighth Veterans Home.

Bangor, Me., May 28 (A. P.).—Nearly 2,000 members of the famed Eighth Air Force, who made their first home-soil landings in Maine moved on in their war-worn bombers to Bradley Field, Conn., today for discharge, furloughs or re-deployment.

More than seventy planeloads, totaling some 1,500 men, spent their first night back in the United States in Dow Field barracks here. Another 400, in twenty planes, landed at Presque Isle Army Field yesterday. All had come across the Atlantic, some with stops at Greenland, others at Iceland and Labrador.

Arrivals at Dow Field included a good proportion of the 93d Bombardment Group, oldest Liberator group in the AAF and the first to bomb the Ploesti oil fields in Romania. Its members are credited with 391 missions.

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WAR GUILT TRIALS SPEED DEMANDED

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP) Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) declared today the American people want Axis leaders tried for war guilt "without dilatory tactics" and without "indulging in high technical procedure."

Lucas told the Senate it would be best for all nations to agree on procedure "but we cannot wait indefinitely for that decision."

"If our Allies canot agree upon plans and procedure," Lucas asserted, "we should create our own military courts and prepare our own plans and procedure.

"Under the leadership of General Eisenhower and Justice Jackson, we should try the Nazi and Fascist criminals in our possession without delay."

Lucas named Herman Goering, Alfred Rosenberg, Admiral Doenitz, Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt as among those who should be tried immediately.

The German general staff is equally culpable with the Nazis he declared.

It was disclosed meanwhile that the sons of Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Justice Jackson are members of the United States staff for prosecution of Axis war criminals.

An announcement listing recent additions to the staff, which is headed by Jackson, included the names of 2nd Lt. Raymond W Ickes, Marine officer, formerly in the Justice department's criminal division, and Ensign William E Jackson, who had been in the Navy department's general counsel office. Young Ickes was wounded in the Pacific fighting.

Draft to Take Some Men Under 26 With Defects

Conscientious Objectors Also Affected by New Order

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—A limited number of men under twenty-six who do not meet the physical standards for general military service because of minor defects will be accepted by the Army, Selective Service announced tonight.

Selective Service said the number has not been announced, although it will not be large.

Registrants found acceptable on that basis at pre-induction examination will be inducted on separate calls to be placed by the state directors.

Conscientious objectors also are affected. Registrants under twenty-six classified 4-E and found acceptable for military service will be made available for assignment to work of national importance under civilian direction.

Growing Hospital Fleet Speeds Evacuation Job

Washington, May 28 (AP)—A growing fleet of American hospital ships will complete the job of bringing home all transportable sick and wounded service men from Europe within the next three months.

Seven new ships to be added to the mercy fleet by midsummer will increase its numbers to 40 and its carrying capacity from 20,000 patients to 30,500. The Office of War Information disclosed this today in a special report on the sea transportation of wounded.

As the Army's Atlantic fleet completes its task of evacuating casualties, the twenty ships will be diverted to Pacific waters.

All To Pacific Later

The USAHS Dogwood already is Pacific-bound, OWI said, to be followed shortly by the St. Olaf and in June by the St. Mihiel, the Chateau Thierry and the Stafford.

Eventually, all army hospital ships will operate in the Pacific, where the Navy thus far has been carrying the major burden.

"The new ships—including five already commissioned this spring—are both larger and faster than most of those already in operation, and consequently will be able to bring the wounded home, especially from Europe, at a greatly accelerated rate," the OWI report stated.

Most Have Been Converted

At a cost averaging $4,000,000 each, most of the ships have been converted from luxury liners, German and Italian vessels, Liberty ships and former troop transports. At the time of Pearl Harbor, this country had only two hospital craft, the navy's Relief and Solace.

Some of the new additions, although larger, will cost less than for conversion, OWI said.

Each of six new navy ships commissioned or to be commissioned this year is about twice the size of an average city hospital and capable of carrying about 800 patients.

All Air-Conditioned

These ships are the first to be completely air conditioned, to have all berths equipped with radio receivers and to have special fireproof decking.

They have a speed of 17½ knots, a 12,000 mile cruising radius and equipment which OWI described as "equal to that in the finest metropolitan hospital."

The vessels are the Tranquility, commissioned April 24; the Haven, May 5; the Benevolence, May 12; the Consolation, May 22; the Repose, to be commissioned shortly, and the Sanctuary, to be commissioned June 18.

Two Already In Service

Two of six new army hospital ships scheduled for commissioning this spring already have gone into service and completed their maiden trips. They are the Aleda E. Lutz, formerly the French liner Columbie, renamed for an Army Air Forces' flight nurse killed when her plane was shot down over France, and the Ernestine Koranda, also named for an army nurse.

The other four army ships will be the Frances Y. Slanger, formerly the Italian luxury liner Saturnia, destined to be the largest and fastest hospital ship in Allied service, with a capacity of 1,700 patients; the Republic, a former German liner; the Howard A. McCurdy, formerly the President Tyler, and the Armin W. Leuschner, formerly the Willard A. Holbrook.

The hospital fleet will be brought to full strength by the addition of four new ships for the Army and three for the Navy.

ATLANTIC WATERS CENSORSHIP EASED

WASHINGTON, May 28—(AP) The Office of Censorship today further relaxed restrictions on news relating to commercial shipping.

In a new amendment to the wartime security code, the office cleared for publication and broadcast information of every type regarding merchant shipping in the Atlantic, its adjacent seas, and the western coastal waters of South America—except for vessels bound to or from the Japanese war zone.

Byron Price, director of censorship, issued this note to editors and broadcasters:

"Effective at once the second sentence of the "ships" section of the press and radio code, edition of May 15, 1945, is amended to read as follows:

"Identity, location, cargoes and movements of merchant vessels within or proceeding to or from the Pacific-Asiatic area."

This clears for publication and broadcast information of every type regarding merchant shipping in the Atlantic, its adjacent seas, and the western coastal waters of South America, except for vessels bound to or from the Japanese war zone.

The identity and movements of warships, including transports, remain restricted, but there is no objection to publishing or broadcasting the identity and arrival of transports from Europe in Atlantic or Gulf ports after they have reached quarantine.

Treasury Removes Eight Areas From 'Enemy Territory' Listing

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The Treasury paved today the way for resumption of commercial communications with Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Yugoslavia.

Those areas were removed from the category of "enemy territory," effective tomorrow. Treasury officials emphasized, however, that communications services with a number of the liberated countries have not actually been reopened.

Hereafter Treasury licenses will not be needed for the transmission of messages which are limited to ascertaining [illegible] and exchanging information [illegible] communications authorizing financial or property transactions will continue to require Treasury licenses.

As soon as proper arrangements can be established with any country affected by the action, the Treasury will "in appropriate cases" license withdrawals from frozen accounts in the United States for the purpose of paying debts.

Also, whenever remittance facilities are established, persons in the United States will be permitted to send up to $500 a month through banking channels for the support of persons in the areas named in today's announcement, except Austria.

Another Pearl Harbor Probe Delay Approved

Washington, May 28 (AP)—Legislation further deferring courts-martial for any negligence of duty in the Pearl Harbor disaster of December 7, 1941, was approved today by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The resolution, by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich), postpones until six months after defeat of Japan the statute of limitations for any prosecutions.

The statute would expire June 7. It has been advanced several times by Congress beyond the ordinary two-year expiration. The armed forces asked for deferment,

KRUG EXPECTS HUGE OUTPUT OF DURABLE GOODS

Says Civilian Production Will Be Well Above 1939's in Year.

WANTS FEW U. S. CONTROLS

He Believes That Pentup Demand Will Carry Our Economy Through Reconversion.

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—The United States is headed for a production of civilian durable goods a year from now about 30 per cent above the 1939 rate. Durable goods includes such items as automobiles and household articles, as distinguished from food and clothing.

Chairman J. A. Krug, submitting his estimate to members of the War Production Board last night, added that a huge pent-up demand provides the foundation for "a strong transitional economy" during reconversion.

Krug outlined a policy of as few Federal controls over business as possible. This, he said, will give industry free rein for ingenuity and enterprise instead of having the economy coddled through the period of temporary slump that faces some industries and cities.

"We must not be stampeded by such dislocations into elaborate controls or special dispensations," Krug's policy statement said.

"Our economy is a jig-saw pattern of interlocking buyers and sellers, producers and consumers. The pieces of the jig-saw will move into place best if we give people scope and leeway, with a minimum of rules, regulations and production controls."

Sees Re-employment Aided.

The man power, materials and plants released from war work, Krug said, will offer substantial opportunity for re-employment and reconversion if manufacturers have the initiative to seize them.

"Today the production of durable goods for the civilian economy amounts to about $7,000,000,000 per year," he reported. "Even in the face of a high level of munitions output, the potential a year from now—if present estimates for the one-front war hold good—is $16,700,000,000, or more than double current production and about 30 per cent more than the 1939 level."

The production chief predicted that the consumer market would be ready to absorb an unprecedented volume of goods. Had they been available in 1944, goods worth $120,000,000,000 would have been bought up by the pubic, he said. Actually, only $98,000,000,000 was so spent.

Foreign demand also will be felt strongly in the United States market, Krug said, adding:

"The danger confronting us, as I see it, is that we will overlook the natural resilience of the economy—the capacity of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to re-adapt themselves to changed conditions and hence quickly to utilize the resources released from munitions production.

Controls a Hindrance.

"If we were to attempt in Washington to see that every manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer got his exact share of released man power or materials, we should be lost in a myriad of rules and regulations. We should get in the way of reconversion rather than speed it."

The Commerce Department, meanwhile, published a report of its small business advisory committee, urging:

1. Increasing the excess profits tax exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective January 1, and removing the levy after the Pacific war ends. A similar proposal already has been made by the Joint Congressional Tax Committee and concurred by in the Treasury.

2. Studies of small businesses, with pamphlets to advise prospective business men.

3. Government guaranties of long-term loans.

Terming the report a "magna charta" for the small business man,' Secretary Wallace said that the department would put it into effect "to the utmost extent that our finances permit."

WPB EASES RULES ON CONSTRUCTION

Five Times As Much Building, Repair, Alteration Allowed

Washington, May 28 (AP)—The War Production Board tonight eased its rigid limitations on construction activity.

The agency increased approximately five-fold the volume of civilian building activity which may be undertaken without special WPB permission. It did this by raising the dollar limitations on annual outlays for construction and alteration of homes, factories and business places.

No Guarantee On Materials

As a preliminary to greater relaxations, WPB also removed its ban on grading, ditch-digging and similar earth-moving operations, to permit a start on such work in preparation for future building of highways, airports and other projects.

The decision—like most of the relaxations already made for the manufacturing industries—gives no guarantee that building materials will be available and, in fact, WPB emphasized in a statement that lumber and other supplies probably will remain scarce "for some time."

Five Times As Much Building

The WPB amendment does not lift any of the restrictions which now govern the sale of lumber and building materials, but it does permit an owner to undertake five times as much construction, repair or alteration—if he can get the materials from his lumber yard—than was formerly permitted.

Work on a one-family home or farmhouse, previously was limited to $200 a year; now the limit is $1,000. Similarly, a factory could undertake work up to $5,000; now the limit is $25,000.

Cost Limits Listed

A list of the types of buildings and cost limits now authorized follows:

1. One-family house or farmhouse, $1,000; 2-family house, $2,000; 3-family house, $3,000; 4-family house, $4,000, and 5-family house, $5,000; previously the limit for each type was $200.

Barns and other farm construction, exclusive of farm houses, $1,000. Formerly the

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$1,000 limit included farm houses, for which not more than $200 could be spent.

3. An irrigation or drainage system serving more than one farm, $1,000; this limit previously applied.

4. A hotel, apartment building or other residence for six or more families, $5,000; the old cost limit was $1,000.

5. A store, restaurant, theater, bank, office, laundry, garage, warehouse or other retail or wholesale service establishment, including a frozen-food locker plant, $5,000; for most of these, the old limit was $200.

6. A church, hospital, school, college, USO club, public playground, a public building, an orphanage or other charitable building, a post exchange, canal, storm sewer, dam, levee, jetty or retaining wall, $10,000. For most of these the old limit was $1,000.

7. A factory, logging or lumber camp, bridge, overpass or underpass, tunnel, dock, pier, commercial airport, bus terminal, truck terminal, railroad or street railway building, research laboratory or pilot plant, $25,000; the old limitations ranged from $200 to $1,500.

8. Any other kind of project, $1,000; this class previously was limited to $200.

Broader Idle Aid Called For By Truman

Washington, May 28 (AP)—President Truman today recommended maximum weekly unemployment compensation payments of not less than $25 to tide the country over the "transition from war to peace."

"Every eligible worker should be entitled to 26 weeks of benefits in any one year, if his unemployment continues that long," the President said in a message to Congress.

Asserting that Congress and the Executive have moved on six fronts to prepare the country for postwar reconversion, he said "a major gap" in the program is "the lack of adequate benefits for workers temporarily unemployed during the transition from war to peace."

Asks Emergency Action

He recommended specifically that Congress take emergency action to widen the coverage of unemployment compensation and to increase the amount and duration of benefits, at least for the period of the "present emergency period of reconversion."

"Basically this can be accomplished only by amending the Social Security Act so as to induce state laws to provide more adequately for anyone who is unemployed."

Suggests GI-Bill Change

In connection with the recommendation for $25 weekly payments, Mr. Truman said "Congress will no doubt wish to re-examine the readjustment allowance provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. All payments should be made through the existing unemployment compensation machinery of the several states, just as payments to veterans are now made."

The President said that only about 30,000,000 of the nation's 43,000,000 nonagricultural workers are protected by unemployment insurance and that the weekly payments provided under many state laws "are inadequate to maintain purchasing power and to provide a reasonable measure of economic security for the workers."

$15 To $18 Inadequate"

The maximum rate of $15 to $18 a week fixed by most states, he asserted, is "clearly inadequate to protect unemployed workers against ruthless cuts in living standards, particularly if they have families."

He added that in nearly one third of the states, no worker can receive more than sixteen weeks of benefits in any year, a period he called "too short."

He said that, since state laws cannot be changed overnight, Congress itself should extend the coverage to Federal employes, maritime workers and others workers not now insured.

Would Use U.S. Money

"Moreover," the President said, "I see no feasible way to make benefits payable to such workers, unless they are financed entirely by the Federal Government during the present emergency. The benefits should appropriately be administered by the states. . . .

"We are already entering the first phase of reconversion; we must be prepared immediately for the far larger problems of manpower displacement which will come with the end of the war in the Pacific.

"I earnestly hope, therefore, that the appropriate committees of Congress will undertake immediate consideration of the emergency problem."

Truman Jobless Aid Plan

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WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—Following is the complete text of President Truman's message to Congress asking emergency legislation raising unemployment compensation benefits to a maximum of not less than $25 a week:

To the Congress of the United States:

The Congress and the executive branch of the government have already moved to prepare the country for the difficult economic adjustments which the nation will face during the transition from war to peace.

1. The Congress has created the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to co-ordinate the reconversion activities of all Federal agencies, and that office has established basic reconversion policies.

2. Specific laws have been enacted by the Congress setting forth the policies and providing the administrative machinery for contract termination, plant clearance, financial aid to business, and the disposition of surplus property.

3. Our military and civilian agencies have prepared themselves to expedite industrial reconversion and re-employment.

4. As part of an over-all program for returning veterans the G. I. Bill of Rights provides "readjustment allowances," weekly cash benefits to veterans until they are able to obtain jobs.

5. Congress has permitted business to carry back post-war losses against profits tax payments during the reconversion period.

6. Congress has established support prices for agricultural products so that farmers will be protected against a post-war collapse of income.

Major Gap in Program

There remains, however, a major gap in our reconversion program: The lack of adequate benefits for workers temporarily unemployed during the transition from war to peace. I urge the Congress to close this gap.

I am confident that, with appropriate measures, we can avoid large scale and lengthy unemployment during the transition period. However, some temporary unemployment is unavoidable, particularly when total demobilization becomes possible. Even if reconversion proceeds rapidly, no amount of planning can make jobs immediately available for all displaced personnel. We must provide maximum security to those who have given so fully of themselves on the fighting and production fronts.

The transition from war to peace is part and parcel of the war and we cannot shirk our obligation to those temporarily unemployed through no fault of their own.

To produce what is needed for the Pacific war, we must appeal to the workers to accept and remain in jobs which they ultimately must lose when munitions production ceases. The government has thus incurred a moral obligation to these workers and to those who have stuck faithfully to their post in the past.

To fulfill this obligation, we must rely principally upon our existing system of unemployment insurance. However, the existing state laws embrace three major defects.

1. Only about 30,000,000 of our 43,000,000 non-agricultural workers are protected by unemployment insurance. The absence of protection for Federal government employees—in Navy yards, arsenals and government offices—is particularly inequitable, since these workers are subject to risks of unemployment similar to the risks of those who work for private employers. Lack of protection for employees of small establishments and for maritime workers also constitutes a serious shortcoming in the present programs.

2. The weekly benefit payments provided under many of the state laws are inadequate to maintain purchasing power and to provide a reasonable measure of economic security for the workers. Most states fix a maximum rate of $15 to $18 a week. This is clearly inadequate to protect unemployed workers against ruthless cuts in living standards, particularly if they have families.

3. The length of time for which benefits are paid is too short. In nearly one-third of the states, no worker can receive more than sixteen weeks of benefits in any year, and many workers do not qualify even for this length of time.

Therefore, I recommend specifically that Congress take emergency action to widen the coverage of unemployment compensation and to increase the amount and duration of benefits—at least for the duration of the present emergency period of reconversion. Basically this can be accomplished only by amending the social security act so as to induce state laws to provide more adequately for any one who is unemployed.

To be sure, the states have large sums in the unemployment trust fund. But since changes of state laws cannot be effected overnight, I propose that the Congress, during this emergency period, extend the coverage of unemployment compensation to include Federal employees, maritime workers, and other workers not now insured. Moreover, I see no feasible way to make benefits payable to such workers, unless they are financed entirely by the Federal government during the present emergency. The benefits should appropriately be administered by the states.

I also recommended that Congress provide, through supplementary Federal emergency benefit payments, minimum standards for the weekly rate and duration of unemployment benefits. Every eligible worker should be entitled to twenty-six weeks of benefits in any one year, if his unemployment continues that long. The maximum payment at least for the worker who has dependents, should be raised from present levels to not less than $25 per week. In this connection, Congress will no doubt wish to re-examine the readjustment allowance provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights. All payments should be made through the existing unemployment compensation machinery of the several states, just as payments to veterans are now made.

Essential to Reconversion

These provisions are essential for the orderly reconversion of our war-time economy to peacetime production. They are badly needed for the duration of the reconversion emergency.

Decent unemployment benefits would serve as a bulwark against post-war deflation. By assuring workers of a definite income for a definite period of time, Congress will help materially to prevent a sharp decline in consumer expenditures which might otherwise result in a downward spiral of consumption and production. Adequate unemployment insurance is an indispensable form of prosperity insurance.

Congress will soon deal with the broader question of extending, expanding and improving our social security program, of which unemployment insurance is a part. Although such improvement is fundamental, Congressional deliberations on the broad issues will take time. On the specific issue of unemployment benefits, we may not have time available. We are already entering the first phase of reconversion; we must be prepared immediately for the far larger problems of man-power displacement which will come with the end of the war in the Pacific.

I earnestly hope, therefore, that the appropriate committees of Congress will undertake immediate consideration of the emergency problem.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House, May 28, 1945.

Hoover With Truman an Hour

Two Discuss Food for Europe—President Invites Dewey and Landon to Drop In.

MAY 29 1945

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—President Truman today conferred for nearly an hour with former President Hoover on European relief needs. While Mr. Hoover would not discuss the conference, the White House indicated that there might be comment from that source later in the day.

Meanwhile, the President invited Thomas E. Dewey and Alf M. Landon, former Republican presidential nominees, to visit the White House at any time to consult with him on national or international issues.

Mr. Hoover emerged smiling from his fifty-minute talk with Mr. Truman. He said he was sorry to disappoint waiting newspaper reporters, but that "the President of the United States has the right to make his own statements."

Apparently seeking further bipartisan support for his plans for the nation, Mr. Truman wrote the two former Republican nominees "to drop in for a talk at any time they happen to be in Washington," Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told his news conference. He said the President took this step on his own initiative and without any request of the Republican leaders for such consultations.

Just Invited to Drop In.

"The President didn't mention any specific subjects in his letters," Ross said, "but just invited them to drop by any time they cared to when they happened to be in Washington to discuss whatever they may have on their minds."

Ross noted that Mr. Truman had similarly taken the initiative regarding the invitation to Mr. Hoover.

[In New York city, Paul Lockwood, secretary to Gov. Dewey, said he understood the President's invitation had been received at Albany but that the Governor, who is visiting here, had not yet seen it. Lockwood said the Governor planned to return to the State capital Wednesday.]

Ross told reporters that the conference between the President and Mr. Hoover was "a pleasant meeting." "The President found," he said, "that Mr. Hoover had some very constructive ideas which the President was glad to receive."

Ross made no mention of the possibility of another meeting between the two nor did he give any indication that they had discussed the possibility of a relief assignment for Mr. Hoover.

Rankin Urges Job for Hoover.

While the White House conference was in progress, Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) in a House discussion of the food program expressed the hope that Mr. Hoover would be invited to help reorganize the Office of Price Administration "and give us a reasonable" food program. Mr. Hoover, Rankin told the House, "knows more about organization and administration of a food program than any other man."

Representative Patman (D.-Tex.) asserted that Mr. Hoover can doubtless be helpful in handling the food program, but warned against too much relaxation of OPA controls because of the danger of inflation.

Landon Delighted by Invitation.

Topeka, May 28 (A. P.).—Alf M. Landon, former Kansas Governor and 1936 Republican presidential candidate, said today he would be "delighted to have the opportunity to talk over" with President Truman any problems facing the country. In answer to a handwritten invitation he received today from the President, Mr. Landon issued this statement:

"Of course I am delighted to have the opportunity to talk over with the President any question

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he cares to discuss. I am advising him today that I will be glad to have him fix the time to suit his own convenience."

Milwaukee, May 28 (A. P.).—The Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council, C. I. O., which includes representatives of all C. I. O. unions in the State, went on record last night in opposition to President Truman's invitation to former President Herbert Hoover to consult on world food problems, declaring that it was symptomatic of a trend away from the policies of President Roosevelt.

At a meeting of State C. I. O. union representatives called by the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council to discuss the future of the Political Action Committee in Wisconsin, a resolution over the signature of Mel J. Heinritz, secretary of the State C. I. O. Council and secretary of the State P. A. C., was adopted stating, "the American people in 1944 gave a mandate to the policies of Roosevelt over the Hoover-Dulles-Vandenberg-Dewey objectives. The American people overwhelmingly rejected the opposition to Roosevelt."

Wisconsin C. I. O. Is Critical.

The resolution stated: "Hoover's record in the last war was one of giving encouragement to anti-democratic governments by using food as a political weapon. He withheld food and supplies from the people of those countries of whose governments he did not approve and thereby crushed many of the rising democratic governments which would have helped to prevent the rise and the aggressions of Fascism. During this people's war Hoover favored food shipments to Axis-occupied areas, to which policy our State Department and military leaders objected."

FOOD SHORTAGES ARE DESCRIBED AS EXAGGERATED

WASHINGTON, May 28. — (AP) The Department of Agriculture, in an official publication, said today that "the many rumors you have heard about acute food shortages have been exaggerated."

"Prospects are that food production in the United States in 1945 may not be as great as in 1944," the fortnightly inter-office magazine "USDA" declared. "In fact, it may be 5 or 10 per cent below 1944."

"Nevertheless," the publication continued, "U. S. food supplies would still be 25 or 30 per cent above those of the five prewar years.

"Since the United States entered the war, it has more than doubled its production of many important items, thus making it possible to provide the best and most abundant diet in the world for its military forces, while at the same time adequately providing for the civilian economy and the substantial shipments to our Allies."

The magazine declared unequivocally that "our food supply is adequate to keep us healthy and vigorous, even though we shall have to make some adjustments in particular foods."

Meat, poultry, butter, canned fish and canned fruit may be particularly short in some parts of the country, USDA said. In various localities, it added that potatoes and rice may not be present in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. The publication emphasized the need for more hoe-wielding in victory gardens.

Surplus Board Sets Up Land Sale Priorities

Government Gets First Call on Non-Industrial Areas; End of Long Tie-Up Seen

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The Surplus Property Board gave tonight to the Federal government first priority on the purchase of surplus agricultural, grazing, mineral, residential and small business real estate.

The regulation does not cover the disposal of industrial property, war housing, shipyards or airports which may be declared surplus; separate regulations will be issued to govern their sale, the board said.

State and local governments received second priority in the regulation governing disposal of non-industrial real property, with other purchasers becoming eligible in the following order:

Former owner, tenant of the former owner; veterans of World War II and the wives and children of deceased service men; "owner-operators," defined as prospective buyers, who will purchase and operate the farm land; and finally, non-profit institutions, such as schools and colleges.

End of Long Delay Is Seen

Issuance of the regulation was expected to help get real property sales rolling after a long delay.

Much of the delay, S. P. B. spokesmen have acknowledged, was caused by the difficulty of writing practical regulations which would comply with the surplus property act of last October. The former surplus property administrator, William L. Clayton, called that act "unworkable."

Each class of priority holder will have ninety days in which to exercise purchasing rights before the property is offered to the next eligible buyers. Land and property remaining after all priority holders have had a chance to buy will be thrown open for general sale.

If, in the disposal of some farm lands, those holding higher priorities than veterans do not exercise them, the properties will be broken up into family sized farm units and then offered first to the veterans, then to owner-operators, then to non-profit institutions, and finally to individuals having no priority.

The Smaller War Plants Corporation occupies a favored place in the priority list, since under the terms of the surplus property act, that agency may exercise its priority to buy surpluses for resale to small business organizations. "This virtually provides S. W. P. C. with A-1 priority," the surplus board said.

The Army, Navy and other disposal agencies will set up offices in all parts of the country as near to the properties as possible, the S. P. B. said, in order to furnish information and advice to prospective buyers. The first such office probably will open within sixty days, the S. P. B. said, at Illiopolis, Ill.

TAX-EVASION CASES CALLED 'SHOCKING'

Morgenthau Mentions A Baltimore Meat Wholesaler

Washington, May 28 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today the Budget Bureau has approved his request for more agents to investigate tax evasion and he will soon ask Congress for between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 to hire 10,000 for that purpose.

He said a conservative estimate is that the additional men will bring in more than $1,000,000,000 in extra taxes.

The new employés would include 5,000 agents in the field—the need for whom Morgenthau announced last week—and 5,000 desk employés to back them up.

Budget Bureau clearance would indicate President Truman has approved the request. When asked if this were so, the Secretary did not reply specifically but said Mr. Truman is "fully familiar and sympathetic with what we are doing."

'Shocking' Tax Evasion Cases

Morganthau, without giving names, disclosed two of what he called "shocking" cases of alleged tax evasion by wholesale meat dealers.

He said a "Washington gentleman" who sells 250,000 pounds of meat a week through about 175 merchants in the nation's Capital has been charging 6 to 8 cents a pound above ceiling prices on beef and veal and paid an estimated $400,000 less than he should have paid in income tax for 1944 alone.

Morganthau said the Treasury has adopted a rarely used technique in this man's case and has closed out his 1945 tax year as of the end of April, thus forcing the man to file a return so that income for the first four months of this year can be ascertained.

Case Of Baltimore Meat Dealer

The other case is that of a Baltimore wholesale meat dealer. Morgenthau said this man reported net income of $35,000 for 1944, while "we have already had sworn testimony that his black market collections in 1944 were $400,000."

This dealer, the Secretary said, charged 10 cents a pound above ceiling prices. He operated extensively in the New York area and got his meat supply from a packing company in the Midwest.

Morganthau said the Office of Price Administration is co-operating with the Treasury in investigating those cases.

"The more I go into it the more shocking it becomes," the Secretary told his news conference with regard to the spreading tax investigation.

WFA Charges 'Corner' in Rye On Chicago Market in 1944

Claims 89% of Available Supply Was Held by General Foods Corporation and Members of Board of Trade

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Charging that a corner had been created in the Chicago rye market in May, 1944, the War Food Administration moved today for the suspension of two corporations and four individuals from all contract markets for violation of the Commodity Exchange Act.

The complaint named General Foods Corporation of New York and its executive vice president, Charles W. Metcalf; Daniel F. Rice & Co. of Chicago and Daniel F. Rice, Lawrence J. Ryan and Philip R. O'Brien, Chicago Board of Trade members.

The WFA asserted that those named had manipulated the price of rye futures from December, 1942, to May, 1944, the time of the alleged corner.

A hearing was set for July 2 in Washington before a referee to be named by the WFA. The grain trading concerns and individuals were directed to show cause why an order should not be issued directing that, until further notice from the WFA, all contract markets refuse all trading privileges to each named, and suspending or revoking any registrations held by them as futures commission merchants or floor brokers under the Commodity Exchange Act.

The complaint was signed by Ashley Sellers, assistant War Food Administrator.

It was alleged that in May, 1944, the respondents held or controlled about 11,805,000 bushels of cash rye, representing 89 per cent of the total deliverable supply in Chicago, and that of this amount 3,000,000 bushels had been imported from Canada and delivered by "shorts" on May, 1944, futures contracts.

At the same time, the WFA said, Rice & Co. and Rice and Ryan held or controlled 2,000,000 bushels in store in Canada which had been delivered on May futures contracts on the Winnipeg Exchange.

In Chicago, Daniel F. Rice issued a statement declaring that neither the firm nor Daniel F. Rice had ever attempted to corner the rye market or any other grain market.

"It does seem strange," he said, "that a corner in rye during 1944 is alleged, even though rye futures were 40 to 60 cents under wheat when the normal relationship is for rye to be between 20 and 25 cents below comparable wheat futures."

Mr. Ryan's statement said:

"It is the first I knew of any corner in 1944 May Rye and as I remember there were liberal deliveries and an open market at all times.

"I have traded in rye almost exclusively for over 20 years and feel certain the extent of my position in the May, 1944, futures was not materially different than in many other years. I felt rye was underpriced because of the abnormal discount and was trading on the constructive side."

Mr. O'Brien, who resigned last July 1 after more than three terms as president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was at his farm at Bailey's Harbor, Wis., and not immediately available for comment.

The rye market in recent years has been considered the most highly speculative of all grain futures, since the Government has set no ceiling price for that commodity, although ceilings exist on wheat, corn, oats and barley.

Denies There Was a 'Corner'

Charles W. Metcalf, executive vice president of the General Foods Corporation, yesterday stated that the company held a substantial inventory in rye but that no "corner" existed. His statement follows:

"General Foods Corporation held a substantial inventory of rye. No corner in that commodity was contemplated and none existed since any part of our supply was available to the Government, or to industry requiring rye, and was so offered at the market price. The corporation has been liquidating its position for more than a year and completed final sales early in May. The company did not profit as a result of its rye operations."

COURT CURES QUORUM LACK

Way Open For Test Of Utility "Death Sentence" Clause

Washington, May 28 (AP)—Chief Justice Stone today opened the way for a Supreme Court decision months hence on long-stalled litigation over the constitutionality of the "death sentence clause" of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The Chief Justice decided he is eligible to consider the case, thus giving the court a legal quorum of six members to decide the issue. Directly involved is the North American Company of New York.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered North American to divest itself of securities of various concerns it operated. North American in February, 1943, asked the court to determine the validity of the order, but it was shortly afterward made known that four justices had disqualified themselves.

Supposition As To Others

Names of the three justices other than Stone have not been made public. It is presumed they are Justice Douglas, former SEC chairman, and Justices Murphy and Jackson, former Attorneys General. Stone did not disclose why he had changed his position.

The "death sentence" clause requires interstate gas and electric holding companies to limit operation to a single integrated system. In completing a quorum to decide its legality, the court set October 8 for hearing argument. That is the start of the next term.

At the same time it will hear companion cases on the same issue involving Engineers Public Service Company, operator of gas and electric properties serving twelve states; the American Power and Light Company, of Maine, and the Electric Power and Light Corporation, which operates in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico.

Two Weeks Added To Term

The court added two weeks to its current term, announcing it would sit two more Mondays and then adjourn unless it is necessary to grant another extension. About 40 cases await action.

In a 5-to-4 decision, the court overruled a labor union's attempt to knock out part of a lower court decree so the National Labor Relations Board could increase a back-pay award. The opinion affirmed a decision of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in a case involving 209 workers and the Eagle-Picher Mining and Smelting Company and the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, operating in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas.

The board had set up a formula for back pay to the workers and obtained a court order enforcing it. Two years later, in 1943, the board determined it should have computed the award differently and sought unsuccessfully to vacate the decree. The CIO Mine and Smelter Workers Union carried the appeal to the Supreme Court.

Majority Opinion

The majority opinion by Justice Roberts, in which Justices Reed, Stone, Frankfurter and Jackson concurred, said that unquestionably the National Labor Relations Act intended to vest exclusive jurisdiction in the courts once the board had reached its determination and applied for enforcement. "This prevents conflict of authority," Roberts stated.

Justice Murphy, in a dissenting opinion joined by Justices Black, Douglas and Rutledge, declared that "to hold that a particular back-pay remedy must be imposed when the board reasonably suspects that it is incorrect or inadequate is to project legalism to an absurd and dangerous length."

Test Of Contract Refused

The court refused, 5 to 2, to test the right of a group of white landowners to contract to prevent a Negro from acquiring property in their block. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals held valid an agreement signed in 1925 providing that no part of the residen-

tial block would be turned over to a Negro.

Justices Murphy and Rutledge argued that the court should review the case. Justices Reed and Jackson took no part in the case.

Divorce Review Accepted

The court accepted for review another case involving validity of a Nevada divorce decree. It decided last week that a state cannot grant a divorce valid in other states unless the applicant has established a bona fide residence.

The new appeal was filed by Walter B. Atkins after the Illinois Supreme Court refused to recognize his Nevada divorce. Atkins said that before getting the decree he testified he intended to make his home in Nevada for an indefinite period and that one year after filing the suit he still resided in Nevada.

colleagues wanted to make the Senate a "millionaires' club" open only to men who inherited wealth or married wealth.

Although refusing any pay increase for its members, the Senate approved a boost from $4 to $5 a day in pay of its pages and made minor increases for the capitol police force and some other capitol employes.

Four Separate Votes

The Senate took four separate votes to decide it would make no move to improve the financial situation of its members:

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) advanced a proposal for $1,500 tax-free expense money as a possible compromise on which Senate and House could agree. He argued this would be in effect the 15 per cent increase in wages allowed under

Senate Rejects Pay Increase, Avoids House Raise Interferenc

WASHINGTON, May 28 — (AP) The Senate voted down today any pay increase or expense money for its members but declined to interfere with a $2,500 annual tax-free expense allowance which House members approved for themselves.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) proposed to strike the House members' allowance from the $51,000,000 legislative appropriation bill but on a roll call vote his motion was rejected 28 to 22. The Senate then passed the bill by a standing vote.

This left the $2,500 allowance in the measure in a parliamentary situation where it can not be taken out in conference when a joint House-Senate committee undertakes to compromise differences.

Favor House Increase

Most of those voting to let the House members have the $2,500 left no doubt they were moved by the old understanding of comity—that one chamber does not interfere with what the other says it needs in appropriations.

Privately, some of the senators were wondering, however, whether they had not "sawed a limb off" behind the House. They questioned whether the political reaction would not be adverse for House members who took an allowance the senators were unwilling to approve for themselves.

Senator Bridges (R-N.H.), arguing for upholding the principle of comity, asserted that "in the history of the country the House has stood on its own and the Senate on its own."

"If the House has the courage to vote its members an allowance they should have it," he added.

The New Hampshire senator, who had urged a simila allowance for senators, asked whether his

the "Little Steel" formula. This was rejected on a voice vote.

A 43 to 9 roll call vote turned down an amendment from the Senate appropriations committee to give senators $2,500 expense allowance, subject to taxes.

The Senators knocked down 38 to 13 a committee proposal which would have allowed the members to deduct from income tax returns all expenses for lodging and subsistence while away from their home states on congressional business.

Finally, they defeated 38 to 12 an amendment by Bridges for a flat $1,500 pay increase subject to taxes.

Senate Roll Call On Pay Boost

WASHINGTON, May 28 — (AP) Following is the vote by which the Senate rejected a proposed $2,500 annual expense allowance for its members:

For the allowance—9.

Democrats for—Bankhead, Green, Hayden, Magnuson, Myers, Overton, Thomas (Utah)—7.

Republicans for—Bridges, Tobey—2.

Against the allowance—43.

Democrats against—Barkley, Bilbo, Briggs, Ellender, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Hatch, Hoey, Johnson (Colo.), Lucas, McKellar, McMahon, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Radcliffe, Thomas (Okla.), Wagner, Walsh—20.

Republicans against — Aiken, Briggs, Buck, Bushfield, Butler, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Hart, Hickenlooper, Langer, Moore, Morse, Saltonstall, Shipstead, Smith, Taft, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson, Young—22.

Progressive against—La Follette —1

Supreme Court Puts Off Recess For Two Weeks

MAY 29 1945

Overrules Union Attempt to Revise Back Pay Decree; Rejects Race-Bias Case

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The Supreme Court today postponed the start of its summer recess for at least two weeks.

The court previously had st today for ending the term, but nearly two score appeals still awaited decision after today's sitting and the tribunal arranged to hold two additional opinion days, next Monday and the following Monday. An announcement said adjournment for the summer would be taken June 11 "unless otherwise ordered."

In a 5 to 4 decision today the court overruled a labor union's attempt to knock out part of a lower court decree so the National Labor Relations Board could increase a back pay award. The opinion affirmed the Eight Circuit Court of Appeals in a case involving 209 workers and the Eagle-Picher Mining and Smelting Company and the Eagle-Picher Lead Company operating in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas.

The board had set up a formula for back pay to the workers and obtained a court order enforcing it. Two years later, in 1943, the board determined it should have computed the awarde differently and sought unsuccessfully to vacate the decree. The Congress of Industrial Organizations Mine and Smelter Workers Union carried the appeal to the Supreme Court.

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Murphy Leads in Dissent

Justice Murphy, in a dissenting opinion joined by Justices Black, Douglas and Rutledge, declared that "to hold that a particular back-pay remedy must be imposed when the board reasonably suspects that it is incorrect or inadequate is to project legalism to an absurd and dangerous length."

The court refused, 5 to 2, to consider the right of a group of white landowners to contract to prevent a Negro from acquiring property in their block. The District of Columbia Cour tof Appeals held valid an agreement signed in 1925 providing that no part of the residential block would be turned over to a Negro.

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Refuses to Open Robinson Case

For a second time the court refused to reconsider its decision affirming the death sentence imposed on Thomas H. Robinson jr., for the kidnaping of a Louisville society matron. Robinson was convicted under the Lindbergh kidnap act for the 1934 abduction of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll. The court affirmed the death sentence, 7 to 2, last March 5.

Among cases still pending on the court's present docket are the deportation order against Harry Bridges, West coast labor leader; the contested convictions of twenty-four top officials of the German-American bund, the legality of state laws regulating the activity of labor unions, asserted violations of the anti-trust act in labor union-employer agreements, and the civil anti-trust action against The Associated Press.

Tax-Free Service Pay Proposed By Senator

Washington, May 28 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) today proposed legislation exempting all men and women in the armed forces from income taxes on service pay.

Bridges said he would offer the measure as an amendment to the first revenue bill to come before the Senate in order to "remove a distinct injustice in our national tax policies against the men and women in the armed services."

The legislation must be handled as an amendment because all tax measures must originate in the House.

"Day Of Reckoning Postponed"

Under present law, Bridges said, many service men and women will return home to find their personal problems "acutely increased" by income taxes which have accrued during their years of service.

"While our present laws have given service men and women the relief of not requiring income tax payments or returns while in foreign service," he said in a Senate speech, "they have not forgiven such obligations. They simply postponed, for the veteran, the day of reckoning."

Bridges said it had been suggested that his bill would benefit only officers and not help enlisted men who are protected by a $1,500 exemption on service pay.

"This is obviously an error," the New Englander asserted.

"60 To 70 P.C. Affected"

"In computing his income, every member of the armed forces must include not only his pay but the allotment made to his wife and children.... It would be my guess that some 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the members of the armed forces have families so that their pay checks, plus their allotment checks, particularly if they are engaged in foreign duty, would exceed the $1,500 exemption."

PRESIDENT MARKS JUNE 14 FLAG DAY

WASHINGTON, May 28—(AP) President Truman today designated June 14 as flag day and asked its observance with "a fresh sense of our strength as a nation."

In his proclamation the President asserted that "Solemnly, we accept the responsibilities placed upon us by our power."

"We honor the men and women in the armed services and in the factories and homes who, with God's help, have given us our victories. We face the battle ahead with solemn gratitude for the triumphs of the past.

"Our flag has accompanied our fighting men on a 100 battle fields. It flies beyond the seas over the friendly lands our arms have freed, and over the hostile countries our arms have conquered. Our flag will be planted in the heart of the empire of our last remaining enemy."

Asserting that as the nation pressed forward to final victory it was strengthened with the knowledge that for millions of people in other lands as well as in our own our flag is "a living token of human integrity and freedom," Mr. Truman added:

"Let us observe this flag day by raising our flag and beside it the flags of the United Nations. It is especially fitting that we thus honor our Allies at a time when we are working with them to lay a firm foundation for world peace. Let this display of the flags of the United Nations symbolize our unity with our Allies both upon the battle fields of war and under the skies of peace."

Stratemeyer Nominated For Lieutenant General

Washington, May 28 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Maj. Gen. George Edward Stratemeyer for promotion to the rank of lieutenant general.

Also named for elevation along with General Stratemeyer, an air corps officer, was Brig. Gen. Douglas Lafayette Weart (CQ), of the corps of engineers, to be a major general.

Other nominations included:

Col. William Nichols Porter, chief of the chemical warfare service, to be a major general.

To be brigadier generals:

Col. Harwood Christian Bowman, of the field artillery; Col. Paul Wyatt Caraway, of the infantry; Col. Larry Benjamin McAfee, assistant to the surgeon general, and Col. Addison Dimitt (CQ) Davis, another assistant to the surgeon general.

His White House Office Redecorated by Truman

Portraits of Washington and Bolivar Go Up

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—President Truman has redecorated his White House office by hanging pictures of George Washington and Simon Bolivar on either side of a painting of the frigate Constitution.

The marine picture belongs to the Navy and was a favorite of the late President Roosevelt. The other portraits are new to the office. So is a small bronze equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson. It stands on a mantel below Old Ironsides.

The three pictures are on the back wall and can be seen by the President as he looks up from his gadget-free desk—another change from the Roosevelt decor.

The painting of the first President is by the American artist, Rembrandt Peale. Presented to the National Gallery of Art three years ago by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Davison, it was loaned to the President by the gallery.

The painting of Bolivar, the South American liberator, is a gift from Venezuela in 1941. That country planned to erect a statue to Bolivar in the Missouri town named for the liberator, but the war caused abandonment of the project. The painting is from an original in Caracas by Tito Galas, but Mr. Truman understands his copy also is by Galas.

The statue of Jackson was sculptored by Charles Keck, of New York, who gave it to Mr. Truman in 1933 when the latter was presiding judge of the supervisory board that ran the affairs of Missouri's Jackson County, named for the seventh President.

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Truman To Travel In Roosevelt Plane

Washington, May 28 (AP)—President Truman will travel to San Francisco in the same C-54 military plane which the late President Roosevelt used on his air travels.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters today Mr. Truman will reach San Francisco "on or near June 6" for the windup of the United Nations conference.

The plane he will use was specially fitted for Mr. Roosevelt. Among its accessories is an elevator capable of raising and lowering passengers and baggage.

Ross said press arrangements for Mr. Truman's West Coast trip will be announced tomorrow.

PRINCE OF IRAQ TRUMAN'S GUEST

WASHINGTON, May 28 — (AP) The White House rolled out a ceremonies welcome mat tonight for Prince Abdul Ilah of Iraq.

His face wreathed in smiles, President Truman himself extended his personal greetings as the 33-year-old ruler rolled up to the White House north portico where the Marine band and a military guard of honor awaited his arrival.

While the President and the Prince, the latter regent for his nephew, 10-year-old King Feisal II, stood at attention, the band played the national anthem of Iraq and the United States.

Immediately afterwards they disappeared into the White House where the President introduced his royal visitor to members of his cabinet in the Blue room. Later tea was served in the Red room where the Prince met Mrs. Truman.

The visitor, who was clad in a military uniform, came to the United States to look over power and irrigation projects with a view to a

program in his own country.

He was the guest of honor at an elaborate dinner arranged at the White House tonight. Members of the cabinet, the chief justice, congressional leaders and the American Army and Navy high command were on the dinner guest list.

Licenses for Exports To Philippines Resumed

Individual Permits Needed for Scarcer Commodities

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The Foreign Economic Administration announced today the resumption of licensing of commercial exports to the Philippine Islands.

The action, the F. E. A. said, has been made possible because of the present availability of shipping. However, the agency added, it may become necessary to modify the action "if war contingencies again cut down available shipping."

Any commodity not in short supply in the United States may be exported to the Philippines without the necessity of obtaintion of licensing of commercial ex- the F. E. A.

For commodities in short supply, exporter[illegible]mit an application fo[illegible]al license upon receipt [illegible] from an importer [illegible]pines.

MAY 29 1945

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-BRITISH FARMS ARE PRODUCING 70 TO 75 PER CENT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S MINIMUM FOOD REQUIREMENTS AND CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO EXCEED THIS PEAK OF PRODUCTION THIS YEAR, A HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES SAID TODAY.

THE AMERICANS HAVE COMPLETED A TWO WEEKS STUDY OF BRITISH AGRICULTURAL AND RELATED PROBLEMS. THEY SAID THE REST OF BRITAIN'S FOOD WOULD HAVE TO BE IMPORTED.

REP.COOLEY (D-N.C.) SAID: "WE DID NOT SEE A SINGLE FIELD UNTILLED. LIVESTOCK WAS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND FARM MACHINERY WAS FULLY EMPLOYED."

REP.GRANT (D-ALA.) SAID INCREASED SHIPPING SPACE MIGHT NOW PERMIT THE IMPORTATION OF MORE DRY FOOD FROM AMERICA AND THUS INCREASE BRITISH LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION.

REP.KARTHMAN (D-TENN.) SAID WASHINGTON WAS ANXIOUS TO LEARN BRITAIN'S POTENTIAL PRODUCTION SO AMERICAN FARMERS COULD ANTICIPATE HER NEEDS. HE SAID THE COMMITTEE WAS INTERESTED IN HOW MUCH FOOD COULD BE BROUGHT OUT OF THE DANUBE BASIN TO HELP MEET THE WORLD SHORTAGE.

MT1245PEW

BARON ROTHSCHILD OF THE NOTED BANKING FAMILY IS AMONG THOSE SEEKING MARITAL FREEDOM AS THE LONDON DIVORCE COURT PREPARED TO HEAR 3,440 ACTIONS DURING THE SIX-WEEK TRINITY TERM OPENING TODAY.

LADY ROTHSCHILD, THE FORMER BARBARA JUDITH HUTCHINSON, WILL CONTEST THE SUIT. THEY HAVE THREE CHILDREN.

OTHER TITLED FIGURES BRINGING DIVORCE SUITS INCLUDE VISCOUNT BRIDGEPORT AGAINST VISCOUNTESS BRIDGEPORT, THE FORMER PAMELA BAKER; LADY RUSSELL, THE FORMER JOAN EWART, AGAINST LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL LADY HOWARD, THE FORMER MARIA GERTLER, AGAINST LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM; LORD GRENFELL AGAINST LADY GRENFELL, THE FORMER ELIZABETH POLK.

AN UNDEFENDED DIVORCE ACTION BY COUNTESS BEATTY, THE FORMER DOROTHY POWER SANDS, AGAINST EARL BEATTY, SON OF THE LATE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET HAS BEEN SET FOR HEARING ON JUNE 29TH.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS ARE ALSO PENDING BETWEEN THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM AND HIS WIFE, COUNTESS GLADYS SZECHENYI, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE COUNT LAZLO SZECHENYI, WHO WAS FORMERLY HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

MQ1138PEW

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-CANADIAN SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN OVERSEAS BEGAN VOTING TODAY IN THE SECOND WARTIME FEDERAL ELECTION. AS IN THE 1940 ELECTION AND THE MANPOWER PLEBISCITE TWO YEARS LATER, THEY HAVE A DIRECT VOTE IN THEIR HOME CONSTITUENCIES.

VOTING CONTINUES UNTIL JUNE 9 AND THE RESULTS OF THE OVERSEAS BALLOT WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN CANADA SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN THE DOMINION.

KW802PEW

LONDON, MAY 28. --(AP) -- THE CZECHOSLOVAK-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE WAS HAILED TONIGHT AS PRESIDENT EDOUARD BENES' HIGHEST [illegible] ACHIEVEMENT BY PRIME MININSTER ZDENEK FIERLINGER IN A

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PRAGUE RADIO BROADCAST CELEBRATING BENES' 61ST BIRTHDAY.

ASSERTING THAT THE TREATY HAD BECOME THE FOUNDATION OF

CZECHOSLOVAK POLICY AND A GUARANTEE OF THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE,

FIERLINGER SAID:

"NOTHING PREVENTS US FROM MAINTAING OUR TRADITIONAL

RELATIONS WITH OTHER DEMOCRATIC STATES."

FIERLINGER SAID THAT "THE SOVIET UNION CANNOT

INTERFERE WITH OUR INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND WE SHALL SEEK OUR OWN

WAY FOR THE SOLUTION OF OUR INTERNAL PROBLEMS."

FONDAS 02258 APL DR 508PEW

LONDON, MAY 28, --(AP) -- NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP IS BELIEVED HIDING IN NORTHERN ITALY, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID TONIGHT IN A DISPATCH FROM ZURICH.

REPORTS IN ZURICH SAID THAT AN INTIMATE FRIEND WHO OF RIBBENTROP'S, RECENTLY CAPTURED IN NORTH ITALY, HAD LETTERS FROM THE FORMER GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER. THE DISPATCH SAID ALLIED MILITARY POLICE HAD INTENSIFIED THE HUNT. MAY 29 1945

WHEELERS 02336 APL DR 547PEW

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)- GEN TADEUSZ (BOR) KOMOROWSKI HAS RESUMED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF POLISH ARMED FORCES UNDER APPOINTMENT HE HELD DURING THE ABRTIVE WARSAW UPRISING, THE LONDON POLISH REGIME ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. PRESIDENT RACZKIEWICZ MESSAGED GEN. WLADISLAW ANDERS THANKING HIM FOR TEMPORARILY FILLING THE POSITION. GEN BOR RECENTLY WAS LIBERATED FROM A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

APW FONDA 1211Q RM 323P

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 29 --(AP)-- LONDON SKIES GLOWED RED EARLY TODAY IN A MANNER REMINISCENT OF "BLITZ" DAYS AS FIRE BLAZED IN A LARGE LUMBERYARD ON THE THAMES BANKS IN THE BERMONDSEY AREA.

THE FIRE WAS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL WITHIN AN HOUR BUT AT ITS HEIGHT FLAMES COULD BE SEEN FROM MOST SECTORS OF THE CITY.

APL-DENNEHY800AA-DH-1058PEW

ADD Paris (Bedlmedr) war criminals XXX 5th Army HQ

THE ARRESTS WERE MADE MAY 23 AND 24. VON VIETINGHOFF-SCHEEL HAD FLED TO THE HILLS WHEN HIS REPRESENTATIVES SURRENDERED NEARLY A MILLION GERMAN AND ITALIAN-FASCIST TROOPS MAY 2.

IN THE GERMAN RHINELAND, AMERICAN OFFICERS HAVE DISSOLVED TWO PURPORTEDLY ANTI-NAZI MOVEMENTS IN AN INTERPRETATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS BAN ON GERMAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY. THE ACTIONS WERE TAKEN AGAINST A GROUP KNOWN AS THE ANTI-FASCIST COMBAT ORGANIZATION (CAPS), MORE WIDELY KNOWN AS THE "ANTIFAKO," AND THE ANTI-NAZI COMMITTEE (CAPS) OF HOFFNUNGSTAHL, A SEMI-RURAL DISTRICT EAST OF COLOGNE.

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RW444AEW

ADD Paris (Whitehead) Senators XXX P/O/W.

"WE WANT TO FIND OUT JUST WHAT THE ARMY INTENDS TO DO FOR MEN IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION WITH REGARD TO EDUCATION AND RECREATION," SENATOR RUSSELL SAID. "WE ALSO ARE INTERESTED IN SEEING THE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM IN OPERATION AND TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE MEN THINK THE PROGRAM IS FAIR AND WHETHER IT IS BEING HANDLED EFFICIENTLY."

THE COMMITTEE WILL VISIT TROOP ASSEMBLY AREAS AND ALSO CAMPS WHERE LIBERATED PRISONERS OF WAR ARE WAITING FOR TRANSPORTATION HOME.

"WE HAVE NO SPECIFIC FIGURES ON REPATRIATION," SENATOR RUSSELL DECLARED. "BUT WE ARE TOLD THAT SHIPPING IS THE GREATEST PROBLEM IN GETTING MEN HOME BECAUSE SO MUCH SHIPPING IS REQUIRED FOR SENDING TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT TO THE PACIFIC THEATER."

ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS FELT AS ERNEST W.MCFARLAND (D-ARIZ), WHO SAID "SEEING EUROPE AT THIS TIME IS OF REAL VALUE TO A CONGRESSMAN OR SENATOR. THE ONLY THING FINER WOULD BE FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN AMERICA TO GET AN INSIGHT INTO WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE TO THESE COUNTRIES AND CITIES."

SENATOR MCFARLAND SAID THE WHEELER COMMITTEE HAS AGREED NOT TO MAKE ANY STATEMENTS AS TO THE POLICY OF HANDLING COMMUNICATIONS UNTIL AN OFFICIAL REPORT HAS BEEN MADE IN WASHINGTON. THIS WAS IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS OF WHETHER THE COMMITTEE WOULD RECOMMEND THE SALE OF AMERICAN ARMY EQUIPMENT TO CABLE COMPANIES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE WHEELER COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF SENATORS ALBERT W.HAWKES (R-N.J.), HOMER E.CAPEHART (R-IND.) AND MCFARLAND. THOSE IN THE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ARE HARRY F.BYRD (D-VA.), CHAN GURNEY (R-S.D.), CLYDE M.REED (R-KANS.), TOM STEWART (D-TENN.), BURNET R. MAYBANK (D-S.C.), JAMES O.EASTLAND (D-MISS.), JOHN L.MCCLELLAN (D-ARK.), CHAPMAN REVERCOMB (R-W.VA.) AND RUSSELL.

MQ1146PEW

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)-AMIN EL HUSSEIN, GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM WHO FLED TO ITALY IN 1942 WHEN BRITISH FORCES MOVED INTO SYRIA, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BEING HELD BY FRENCH TROOPS IN A CLOSELY GUARDED HOUSE NEAR PARIS.

APL ANDERSON8 02320 JB 829PEW

30.24-27079

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)--AMERICAN SUBMARINES HAVE SEALED OFF INDO-CHINA SO EFFECTIVELY THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE A MOVE A POUND OF THAT COUNTRY'S RICE CROP TO JAPAN FOR MANY MONTHS, A FRENCH OFFICER WHO ESCAPED FROM INDO-CHINA IN MARCH SAID TODAY.

THE WATERS AROUND HAIPHONG AND OTHER LEADING PORTS HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO GRAVEYARDS FOR SHIPS, AND AMERICAN PLANES HAVE BADLY DAMAGED HARBOR INSTALLATIONS, THE OFFICER SAID.

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EVEN BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, HE POINTED OUT, JAPAN IMPORTED RICE FROM INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND TO MEET DOMESTIC DEFICIENCIES. WITH THESE TWO SOURCES NOW CLOSED, HE ESTIMATED THERE WAS AT LEAST A 15 PERCENT GAP BETWEEN JAPAN'S NORMAL CONSUMPTION AND HER PRESENT SUPPLY.

AS ANOTHER RESULT OF THE DEADLY AMERICAN UNDERWATER AND AIR ATTACKS THE FRENCHMAN SAID THE JAPANESE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO FORTIFY CAMRANH BAY, POTENTIALLY ONE OF THE WORLD'S BEST NAVAL BASES. MACHINERY AND MATERIAL SHIPPED FROM JAPAN FOR THE PURPOSE NEVER ARRIVED, HE SAID.

MORINS 1815 ET 230P

LUXEMBOURG, MAY 28-(AP)-MAJOR LOUIS D.BRIDGE OF LIDO, CALIF., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) ONE OF GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S AIDES, WAS MARRIED IN LUXEMBOURG CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL TODAY TO MISS ODETTE STODDARD OF MASON CITY, IOWA.

THE BRIDE, A RED CROSS CLUBMOBILE WORKER, WAS GIVEN AWAY BY GEN.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP.

THE BRIDE AND HER BRIDESMAIDS, WHO WERE OTHER CLUBMOBILE WORKERS, WORE GOWNS SENT ESPECIALLY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WE639PEW

BY WADE WERNER (320)

BAD HOMBURG, GERMANY, MAY 28-(AP)-A MINIMUM OF 100 NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS MONTHLY WILL BE NEEDED FROM THE UNITED STATES NOW THAT HOSTILITIES ARE OVER AND AMERICANS HAVE SETTLED DOWN TO THE TASK OF GOVERNING A LARGE SHARE OF VANQUISHED GERMANY.

THIS ESTIMATE WAS MADE BY COL.H.MCE.PENDLETON, COMMANDER OF EUROPEAN CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION HEADQUARTERS HERE. HE POINTED OUT THAT MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ARE LARGELY RECRUITED FROM CIVIL LIFE--MEN WITH CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN STATE OR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, LAW, PUBLIC UTILITIES, FINANCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND AND THE LIKE. MANY OF THEM ARE ANXIOUS TO GET BACK INTO PRIVATE PRACTICE OF THEIR PROFESSIONS, OTHERS ARE DEVELOPING AILMENTS NATURAL TO THEIR AGE AFTER WARTIME STRAIN, INCLUDING COMBAT ZONE SERVICE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT AN AVERAGE OF ~~THEM PER MONTH WILL GO HOME~~ 100 OF

IT IS A SIMPLE MATTER TO RECRUIT NEW PERSONNEL FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS FROM COMBAT UNITS CONVERTED INTO TROOPS OF OCCUPATION, AND THIS IS ALREADY BEING DONE. BUT VERY FEW YOUNGER OFFICERS WITH COMBAT EXPERIENCE ARE QUALIFIED TO TAKE OVER SPECIALIZED JOBS.

SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL, HOWEVER, IS NOTHING NEW IN THE LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION. IT ORIGINALLY ASKED FOR 4,600 OFFICERS TO MAN POSTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE. IT STILL HAS ONLY 2,400 OFFICERS AND 6,500 ENLISTED MEN.

THE MOST CRITICAL SHORTAGE DEVELOPED WHEN THE AMERICAN ARMIES BEGAN RUNNING WILD IN GERMANY, OCCUPYING LARGE AREAS ALREADY EARMARKED FOR BRITISH OR RUSSIAN OCCUPATION. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FILL ALL DEMANDS FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS FROM THE ECAD'S (CAPS) POOL OF TRAINED MEN. EMERGENCY TEAMS WERE ORGANIZED FROM QUARTERMASTER AND OTHER SERVICE TROOPS.

BUT NOW THAT BRITISH DETACHMENTS HAVE BEGUN TO TAKE OVER FROM AMERICAN TEAMS IN THE BRITISH ZONE, THE SITUATION IS BECOMING EASIER. IT HAS ALSO BEEN HELPED BY AUTHORITY GRANTED TO THE ECAD TO COMMISSION A NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN WHO HAVE PROVED THEIR CAPACITIES AS MEMBERS OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS.

THE RUSSIANS ARE ALSO LIKELY TO TAKE OVER SOON SOME AREAS AT PRESENT UNDER AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT. THE PRECISE BOUNDARIES OF THE RUSSIAN ZONE, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

JP&MK828AEW

LUXEMBOURG, MAY 28. --(AP) -- GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

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OF LUXEMBOURG TODAY AWARDED GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP, LUXEMBOURG'S GRAND ORDER, OR COURONNE DE CHENE.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE ORDER HAD BEEN AWARDED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

YARBOUGHS UNNUMBERED PW DR 555PEW

ADD LDN ISYE WNXXXTo Ts Orient

THE ARAB LEAGUE WAS EXPECTED TO MEET IN CAIRO THIS WEEK ON THE CRISIS. IN CAIRO, ABDUL RAHMAN AZZAM BEY, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE, SAID THE SITUATION WAS GROWING WORSE STEADILY. HE DECLARED THAT MACHINEGUNS HAD BEEN MOUNTED ON HOUSETOPS, THAT ARMORED CARS WERE DEPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SQUARES, AND THAT FRENCH PLANES WERE FLYING LOW ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE.

AZZAM BEY SAID THE SENEGALESE HAD CUT COMMUNICATIONS LINKING LARGE CITIES. AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID ALEPPO, IMPORTANT LEVANTINE CITY NOW CUT OFF FROM COMMUNICATIONS WITH DAMASCUS, HAD BEEN SHELLED BY THE FRENCH.

BEYROUTH, CAPITAL OF LEBANON, APPEARED QUIET FOR THE TIME BEING, BUT IN THE SYRIAN CAPITAL POLICE CHARGED THEY HAD FOUND A FRENCH ORDER SETTING FORTH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEIZING DAMASCUS. THE FRENCH OFFICIALLY LABELLED THE DOCUMENT A FORGERY.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUED A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF BRITAIN AS GUARANTOR OF SYRIAN AND LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE. IT EXPRESSED REGRET THAT AN "IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE" IN SYRIA HAD BEEN "DISTURBED BY THE DISPATCH OF CERTAIN FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS AND THAT THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN THE OCCASION FOR BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A GENERAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE LEVANT STATES AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN CONFERRING ON THE PROBLEM.

GEORGE WADSWORTH, U.S. MINISTER TO SYRIA AND THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC, WAS EXPECTED IN DAMASCUS FROM BEYROUTH TO CONFER WITH THE U.S.CHARGE D'AFFAIRS THERE, POSSIBLY TO PAVE THE WAY FOR ANOTHER MEDIATION ATTEMPT.

RW5AEW

LOS ANGELES, MAY 27-(AP)-FRECNH ACTIVITIES IN THE LEVANT STATE DREW PORTESTS TODAY FROM THREE SYRIAN PRINCES VISITING HERE.

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THE TRIO, WH

DREW PROTESTS TODAY FROM THREE SYRIAN PRINCES VISITING HERE.

THE TRIO, WHO HAVE BEEN ATTENDING SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHRTERRNDELINESXXONRANCISCO, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE ATLANTIC

CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER DELINEATION OF FREEDOM FOR ALL PEOPLES WILL PREVAIL.

"WE FEEL THAT THE FRENCH ARE TRESPASSING UPON THE FREEDOM GUARANTEED US BY ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA," SAID EMIR EL FAOUR EL FAOUR, CHIEF OF THE FADEL TRIBE, SPEAKING THROUGH AN INTERPRETER. "BUT WE ARE HOPING THAT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER WILL BE APPLIED AND ITS PROVISIONS FOR FREEDOMS OF ALL NATIONS WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN THE SAME SPIRIT IN WHICH IT WAS CREATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

SIMILAR SENTIMENT WAS EXPRESSED BY EMIR FAWAZ EL SHALAN, CHIEF OF THE ROUALA TRIBES.

EMIR ALI MOUSTAFA EL ATRASH, CHIEF OF THE DRUSE TRIBES, COMMENTED: "THE WORLD IS LOOKING TO AMERICA TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH SHE IS WAGING THIS BLOODY WAR, WITH THOUSANDS OF HER YOUTHS DYING IN BATTLE. THAT PURPOSE IS THE PROTECTION OF THE SMALL NATIONS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS ON A PERMANENT BASIS."

ALL ARE MEMBERS OF THE SYRIAN PARLIAMENT. THE PRINCES PLAN TO STAY HERE 10 DAYS AND THEN GO TO WASHINGTON FOR A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

AK908PPW NM

LISBON, MAY 28-(AP)-A DAUGHTER BORN LAST MONTH TO AMERICAN AIR ATTACHE AND MRS.RUSSEL A.CONE OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., WAS CHRISTENED HELEN CLAIRE TODAY AT A CEREMONY ATTENDED BY AMBASSADOR HERMAN BARUCH AND ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE U.S. EMBASSY AS WELL AS SEVERAL PROMINENT PORTUGUESE.

BZ1221AEW

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS, MAY 28--(AP)--TWO AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIPS CARRYING FLOUR ARE EXPECTED TO DOCK IN ROTTERDAM TOMORROW WITH THE FIRST SUPPLIES ISSUED UNDER AN AMERICAN FLAG IN THE PORT SINCE 1940, THE SHAEF MISSION IN THE NETHERLANDS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TWO SHIPS, WHOSE CARGO WAS DIVERTED IN MID-ATLANTIC ON ORDERS OF THE U. S. WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, ARE THE JOHN GARRETT AND THE ROBERT H. HARRISON.

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BY FRANK BRUTTO

APR BONIS 01830 MB/302P

MILAN, MAY 28. --(AP) -- THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ORDERED ARMED GANGS IN MILAN TO DISBAND AND DISARM WITHIN 48 HOURS IN A STERN MOVE TO CRUSH TERRORISM DESCRIBED AS FAST APPROACHING "MAFIA" PROPORTIONS.

LT. COL. HARRY G. HERSENSON, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF MILAN, SAID THE ORDER WAS CHIEFLY DIRECTED AGAINST GANGSTER "KIDS" WHO WERE ARMED AND WERE MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSAULTS, ROBBERIES AND OTHER CRIMES COMMITTED SINCE MILAN WAS LIBERATED.

THE MEASURE MEANS AN END TO ARMED PARTISAN GROUPS

IN MILAN. MANY OF THESE, WHO ARE REAL PATRIOTS, HAVE BEEN

ABSORBED INTO MILAN'S PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS, AND WHO

WITH THE CARABINIERI AND CUSTOMS GUARDS, NOW CONSTITUTE MILAN'S

REGULAR POLICE FORCE.

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THE ORDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT. THOSE

FOUND WITH ARMS AFTER MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY WILL BE PROSECUTED BY ALLIED

MILITARY COURT.

HERSHENSON SAID THAT ALLIED AUTHORITIES WERE PREPARED TO

ENFORCE ORDER IF NECESSARY WITH RIOT SQUADS. ARMY TROOPS WILL BE USED

TO BACK ORDER THE ORDER IF THERE IS TROUBLE, HE SAID.

SOME PARTISAN GROUPS STILL ARE ARMED AND UNDER THE ORDER

THEY ALSO MUST GIVE UP THEIR WEAPONS. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS

AFFECTED BY THE ORDER IS ESTIMATED AT 4,000, BUT THE NUMBER WHO

HAVE HIDDEN AND MAY REFUSE TO DELIVER THEIR ARMS IS EXPECTED TO

BE MUCH GREATER.

THE AMG ORDER DECREED THAT PARTISANS, SOME OF WHOM HAD

BEEN PERMITTED TO RETAIN THEIR ARMS AT BARRACKS BUT HAD BEEN PROHIBITED

FROM CARRYING THEM ON THE STREETS, MUST RELINQUISH THEIR

30.24 — 27081

WEAPONS AND VACATE THEIR BARRACKS AND OTHER HEADQUARTERS.

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BRUTTOS 1940 THRU THIRD BR 455PEW

BASE ADD Chungking(Moose)XXX Jap base.

FARTHER NORTH, THE CHINESE CONTINUED TO ATTACK THE ENEMY DEFENSE LINE SOUTH OF THE EAST-WEST LUNGHAI RAILROAD TOWN OF SHANHSIEN AND ADVANCED TWO MILES TO WITHIN 14 MILES OF THE TOWN. JAPANESE FORCES AT THE WESTERN END OF THE LINE WERE ENCIRCLED AND ATTACKED.

EAST OF SHANHSIEN, B-25 MITCHELL BOMBERS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE BLASTED CHENGHSIEN, JUNCTION OF THE LUNGHAI AND PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROADS AND VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT THE TOWN'S TEXTILE MILLS.

REPORTS THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT BE PREPARING TO PULL OUT OF SOUTH CHINA APPEARED BASED ON THE TENDENCY OF JAPANESE FORCES IN KWANGSI PROVINCE TO CONTRACT THEIR LINES AT THE EXPENSE OF DISRUPTING THE INDO-CHINA CORRIDOR AND CUTTING OFF A RETREAT FROM INDO-CHINA, THAILAND, BURMA AND MALAYA.

OBSERVERS WARNED, HOWEVER, AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM, POINTING OUT THAT THE JAPANESE POSSESSED THE ABILITY OF RECAPTURING YUNGNING.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A DRASTIC CHANGE WAS SEEN IN JAPANESE STRATEGY WHEREBY JAPANESE FORCES IN SOUTH CHINA--APART FROM THOSE IN THE HONGKONG AND CANTON AREAS--MIGHT WITHDRAW TO THE YANGTZE RIVER AS A FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AND TO THE YELLOW RIVER AS A SECOND.

IN THE EVENT OF A WITHDRAWAL, THE JAPANESE FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WOULD BE DENIED SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS--EXCEPT FOR THE MEAGER, ALMOST VALUELESS TRICKLE WHICH COULD BE DISPATCHED BY SUBMARINES OR SHIPS CREEPING ALONG THE CHINA COAST BY NIGHT.

THE SAME REPORTS FORESHADOWED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE CHINESE MIGHT RETAKE LIUCHOW AND OTHER KEY POINTS ALONG THE NOW RUPTURED CORRIDOR THROUGH WHICH THE JAPANESE ONCE BOASTED TRAINS WOULD RUN BETWEEN TOKYO AND SINGAPORE.

MT244PEW

TONKIN. ADD Chungking(Moose) DAY XXX Gulf of Tonkin

A DISPATCH FROM THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID NANNING, A FORMER TREATY PORT OF 68,110 PERSONS, WAS RETAKEN AT 8 A.M. SATURDAY BY "POWERFUL CHINESE FORCES" WHICH ATTACKED AT DAWN FRIDAY.

THE CITY HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY SINCE LAST NOVEMBER AND BEFORE THAT WAS JAPANESE-HELD FOR A YEAR IN 1940-1941.

RECAPTURE OF NANNING WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHINESE VICTORIES IN MONTHS. IT WAS THE SECOND FORMER TREATY PORT TO BE FREED IN EIGHT DAYS. THE EAST COAST PORT OF FOOCHOW WAS THE FIRST TO FALL AND THE CHINESE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT SPEARHEADS HAD PUSHED 41 MILES NORTHEAST OF THAT CITY TO NINGTEH, ONLY 38 MILES FROM CHINESE MILITAMEN FIGHTING ENEMY LANDING PARTIES AT SIAPU. IN THE PUSH TO NINGTEH, THE CHINESE CAPTURED LOYUAN, 31-.8)3' ,945E

THE CHINESE CAPTURED LOYUAN, 31 MILES NORTHEAST OF FOOCHOW.

THE NEW VICTOGY BOOSTED THE ALREADY QUICKENING TEMPO OF CHINA'S GENERAL COUNTER-OFFENSIVE. GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S VETERAN FIGHTERS ADVANCED TOWARD TWO OTHER ENEMY-HELD AMERICAN AIR BASES, SHAOYANG (PAOCHING) IN HUNAN PROVINCE AND LIUCHOW IN NORTHERN KWANGSI PROVINCE.

A26

A DISPATCH FROM KUNMING SAID CHINA'S AMERICAN-TRAINED NEW SIXTH ARMY, RECENTLY REPORTED BACK IN CHINA FROM THE BURMA CAMPAIGN, HAD BEEN FLOWN OVER THE HIMALAYAS IN U.S.PLANES, MARKING THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT AN ENTIRE ARMY HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED BY AIR.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE ARMY WAS STILL A SECRET.

BUT THAT IT MIGHT BE ASSUMED IT WOULD PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE GROWING CHINESE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

CAPTURE OF NANNING CUT THE NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY LINKING THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA TOWN OF LANGSON WITH THE KWANGSI RAIL JUNCTION CITY OF LIUCHOW, BUT THE JAPANESE STILL CONTROLLED A CIRCUITOUS HIGHWAY ROUTE TO INDO-CHINA RUNNING ALONG THE SI RIVER'S SOUTH BANK.

THE JAPANESE HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WERE PLANNING TO BUILD A RAILROAD FROM LIUCHOW TO INDO-CHINA, BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF THIS PROJECT HAD EVER BEEN COMPLETED.

THE CHINESE COMMAND REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD STARTED A DRIVE FRIDAY SOUTHWARD FROM WENCHOW, ON THE CHEKIANG COAST 230 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW, ALTHOUGH THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PUSH WAS NOT KNOWN. SOME OBSERVERS THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE A DIVERSIONARY THRUST PRESAGING AN EVACUATION OF WENCHOW WHICH, ALONG WITH FOOCHOW, WOULD BE A POTENTIAL DEATH TRAP FOR JAPANESE COASTAL FORCES IN THE EVENT OF AN AMERICAN INVASION.

MEANWHILE, CHINESE FORCES SMASHED AGAINST THE WEST FLANK OF THE JAPANESE OVERLAND CORRIDOR AT POINTS ALONG A 900-MILE FRONT.

AS THE CHINESE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE WAS STEPPED UP, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT MAJ.GEN.HENRY S.AURAND, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY OPERATIONS IN THE VITAL NORMANDY SECTOR, HAD BECOME COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY FOR U.S.FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER. HE SUCCEEDED MAJ.GEN.GILBERT X.CHEVES, WHO IS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER REORGANIZING SOS FACILITIES IN THE CHINA THEATER.

MAY 29 1945

RW433AEW

HONOLULU,MAY 28-(AP)-KATHARINE HEPBURN, THE MOTION PICTURE AND STAGE ACTRESS, HAS CANCELLED A SCHEDULED TOUR OF PACIFIC BASES BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH, ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MISS HEPBURN HAD PLANNED TO VISIT HOSPITALS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.S.O. CAMP SHOWS AND THE ARMY'S SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION.

DV926PCW

(ADVANCE) ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, MAY 29 (AP)-A NEW U.S. WESTERN PACIFIC BASE COMMAND UNDER MAJ.GEN. SANDERFORD JARMAN HAS BEEN FORMED TO TAKE OVER THE DEFENSE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES OF TERRITORY SEIZED FROM THE JAPANESE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

FORMATION OF THE NEW COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON,JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS. OTHER SUCH BASE COMMANDS OPERATING UNDER POA WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC IN THE SUMMER OF 1944.

JARMAN, A GRADUATE OF WEST POINT AND A VETERAN OF 40 YEARS SERVICE WAS ISLAND COMMANDER OF SAIPAN. HE BUILT THAT BASE INTO A POWERFUL SEA AND AIR STRONGHOLD.

REFERRING TO THE FORMATION OF THE NEW COMMAND, JARMAN SAID "THIS IS FURTHER EVIDENCE TO THE ENEMY THAT WE ARE DETERMINED TO PUSH HIM TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER CONCLUSIVELY AND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

JARMAN HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE CAMPAIGN IN WORLD WAR I. HE WAS AWARDED AN OAK CLEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND DSM FOR HIS WORK IN REORGANIZING AND AUGMENTING THE PANAMA CANAL DEFENSES FROM 1939 TO 1941 AND THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR PREPARATIONS TO REPULSE A POSSIBLE ATTACK ON THE EAST COAST WHERE HE WAS ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY CHIEF OF THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, MAY 29)

FJ716ACW NM

MANILA,TUESDAY,MAY 29-(AP)-LT.DAN BRADLEY, OF DETROIT,MICH., ESCAPED DEATH SPECTACULARLY TODAY IN VIEW OF 100 DOUGHBOYS.

JAPANESE GROUNDFIRE SET HIS DIVEBOMBER ABLAZE.

THE MARINE FLIER ZOOMED THE PLANE TO 300 FEET AND JUMPED BUT HIS PARACHUTE CAUGHT IN THE TAIL AND THE FLIER WAS YANKED BEHIND THE BURNING AIRSHIP AS IT WAS FALLING TO EARTH.

ABOUT 100 FEET FROM THE GROUND THE PLANE ROLLED AND THE 'CHUTE SLIPPED FREE.

IT OPENED AND THE PILOT LANDED IN AN ABACA THICKET, UNHURT, NEAR GAPING JAPANESE.

FELLOW AMERICANS QUICKLY HUSTLED HIM THROUGH TO SAFETY.

FJ1223ACW

OKINAWA, MAY 28-(AP)-A JAPANESE "KNEE" MORTAR SHELL LANDED IN THE MIDDLE OF A PLATOON OF MORTAR MEN OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION NORTH OF SHURI.

CPL.DICK TRAVIS, (1023 BELAWARE AVE.) MCCOMB, MISS., SHOUTED TO HIS MEN TO TAKE COVER, GRABBED THE UNEXPLODED BUT HISSING MORTAR AND TOSSED IT BACK TOWARD THE JAPANESE.

THE SHELL EXPLODED ABOUT 30 FEET FROM TRAVIS, BUT HE WAS NOT INJURED.

FR331ACW

MAY 29 1945

ADD Sgt Jamie Ricks on NIGHT XXX that best 100

THE CIVILIAN EXODUS WAS OBSERVED AFTER AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND AIRCRAFT SMASHED A JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATION IN THE NARROWING SHURI ESCAPE CORRIDOR SATURDAY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING REPORTED THE OKINAWANS, WHO HAD BEEN DRAFTED IN GREAT NUMBERS BY THE JAPANESE FOR LABOR BATTALIONS, WERE MOVING SOUTHWARD IN LARGE GROUPS.

THEY PLODDED WEARILY THROUGH MUD, KNEE DEEP AND SLIPPERY AFTER EIGHT DAYS OF STEADY RAIN, ENDANGERED BY BOTH AMERICAN AND JAPANESE FIRE.

NEW AIR BLOWS WERE REPORTED BY BOTH SIDES IN RAIDS EXTENDING THROUGH THE RYUKYUS AND INTO THE NIPPONESE MAINLAND ISLAND OF KYUSHU, 325 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA.

JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED KAMIKAZE CORPS SUICIDE PLANES SANK ONE U.S.BATTLESHIP, TWO CRUISERS AND THREE TRANSPORTS IN NAKAGUSUKU BAY, ON OKINAWA'S EAST COAST, YESTERDAY. THERE WAS NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION.

FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ MONDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID PACIFIC FLEET CARRIER AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN FIVE JAPANESE PLANES NORTH OF OKINAWA FRIDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED OTHER CARRIER-BASED PLANES RAIDED AIRFIELDS AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE SAKISHIMA GROUP, SOUTH C[illegible] SATURDAY. NAVY SEARCH PLANES, PATROLING NORTH TO THE SOUTHERN COAST OF HONSHU, SANK TWO CARGO SHIPS AND THREE FISHING CRAFT SUNDAY.

U.S.ARMY THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS, FLYING FROM RYUKYU FIELDS, MADE THEIR FIRST HEAVY RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND THURSDAY, IT WAS DISCLOSED MONDA[illegible] THEY ATTACKED KYUSHU AIRFIELDS, RAILROADS AND OTHER TARGETS WITH BOMBS, MACHINEGUNS AND ROCKETS.

THE TENTH ARMY SOLDIERS AND MARINES ON OKINAWA SLIPPED AND CRAWLED THROUGH MUD, THEIR HEAVY ARMOR STILL BOGGED DOWN, IN THEIR FIGHT TO BREAK THE JAPANESE HOLD ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND.

DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD'S SEVENTH DIVISION PENETRATED TO THE VICINITY OF CHAN, DIRECTLY SOUTH OF SHURI.

A179KX

THE SEVENTH, WHOSE SOUTHERN BULGE EXTENDS TO THE EAST COAST SOUTH OF YONABARU, WAS IN POSITION TO CUT THE JAPANESE SHURI ESCAPE CORRIDOR. NORTH OF SHURI, THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND FIRST MARINE

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DIVISION CONTINUED THEIR FRONTAL PRESSURE ON THE FORTRESS. MARINE OBSERVERS REPORTED THE JAPANESE BLOEW UP 15 TO 20 CAVES, APPARENTLY TO DESTROY ABANDONED SUPPLIES.

WEST OF SHURI, THE 22ND MARINE REGIMENT CROSSED THE ASATO RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH AND JOINED THE FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT IN FIGHTING THROUGH THE RUINS OF NAHA, OKINAWA CAPITAL. THE 22ND LEATHER-NECKS ADVANCED 800 YARDS, ALMOST REACHING THE WEST COAST. BOTH REGIMENTS ARE PART OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION.

AMERICAN AIR OBSERVERS REPORTED JAPANESE TROOPS MANEUVERING SOUTH OF SHURI IN LARGE NUMBERS. BETWEEN 1,000 AND 1,500 WERE IN THE CONCENTRATION CAUGHT BY THE WARSHIP SHELLS AND AERIAL BOMBS SATURDAY. HUNDREDS WERE KILLED.

ARTILLERY CONTINUED CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICANS WHEREVER POSSIBLE AND BRIG.GEN.J.R.SHEETZ OF LEAVENWORTH, KANS., ARMY 24TH CORPS ARTILLERY COMMANDER, SAID MORE THAN 1,000,000 ROUNDS HAD BEEN FIRED SINCE OKINAWA WAS INVADED APRIL 1. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE NAVY SHELLING.

THE OUTPUT, HE DECLARED, WAS THE LARGEST ARTILLERY EXPENDITURE IN ANY PACIFIC CAMPAIGN AND WAS COMPARABLE TO SOME OF THE LARGEST EUROPEAN ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED DECREASE IN JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRING. IT HAS DROPPED FROM 15,000 ROUNDS DAILY TO AROUND 500 ROUNDS. MORE THAN 360 JAPANESE GUNS HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT.

GG235PCW NM

IN THIS SECTOR S/SGT. WILLIE A. SHULL, OF MIAMI, MO., SAW A BANANA LEAF GROWING VISIBLY. HE BLINKED AND DREW A BEAD AND KILLED A CAMOUFLAGED JAPANESE.

MACARTHUR REPORTED 508 PRISONERS TAKEN DURING THE PAST WEEK, PERHAPS A RECORD.

OF JAPANESE COUNTED DEAD IN THE PAST WEEK, 5,026 WERE KILLED ON LUZON AND 3,075 ON OTHER ISLANDS.

APO Manila (Hutchesonix xkueldumps
MAY 29 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 28-(AP)-TWO ANZACS AT THE OPPOSITE POLES OF PERSONALITY HAVE COPPED THE ROLE OF LEADERS OF THE SMALLER NATIONS IN MANY OF THEIR CONTESTS WITH THE MAJOR POWERS AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

THE CURRENTLY BOILING FIGHT OVER BIG FIVE VETO RIGHTS PROVIDES A CASE IN POINT. ENERGETIC, OUTSPOKEN HERBERT VERE EVATT, AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, CALLED A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY TO GIVE A PUBLIC AIRING TO THE VIEWS OF THE SECONDARY POWERS.

SOFT-SPOKEN, WHITE CROWNED PETER FRASER, NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER, IS GOING RIGHT ALONG WITH HIM IN A CAMPAIGN TO LIMIT THE RIGHT OF A BIG POWER VETO OVER THE INVESTIGATION OF DISPUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT BY THE PROPOSED SECURITY COUNCIL.

BUT FRASER'S PART HAS BEEN CHARACTERISTICALLY QUIETER. HE HAS BEEN TALKING WITH DELEGATES IN COMMITTEES AND OUT AS TO WHY HE BELIEVES ANY AMENDMENT THAT WOULD CURB OR NARROW DOWN THE VETO POWER WOULD BE A GOOD THING.

THE STOCKY EVATT IS THE MORE COLORFUL OF THE TWO AND IS QUICKER-TONGUED IN ANY ROUGH AND TUMBLE ARGUMENT. BUT IN THEIR OPPOSITE WAYS BOTH ARGUE LOGICALLY AND WITH DETERMINATION.

IN HIS AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH THAT IS AS TYPICAL AS THE COCKNEY, EVATT IS ALWAYS WILLING TO INSERT A WISECRACK INTO HIS ARGUMENTS. EARLY IN THE CONFERENCE WHEN A RUSSIAN DELEGATE COMPLAINED THAT AUSTRALIA WAS BEING GIVEN TOO MUCH INFLUENCE BECAUSE IT WAS FIRST ALPHABETICALLY, EVATT RETORTED, "JUST WAIT A BIT. YOUR FRIENDS, THE ARGENTINES WILL TAKE CARE OF THAT." A LITTLE LATER HE DUCKED A QUESTION BECAUSE "I DON'T APPROVE OF HITTING INTO A TRIPLE PLAY."

FRASER AND EVATT HAVE TEAMED UP ON MOST ISSUES HERE. WORKING AS A COMBINATION THEY GOT A PLEDGE TO PROMOTE "FULL EMPLOYMENT" WRITTEN INTO THE CHARTER AND SO FAR HAVE MADE IT STICK DESPITE SOME OPPOSITION. THEY WENT ALONG TOGETHER, TOO, IN THE TRUSTEESHIP AND REGIONAL SECURITY BATTLES.

BOTH MEN ARE LABORITES. THE 61-YEAR-OLD FRASER HAS BEEN IN THE THICK OF NEW ZEALAND POLITICS SINCE 1918 AND HAS BEEN PRIME MINISTER SINCE 1940. THE 51-YEAR-OLD EVATT ALSO STARTED EARLY AND AT 36 WAS THE YOUNGEST HIGH COURT JUDGE EVER NAMED IN THE BRITISH COMMON-WEALTH. HE HAS BEEN FOREIGN MINISTER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL SINCE 1941.

FR322ACW

MAY 29 1945

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY (180)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 27-(AP)-SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO DELIVERED A PUBLIC WARNING TONIGHT AGAINST DANGER OF ALLIED DISUNITY.

"LACK OF UNDERSTANDING AND HARMONY WOULD SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZE THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES FOR YEARS TO COME," THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE SAID IN AN ADDRESS TO A DINNER OF THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ATTRIBUTING DEFEAT OF GERMANY TO JOINT EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GROMYKO SAID THE ALLIES NOW FACED THE "PROBLEM OF COOPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS" AND THAT "EXPERIENCE ENTITLES US TO SAY IT WILL BE SOLVED."

"IT CAN BE SOLVED IF THERE IS MUTUAL TRUST," HE SAID.

DMITRY MANUILSKY, CHAIRMAN OF THE UKRAINIAN DELEGATION, TOLD THE DINNER, "THERE IS NO PLACE ON EARTH WHERE THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE RUN COUNTER TO THOSE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLES."

ASSERTING THE UKRAINE NEEDED EQUIPMENT TO REETORE ITS ECONOMY AND THE U.S. SOUGHT TO AVOID UNEMPLOYING, HE SAID "THERE IS SOUND BASIS FOR OUR COOPERATION."

"OUR IDOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES WILL NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF CARRYING ON TRADE TO MUTUAL ADVANTAGE."

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"OUR IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES WILL NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF CARRYING ON TRADE TO MUTUAL ADVANTAGE," MANUILSKY SAID.

KUZMA KISILEV, CHAIRMAN OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN DELEGATION, ALSO EXPRESSED HOPE FOR "PEACE AND STABILITY."

SF1055PPW

BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN HAMBURG HAVE ARRESTED RUDOLF BLOHM, DIRECTOR OF THE GERMAN BLOHM AND VOSS SHIPYARDS AND FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE SHIPBUILDING COMMISSION IN THE MINISTERY OF ARMAMENTS, THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

"HE WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING TRIED TO SABOTAGE THE WORK OF THE BRITISH PORT AUTHORITIES," ADDED THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS.

MT1143AEW

THE BASIS OF THE CURRENT DISTURBANCE IN SYRIA AND LEBANON IS THE ARRIVAL OF FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS IN THE TWO EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES.

MANDATED TO FRANCE BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, BOTH STATES HAVE BEEN ACTIVELY AGITATING FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE SINCE THE EARLY 1930'S AND REGARDED THE ARRIVAL OF NEW FRENCH TROOPS AS AN INFRINGEMENT UPON THEIR SOVEREIGNTY.

FRANCE MAINTAINS THE TROOPS ARE IN THE MIDDLE EAST PREPARATORY TO MOVEMENT TO THE JAPANESE WAR ZONE. SYRIA AND LEBANON HAVE EXPRESSED SKEPTICISM OF THIS EXPLANATION AND AS A RESULT BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE BECOME ARMED CAMPS SUSCEPTIBLE TO EASY FLARE-UPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 28-(AP)-FRENCH SOURCES AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE SAID TODAY THAT DIFFERENCES IN POLICY TOWARD GERMANY ARE THE CHIEF STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE SIGNING OF A FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE.

COMMENTING ON REPORTS THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE THUS FAR BEEN UNABLE TO AGREE ON RESPECTIVE OCCUPATION ZONES, A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL SAID DIVERGENCES WERE MORE FUNDAMENTAL.

FRANCE, IT WAS EXPLAINED, IS ASKING CONTROL, IN CONJUNCTION WITH BELGIAN AND DUTCH FORCES, OF THE ENTIRE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE WITH ONLY THE RUHR VALLEY AND ITS COAL FIELDS UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

THIS WOULD GIVE THE FRENCH THE KEY RHINE CITY OF COLOGNE AND PLACE FRANCE IN THE DOMINANT POSITION ON THE RHINE THAT GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE HAS OFTEN DEMANDED.

BRITAIN, ON THE CONTRARY, WAS REPRESENTED BY THIS OFFICIAL AS WANTING THE ENTIRE RHINELAND INDUSTRIAL BASIN UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL TO PREVENT FRANCE FROM DOMINATING THE ENTIRE REGION.

HW1012PCW

OKINAWA--TENTH ARMY SCORED S .TANTIAL GAINS ON BOTH FLANKS AND FOUGHT FIERCELY BEFORE SHUR N THE CENTER; OCCUPIED HALF OF NAHA, THE CAPITAL. ENEMY PLANES SANK ONE LIGHT UNIT OF THE U.S. FLEET AND DAMAGED 12 OTHERS AT COST OF 77 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED.

PHILIPPINES--SIXTH ARMY ELEMENTS CAPTURED SANTA FE, NORTH OF BALETE PASS ON MOUNTAIN ROAD TO CAGAYAN VALLEY OF NORTHERN LUZON.

CHINA--CHINESE REGULARS ATTACKED FIVE POINTS ALONG DISRUPTED JAPANESE LAND LIFELINE TO SINGAPORE AMID INDICATIONS NIPPONESE ABOUT TO ABANDON SOUTH CHINA.

U.S. DIVISIONS:

OKINAWA

SIXTH MARINE: OCCUPIED HALF OF NAHA.

SEVENTH INFANTRY: EXPANDED ITS POSITIONS IN OZATO MURA HILLS AREA SOUTHWEST OF YONABARU.

77TH AND 96TH INFANTRY AND FIRST MARINE: FOUGHT BITTERLY BEFORE SHURI IN CENTER OF LINE.

PHILIPPINES

25TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SANTA FE.

32ND INFANTRY: MOVED OVER VILLA VERDE TRAIL WITHIN THREE MILES OF SANTA FE.

38TH INFANTRY: INCREASED PRESSURE ON JAPANESE AT WAWA DAM, NORTHEAST OF MANILA.

24TH INFANTRY: HAMMERED JAPANESE WEDGE NEAR DAVAO, MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY: FOUGHT ENEMY POCKET IN CENTRAL MINDANAO.

DV720PCWNM

MAY 29 1945

JOHANNES NIEMOELLER, SON OF PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER,

GREETINGS

BROADCAST [redacted] TO HIS FATHER LAST (MON) NIGHT FROM RUSSIA

WHERE HE SAID HE WAS A CAPTIVE.

SPEAKING OVER THE RADIO OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED FREE GERMANY NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN MOSCOW, THE SON EXPRESSED HOPE

THAT HE WOULD SEE HIS FAMILY SOON AND SAID HE WAS "IN GOOD HEALTH

AND HIGH SPIRITS."

MAY 29 1945

NIEMOELLER, WHOSE FATHER RECENTLY WAS FREED FROM A NAZI

CONCENTRATION CAMP, DID NOT SAY WHEN OR WHERE HE HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER

THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

COMMISSION.

OWI JB 917PEW

(UNDATED) -- THE SWISS RADIO SAID TONIGHT (MONDAY)

THAT SOME 30 SWISS CITIZENS EMPLOYED BY THE SWISS LEGATION IN BERLIN

HAD BEEN SENT TO MOSCOW ON ORDERS OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES

IN THE G RMAN CAPITAL.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OWI, SAID THAT THE [redacted]

SWISS, WHO HAD REMAINED IN BERLIN "MAINLY TO PROTECT THE FOREIGN

INTERESTS ENTRUSTED TO SWITZERLAND" HAD BEEN SENT TO MOSCOW TOGETHER

WITHIN 10 SWEDISH CITIZNES AND MEMBERS OF THE DANISH LEGATION IN BERLIN

THE BROADCAST SAID "IT IS AS YET IMPOSSIBLE TO STATE THE REASON FOR

THIS JOURNEY."

ONI ... 12PEW

PETERBORO, ONT., MAY 28-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE DREW SAID IN A CAMPAIGN BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT JUSTICE A. M. LEBEL OF THE ONTARIO HIGH COURT HAS AGREED TO ACT AS ROYAL COMMISSIONER TO CONDUCT A JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO ALL QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE CHARGE BY E. B. JOLLIFFE, ONTARIO C.C.F. LEADER, THAT THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED A SECRET POLITICAL POLICE.

MAY 29 1945

"HE WILL PROCEED WITH THE INQUIRY AS SOON AS HE CAN COMPLETE HIS DUTIES AT WINDSOR WHERE HE NOW IS SITTING AS ASSIZE JUDGE," SAID DREW.

THE ONTARIO PREMIER DECLARED THAT JOLLIFFE HAD TWO PURPOSES IN MAKING HIS CHARGES -- TO UNDERMINE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT AND TO DIRECT ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE REAL ISSUES IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

AT SAULT STE. MARIE ONTARIO LIBERAL LEADER MITCHELL HEPBURN URGED THAT AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES BE MADE BEFORE THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION NEXT MONDAY AND SAID HE WOULD BE WILLING TO SUSPEND ALL SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN

30.24 - 2708-

"SO AS NOT TO TAKE UNFAIR ADVANTAGE OF THE GRAVE SITUATION" WHILE DREW AND JOLLIFFE WERE ENGAGED BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

CP JB 1105PEW

MAY 29 1945

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 28-(AP)-KARL KRUEGER, CONDUCTOR OF THE DETROIT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIED BY WALTER BREUER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ORCHESTRA, LEFT TODAY FOR BUENOS AIRES AFTER A SUCCESSFUL THREE WEEKS CONCERT APPEARANCE HERE.

KRUEGER EXPECTS TO STAY IN THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL A WEEK, DIRECTING ONE CONCERT. FROM THERE HE WILL GO TO CHILE AND THENCE UP THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA ENROUTE HOME.

BREUER IS SETTING UP COMMITTEES IN THE COUNTRIES THEY VISIT TO SELECT THE BEST COMPOSITION FOR COMPETITION IN A DETROIT MUSIC CONTEST NEXT FALL.

FD1200PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, MAY 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BOLIVIA HAD SOLD THE UNITED STATES RUBBER DEVELOPMENT CORP. 3,300 TONS OF RUBBER IN 1944 AT 46 CENTS A POUND.

TOTAL BOLIVIAN PRODUCTION WAS BELIEVED TO BE SOMEWHAT HIGHER, BECAUSE HUNDREDS OF TONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SMUGGLED INTO ARGENTINA AT BLACK MARKET PRICES.

BOLIVIA'S PRODUCTION HAS TRIPLED OVER THE PRE-WAR YEARS. THE 1939 OUTPUT WAS ONLY 1,167 TONS.

RQ1031AEW

ANN ARBOR,MICH.,MAY 28-(AP)-THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE VETERANS DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR FORMER JOBS, MAJ.ELIZABETH WEATHERBY OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE REEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM SAID TODAY.

FORTY-ONE PER CENT OF THE DISCHARGED VETERANS, SHE SAID, ARE DOING THE SAME TYPE OF WORK THEY DID BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMED FORCES.

MAJ.WEATHERBY TOLD A SESSION OF THE FIVE-DAY INSTITUTE ON THE WAR MANPOWER SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PROGRAM FOR DISABLED VETERANS THAT EMPLOYERS AND UNIONS HAVE BEEN "MOST COOPERATIVE IN REINSTATING DISABLED VETERANS."

REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN 44 STATES ARE ATTENDING THE INSTITUTE.

BZ1150PEW NM

MILWAUKEE, MAY 28-(AP)-TAKEO NAKAMURA, 24, ONE OF THE THREE JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED LAST MONDAY NIGHT FROM THE PRISONER COMPOUND AT CAMP MCCOY, WIS., WAS RECAPTURED TODAY ATPRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., H.K.JOHNSON, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE MILWAUKEE FBI OFFICE, ANNOUNCED TOEAY.

THE OTHER TWO ESCAPEES ARE AT LIBERTY, JOHNSON SAID, AND AN INTENSIVE SEARCH IS BEING MADE OF WESTERN WISCONSIN, EASTERN IOWA AND EASTERN MINNESOTA.

NAKAMURA WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY THIS MORNING BY SHERIFF ULYSSES DAY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, AFTER HAVING BEEN SPOTTED IN A SMALL BOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

YN346PCW NM

INDEPENDENCE,MO.,MAY 28-AP)-THE "SUMMER WHITE HOUSE" MAY BE WHITE IN NAME ONLY IF IT DOESN'T STOP RAINING.

MRS.HARRY TRUMAN, HER DAUGHTER MARGARET, AND MRS.TRUMAN'S MOTHER MRS.GEORGE WALLACE ARE EXPECTED HERE THIS WEEK, AND IT WAS PLANNED THAT THEIR BIG GREY THREE-STORY FAMILY HOME WOULD BE A GLEAM ING WHITE. PAINTERS HAVE ERECTED THEIR SCAFFOLDING BUT CONTINUAL DOWNPOURS HAVE PREVENTED THEM FROM WORKING.

NOT THE LEAST OF THE WORRIERS IS HARRISON IRVING, THE TRUMANS' NEGRO YARDMAN WHO LOOKED DOUBTFUL ABOUT THINGS BEING READY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY. "IT'S GONNA BE CLOSE," HE SAID.

HE'S DONE HIS PART THOUGH.

"I PLANTED SOME ZINNIAS AND SOME GLADIOLUS BULBS OVER YONDER," HE SAID. "AND I HELD THEM PEONIES BACK A LITTLE BY NOT UNCOVER-ING THEM TILL LATE SO THEY'D BE BLOOMING FOR MIZ TRUMAN. SHE'S MIGHTY PARTICULAR ABOUT THE YARD AND SHE'S PARTIAL TO PEONIES."

THE 14-ROOM HOUSE, BUILT NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO BY MRS. TRUMAN'S GRANDFATHER, HAS SIX BEDROOMS AND TWO BATHS. A HALL DIVIDES THE LIVING ROOM AND A PARLOR AT THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE. CRATES OF FURNITURE HAVE ARRIVED FROM THE TRUMANS' WASHINGTON APARTMENT.

NO CHANGES WILL BE MADE NOW IN THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE, MRS. TRUMAN'S SISTER-IN-LAW, MRS.FRANK WALLACE, SAID.

FJ408ACW

ADD New York - Yanks back three days

"THEY NEARLY STARVED AND FROZE US TO DEATH," RELATED SGT.BERNARD J.HALLON, 22-YEAR-OLD QUEENS INFANTRYMAN CAPTURED INSIDE GERMANY.

LT.JOSEPH CROTE, 26, OF (496 PAVONIA AVE.), JERSEY CITY, N.J., SAID PRISON FOOD WAS FAR FROM ENOUGH. "IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE RED CROSS, WE WOULD HAVE STARVED," HE SAID.

MAY 29 1945

SGT.BERNARD RATTO, 22, OF (1225 BROADWAY) ALAMEDA, CALIF., A NINTH AIR FORCE GUNNER, TOLD HOW HE SURVIVED A CRASH LANDING NEAR TRIER IN WHICH FOUR OF THE SEVEN CREWMEN IN A B-26 BOMBER WERE KILLED. HE GOT A BROKEN LEG.

PVT.WILLIAM STRIETZ, 24, OF (1332 D SOUTHEAST), WASHINGTON, A MEMBER OF THE 102D DIVISION, SAID THE GERMANS HIS UNIT FACED SHOWED LITTLE BATTLE ENTHUSIASM. HE BROKE A LEG AT MUNICH.

THE FORMER POW'S WERE TAKEN TO CAMP KILMER, N.J., TO BE PROCESSED BEFORE BEING GIVEN FURLOUGHS.

MAY 29 1945

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MAY 30 1945

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Tokyo 46% Burned Out, All Targets Hit So Far; Shuri Entered, Naha Won

MAY 30 1945

51 Sq. Mi. Of City In Ashes

Confirmation Of Destruction Of Areas About Imperial Palace.

ALL OBJECTIVES ARE DESTROYED

Raid On Yokohama Highly Effective—City Burning Block After Block.

By Hamilton W. Faron

GUAM, Wednesday, May 30 (AP)—The heart of Tokyo has been wiped out by Superfortress fire-bomb raids, the 21st Bomber Command Headquarters announced today while squadrons of the B-29s were returning from an incendiary assault on Yokohama, new target for the big planes.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said photographs showed that more than 51 square miles of Nippon's capital, including areas surrounding the imperial palace, lay in ashes as the result of six fire raids.

Attack on Yokohama Devastating

Nearly 500 Superforts hit Yokohama yesterday in the biggest daylight aerial strike against Japan, igniting block after block of the port city with 3,200 tons of fire bombs.

The B-29s from Marianas bases turned their fire raiding attention to Yokohama for the first time after their attacks on Tokyo. The last two assaults on the capital city, Thursday and Saturday before dawn, dumped a total of better than 8,500 tons of incendiaries on industrial, business and governmental areas.

Here and there fire-blackened ruins of a few buildings still stand.

(The burned-over area is nearly as large as the Bronx district of New York City. The 1940 census gives the Bronx area as 54.4 square miles, including inland water.)

All Targets Destroyed

"We have destroyed all of the target areas we have set out to destroy," said Lemay, speaking of Tokyo raid results.

Airmen making the Yokohama strike said Japanese aerial opposition was ineffectual, but anti-aircraft fire was intense.

(The 20th Air Force Command announced in Washington that two bombers were lost. This contrasted with 19 lost over Tokyo in last Saturday's raid, heaviest B-29 loss yet sustained.)

Airmen returning to the 21st bomber command base here reported smoke billowing four to five miles above the city, Japan's fifth largest.

"There were fires all over the place, said Lt. Al Ekman of Tampa, Fla.

Burning Block After Block

"We left Yokohama burning block after block," commented Sgt. Edward Bender of Newcastle, Pa.

"Black smoke, such as comes from burning oil storage tanks, was billowing high into the sky," Lt. Frank Klassen of Ford City, Pa., reported. "A strong wind seemed to be blowing on the ground."

The raid, carried out by wave after wave of B-29s in their third heavy strike at Japane in the last six days, brought an admission of "considerable damage" from Japanese Imperial headquarters. An enemy communique, broadcast by radio Tokyo, said the attack lasted for an hour and a half.

Great Factories Targets

Automotive factories, airplane works, shipbuilding and rubber plants were the targets for the bombers, which were escorted by army Mustang fighters. Tokyo placed the number of bombers at about 500 and the fighter escort at "some 100" and claimed without confirmation that 30 planes were shot down and 40 others "heavily damaged."

The Tokyo communique also said the raid extended to the city of Kawasaki, on the coast between Yokohama and Tokyo, and to Tokyo itself.

Superfort crews reported enemy interception over the target area was light.

"Whenever Jap fighters would attempt to come up at our formation we would chase them right back down into the ground," said Sergeant Bender.

Mustangs Shattered Some Defense

An earlier raid by army Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima on three airfields northeast of Tokyo probably had something to do with the light interception reported over Yokohama. The Mustangs caught 100 planes on the ground, the Seventh fighter command on Iwo reported, and destroyed or damaged 42 of them. Targets for the sweep were the Kasumigaura naval air station, Imba field and Yachimata air field.

American carrier planes smacked Yokohama in force last Feb. 16-17 but the city never had been worked over before by B-29s in a fire raid. Situated on the coast 18 miles south of Tokyo, it is Japan's second largest port.

Prime targets were the sprawling waterfront with its great piers, docks and warehouses; the many war industries and communications equipment plants; modern commercial and residential districts with a population density of about 30,000 to the square mile and yards working at breakneck speed to bolster Japan's hard-hit shipping.

General Reports On Damage Done By Tokyo Raids

Guam, *Wednesday*, May 30 (AP)—The heart of Tokyo has been wiped out by Superfortress fire-bomb raids, 21st Bomber Command headquarters announced today while squadrons of the B-29s were returning from an incendiary assault on Yokohama, new target for the big planes.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the 21st, said photographs showed that more than 51 square miles of Tokyo, including areas surrounding the imperial palace, lay in ashes as the result of six fire raids.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Intense

Nearly 500 Superfortresses hit Yokohama yesterday in the biggest daylight aerial attack against Japan, igniting block after block of the port city with 3,200 tons of fire bombs.

Airmen making the Yokohama attack said Japanese aerial opposition was ineffectual, but anti-aircraft fire was intense.

[The 20th Air Force command announced in Washington that two bombers were lost. This contrasted with nineteen lost over Tokyo in last Saturday's raid, heaviest B-29 loss yet sustained.]

Mustangs Down Interceptors

Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima which escorted more than 450 B-29's in the assault on Yokohama, shot down 26 out of 140 interceptors, probably destroyed 10 others and damaged 18, a fleet communique disclosed. The loss of three fighter planes, one of whose pilots was rescued, was acknowledged.

Airmen returning to the 21st Bomber Command base reported smoke billowed 4 to 5 miles above the city, Japan's fifth largest.

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Like Oil Tank Fire

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All Tokyo Targets Destroyed

The B-29's turned their fire raiding attention to Yokohama for the first time after their attacks on Tokyo. The last two assaults on the capital city, Thursday and Saturday before dawn, dumped a total of better than 8,500 tons of incendiaries on industrial, business and governmental areas.

"We have destroyed all of the target areas we have set out to destroy," said Le May, speaking of Tokyo raid results.

While the cigar-chewing, youthful general talked, his aides pointed out photographs of areas of destruction which spread in all directions from the palace grounds and up and down the water front of Tokyo Bay, where much of the city's industry is located.

The area in rubble and ashes includes many public utilities that keep the city of 7,000,000 operating, as well as plants turning out materials vital to the war effort.

Marshalling Yards Included

Among the latter are electric plants, the armory, arsenal, engineering works, central railroad stations, the Shigaware plant of the Mitsubishi aircraft industry and marshalling yards which handle most of Japan's rail traffic.

Only incidentally were many business and governmental buildings wiped out—they were not specifically targets of the bombers but were in the bombing area. Some missiles are certain to strike spots adjoining definite targets or fires driven by heavy winds sweep over them.

In this area were the Diet (parliament), Greater East Asia administrative headquarters, the embassies of the United States and other nations and the much-famed Ginza—Fifth Avenue—district.

Palace Damage Minor

Officially, the bomber command reported that a study of reconnaissance photographs showed only minor damage to the Imperial Palace. A spokesman said "numerous buildings within the palace yards are destroyed as well as the area adjacent to the palace."

Le May interjected: 'We are not aiming to hit the palace; why should we? "It's not a military target. But the surrounding area is a military target."

In that area are many scores of small, one-time toy factories which now are turning out parts of airplanes and other war materials on a piecework basis.

General Le May still subscribed to his previous opinion that cities can not be annihilated by fire bombs alone.

Explains Bombing Policy

"I feel you can't toss a few fire bombs into a Japanese city," he continued, "and expect it to burn down—it will not. You can only burn down even the most inflammable sections by spreading over the area a large tonnage of bombs and must concentrate them in the shortest time. If you lay them down like that the city burns down. If you don't, they put it out."

The series of six incendiary raids on Tokyo started last February 25.

The loss of B-29s in these missions total 50, a ratio of one lost for each square mile of Tokyo destroyed.

In addition to uncounted small industrial plants and "shadow factories," records of the 21st Bomber Command show almost 100 important individual targets—principally manufacturing plants—destroyed or damaged.

They include 30 plants turning out heavy war products or electrical equipment, 14 transportation installations, 3 aircraft plants, 8 utilities, 3 oil plants, 12 military installations, 15 war materials factories and 9 miscellaneous military objectives.

All Targets Destroyed

GUAM, May 30 (Wednesday) (AP).—Major General Curtis E. LeMay said, "We have destroyed all of the target areas we have set out to destroy," in speaking today of Toyko raid results.

As a spokesman said, "Numerous buildings within the palace yards are destroyed as well as the area adjacent to the palace," Lemay interjected: "We are not aiming to hit the palace; why should we? It's not a military target. But the surrounding area is a military target."

Only incidentally were many business and governmental buildings destroyed—they were not specifically targets of the bombers but were in the bombing area. In this area were the Diet (Parliament), greater East Asia administrative headquarters, where the Japanese made boastful plans for Asiatic domination, the Embassies of the United States and other nations and the famed Ginza—the Fifth Avenue district.

[The burned-over area is nearly as large as the Bronx area of New York City. The 1940 census gives the Bronx area as 54.4 square miles, including inland water.]

Efforts to arrive at a basis of comparison of the devastating Tokyo raids of last Thursday and Saturday with assaults on European capitals are unavailing. "They just aren't comparable," said LeMay.

Despite destruction of the greater part of the industrial and governmental areas of Tokyo, he still subscribed to his previous opinion that cities cannot be annihilated by fire bombs alone.

"I feel you can't toss a few fire bombs into a Japanese city and expect it to burn down—it will not," he said. "You can only burn down even the most inflammable sections by spreading over the area a large tonnage of bombs, and must concentrate them in the shortest time. If you lay them down like that the city burns down. If you don't they put it out."

In addition to pounding the capital of Japan, the B-29s have wiped out 25.8 square miles of highly industrialized sections in other cities of the empire, including 3.37 square miles inside Kawasaki, 8.10 in Osaka, 11.27 in Nagoya and 3.06 at Kobe. Damage done in Yokohama in yesterday's daylight raid is yet to be reported.

GIANT FIRES ARE SWEEPING ACROSS CITY

3200 Tons of Incendiaries Set Block After Block of Big Port Ablaze.

MORE THAN 450 B-29S ATTACK

Jap Fighter Opposition Scarce —Antiaircraft Barrage Is Reported Heavy.

FARON

Guam, May 29 (A. P.). —Superfort crews returning today from their heaviest daylight raid on Japan re-

ported they had lighted giant fires in the industrial section of Yokohama in the first strike against Tokyo's port city.

More than 450 B-29s loosed 3,200 tons of bombs in their third strike in six days within a twenty-mile radius of the Imperial Palace.

Airmen reported smoke billowed for four miles above the city and predicted destruction would rank with that of previous highly effective fire raids against other major industrial cities. Even the enemy's High Command conceded "considerable damage" was inflicted.

Clouds of black smoke, such as comes from burning oil, was reported pouring up from Yokohama's highly inflammable commercial core in the southern end of the city, fifth largest in Nippon. A strong wind appeared to be spreading the fires through automotive, aircraft, shipbuilding and rubber plants.

[Two Superfortresses were lost in yesterday's attack on Yokohama, the Twentieth Air Force announced in Washington today.]

Flak Is Intense.

The Superforts flew through intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire to strike their targets, which included most of the city. An enemy communique said some of the raiders swept on northward to hit Tokyo and the industrial town of Kawasaki which lies between the capital and the port city.

The Jap communique claimed thirty planes were shot out of the attacking force. It asserted forty others were damaged. Superfort crews reported interception was light and attacking aircraft were readily driven off. The absence of enemy fighters was at least partly due to a 1,500-mile round-trip flight yesterday by Mustangs from their Iwo Jima bases to make neutralizing raids on three airfields near Tokyo, including the Kasumigaura naval air station. Forty-two Jap planes were destroyed or damaged in that sweep.

The Twenty-first Bomber Command reserved an official estimate of today's damage until photographs have been studied. But returning airmen said fire bombs were dropped in clear weather and left block after block in flames. Superforts have unloaded 11,700 tons of fire bombs in their last three strikes.

First B-29 Yokohama Raid.

Carrier planes heavily attacked Yokohama February 16-17, but this was the first B-29 mission over that important shipping and industrial center, eighteen miles south of Tokyo. Navy pilots left an escort carrier burning and listing as they swept the entire Tokyo area in February. Yokohama, Japan's fifth largest city, is Tokyo's port. It handled 25 per cent of Japan's pre-war foreign trade.

Today's prime targets were:

1. Yokohama's waterfront with its piers, docks and breakwaters. Also in the area are shipbuilding, aircraft, electrical and communications equipment plants.

2. Modern commercial and residential districts in southeastern Yokohama, where the population is about 30,000 per square mile. The city, with seventy-two square miles area, has 1,000,000 population.

3. Industries built on reclaimed land jutting into Tokyo Bay in the Northeast section.

Large Wharves

Yokohama's wharves, among the world's largest, could accommodate 50,000-ton ships.

The B-29's may have caught some damaged shipping in repair docks as they hit the water-front area's warehouses, docks, canals, railroad spurs and storage facilities.

Most of the enemy's automotive industry was located in three Yokohama factories. The city also was the site of aircraft, steel, rubber, radio, telephone, electrical and many small chemical plants.

Built On Three Deltas

Both the shipbuilding and commercial areas were believed to be prime targets for fire bombs. The commercial core is on the southernmost of three deltas on which the city is built.

Yokohama is a terminus for five double or multiple electric railroads. Three fan northward, where Japan's transport system already is sorely crippled by the Tokyo raids, and two run south.

Tokyo was attacked with 4,500 tons of incendiaries last Thursday by 550 Superforts and with 4,000 tons by 500 Superforts Saturday in night raids which the enemy said laid waste big areas in the Shinagawa, Ginza and Marunouchi districts.

Japs Admit 'Considerable' Damage In Fire Raids

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29 (AP)—A great American fire bomb raid on the Yokohama region during daylight Tuesday morning, Japanese time, left "considerable" damage in the strategic port city, the Nippon high command reported today.

Naval Reshuffle

As Yokohama and adjacent districts flamed under the impact of thousands of incendiaries, the Japanese radio told of a reshuffle of the naval high command, seemingly in an effort to put more punch in Nippon's air force and evolve a plan to meet an expected invasion of the homeland.

Another series of Tokyo broadcasts, recorded by the FCC, said Japan was organizing a new suicide corps of young officers and men to pilot rocket bombs against American land and sea forces at Okinawa, 325 miles off the southern tip of the Nippon island chain.

A new shakeup of the high command which handles what remains of Japan's fleet was announced by the agency Domei. It said Vice Adm. Jisaburo Ozawa, vice chief of the general staff, took over the three top fleet jobs—commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, the newly created overall naval command, and naval escort forces.

Replaces Oikawa

Toyoda was named chief of the naval general staff, replacing Adm. Koshiro Oikawa, who became a supreme war councillor. Vice Adm. Takijiro Onishi, ex-air commander in the Philippines, became vice chief of the naval general staff.

Domei said quarters close to the Navy Ministry felt that the changes, involving top officers in fleet air service, "clearly attests to the iron determination of the Japanese navy to stake its all in an all-out offensive to win final victory in this decisive stage of the war." The same circles, the agency added, were confident that Toyoda, in his new post, would "plan and execute resourceful operations in carrying out a decisive battle for the defense of the Japanese mainland."

Suicide Outfit

Domei pictured the new suicide outfit, called "Jinrai," as made up of men 21 and 22 years and officers 23 and 24. It said the new piloted rocket bomb has been proven effective and that "the Jinrai special attackers have recorded brilliant results against the enemy ship concentrations off the Okinawas since the end om March." It spoke of 332 "aces" of the corps as having been cited for "outstanding exploits."

An unconfirmed claim that 21 "enemy" submarines were sunk or heavily damaged and 315 Allied planes shot down or damaged in the southeast Pacific area since the first of the year was broadcast by Domei.

Extend Financial Aid

The Japanese cabinet was reported by Domei to have extended financial aid to the victims of the great Superfortress fire raid on Tokyo last Saturday. It allocated more than 50,000,000 yen (around $13,000,000 under prewar exchange rates) for relief.

The Japanese people were urged by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, leading economic daily newspaper of Tokyo, to turn from making bamboo spears for defense against a homeland invasion and concentrate on the building of more planes "in order to destroy the enemy's air strength."

Predicting even more severe raids on Japan, the newspaper said more planes were needed right now rather than when "the enemy approaches Japan's mainland."

Japs Name Admiral Ozawa As Fleet Commander

San Francisco, May 29 (AP)—In a new shakeup of top-ranking Japanese navy posts Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa replaced Admiral Soemu Toyoda in the three highest fleet commands, the Domei news agency reported today in a broadcast intercepted here.

Admiral Toyoda was removed as commander in chief of the combined fleet, commander in chief of the recently created overall naval command and commander of naval escorts. He had headed the combined fleet for slightly over a year. The other two posts were new.

Toyoda was appointed chief of the naval general staff, succeeding Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, who was named a supreme war councilor.

Onishi Given Post

Ozawa, who took over Toyoda's three sea commands was vice-chief of the naval general staff and president of the naval staff college. The post of vice-chief of the navy general staff was filled by Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi, one-time commander of all Japanese air forces in the Philippines.

Toyoda became commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleet April, 1944, succeeding Admiral Mineichi Koga, who was reported killed in a plane crash at the "front" in March, 1944.

Claim 21 "Enemy" Subs

Domei, meanwhile, claimed without substantiation from Allied sources today that 21 "enemy" submarines had been sunk or "heavily damaged" since the first of the year by Nipponese forces in the Southwest Pacific.

The same broadcast claimed that 315 Allied aircraft had been shot down or damaged during the period in the same area.

[Allied sea and air blockades have almost completely sealed up Japanese naval forces remaining in the Southwest Pacific. Recent dispatches from the area refer to it as "the last hunting ground" for Japanese ships by United States Navy seaplane patrols.]

Losses At Tarakan

Domei also claimed that Japanese forces on Tarakan, north of Borneo, where the Australians just reported wiping out an important garrison, had inflicted a total of 2,153 casualties on invading Australian and Dutch troops between May 1 and 23, and had sunk five mine sweepers off the island.

Domei claimed in another broadcast that 40 Philippines-based American bombers raided Formosa in daylight Sunday. (Japanese

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Surprise Japs

Leathernecks of the First Marine Division, surprising some Japanese swimimng in a moat surrounding the fortress, uncorked the dramatic drive, while other Marines of the Sixth Division on the west coast invested all of the rubble-strewn city of Naha north of the main harbor.

Whether the Devildog Company which fought inside Shuri castle held its position or later had to fall back, was not clear from available front reports.

Today's Fleet communique, announcing the ground successes on the west coast and in the center of the line, also raised from 77 to 115 the number of enemy suicide planes destroyed Sunday night and Monday morning during attacks on American shipping. The planes sank one light naval unit and damaged 12 others.

Shoot Down 26 Planes

Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima which escorted more than 450 B-29s in Tuesday's 3,200-ton fire bomb assault on Yokohama, Tokyo's port, shot down 26 out of 140 interceptors, probably destroyed 10 others and damaged 18, the communique disclosed. The loss of three fighter planes, one of whose pilots was rescued, was acknowledged.

The assault on Shuri was directed at the only point on the enemy line which had held firm. Yonabaru fell last week, and Naha has been crumbling for days.

Tuesday elements of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Marine Division opened the attack on Shuri.

"By nightfall, C Company of the First Battalion, Fifth regiment of Marines, reached Shuri Castle, former headquarters of the enemy force commander," the communique said.

"Opposition in the area was ligh To the north and northeast of Shu elements of the First Marine d vision, the 77th infantry divisio and the 96th infantry division wer meeting stiff resistance, includin tanks. Night attacks, attempted b enemy swimmers off the east coas (Yonabaru sector) in the Seventh Infantry division zone of action were repulsed."

Front reports of enemy groups in retreat south of Shuri were confirmed by the communique.

Engineers Build Foot Bridges

At Naha, on the southwest coast, Marine engineers built foot bridges before dawn Tuesday across the north-south canal in the shell-wrecked capital, largest ever seized by the Marines.

Then the 22nd regiment of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Marine division crossed the stream and seized all Naha north of the main harbor except for scattered pockets of Japanese.

Japanese artillery emplaced on Kobakura hill southeast of Naha poured shells on the advancing leathernecks.

Search planes of Fleet Air Wing One sank two small enemy cargo ships and a freighter and damaged another small cargo ship in the Tsushima Straits area between southern Japan and Korea Tuesday.

Since the planes began hitting that vital sea route, Fleet Air Wing One has sunk 92,620 tons of shipping and damaged 84,680.

Two small cargo ships were sunk Monday by search Liberators of Fleet Air Wing 8 south of the main Japanese home island of Honshu.

Climax of General Assault

C. Company's dramatic drive into Shuri Castle was the climax of a general assault of General Del Valle's First Division all day yesterday from the northwest through the Wana Ridge sector.

C Company was on the First Division's right flank and started its swift, 1,000 yard thrust from almost due west.

The day before, First Division Marines twice had been pushed back from the crest of Wana Ridge. Yesterday, right flank elements advanced far enough to cut in behind these Japanese positions.

On the First Division's east flank, joining the 77th Infantry Division almost due north of Shuri, the Japanese held on stubbornly, apparently in a rearguard stand to cover withdrawals of their main force. The retreating forces had guns and vehicles. For six days, these movements have been observed.

From heights south of captured Yonabaru, artillery of the Seventn Infantry Division destroyed several eneby guns and vehicles near the town of Chan, about one mile due south of Shuri.

North and northeast of Shuri, the Japanese even brought out tanks against the 77th and 96th. They came under American artillery fire.

U.S. Marines Storm Into Shuri Castle

Keystone Strongpoint In Center Of Flanked Jap Defense Taken In Sudden, Dramatic Drive.

By Leif Erickson

GUAM, Wednesday, May 30 (AP)—United States Marines stormed their way Tuesday inside the moated, medieval castle of Shuri, keystone strongpoint in the center of the flanked Japanese defense line on southern Okinawa. It was former headquarters of the Japanese commander on the embattled island.

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Being Made Strong Base

OKINAWA, May 24 (delayed) (AP).—Major General Fred C. Wallace, island commander of Okinawa, said that despite Japanese air raids and stubborn fighting in southern Okinawa, the island is becoming a great naval and air base "much quicker than anticipated." Airfields hold first priority and many are being built on the sixty-five-mile long island, he said.

Despite the pinch on construction workers and equipment, he asserted that he was completely satisfied with the progress of construction which began soon after the assault troops hit the beach.

"Enemy air raids really haven't hurt us much," he declared. "Our losses in men and material is far less than expected."

Roads have been built so fast that "Idoubt if even the engineers could tell accurately how many miles have been built."

Wallace said that Okinawa harbors, with dredging, could handle the fleet's largest ships.

Commodore A. G. Bissett, commander of all construction troops on Okinawa, said that development of the island is the "biggest construction job ever attempted in the war—including Europe and the Pacific."

The biggest part of the air base work, he told newsmen, will be finished within a few months.

His Seabees (Navy construction battalions) and Army engineers have built more than 100 miles of road, Bissett estimated, and they will build another 500.

Bissett said that captured Japanese airfields had to be completely rebuilt to handle heavier American planes. The Japanese fields "were no engineering jobs in any sense of the word."

commander, said that despite Japanese raids and stubborn fighting in southern Okinawa, this island is becoming a great naval and air base "much quicker than anticipated."

Airfields hold first priority and many are being built on the 65-mile-long island.

Wallace, former commander of the Espiritu Santo Island in the South Pacific, said Okinawa harbors, with dredging, could handle the fleet's largest ships.

Suicide Planes Sink U.S. Ship, Damage 12

Guam, May 29 (AP)—In the wake of Japanese suicide air attacks that sank one light United States Fleet unit and damaged twelve others in Okinawa waters, American infantrymen drove down both sides of the muddy island today to begin closing a pincers around the stubbornly defended fortress of Shuri.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing damage to the fleet, said at least 77 raiders were shot down as they attacked Sunday night and Monday. He gave no details beyond saying damage was "light to moderate."

The air raids were the second in less than a week and the two have cost the Japanese more than 240 planes. Last Thursday the enemy lost 166 planes, damaged 23 American fleet units and sank one,

pressed nearly 2 miles south of Yonabaru, on the eastern flank, penetrating Ogushuku and Shinzato to isolate the Chinen Peninsula.

Pincers On Shuri

Other 7th Division elements, closing the pincers on Shuri, entered Kamizato and Tera, south of the key fortress. They were approximately halfway across the island.

Despite continued Japanese troop movement, apparently southward from Shuri, the fortress garrison strongly resisted pressure from the 6th Marines and the 77th and 96th Infantry divisions.

The 1st Marines twice gained the crest of Wana Ridge, a half mile north, and both times were forced back by Japanese attacking with satchel charges thrown from long poles whirled slingshot-fashion over their heads.

Meanwhile, search Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 1, again sweeping Japan's vital waters around Korea, sank a destroyer and six cargo ships and damaged three other freight vessels.

Airdrome Within Reach.

With most of Naha occupied, the Marines were in position to cross the narrow harbor inlet for an assault on Naha airdrome, a little more than one mile to the south. The multiple-strip airfield is the best in the entire Ryukyu chain. The Marines also could swing southeastward along the northern side of Naha harbor in a drive to meet the Seventh Infantry Division, now south of Shuri, and thus encircle that fortress city in the center of the line.

Navy search planes sank a destroyer and six cargo ships and damaged three other freight vessels in Korean waters.

Among those taking part in the attack were Ensign William E. Wassmer, navigator, of 1734 Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn, and John L. Butler, Arm 3/c, 143-06 91st avenue, Jamaica, Queens.

the 2,800-mile round trips daily, depending upon battlefront demands. Round trip flights average sixteen hours. The four-engined hospital planes take only thirty minutes to unload cargo and load wounded—thirty-two men in each plane.

MORE JAP CLAIMS

San Francisco, May 29 (A. P.).—The Jap Domei news agency claimed without substantiation from Allied sources today that twenty-one "enemy" submarines had been sunk or heavily damaged since the first of the year by Nipponese forces in the southwest Pacific. The same broadcast, recorded by the FCC, claimed that 315 Allied aircraft had been shot down or damaged during the period in the same area.

Allied sea and air blockades have almost completely sealed up Jap naval forces remaining in the southwest Pacific. Recent dispatches from the area refer to is at "the last hunting ground" for Jap ships by American Navy seaplane patrols.

13 Million for Raid Victims.

San Francisco, May 29 (A. P.).—Victims of last Saturday's great Superfortress fire raid on Tokyo have been allocated 50,444,000 yen (slightly less than $13,000,000 at prewar exchange rates), Domei news agency reported today in a broadcast heard by the FCC.

Cagayan Valley, was reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Little Opposition There

The 25th Division pushed into Santa Fe against little opposition. The 32d Division, moving along the Villa Verde trail to the west, was within 3 miles of the town.

A stiff fight is expected all the way to the port of Aparri, 185 miles away at the northern tip of Luzon. The Yanks have 75 miles of mountain road to traverse from Santa Fe before they reach the Cagayan Valley itself.

As the 38th slugged deeper into the Marikina Gorge toward the Wawa Dam, Associated Press Correspondent James Hutchson reported there were indications the Nipponese were withdrawing from hill positions near the dam and retreating into mountain fastnesses beyond the river.

Yank patrols have sighted the dam and report that it appears intact. Ipo Dam, larger than Wawa, was seized undamaged several days ago.

Japs Appear Dazed

The 32d Division, clearing hills that flank Highway 5 below Santa Fe reported many Japanese appear dazed from the long intensive artillery and aerial bombardments. Under constant pressure they have retreated into caves, which are being methodically sealed by the Yanks.

On Mindanao the 24th Division's widespread mopping up of the Davao garrison continued with vigorous air support. The 31st Division fought an enemy pocket in central Mindanao.

The 38th Infantry Division smashed into the Wawa sector Monday to take the dam and complete American control of the vast water supply system for distressed Manila. Ipo Dam to the north was captured several days ago.

Divisions Joined In Santa Fe

General MacArthur also reported the 32d Division had joined the 25th in captured Santa Fe, on the mountainous southern approach to the Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon, "bringing to an end organized enemy resistance in this vital area flanking the main highway into the Cagayan Valley."

Heavy and attack bombers and fighters dropped 521 tons of explosives in support of the Luzon ground operations.

On Mindanao Island the 31st Division in the interior made deep penetrations into enemy mountain positions east of Malaybalay and crossed the Pulangi River on the Kibawe road leading to Yank-held Davao.

Close On Jap Pocket

In the Davao area elements of the 24th Division were closing in from three sides on the Japanese pocket between the Davao and Talomo rivers.

Heavy bombers raked industrial plants and rail facilities on Formosa and wrecked considerable railroad equipment along the French Indo-China coast to the south.

Three coastal ships were sunk off Borneo, which was hit with more than 140 tons of bombs in support of ground operations on near-by Tarakan. Large fires were set at Borneo airdromes.

Expected To Dig In Again

While the Wawa victory eliminated what is known as the Shimbu fortifications it doesn't mean the end of the central Luzon fighting. Japanese forces of unreported strength retired across the river, where the Yanks expect to find them dug in again in caves along a seemingly endless succession of ridges.

The dam was captured without a fight. The Japanese stole away in the night, apparently frightened out by the previous day's blasting from tanks at the lower end of the gorge, and by deadly bazooka fire.

The 65-foot-high dam was under examination by engineers for mines or booby traps. The only approach up the gorge was along a 6-foot patch cut from the side of a rocky cliff, including two short tunnels. This made a treacheous bottle-neck approach for the doughboys of the 149th Regiment.

MANILA, Wednesday, May 30, (AP)—Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Infantry Division seized Wawa dam undamaged and without a fight Monday to secure the last of Manila's three reservoirs and crack the last fixed Japanese strongpoint immediately east of the capital.

The dam, in a scenic rocky gorge between towering cliffs 20 miles from Manila, was abandoned intact by the Japanese who evidently had been frightened off by the previous day's shelling and bazooka fire.

Its capture, announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, climaxed a month-long mountain campaign in which virtually every type of available weapon was used in slowly and bloodily securing ridge after ridge until commanding heights on either side were won.

General MacArthur also reported the 32nd Division had joined the 25th in captured Santa Fe, on the mountainous southern approach to the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon, "bringing to an end organized enemy resistance in this vital area flanking the main highway into the Cagayan valley."

Heavy and attack bombers and fighters dropped 521 tons of explosives in support of the Luzon ground operations.

Tydings Mission Quits Philippines

Manila, May 29 (AP)—In a sudden departure which took Filipino officialdom by surprise, Senator Millard E. Tydings's nine-man mission to the Philippines left for Washington today after a six-day stay.

The only member of Tydings's commission remaining here is E. D. Hester, who also is on the Filipino Rehabilitation Committee. It is understood Hester will remain indefinitely.

Tydings (D., Md.), whose Senate committee is investigating conditions in the islands, told President Sergio Osmena that "my report will be made to President Truman as soon as I reach Washington. You will get a copy of it here in due time."

He spoke at a reception attended by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff.

The commission generally had been expected to remain in the Philippines for several weeks. Tydings never left Manila durin ghis visit, canceling a projected trip to Iloilo and Corregidor. During his visit Tydings twice discussed in a general way relief measures which the Filipinos might expect from the United States.

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Okinawa Building Project

Okinawa, May 24 [AP—Delayed]. Commodore A. G. Bissett, commander of all construction troops on Okinawa, said today that development of the island is the "biggest construction job ever attempted in the war—including Europe and the Pacific."

The biggest part of the air base work, he said, will be finished within a few months.

His Seabees and army engineers have built more than 100 miles of road, Bissett estimated, and they will build another 500.

Rebuilt Jap Fields

Bissett said that Japanese airfields had to be completely rebuilt to handle heavier American planes. The Japanese fields "were no engineering jobs in any sense of the word."

Maj. Gen. Fred C. Wallace, island

Rains Slacken

Driving rains that for a week have turned the island's roads into ribbons of mud slacked off, permitting 10th Army ground forces to resume their attacks.

A swift stab by 6th Division Marines, who for a week patiently expanded their Naha bridgehead, swept through the entire western two thirds of the capital city yesterday.

A Marine patrol moved onto Onoyama Island, in the center of the Naha estuary, but was driven off by machine-gun fire from the south shore, where Okinawa's largest airfield is situated.

Associated Press War Correspondent Alva N. Dopking reported that the 7th Division's 184th Regiment

FLY 576 WOUNDED

Guam, May 29 (A. P.).—Eighteen hospital planes returned 576 wounded men from Okinawa to the Marianas today in the largest single air evacuation mission of the Pacific war. Twelve of the planes were operated by the Naval Air Transport Service and six by the Army Air Transport Command.

Nats' Pacific Wing Air Evacuation Group VRE-1 has returned a total of 5,400 casualties from Okinawa since the campaign began April 1. The squadron has operated from one to twelve of

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Two Superfortresses were lost in yesterday's fire attack on Yokohama, Tokyo's port city, the 20th Air Force reported today.

Fall Of Wawa Dam Appears Imminent

Manila, May 29 (AP)—Capture of Wawa Dam, a source of distressed Manila's water supply, appeared imminent today. A mechanized column of the 38th Infantry Division bore down on the dam in a frontal assault.

Seizure of the dam would end one phase of the long and hard battle to break up remnants of the Japanese Shimbu Line in the Sierra Madre mountains east of Manila.

Capture of Santa Fe, important road junction on the mountainous southern approach to the extensive

MANILA WATER SOURCE TAKEN

38th Division Completes Capture At Wawa Dam

Manila, Wednesday, May 30 (AP)—Capture of Wawa Dam on the Marikina River northwest of Manila was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

38th Infantry Takes WaWa Dam

MAY 30 1945

NEARLY TANGLED WITH DEATH

Manila, May 29 (A. P.).—Lieut. Dan Bradley, of Detroit, Mich., escaped death spectacularly today in view of 100 doughboys. Jap groundfire set his divebomber ablaze.

The Marine flyer zoomed the plane to 300 feet and jumped, but his parachute caught in the tail and the flyer was yanked behind the burning plane as it was falling to earth. About 100 feet from the ground the plane rolled, and the 'chute slipped free. It opened, and the pilot landed in an Abaca thicket, unhurt, near gaping Japanese. Fellow Americans quickly hustled him through to safety.

Japs Lose Tarakan Strongpoint.

Melbourne, May 29 (A. P.).—Australian infantrymen, following up a devastating fire and demolition bombing attack, have captured Freda Hill, Jap munitions storehouse on Tarakan Island.

The actual occupation of the stronghold was surprisingly unopposed. The support bombings, in which Lightnings dropped belly-tanks filled with incendiary jelly and were followed by Liberators, completely knocked out the Jap garrisons as the infantry moved in.

In southern Bougainville Australian troops consolidated after their recent offensive and immediately pushed patrols deep into territory behind the Jap forward area.

Eden Hints France Should Call Troops From Syria

London, May 29 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden broadly hinted today that France should withdraw the reinforcements sent to the Levant states in order to avoid a possible flareup in the Arab world that would hamper prosecution of the Pacific war.

Dispatch of fresh French troops to Syria and Lebanon led to outbreaks in those areas, which are presenting a united front in demanding a showdown with France on their demands for independence.

Urges Prudent Behavior

Eden told Commons that "the net increase of French troops is very small—about 500 men—but his Majesty's Government have told the French Government of their fear that their arrival may cause regrettable actions."

Calling on all parties involved to "behave with caution and prudence" Eden declared it would be "inexcusable if developments in Syria or Lebanon" interfered with the war against Japan.

The United States is "closely concerned" about the situation, he added.

Eden said the French reinforcements arrived in Beyrouth about the same time as the French delegate-general brought French proposals for a final settlement between France and the Levant states. He did not elaborate on the substance of those proposals.

"There were hopes that the negotiations were going to begin, but unhappily they were timed with the arrival of these reinforcements. We express regret about that, and now we have to start again to see if we cannot better the situation."

Showdown May Be Forced

The two tiny middle eastern French mandates, backed by the Arab League, appeared to be forcing a showdown which may cost France part of her empire.

Diplomatic observers in London, watching developments with apprehension, expressed the view that France had only two alternatives—either she must stand by her demands and put down opposition by force, if necessary, or she must withdraw and accept inevitable loss of prestige as an imperial power.

Fighting Spreads To Homs

Fighting already has broken out in Syria between French forces. Fighting spread to Homs, 120 miles north of the capital, after the French had moved reinforcements from there to quell an outbreak at Hama, 30 miles to the north.

At Hama, best available estimates in Damascus placed the casualties at more than 200, including a considerable expected proportion of dead.

[A Reuter dispatch from Beirut said a railway bridge between Aleppe and Hama, towns in northern Syria, was dynamited early today. A number of train services have been suspended.

[Jamil Mardam Bey, Acting Premier, yesterday told reporters in Damascus that it was not known who was responsible for an explosion between Hamdanieh and Wabaka, north of Hama, in which three persons were killed, fifteen were injured and three cities [illegible] a French

wounded.]

French Outnumbered

French and Senegalese troops garrisoning Homs and Hama were believed to number possibly fewer than 300 men in each town, not including larger numbers of Syrian levees who were considered undependable. In Damascus also, where both sides were organizing defenses, the French are greatly outnumbered.

This situation was viewed in London as rapidly involving the question of fundamental colonial policy. The French desire to retain a paramount position in the Levant, such as that enjoyed by Britain in Egypt, Iraq and Palestine.

The Egyptian Premier Mahmoud Fahmy el Nokrashi Pasha, told his Parliament last night that Egypt would support "with all her might the governments of Syria and Lebanon in their insistence on full independence and sovereignty."

BRITISH UNFAIR ABOUT SYRIA, FRENCH CLAIM

Paris Radio Inveighs Against 'Foreign Influences' In Levant

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London, May 29 (AP)—The Paris radio, accusing the British Government of issuing an "unjust" communiqué on the crisis in Syria and Lebanon, tonight charged "foreign influences" with having a hand in the Middle East agitation against France.

At the same time, French diplomatic quarters in Paris said that France would not welcome any offers of mediation in her dispute with the Levant states.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Parliament that the British Government had informed Paris of its fear that the arrival of French reinforcements in Syria and Lebanon "might cause regrettable action."

French Legation Attacked

Eden said it would be inexcusable if developments in the Middle East hindered the Allied war against Japan.

[Cairo and Bierut radio broadcasts heard by the FCC reported fresh outbreaks of violence in Syria and the country's acting premier, Jamil Mardam Bey, announced that demonstrations during the past ten days had resulted in the death of 80 to 100 persons while 200 to 300 have been injured.

[A train was reported to have been derailed between Hamdanieh and Kawakeb during the day. Three persons were reported killed and fourteen injured, while the French Press Agency quoted the Premier as saying disorders had broken out in Deraa, 60 miles south of Damascus, where the inhabitants attacked French barracks.

[The Beirut radio, meanwhile, reported that a Syrian artillery battery had attacked the offices of the French Legation and "all French military positions in Damascus" tonight.

[The broadcast, heard by the FCC, said that "French military authorities, therefore, have taken all necessary measures."]

With the situation in the Levant containing threats of potential repercussions throughout the Arab world, Eden called on all parties involved to "behave with caution and prudence" and said the United States was "closely concerned" about the matter.

"Proper Reply" Made

Commenting on a British Foreign Office statement Saturday on the dispute, the Paris radio said:

"The British Government has published an unjust communiqué on the recent troubles in Syria and Lebanon to which the French Ministry of Information has made proper reply.

"The British Government states that it regrets that the atmosphere has been disturbed by the sending of French reinforcements. . . .

"It is regretted that one can notice foreign influence in the agitation. This, above all, is regrettable, but our British friends will find the affair even more regrettable if the present incidents have repercussions in near-by Arab countries, where they, too, have troops, and where they, too, must effect replacements."

"About 500 Men"

In discussing Britain's position regarding the French reinforcements, Eden said the net increase of French troops in the restive region amounted to only "about 500 men."

Eden confirmed that there had been disturbances in the Syrian cities of Homs, Hama, Damascus and Aleppo, and said that the French reinforcements arrived in Beirut about the same time that the French delegate-general brought French proposals for a final settlement between France and the Levant states.

"There were hopes that negotiations were going to begin," he said, "but unhappily they were timed with the arrival of these (French) reinforcements. We express regret about that, and now we have to start again to see if we cannot better the situation."

Wants Airfields

When Major General Sir Edward Spears, former British minister in Beirut who recently returned to Britain, asked whether the withdrawal of all French troops should not be preliminary to the discussions, Eden said that Spears ought to be in a "very good position to realize the delicacy of these matters."

He added:

"Our responsibility here is to try to the best extent in our power to bring about an improvement of the situation between the two Levant states with whom we are friendly and our great allied friend across the Channel."

Meanwhile French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the French Cabinet that France hoped that negotiations with Syria and Lebanon might be reopened to settle outstanding questions before giving up the mandate granted by the League of Nations.

Bidault said that France would withdraw her troops after reaching an agreement in which she would be granted the use of the Levant airfields and ports for moving forces to the Pacific theater.

Fight Develops In Commons Over Elections

Laborites Accuse Churchill Of Staging 'Rush' Election.

LONDON, May 29, (AP)—A bitter fight between Prime Minister Churchill and former Laborite members of his wartime coalition cabinet developed in Commons today over responsibility for the coming July 5 general election.

Laborites accused the prime minister of staging a "rush" election that would deprive hundreds of thousand of voters on holiday of a chance to cast their ballots. Churchill retorted angrily:

"All of these difficulties would have been removed to a later date if representatives of Labor and the Liberal parties had consented to go on for as long as the war with Japan continues."

In Fighting Form

Churchill was in fighting form and said he was enjoying himself when the new "caretaker" government took over and faced the old as the verbal slug-fest broke out wartime ministers on the opposition bench.

When one member suggested that if everyone cooperated some arrangement possibly could be worked out without "engendering heat" so that everyone got a chance to vote, Churchill replied:

"No heat has been engendered. In fact I rather enjoy these occasions."

The responsibility for the immediate breakup of the wartime coalition government is developing into Churchill and two Labor Party members in his coalition cabinet—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison.

Bevin accused Churchill of "rushing the election" and asked: "Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister was so uncertain about this House continuing its life that he proposed a referendum which would introduce a new feature in British parliamentary life?"

Bevin was referring to Churchill's suggestion for a public opinion referendum on whether the coalition government should continue. During one exchange with Morrison that was drowned out in the noise on the floor Churchill snapped:

"I am not going to bandy discourtesies. The right honorable gentleman seems to have come out of his tenure of the Home office with worsened manners.

Examining the Point

Churchill said that he had been asked whether the July date chosen for polling day would deprive nearly 500,000 persons in Lancashire of a reasonable opportunity to cast votes, as they had already made vacation plans. He replied that the number probably was only half that "but that is quite serious and we are examining the point."

Several speakers said that the acute transportation situation would make it virtually impossible for any large number of persons away on holidays to get home to vote.

Churchill contended that postponing the election for a week or two would not be a solution, as other holiday-makers would then be affected.

In answer to a question the Prime Minister said the three-power reparations commission to determine what payments Germany must make had not yet met but would convene in Moscow under an arrangement reached in the Soviet capital. He declined to make any statement in advance of the meeting.

Must Have Formal Notice

The Prime Minister said he would have to have formal notice before answering whether it was true France was taking unilateral action in transferring cattle from Germany and that Russia was transferring the male population from Germany to rebuild Soviet cities.

Questioned whether Britain would take into consideration annexation of the former independent kingdom of Hannover in Germany Churchill replied:

"We are not seeking to enlarge our bounds as a result of this war. We have fought it for great principles and in the satisfaction of those principles we shall find our reward."

Meanwhile Lord Vansittart in the House of Lords urged the creation of an interallied board of scientists to control—and if necessary, prevent—German use of any scientific discovery such as Germany's V-weapons.

Van Sittart declared there should be a control on granting permission to the Germans "to use any apparatus or invention of a potentially dangerous character developed elsewhere than in Germany itself."

He declared that had Germany's V-weapons been used at the start of the war "it would have meant the destruction of our civilization."

one of the main issues of the campaign.

The Labor Party had demanded an autumn election but made it clear it was unwilling to join in a coalition in inaugurating the postwar program.

The Conservatives led by Churchill precipitated an earlier election by resigning after the Laborites refused to stay on in the government until the end of the Japanese war. The king reappointed Churchill to head an interim government.

Accused of "Rushing"

Two of the most bitter skirmishes during the session occurred between

CHURCHILL SAYS HE PLANS TO MEET TRUMAN, STALIN

Tells Commons It Will Be Soon, but Does Not Elaborate.

London, May 29 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that he contemplated an early meeting with President Truman and Marshal Stalin, but did not elaborate.

Joseph E. Davies, President Truman's specia envoy, arranged a conference today with Britain's new First Lord of the Admiralty, Brendan Bracken, stirring speculation that the Pacific war is figuring in his discussion with top-flight British leaders.

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Churchill Sends Stalin 'Friendly Messages' Pen

London, May 29 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill, who recently visited Russia, said today that she presented Marshal Stalin with a gold fountain pen as a gift from the Prime Minister who said he hoped Stalin would write him "many friendly messages with it."

"Marshal Stalin accepted it with a genial smile," the Prime Minister's wife related.

The incident was one of the sidelights she gave in an official report on her trip made in behalf of the British Red Cross and Russia Fund of which she is chairman.

British Casualties Total 1,128,315 on All Fronts

307,201 Killed Are a Third of 1914-'18 Figure

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that the British Empire armed forces have suffered 1,128,315 casualties during the war, including 307,201 killed. His office said the figures include casualties on all war fronts, including the Far East.

The reported death toll for sixty-six months of the war was slightly more than a third as large as that of the British Empire in the fifty-two months of the first World War.

In reporting to Commons, Churchill said that additional losses were inflicted upon the civilian population of Britain by enemy bombardment. He said civilian casualties totaled 60,585 killed, 86,175 seriously injured, and upward of 150,000 slightly injured.

British military casualties in the first World War were listed by Churchill as 3,286,000, including 996,230 dead.

MAY 30 1945

British Armed Forces Dead 307,201, About Third Of World War I Losses

London, May 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that the British Empire's armed forces had suffered 1,128,315 casualties during the war, including 307,201 killed.

No. 10 Downing Street said the figures included casualties from all war fronts, including the Far East.

The reported death toll for the 66 months of the war was only a little more than a third as large as that of the British Empire in the 52 months of World War I.

In reporting to Commons, Churchill said that additional losses were inflicted upon the civilian population of Britain by enemy bombardment. He said civilian casualties totaled 60,585 killed, 86,175 seriously injured and upward of 150,000 slightly injured.

996,230 Dead In World War I

British military casualties in World War I were listed by Churchill as 3,286,000, including 996,230 dead.

Churchill's report came as one of the first orders of business as Britain returned to party politics and the Prime Minister led his new "caretaker" Government into Commons for the first time. Conservatives cheered and waved. Labor members quipped: "Are you waving him good-by?"

Exchanges Noisy

Political acrimony developed into one of the House of Commons' noisiest sessions in years, with Churchill at one point snapping at former Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, "I am not going to bandy discourtesies. The right honorable gentleman seems to have come out of his tenure of Home Office with worsened manners."

The remark was made during an exchange over the question of who was responsible for forcing the coming elections.

Churchill faced on the opposition bench some Labor Ministers of the coalition Cabinet which was dissolved last week. The House was tense, awaiting the first clash between leaders of two major parties which for five years formed a united front to fight the war against Germany.

The Prime Minister appeared in good spirits. His son, Major Randolph Churchill, a Conservative member of Parliament, only recently returned from war service in the Middle East, walked close behind him.

Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, was the first Minister to speak. He said about one fourth of the Italian prisoners held in Great Britain still were classified as "nonco-operators." He denied an allegation raised by one member that British soldiers had been billeted with Germans. He said that nonworking German prisoners of war never had received more of nationally rationed food items than British civilians.

Most Of PW's Liberated

Sir James said that of 180,000 British Commonwealth prisoners of war in German hands on January 1, some 156,000 already had been liberated.

Major Gwilym Lloyd George, who defied his Liberal party leadership to remain in the Churchill Government as Minister of Fuel, declared that none of the 1,000 German prisoners in Britain who were miners had actually started digging. He said they might be used in German mines to dig coal for Allied use.

Discusses Ship Transfer

Clement Attlee, former Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Labor party, arrived late and was cheered by the Labor benches.

Labor Ministers offered a profusion of questions on many subjects when Churchill rose for the first time.

To a question about transfer of Royal Navy vessels to the Russian fleet, Churchill said he would make a lengthy statement next week. Laborite Rhys Davies reminded Churchill he once said he did not propose to preside over liquidation of the British Empire, to which the Prime Minister rejoined:

"This particular episode was part of a process by which the consolidation of the British Empire was achieved."

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Lord Haw Haw Is Wounded During Capture By British

Lueneburg, May 29 (AP)—"Lord Haw Haw," notorious British renegade who broadcast for the Nazis during the war, lay seriously wounded and scowling here tonight while British soldiers shouted, "You yellow traitor—in our hands at last."

The 39-year-old prisoner, born William Joyce, was shot in the thigh yesterday by a British officer who captured him near Flensburg when he made a threatening move in his pocket as though clutching a revolver.

Put On Exhibition

Brought here tonight in an ambulance, he was placed on exhibition for five minutes so that British Tommies could get a glimpse of one of the most hated men in England. Then he was taken to a hospital. A senior British intelligence officer indicated he would be taken to Britain as soon as possible.

The short, scar-faced man appeared to be in good health despite the bullet wound, and just stared sullenly at correspondents who had waited three hours to see him. He was dressed in blue-and-white-striped pajamas.

A woman believed to be Haw Haw's wife was captured ten days ago at Flensburg and also was brought to British 2d Army headquarters here. She is a small, dark-haired woman in her thirties.

A chunky man of perhaps 5 feet 5 inches, Joyce was a member of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Fascist group in 1933 when Hitler seized power. He broke with Mosley four years later and organized his own "National Socialist League." He went to Germany on August 25, 1939.

Joyce told an Associated Press reporter in Berlin in 1940 that he felt that if, "for perfect reasons of conscience, I could not fight for her (England), I must give her up forever."

He said he saw a "certain amount" of street fighting against Communists in England, and that he instilled in Mosley's party a definite anti-Jewish policy.

Makes Slight Movement

Joyce was seized near the Danish frontier yesterday, dressed in an expensive civilian suit. Two British officers were collecting firewood when he approached them and engaged in casual conversation. Several remarks caused the officers to suspect him.

Challenged as "Lord Haw Haw," he unhesitatingly admitted his identity. Then, the officers said, he made a slight movement in his pocket as though clutching a revolver. One of the officers quickly drew his own gun and shot him.

On the way to the hospital Joyce told his captors: "I suppose in view of the recent suicides you expect me to do the same, but I am not that kind of a person."

"Wilhelm Froehlich"

No firearms or other weapons were found in his pockets. He carried a German passport made out under the name of "Hansen," but other papers taken from him bore the name Joyce. An intelligence officer said that Joyce, after going to Germany a week before the war began, became a German national and adopted the name "Wilhelm Froehlich."

Another British officer said tonight: "We can all breathe easier. It would have been awful if the British had not had the honor of capturing this traitor."

A German Citizen?

An authoritative informant told the Associated Press in London there was a strong probability Joyce would have to stand trial for treason in England. Some reports said he became a German citizen after going to that country in 1939, but these were not confirmed.

Joyce, born in New York of Irish parents but educated in Ireland and at London University, throughout the war broadcast for the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, in a precise, almost exaggerated Oxford accent that gained him the name Lord Haw Haw.

He twitted British and American radio audiences over the achievements of German arms and was generally arrogant and sarcastic. Far from undermining British morale, however, his broadcasts came to be highly regarded in that country for their entertainment value.

The Last Time

The last time Lord Haw Haw was heard—at least outside Germany—was on April 30, just before the Nazis' unconditional surrender, when his voice broke in a choking, stuttering admission that Germany might be beaten.

The London *Daily Mail* said May 4 that a cell in the Tower of London was waiting for Joyce.

The former Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee said in Commons fourteen months ago that British subjects broadcasting from enemy radio stations would be brought to trial in British courts. Any charges against Joyce probably would be based on giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Six Americans, who, like Joyce, lent their voices to Goebbels's propaganda, were indicted by the United States for treason in 1943 and are believed still to be at large in Germany.

They are Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach, of Dubuque, Iowa; Robert Henry Best, born at Sumter, S.C.; Douglas Chandler, a former captain of the Cornell rowing team; Constance Drexel, formerly of Roslindale, Mass., and Philadelphia; Edward Leo Delaney, of Olney, Ill., and Max Oscar Otto Koischwitz.

The American poet, Ezra Pond, who broadcast for Mussolini, was captured several weeks ago in Italy.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

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'Lord Haw Haw' Wounded And Captured

Lueneburg, Germany, May 29 (AP)—Scarfaced William Joyce, better known as "Lord Haw Haw," Goebbels's anti-British mouthpiece, was shot in the thigh and captured at the Danish border near Flensburg yesterday. His condition is reported to be critical.

A British soldier fired when Joyce made a threatening move with his hand in his pocket.

Joyce is being transferred to Lueneburg by ambulance, a senior intelligence officer with the British 2d Army said.

His wife was also captured.

Treason Trial Probable

An authoritative source in London said there was a strong probability that he would have to stand trial for treason in the country he tried vainly to undermine.

"Lord Haw Haw" is William Joyce, 39, a native of New York, where he was born of Irish parents. An early British Fascist, his face was slashed by a razor twenty years ago during a fight with British Communists.

Joyce was a tool of the Goebbels Propaganda Ministry. His polished voice and precise English accent were attained at London University, where he was graduated with honors in 1927.

Boasted Of Nazi Deeds

Throughout the war, he taunted the British and American radio audiences with accounts of German air blows at London and other British cities, and gloated over every achievement of German arms. Even while he was boasting of the Blitz, German bombers destroyed the London home of his father, Michael Joyce, who died in February of 1941.

"Haw Haw," far from undermining British morale, however, steeled the British and provided them with one of their few grim entertainments during the dark days of the war.

At one time, his sarcasm and "Views on the News," frequently dealing with British internal problems, were broadcast over a wide German network.

Attlee Promised Action

Joyce's name appears on no announced list of war criminals. Any charge against him probably will come from the Attorney General's office in Great Britain, based perhaps on accusations of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Former Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee said in Commons fourteen months ago that British subjects broadcasting from enemy radio stations would be charged with offenses against British law and brought to trial in appropriate British courts.

"Haw Haw" made his last recorded broadcast on April 30 from Hamburg just before the unconditional German surrender. His bravado was gone. His voice broke in a stuttering, choking statement that Germany might be defeated.

Once Mosley Adherent

He was an adherent of Sir Oswald Mosley's small but noisy British Fascist group in 1933, when Hitler assumed power in Germany. He became Sir Oswald's "minister of propaganda" but broke with him four years later and organized his own "National Socialist League," which was disbanded shortly before Germany invaded Poland.

Joyce went to Germany on August 25, 1939. Some reports said he took German citizenship, but this was never confirmed. His broadcasts were beamed to Britain but attracted many short-wave listeners in the United States.

Arrogant and bombastic when Europe lay beneath the Nazi jackboot, "Haw Haw" eventually changed to a pleading tone. He asserted that Germany was actually fighting Britain's battles against Bolshevism.

Others Still At Large

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His capture marks the beginning of the end for a small group of radio quislings who became hangers-on of the Nazis and lent their voices to Goebbels's propaganda. Six of those believed still at large in Germany were indicted in the United States in 1943 for treason.

Among these is Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach, of Dubuque, Iowa, whose voice was beamed to the United States. He became known as "Lord Hee Haw."

Other fugitives from American indictments are Robert Henry Best, Douglas Chandler, Constance Drexel, Max Oscar Otto Koischwitz and Edward Leo Delaney. The American poet Ezra Pound, who broadcast for Mussolini, was captured several weeks ago in Italy.

Chandler Ex-Baltimorean

Best, 49, was born in Sumter, S.C., educated at Wofford College and the Columbia School of Journalism and went to Vienna as a news correspondent in 1923. His voice was heard regularly in a "Guess Who" program over the Berlin radio from April, 1942, to August, 1944.

Chandler formerly was captain of the Cornell rowing team and was a New York broker and Baltimore newspaper man. Before Pearl Harbor he spoke to the United States under the name of "Paul Revere."

The Dexel woman, a German-born United States citizen, formerly lived in Roslindale, Mass., and Philadelphia. *Stars and Stripes* described her as a "baggy-eyed, weasel-voiced, self-styled writer and radio speaker."

Delaney Lampooned Roosevelt

Koischwitz was German-born and posed on the airways as "O.K." of Berlin." He devoted most of his broadcast time to reading names of captured Americans in a tantalizing fashion aimed at sustaining listener appeal. He was a naturalized American who gave up a professorship at Hunter College to go to Berlin.

Delaney, of Olney, Ill., formerly was an actor and film-distributing agent. He lampooned President Roosevelt over the Berlin radio.

In October, 1940, Associated Press Correspondent Preston Grover cabled from Berlin an interview with Joyce, which contained the following statements by him:

Became British Fascist

"I was born in New York in 1906. My father's people had lived in Ireland since the Norman conquest. I went to school in Ireland.

"From my earliest days I was taught to love England and her empire. Patriotism was the highest virtue I knew."

Joyce told Grover that he joined the British Fascists in 1923, when he was about 17 years old, and saw a "certain amount of street fighting" against the Communists. He added that he joined Mosley's "British Union of Fascists" in 1933 and instilled in it a definite anti-Jewish policy.

As Britain moved toward war, he said, he prepared to leave. He said he felt that if "for perfect reasons of conscience, I could not fight for her [England], I must give her up forever."

Used Name Of Froelich

Grover said that Joyce was then using the German name of Froelich.

The London *Daily Mail* said on May 4 that a cell in the Tower of London was waiting for Joyce.

Joyce was dubbed "Lord Haw Haw" by Jonah Barrington, of the London *Daily Express*, because of his exaggerated British accent.

Call for Speedy Trial.

London, May 29 (A. P.).—The London newspapers called today for a speedy trial for Lord Haw Haw. The Evening Star called him "the arch traitor" in large black type, and commented: "Happily, no fumblings by the War Crimes Commission are required before this traitor can be awarded justice."

Like other newspapers, the Star chafed because the details of his capture were not released immediately.

It was stated authoritatively that Haw Haw would be charged with treason.

The Evening News said he would be brought to London Tower and charged with treason under the old Statute of Treasons of 1351. This law provides that convicted persons should be "hanged, drawn and quartered." The Star said that enough evidence had been collected to justify a charge under the treachery act of 1940, which also provides death by hanging. The Evening Standard suggested that Haw Haw may deny that he is a British subject, because he was born in New York of a father from Southern Ireland. The Standard added: "He may claim he is an American citizen or a citizen of Eire."

British Name War Crime Prosecutor

London, May 29 (AP)—Attorney General Sir David Maxwell Fyfe was appointed British representative today on the big power board of prosecution for leading Nazis.

He will serve with Justice Robert H. Jackson and presumably with representatives of Russia and France who have not yet been named. Jackson was here reviewing the progress of indicting prominent Germans accused as war criminals.

Prime Minister Churchill announced in Commons the appointment of Sir David after Lieut. Col. Anthony Marlowe, Conservative, asked if Churchill would see that notorious Nazis "are dispatched with maximum speed and, pending that, maintained in prison cells and not in hotels."

Some Already "Settled"

Churchill replied:

"As I anticipated some time ago, a good many cases seem to have been settled by local adjustment. As far as the great powers are concerned, the movement of thought has tended toward establishment of a military tribunal."

Pressed for assurance that the trials would proceed "as soon as possible," Churchill said "they ought not to be proceeded with until they are properly arranged and the method is agreed upon between the great powers."

"Dignified Action"

John McGovern, Independent Labor, asked sarcastically, "will you see that these criminals are given adequate supplies of chicken, wine and champagne?"

Laborite McElwyn Highes asked assurance that the proceedings "will not be of the character instituted by the Norwegian Government, but that they will be short and spectacular."

Churchill responded that the Norwegian Government had shown "dignified action by a jury instead of mob violence, while implacably pursuing justice."

Quizzed By Morrison

"How long will it take to dispatch Field Marshal Goering to his proper destination?" asked Herbert Morrison, Laborite and former home secretary. Churchill replied:

"I know no more than I did the day before yesterday when I shared this want of knowledge with Mr. Morrison."

Jackson, immediately following his arrival from Paris, called into conference Lieut. Col. Joseph Hodgson, American representative on the War Crimes Commission. He was expected to see other commission members later in the day.

Speed Is Urged

Coincident with Jackson's arrival here the British Foreign Office issued a statement expressing hope that his visit would result in "rapid progress" in the discussions "which have been actively proceeding for several weeks" to establish machinery for the trial of major war criminals.

The statement said the British and United States governments "have always been as one with regard to the point made by President Truman in appointing Justice Jackson, namely, that quick and stern action should be taken."

The statement, however, did not indicate when such action was to be expected. The War Crimes Commission repeatedly has declined to disclose the identity of those it has listed as war criminals with the exception of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering.

BRITISH NAME PROSECUTOR

But Churchill Says War Crimes Trials Face Delay

London, May 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill named Britain's chief prosecutor of German war criminals today but told an impatient House of Commons the trials should not begin "until they are properly arranged and a method agreed upon between the great powers."

Attorney General Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, who was nominated to the big powers board of prosecution, will serve with Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States and the representatives of France and Russia yet to be chosen.

Churchill's implication that the trials of Hermann Goering and other Nazi big shots would have to wait until various details were worked out among the Allied powers supported a statement by Justice Jackson yesterday that they could not start for "some time."

Tory Leads Attack

A member of Churchill's own Conservative party, Lieut. Col. Anthony A. Marlowe, led the Commons chorus against the seeming delay in getting started when he demanded of the Premier whether he would see that high Nazis were "dispatched with maximum speed, and, pending that, they are maintained in prison cells and not in hotels."

Marlowe, amid cheers, described the "tangled machinery" of the proposed trials as an "inappropriate farce."

John McGovern of the Independent Labor party interjected sarcastically: "Will you see that these criminals are given adequate supplies of chicken, wine and champagne?"

Laborite Herbert Morrison, former Home Secretary in the recently disbanded coalition cabinet, asked "how long it will take to dispatch Field Marshal Goering to his proper destination."

Dignified Action

When another member commented adversely on Norway's method of proceeding against Vidkun Quisling and others of its accused war criminals, Churchill replied that the Norwegians had "shown dignified action by jury instead of mob violence, while implacably pursuing justice."

Justice Jackson, who arrived here late yesterday from Paris, went into immediate conference with Lieut. Col. Joseph Hodgson, American representative on the War Crimes Commission, to obtain up-to-the-minute news on the progress made in indicting prominent Nazis.

Individual Oppressors

The War Crimes Commission announced that a three-day conference of its members would open here Thursday to discuss "how to accelerate and improve detection of war criminals of both the European and the Japanese wars."

The commission promised to pursue "not only the major offenders whose victims are counted in hundreds but individual oppressors who have beaten up, shot or tortured one or a dozen victims."

Churchill announced that lists of criminals being drawn up by the commission would be forwarded to Allied commanders in the field.

A responsible source reported that the United States and Britain were conferring with Russia on a high diplomatic level on the procedure to be employed in bringing prominent Nazis before an international military tribunal, but that no hard-and-fast decision had been reached.

Justice Jackson said yesterday in Paris that the Russians had shown an inclination "to go along with us."

HONOR IS PAID TO WIEDORFER, IN HOSPITAL

General Koenig Presents Congressional Medal To Baltimore Hero

London, May 29 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Paul Wiedorfer, 24-year-old infantryman from Baltimore who knocked out two machine guns, killed three Germans and captured twenty last Christmas Day during the Nazi breakthrough into Belgium, sat up in a hospital bed today to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The presentation was made by Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, commander of the United States Army United Kingdom base, in a ward at the 137th United States Army General Hospital, where Sergeant Wiedorfer is recovering from his second battle wound.

The sergeant was cited for his daring Christmas Day action which enabled his unit to advance toward besieged Bastogne in the face of fierce enemy opposition. General Koenig stepped back and saluted him after placing the medal about his neck.

Text Of Citation

The citation said:

"Then a private, Wiedorfer was advancing with his company across an open clearing near Chaumont when they were met by heavy machine-gun fire from two German positions dug in at the wood's edge.

"Wiedorfer, realizing his platoon could not advance until the enemy machine guns were destroyed, voluntarily charged alone, without protective cover of any kind.

"Miraculously escaping injury, Wiedorfer reached a point 10 yards from the first machine-gun emplacement and hurled a grenade into it, killing three men manning the gun.

Attacks Second Position

"Taking cover in the first emplacement he began to attack the second position with his rifle. One of the enemy was wounded by his fire, and the other six immediately surrendered.

"A few minutes later, when his platoon leader and sergeant were wounded, Wiedorfer assumed command of the platoon and led it until the mission was successfully accomplished.

"Fourteen other German soldiers who had witnessed the action from a near-by woods decided they had seen enough, and came out with hands up to surrender to the American private. His commanding officer gave him an immediate battlefield promotion to his present rank."

Recovering From Wounds

Wiedorfer is a member of Company G, 318th Infantry Regiment, of the 80th Division.

He is recovering from multiple wounds received February 10 near Biesdorf, Germany, during the crossing of the Saar river. He was hit in both legs and the stomach. He had been wounded earlier, though not seriously, during the fighting in France.

Army doctors said Wiedorfer would be flown back to the United States soon. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wiedorfer of 2431 McElderry street, Baltimore. His wife lives at 911 East Bank street, Baltimore.

Tight Control Of Nazis Urged

London, May 29 (AP)—Creation of an inter-Allied panel of scientists to control, and if necessary prevent, German use of any scientific discovery dangerous to mankind was urged today by Lord Vansittart.

Declaring "the science of destruction has got out of hand," he told the House of Lords that if the Germans' V-1, V-2 and V-3 weapons had been brought into action a year earlier, "it would probably have meant the end of this island.

"Had they been brought into action at the beginning of the war, it would have meant the destruction of civilization. . . . We have had the very devil of a lesson and it would be our fault if we have another."

Vansittart declared there should be "control of the grant of permission by any country to Germany to use any apparatus or invention of a potentially dangerous character developed elsewhere than in Germany itself.

"There ought to be an inspectorate—which might eventually become a world inspectorate—to guard against developments or overdevelopments of secret devices. Otherwise in a short while nations may find themselves gradually engaging in a secret armaments race of a far more terrifying character than any of its overt or semi-overt predecessors."

Priestly Is Candidate

London, May 29 (AP) — Author J. B. Priestley announced tonight he would run as an independent progressive candidate for Commons in the forthcoming British general elections. He seeks to represent Cambridge University.

London Sending for Evacuees

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—The return of evacuees who have homes in London to come back to will start officially Monday, the Ministry of Health announced today. Special trains will bring 3,500 mothers and children from the country on the first day. The latest census shows 40,000 women and children still billeted outside London in the government's evacuation scheme.

MAY 30 1945

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30.24-27093

GI Spending To Aid Trade In The Far East

London, May 29 (AP)—Comparing the personal spending of American troops to the income derived from "tourist traffic," the *Financial News* said today that the "withdrawal of a major part of the AEF from the European to the Far Eastern theater of war is an event of first rate importance from the point of view of the international dollar position."

The *News* said the American spendings "constituted a welcome addition to our depleted dollar reserves" and added that France, Italy, Egypt and other Middle East countries also must have benefited because of the presence of large forces of Americans.

"One country's meat is another's poison," the *News* added. "It is now the turn of countries of the Pacific to benefit by American military spendings. China and various Pacific islands will become holders of substantial dollar reserves which should help American trade with the Far East after the war."

"From this point of view," the *News* said, "American military spendings in the Far East will add to the difficulties of European exporting countries in recovering their Far Eastern markets, since the Far Eastern importers will be in a position to buy in the United States."

SUBS GOT VESSELS IN D-DAY DRILL

Army Reveals Successful Nazi Attack In Channel

HENRY B. JAMESON

Weymouth, England, May 29 (AP).—German submarines slipped into the English Channel and torpedoed several landing craft laden with American troops during a preinvasion exercise near here last summer, the United States Army disclosed today.

No details of the incident were given but it recalled the many setbacks and hardships that had to be endured during the gigantic preparations for the invasion.

The submarine espisode was revealed in an army announcement that it was discontinuing its activities at the twin ports of Weymouth and Portland, which served as the main embarkation points for the D-day assault on the Normandy beaches and as bases of supply.

Casualties High

A year ago this week Allied troops began massing on the south coast of England for the invasion. While the actual storming of the beaches may have caught the Germans by surprise, it was no secret to the enemy that something was in the wind. What the Nazis did not know was whether it was the real thing or just another dress rehearsal.

Regardless of that, they s' out to make it as rough as possit' for the Allies.

Thousands of troops movin, into the marshaling areas constantly were exposed to air attack. Many staging and marshaling bases, regardless of how well hidden or camouflaged they were, suffered direct hits. Casualties were high in some.

One witness reported the bombing of a D-day assault force outside Weymouth on last May 31. This was called as big as any seen during two years in London. It lasted two hours. Approximately 2,000 invasion ships sprinkled around the harbor offered a ripe plum for Nazi bombers.

But thanks to anti-aircraft gunners, the night fighters which flocked into the sky like bees did only slight damage. Only two craft were sunk that night, it was believed.

There were smaller raids every night until the eve of the invasion when troops were loaded under cover of a brewing storm that delayed D-day but kept the Nazi bombers away.

Secret Camps Set Up

A series of large marshaling camps, where troops from all over England were to gather for rest and final briefings, were set up long before D-day throughout the Dorsetshire Hills.

Every hedgerow grove was a base for some outfit whose location and identity was not even known by his buddies across the field. The gates of every camp were "sealed."

When the time came to load the ships, men, guns and tanks seemed to pop out of the ground like magic.

After the invasion these secret camps continued to feed a steady flow of troops and supplies across the Channel.

Army records show that since D-day the ports of Weymouth and Portland embarked 515,459 soldiers and loaded 143,399 vehicles for a total of 1,057,493 deadweight tons.

RIOTING IN BORDEAUX

Paris, May 29 (A. P.).—Hungry Frenchmen in the port city of Bordeaux off the Bay of Biscay rioted today, tipping over food peddlers' carts and gathering in groups in front of groceries with demands that prices be lowered. A F P, French news agency, said grocers cut the prices on packages of cherries from 80 to 30 francs and on artichokes from 90 to 30 francs. The franc is worth about 2 cents.

A. P.'s Kennedy Gets Trinidad Boat in Error

MAY 30 1945

Sought Aid of Lieutenant, Former U. P. Man, Who Found Mistake Too Late

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, May 29.—Edward Kennedy, war correspondent of The Associated Press who was disaccredited and ordered home for sending out the story of the German surrender before the official release time, is aboard a ship bound for Trinidad, which he boarded by mistake.

The circumstances surrounding his departure have been described by persons who arrived here from Le Havre. Kennedy went there to await a ship home. Having been disaccredited, he had a non-priority rating and received quarters in a tent to await passage on a ship.

What with all the soldiers going home, Kennedy began to think that he might have a long wait. He hunted up Lieutenant Ellis Brandt, public relations officer of the port, and appealed to him for help in getting a berth on a ship.

Lieutenant Brandt, a former employee of the United Press, felt the ties that bind all correspondents, including disaccredited one, and agreed to help. After scrounging around he came back and told Kennedy he would have to hurry because there was a boat leaving at 5 o'clock. This was a week ago last Saturday. The two men hurriedly collected Kennedy's things and rushed to the boat, where Kennedy was established in a berth below deck.

Brandt went asore, but while still on the dock he heard someone remark that it sure was a long trip to Trinidad. Confirming that the ship was bound for Trinidad and not America, he tried to dash back aboard and rescue Kennedy. But the gangplank already was being hauled up and they would not let the officer back on the ship.

So Kennedy sailed away to Trinidad, where he will be almost as far from New York as he was before he left France.

Eisenhower Is Expected To Visit Home in Kansas

May Leave in Month, After Setling Negotiations With Reds

PARIS, May 30 (Wednesday) (AP).—General Eisenhower is expected to leave within a month for the United States to visit his home in Abilene, Kan.

It is believed General Eisenhower's departure has been delayed because of negotiations with the Russians. The fact that he is planning the visit soon appeared to indicate that if negotiations still are unsettled they have advanced far enough to warrant his absence.

Lieut.-Col. Harry G. Hershenson, Military Governor of Milan, said the order was chiefly directed against gangster "kids" who were armed and were mainly responsible for assaults, robberies and other crimes committed since Milan was liberated.

The measure means the end of armed Partisan groups in Milan. Many of these have been absorbed into Milan's public safety and police departments. The order became effective at midnight last night.

3 MUSSOLINI AIDS GET LIFE TERMS

Rome, May 29 (A. P.).—The High Court of Justice condemned three of Mussolini's ministers to life imprisonment yesterday for Fascist crimes. The prosecution had asked death.

All three are fugitives, believed hiding in religious institutions, and were tried in absentia. They are Luigi Federzoni, who had been Minister of the Interior; Giuseppe Bottai, education, and Edmondo Rossoni, agriculture.

Former Finance Minister Giacomo Acerbo, who appeared for trial, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

Milan, May 29 (A. P.).—The Allied Military Government has ordered armed gangs in Milan to disband and disarm within forty-eight hours in a stern move to crush terrorism described as fast approaching Mafia proportions.

David Prato Named Chief Rabbi In Rome

Rome, May 29 (AP)—The council of Rome's Jewish community has named David Prato, secretary of the Rabbinical Office at the Aviv, Palestine, its chief rabbi to succeed Israele Zolli, who was converted to Catholicism.

Prato formerly was chief rabbi in Rome, but left the country in 1939 at the height of the Fascist anti-Semitic program.

Pope Broadcasts Saturday

ROME, May 29 (AP).—Pope Pius XII will make a world-wide broadcast Saturday. His address will be to the College of Cardinals who will be paying their respects on the occasion of St. Eugene Day—the Pope's namesake day.

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Senate Group Arrives In Naples For Survey

Rome, May 29 (AP)—The Senate subcommittee on Interstate Commerce headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler arrived in Naples today for a week's study of Mediterranean theater army communications.

The group, comprising Senators Homer L. Capehart, of Indiana; Albert W. Hawkes, of New Jersey, and Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona, plans to attend Memorial Day ceremonies at Anzio tomorrow.

VITTORIA NENNI

ROME, May 29 (AP).—Vittoria Nenni, daughter of Italian Socialist leader Pietro Nenni, died in a German concentration camp in June, 1944, her father was informed today.

Patriot Chiefs Called to Form Dutch Cabinet

Wilhelmina Asks Regime of 'Reparation and Renewal' to Succeed Gerbrandy's

EINDHOVEN, Holland, May 29 (AP).—The Aneta news agency said today that Queen Wilhelmina has asked Professor Willem Schermerhorn and W. Drees to form a new Netherlands Cabinet of "reparation and renewal" to succeed that of Pieter S. Gerbrandy, who recently resigned as Premier.

Both Schermerhorn and Drees were prominent in the Dutch underground resistance movement throughout the German occupation.

Drees was a Social Democratic mmber of the lower house of the Netherlands Parliament until the occupation, and later became president of the underground Convention of Political Parties.

Schermerhorn, who is fifty, is one of the sponsors of the Netherlands People's Movement, a coalition of various types of political thought whose formation was announced in Amsterdam on May 12 in a manifesto signed by thirty-two politically prominent Netherlanders.

The former Cabinet resigned on May 16 in conformity with Gerbrandy's promise that it would leave office as soon as all Holland was liberated.

U. S. Ship Reaches Holland

ROTTERDAM, May 29 (AP).—The Liberty ship Robert H. Harrison, the first vessel flying the Stars and Stripes to dock in a Dutch port since Holland was overrun in 1940, tied up here late today. The ship carried trucks, jeeps and 99,598 sacks of flour. The master is Albert E. Meyer, of Seattle.

HAMSUN ARRESTED AS PRO-GERMAN

Oslo, May 29 (A. P.).—Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author and Nobel prize winner in literature, was arrested today at his home south of here. He is accused by Norwegian patriots of pro-German activities during the Nazi occupation. His wife also is being held.

Norway Opens Its Ports

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, May 29 (AP)—Norwegian ports are now open to normal shipping, naval authorities announced tonight.

Another Hitler Secretary Seized

UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 29 (AP)—Christa Schroeder, personal secretary to Adolf Hitler for years and one of the persons closest to him, has been taken into custody, Seventh Army headquarters announced tonight. No other details were given, but it is known that she was included in the round-up of secretaries and stenographers that the army is picking up for possible use as witnesses by the War Crimes Commission. She has been living in the country near Berchtesgaden.

Britons Welcome

London, May 29 (AP)—Queensland will welcome and prefer settlers from Britain after the war, said Frank Cooper, Queensland Premier who is here on Government business. He said all Australia realized the need for greater population.

Russ Army Calls Boys 15 And 16 For Training

Moscow, May 29 (AP)—All Soviet youths of the eighth and ninth grades—between 15 and 16 years old—have been called for army training scheduled to begin June 1, it was announced today.

In announcing the call-up, which, he said, would be 100 per cent, Lieut. Gen. N. N. Pronin, chief of administration of general training of the People's Commissariat for Defense, declared "the general military training in the present period would be conducted on an even higher level than in the days of war."

Record Training Schedule

The new program is the largest training schedule ever ordered for peacetime in Russia.

General Pronin said "there should not be a single youth to miss these musters."

The 15 and 16 year olds will be trained in the field by the best veterans of World War II.

This training of the two class follows upon the graduation of th seventh class, or 17-year-olds, w

will undergo examinations for officer specialists June 1.

Asks Young Communist Aid

"The peaceful period into which our country has entered," General Pronin said, "should not lessen our attention to the problems of defense."

He called on all members of the Young Communist League to aid in the muster and training program.

Wants Boys Toughened

Pronin cited as specific aims of the program the inculcation of "decisiveness, endurance, stubbornness and initiative."

"Officers and teachers," he said, "are responsible for the patriotic military education of the youth. All camp training should be founded on the basis of experiences in the patriotic war. Camp muster should play an important part in the cause of military training and the physical hardening of our youth in a peaceful state."

Sergei Kaftanov, chairman of the committee of affairs of the higher schools, writing in the newspaper *Moscow Bolshevik*, said that the Russians during the war built improved and powerful combat ships for the Red Navy. He gave no further details.

At the same time *Red Star* announced that Siberian garrisons and students in Siberian military schools were preparing for a summer of combat training along the banks of the Tom River.

Russia Calls Up All Boys 15-16 to Train in Army

Peace-Time Muster To Be Nation-Wide; Siberian Troops Start Maneuvers

GILMORE

MOSCOW, May 29 (AP).—In the biggest peace-time military training schedule ever ordered in the Soviet Union, thousands of fifteen and sixteen-year-old boys from all parts of Russia will be called up Friday for Red Army training, it was announced today.

The new nationwide muster will be a 100 per cent call-up, said Lieutenant General N. N. Pronin, chief of the General Training Administration of the Commissariat for Defense.

In announcing the muster, General Pronin said: "General military training in the present period should be conducted on an even higher level than in the days of war." He said that not a single youth should miss the muster, and called on the Young Communist League to aid in the call-up.

"The peaceful period into which our country has entered," said General Pronin, "should not lessen our attention to the problems of defense."

Meanwhile, the Red Army newspaper, "Red Star," reported that army garrisons in Siberia and troops in Siberian military schools had left their bases for summer combat training camps.

The summer operations will center around a tent city on the banks of the Tom River, with the Tomsk Military School laying the groundwork for the maneuvers, which will begin early in June. The general area was visited by former United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace last year.

The muster of fifteen and sixteen-year-old boys on Friday will coincide with the end of training for boys seventeen years old, who, on graduation, will undergo examinations for specialist jobs.

The new classes will receive their training in the field from veterans of the European war, and General Pronin said that the training would be based on the experiences of the war.

"The period of camp muster should play an important part in the cause of the military training and physical hardening of our youth in a peaceful state," Pronin said.

Reds Reward Generals With New Apartments

MOSCOW, May 29 (AP).—The Soviet Union is rewarding its generals with construction of spacious new apartments in various cities across the country for their use.

A. N. Prokofiev, chief of the Department of Military Industrial Construction, said in announcing the plan that dwellings for the men who beat the German Army of the eastern front will be constructed in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Rostov, Kharkov, Voronezh and other cities.

The generals' eleven-story apartment houses in Moscow will be located on Leningrad Boulevard and on the Gorky and Smolensk embankments, choice sections of the capital, he announced.

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3 Germans Doomed By Polish Court

Moscow, May 29 (A. P.).—A Polpress dispatch said today three Germans had been sentenced to death by a special criminal court at Katowice on a charge of carrying out repressions against the Polish population during the Nazi occupation.

A Tass dispatch from Belgrade said a roundup was under way in Yugoslavia of the government officers and former associates of Dr. Ante Pavelic, chief of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia. Former Premier Nikola Mandic was among the first to be jailed, the ditspatch said. Others arrested included Dr. Milan Budak, onetime Croat Minsiter of Public Health and longtime intimate of Pavelic; Minister of Justice Khanky, Minister of Education Makanesta, and Lieutenant General Miltcha, Assistant Minister of War.

Soviet Churchmen on Tour.

Moscow, May 29 (A. P.).—Alexei, Patriarch of Moscow and all the Russians, left today with eleven other dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church for a visit to the Middle East, including trouble-torn Syria and Lebanon. They will visit the Arab centers of Damascus, Beyrouth, Jerusalem and Cairo as well as Alexandria, at the invitation of Timothy, the Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Alexander III, the Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and All the East.

From the Middle East Alexei will visit England at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, and to return the visit to Moscow by the Archbishop of York in 1943.

3 Nazis Get Death Sentence

Moscow, May 29 (AP)—A Polpress dispatch said today three Germans had been sentenced to death by a special criminal court at Katowice on a charge of carrying out repressions against the Polish population during the Nazi occupation.

Chinese Nearing Shulo, 60 Miles From Nanning

MOOSA

Chungking, May 29 (AP)—Chinese forces pressing along the highway leading southwestward into Indo-China have reached the vicinity of Shulo, more than 60 miles from recaptured Yungning (Nanning), the high command announced tonight.

The advance widened the breach in the main highway in Japan's China-Indo-China corridor to approximately 120 miles.

The high command said fierce fighting was raging in the vicinity of Pinyang, highway hub 60 miles northeast of Yungning. Both sides were reported suffering heavy casualties in the Pinyang area.

Japs Retreat In Hunan

Observers in Chungking speculated whether the Japanese if forced out of Pinyang would withdraw northeastward to the railroad junction city of Liuchow or eastward in the general direction of Canton and Hong Kong.

In Hunan province, Japanese counterattacking from Tantow, 20 miles northwest of their main base at Shaoyang (Paoching), were beaten back.

In Honan province, the high command said, Chinese forces registered gains against the Japanese bastion at Hsihsiakow, 400 miles northeast of Chungking, capturing two heights.

Chinese attacks were continuing south of Shanhsien, Lunghai railroad town 50 miles east of the Honan-Shensi border.

Unconfirmed reports said today the Japanese were withdrawing from the former American airbase at Liuchow in Kwangsi province.

Chinese forces advanced from captured Hwaiyuanchen, crossed a north-south stretch of the Yung River 7 miles west of Ishan and drove on toward that Japanese stronghold, 43 miles west of Liuchow.

General Withdrawal Expected

Meanwhile, there was a growing opinion in the Chinese capital that Japanese forces, with the exception of scattered pockets, might be planning to withdraw at least to north of the Yangtze and possibly north of the Yellow River. A withdrawal to the nearest point on the Yangtze from Liuchow would mean a retreat of about 460 miles.

Some Chungking quarters attributed indications of a Japanese withdrawal northward to a Japanese fear that Russia might enter the war.

Another unconfirmed report said that Japanese forces in the Netherlands East Indies were attempting to evacuate to southeast Asia as part of a general withdrawal toward Manchuria.

6th Army Smashes Drive

All observers agreed that the Japanese, by allowing their China-Indo-China corridor through Nanning to be so extensively breached, had virtually jettisoned their forces in Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that China's American-trained new 6th Army, recently flown over the Himalayas from Burma in an unprecedented air transport operation, was responsible for smashing the recent Japanese offensive against the United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Chihkiang in Hunan province.

It was disclosed that troops of the new 6th were spearheading the Chinese drive along the Chihkiang highway toward the former American base of Shaoyang (Paoching), some 220 miles northeast of Liuchow.

120M Gap Torn In Foe Line

Veteran Chinese Troops Battle To 30 Miles Of Indo-China.

JAPS PREPARE NEW RETREAT

Chungking Believes Enemy Is Giving Up South End Of Lifeline.

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, May 29 (AP)—Chinese troops widened to 120 miles a gaping breach in the ruptured southern end of Japan's land bridge to southeast Asia today and pursued fleeing enemy forces across south China toward the French Indo-China border, 93 miles from the capital city of Hanoi.

As five Chinese battle groups tore into the Japanese supply corridor from Manchuria to Singapore at points along a 900 mile front across China's heart, veteran Chinese troops battled within 30 miles of Indo-China and 123 miles from Hanoi, a Chinese communique disclosed.

Preparing New Withdrawal

Unconfirmed reports in Chungking said the Japanese apparently were preparing a new withdrawal in the central sector of their overland corridor—this time from the Yangtze river port of Ichang, westernmost Japanese bastion in China and 290 miles northeast of Chungking.

Swarms of American U. S. 14th Air Force bombers and fighters hammered Japanese lines along the entire 900-mile front from the Yellow River to the Indo-China frontier in close support of Chinese ground forces.

Chinese veterans under famed Gen. Chang Fah-Kwei widened the breach torn in the southern end of the Japanese transcontinental supply lifeline by reaching the vicinity of Shulo, more than 60 miles southwest of liberated Yungning (Nanning).

The Chinese communique indicated that the Chinese were battling along the entire length of the primary Japanese supply highway between Yungning and the Indo-China frontier town of Dong Dang, an artery which was severed Sunday by Yungning's capture.

Bitter fighting also was in progress 58 miles northeast of Yungning, where Gen. Chang's widely-dispersed forces were attempting to seize the highway hub of Pinyang.

An official statement issued by the Chinese combat command—an American Advisory and liaison outfit—confirmed that the Japanese were withdrawing southwest from fallen Yungning toward Indo-China and northeastward toward the great Kwangsi province communications center of Kweilin.

There was little doubt in Chungking that the Japanese were preparing to sacrifice the south end of their lifeline to southeast Asia and were willing to leave Japanese armies in Burma, Malaya, Thailand and Indo-China completely isolated by land.

Between Yungning and Kweilin, Chinese forces pressed forward against stiff Japanese resistance toward the former American air base of Liuchow, and were battling into the outer defenses of Ishan, a Japanese bastion 43 miles west of Liuchow and 340 miles south of Chungking.

In Hunan province farther north, the Japanese counter-attacked from Tantow, 19 miles northwest of their base at the one-time U. S. airdrome town of Shaoyang (Paoching), but were beaten back by nightfall.

West of Shaoyang, a see-saw battle swirled 12 miles from the air base. The Chinese combat command said that all Japanese forces between Sinning, 60 miles southwest of Shaoyang, and Taohwaping, 20 miles west, had either been wiped out or driven across the Fui river, protecting Shaoyang's southwestern approaches.

A revised announcement said that China's American-trained and equipped new Sixth Army, which arrived in the sector from Burma, had not yet been thrown into the fray.

At the northern end of the 900-mile front from Indo-China to the Yellow river, Chinese forces in Honan province gained in attacks from the south against the Japanese stronghold of Hsihtsiakow, 400 miles northeast of Chungking.

They captured two stragetic heights and "now are pressing toward Hsitsiakow," the Chinese high command said.

While American fighter-bombers unloaded incendiaries on Japanese supply centers and troop and ammunition trains in the Yellow river area, Chinese forces fought from the south toward Shanhsien, on the Lunghai East-West Railroad, and made "considerable progress" against Japanese resistance.

The China Times predicted that the decisive battles in China would be fought along the Lunghai Railroad which runs deep into China's interior from Tunghai (Haichow) on the Yellow Sea.

In connection with reports of Japanese withdrawals in South China and east of Chungking, the China Times said the Japanese appeared to be planning to conserve their fighting strength rather than to expend it on the defense of remote hinterland outposts or coastal pockets between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Another Chungking newspaper thought that the contraction of Japanese lines was to be attributed to Japan's fear that Russia would enter the war. It added that if China's relations with Russia were well conducted "Russia sooner or later will fall on Japan."

A Chinese central news agency dispatch reported fighting behind Japanese lines in Kwangtung province near the Chinese-held highway center of Hoyun, 105 miles northeast of Hong Kong. The Japanese, in an apparent attempt to take the town and consolidate their positions for a possible American landing east of Hong Kong, launched several attacks, but were driven back to a point 12 miles southwest.

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ENEMY IN INDO-CHINA IS SEALED OFF BY SEA

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—American submarines have sealed off Indo-China so effectively that the Japanese have not been able to move a pound of that country's rice crop to Japan for many months, a French officer who escaped from Indo-China in March said today.

A French officer who escaped from Indo-China after the Japanese had taken over the country on March 9 estimated that 100,000 Japanese troops were concentrated at key points in the country, with 25,000 to 30,000 in the neighborhood of Saigon, the capital, the French Press Agency (AFP) said in a wireless dispatch to Europe reported Tuesday by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Japanese distributed rice reserves "with no thought of the future," the officer said, according to AFP. He added that a famine between harvests was "probable" because of transportation difficulties.

The officer said that "enemy material is getting scarcer, and one can now see Japanese pulling carts, which is detrimental to their prestige in the opinion of coolies."

GI's Chinese Girl Friends Defended

Chungking, May 29 (AP)—Gen. Ho Yan-otsu, mayor of Chungking, in a statement today condemned the disrespect shown by crowds in Chungking to Chinese girls seen in company of Americans.

As an example of this disrespect, a United States Embassy official said that when he was escorting a Chinese girl home, a crowd followed them, shouting insults at his companion.

"Friendship Threatened"

"Misunderstandings and rumors have developed into an anti-social gesture threatening to undermine Chinese-American friendship," General Ho said. "It is a gross mistake to interpret every association of Chinese girls with Americans as something evil. If there should be a breach of the law, the law will decide, not the mob."

The mayor said Americans had generously supplied lend-lease materials to their Allies, and "have come to China from the other side of the Pacific to fight for permanent world peace."

"This deserves our respect and appreciation," he said.

NEW SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO CHINA

Chungking, May 29 (A. P.).—The Chinese Ministry of Finance said today that a fresh shipment of gold bullion had been started from the United States to China, but it gave no indication of the amount involved.

The ministry announcement said that a portion of this shipment would be used to pay persons who made six-month forward purchases of gold by buying gold certificates. Many holders of these certificates have been unable to cash them because of a shortage of gold, and to avoid a recurrence of this the sale of gold certificates has been temporarily suspended.

It was presumed that the new gold shipment will come under the American $500,000,000 loan to China, of which only a portion has been absorbed.

It was an abnormal purchase of gold certificates at the end of March by buyers with a foreknowledge of an increase in the price of gold which caused the Chungking gold scandal.

BURMA JAPS ATTACK

Calcutta, May 29 (A. P.).—Japanese forces fighting a diehard battle in lower Burma savagely attacked British positions throughout the night in the Mokshitwa area fourteen miles northwest of Pegu, but were repulsed by troops of the Fifth Indian Division. Pegu is about seventy-five miles north of Rangoon on the road to Mandalay. Farther to the northeast, where Japanese troops were attempting to flee into Thailand, Nineteenth Indian Division forces forced the enemy to abandon sixty bunker positions east of Toungoo.

Protest Palestine Censorship

JERUSALEM, May 29 (AP).—Abolition of press censorship of Palestine newspapers was demanded today by most of the Palestine press, on the ground that freedom of writing is a democratic fundamental and the military reasons for censorship no longer exists. There was no official indication that for the time being any change was intended in censorship, either of local Jewish and Arab dailies or periodicals or in connection with outgoing news of foreign correspondents.

NAVY TO RESCUE

Fleet Headquarters, North Pacific, May 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Six Navy search planes were sent to the lower reaches of the overflowing Yukon River today to rescue some 900 persons stranded around Galena, Alaska. The big river began to flood when an ice jam broke. The planes are PBYs, —four-engined craft used in the Pacific war to land on water and rescue Allied airmen and seamen cast afloat.

Little information on the flood was available here, but it was assumed the threatened 900 included military personnel stationed in the area along the Bering Sea.

Canadian Air Force To Cut Its Strength

Ottawa, May 29 (AP)—Air Minister Gibson today announced a reallocation and demobilization plan by which Royal Canadian Air Force strength will be scaled from about 165,000 to 100,000.

The 100,000 figure will provide units for the Pacific, for the occupation of Europe and personnel for training and administration in Canada.

Air revolunteers for the war against Japan will be brought home to Canada for 30 days' leave before continuing to their new bases.

Petain-Churchill Pact Cited By 'Negotiator'

Montreal, May 29 (AP)—Professor Louis Rougier, who says he negotiated an agreement between the Vichy and London governments in 1940, said in an interview here today that a book which he has written on the subject has as its only object "to favor French reconciliation."

Rougier was in Montreal on the occasion of the publication of his book printed by a Montreal publishing firm.

The book, entitled "Accords Petain-Churchill," deals with a mission which he says he accomplished in the Fall of 1940 on behalf of the Vichy and London governments. The book, he says, relates that the agreement was adhered to until Marshal Petain became a prisoner.

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Middle Powers Get Enforcement Offer

Big Five Extend Right To Take Part In Decisions Of World League Affecting Maintainance Of Peace By Force.

By Douglas B. Cornell

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29 (AP)—The Big Five held out to middle powers today the right to take a hand in peace enforcement decisions of a new world league when their armed forces would be used to prevent war.

Additional Developments

There were these additional developments as the major powers tried to spur the United Nations conference into a finishing sprint:

1. The American delegation was reported willing to back a Norwegian request that Denmark be admitted as the fiftieth nation at this Golden Gate meeting.

2. Though Russia has raised some new questions, assurances were circulated that final agreement is near among the great nations on the question of international trusteeships.

3. American delegates now talk informally of completing the new charter for a new world league by June 11. The unofficial goal has been June 6.

4. The big five—the U. S., Britain, Russia, France and China—considered asking the policy making executive committee of the conference to prod laggard committees and, if necessary, write agendas for them to follow from now on.

Three-hour Meeting

5. In a three-hour meeting with Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller, Latin American delegates looked over such conference issues as veto powers, political aspects of trusteeships, future amendment of the charter, and compulsory jurisdiction of a new international court.

No decisions were made and Latins said there had been no intention to make any, since, they explain, their states are not acting as a bloc but as individual nations.

6. United States delegates were reported to have decided to support an "optional" clause for jurisdiction of the World Court. Under the clause, a nation would be free to decided whether to submit cases to the court, and thus be bound to accept the tribunal's decisions.

Canada Insistent

Canada, in particular, has been insistent that countries which would contribute military forces for the suppression of international hostility should sit in when a proposed Security Council of the world organization votes on measures requiring use of force. The United States has supported her northern neighbor in principle.

The Big Five were said to have approved a compromise arrangement under which one outside power at a time could be brought into deliberations of the 11-member council.

Russian acceptance of the plan was understod to have cleared the way for the Big Five agreement.

Delegates also heard that Russia might have to message the text of the final charter draft to Moscow for approval.

France was trying to reopen and broaden a section of the charter allowing nations to act immediately in defense against renewed aggression by enemy states of this war.

The French were reported to want to drop the "enemy states of this war" limitation, thus making bilateral defense treaties applicable to any aggressor. China, Britain and the United States were said to be opposing this change, with Russia non-committal.

Behind Schedules

Key committees were sagging behind schedule and wrangling over details as the conference ended its fifth full week of work today.

Delegation chiefs of France, China, Russia and Britain met with Secretary of State Stettinius to attempt to draw up a definite time table for winding up the conference.

The question of how big-five veto power will operate in the security council of the proposed world organization remained the biggest obstacle ahead of the conference. Nothing could be done about prying it out of the way until word came back from Moscow and other capitals on an interpretation of the veto authority.

Acommittee which will handle the issue did not expect to take it up before tomorrow afternoon, at the earliest.

One sign of progress was the scheduling for tomorrow of the second meeting of a conference commission. It will receive and act on a report from a committee which has worked out some of the structure and procedures for a general assembly in which all members of the world organization will have representation.

France Would Modify

The part of the charter that France wanted to modify says regional groups of nations — there might be only two nations concerned — may take measures against "renewal of aggressive policy" by enemies of this war, until the security council takes charge of preventing further aggression "by consent of the governments concerned."

France, which has a treaty with Russia aimed at preventing Nazi resurgence, sought to change the word "consent" to "request," thus giving greater leeway to the states involved.

France also was reported seeking the addition of language which would make sure that existing treaties would not be supplanted by the world organization.

The American delegation appeared willing to accept the change of the one word.

But it was resisting any further change.

United States delegates were reported concerntd lest any large scale revision open the way for a Russian request to reshape another section of the charter which gives recognition to the Pan-American defense system as a means of halting aggression.

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U. S. Blocks Frisco Internal Action

San Francisco, May 29 (AP)—A conference committee drastically revised today an Australian proposal on international economic cooperation after a blunt warning that the United States does not intend to take instructions on internal affairs.

A drafting subcommittee reversed a previous decision—made over the sole opposition of Virginia Gildersleeve, an American delegate —and voted unanimously to rewrite the pledge.

Roland Wilson, an Australian delegate, reserved the right to appeal to the full committee of the United Nations conference.

The Australians had won committee approval of a plan by which each state pledged "separate and joint action" to achieve purposes of the proposed social and economic council of a new world league. The eighteen-member council would be set up to facilitate solutions of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

Under the original Australian proposal, member nations would pledge themselves to take action at home, and through a world assembly to improve economic conditions. American delegates said this conceivably might bind them to accept a decision of the council that would require continuance of the lend-lease program as a means of stabilizing international economic conditions.

The New Wording

After a speech by John Foster Dulles, an American adviser, the committee rewrote the pledge in American-sponsored language to state that "all members undertake to co-operate, jointly and separately," with the objectives set forth for the council.

In forceful language Dulles was reported to have questioned whether the conference should attempt to pledge individual governments to take "separate action" in the economic and social field.

United States delegates were getting a little tired, Dulles was quoted as saying behind closed doors, of having other countries tell them how to maintain what he contended were the highest standards of living and the greatest measure of personal freedom in the world.

Dulles, prominent in the 1944 Republican Presidential campaign and an international legal consultant, said other countries were willing to follow the United States' lead in practical attempts to elevate their own standards, but seemed inclined here to instruct the Americans on how to go even further.

CLOSER UNITY WITH RUSSIA SOUGHT BY U. S.

Stettinius Swings Nation Over to Mediator Role Among Big Five.

HE DEFENDS VETO PROPOSAL

Says World Peace Depends Upon Ability of Great Powers to Work Together.

San Francisco, May 29 (A. P.).—A frank bid by Secretary of State Stettinius for closer relations with Russia focused American foreign policy on Soviet issues today and swung the United States toward the role of mediator among the great Powers.

Events abroad and blunt words here made even more clear that

the success of United Nations efforts to preserve world peace will depend largely on the ability of the big Powers to work together. This would have to be under self-imposed restraints, since the organization being drafted by the United Nations conference imposes few restraints upon the top Powers.

Mr. Stettinius summed this up in a defense of the veto voting formula by which each of the Big-Five nations could prevent a world security council from using force against an aggressor. The question has been raised, he said, as to what happens if one of the Big Five—Russia, the United States, China, Britain or France—"embarks upon a course of aggression and refuses to recognize the machinery of the world organization."

"In such an event," Mr. Stettinius continued, "the answer is simple. Another world war has come, vote or no vote, and the world organization has failed."

Kind of Iffy Question.

But he added that is a kind of "iffy" question and "the five great nations have come here with the other united nations to form an organization for peace—not to conspire for war," he predicted success in this endeavor.

San Francisco confined itself largely to the conference except for Mr. Stettinius's seventeen-page broadcast.

The report was interpreted by delegates as an attempt to accomplished three objectives: (1) Help prepare the Truman administration's case for Senate ratification of the league charter being completed here; (2) restore the United States to a middle, or mediator, role between Britain and the Soviet Union; (3) bulwark the American reputation for sponsored democratic ideals of freedom and anti-Fascism.

The Secretary made these chief points:

1. Major considerations of American foreign policy are to render Germany and Japan forever harmless, to extend Allied unity, to help establish international justice and fair dealing, to advance world social and economic conditions as essentials of peace, and finally to realize that "we in America can never again turn our backs upon the world."

2. The United States must maintain its worldwide interests in its relations with the other great Powers and "we must mediate between them when their interests conflict among themselves."

3. It is the American purpose to try constantly for greater unity among the Powers. Mr. Stettinius added pointedly, "we have the right to expect the same spirit and the same approach on the part of our great Allies." He made this comment in a discussion of relations with Russia, which he deliberately singled out from all other American relations by asserting that the desire for unity "is as true of our relations with the Soviet Union" as it is of those with Britain, China and France.

To Settle Polish Problem.

4. For a solution of the Polish problem the United States intends "to exert all its influence, in collaboration with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, toward fulfillment of the Yalta agreement."

5. Trusteeship arrangements for the supervision of dependent peoples under international control have been worked out so that they would assure to the United States control of strategic Pacific islands. (This is in line with the demands of powerful senatorial and Army-Navy groups.)

In his review of conference accomplishments Mr. Stettinius made it quite clear that he has no doubt a world organization will be turned out here early in June, but whether it will really preserve peace depends on whether the peoples of the world are determined to make it work.

Arab Leader Speaks.

San Francisco, May 29 (A. P.).—Prince Faisal, the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, declared yesterday that there is no question that France has committed aggression in Syria. He told reporters that all the Arab States sympathize with Syria, and indicated that they may move jointly in support of the Levantine country if the conflict with France grows. Prince Faisal is the son of King Ibn Saud and the head of his country's delegation here.

Japan's Charge Of Deliberate Sinking Denied

Relief Ship Was Off Course and Unlighted, U.S. Says, Warns 'No Retaliation'

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The United States has denied Japan's charge that the sinking of the Japanese relief ship Awa Maru was deliberate, and has warned against any retaliatory treatment of Allied war prisoners.

The State Department disclosed this today, making public an exchange of notes over the incident, which occurred in the Straits of Formosa April 1. The Japanese said more than 1,000 passengers perished. Only one survivor was picked up.

The Japanese protest, received through the Swiss government, charged that an American submarine had "deliberately and wilfully sunk" the Awa Maru while it was returning to Japan after delivering relief supplies to American and Allied prisoners of war and internees in southern Asia. The note called the sinking "the most outrageous act of treachery unparalleled in the world history of war."

The ship had been guaranteed safe conduct, although the relief supplies constituted only a part of her cargo.

The American reply disputed Japan's claim that the ship was carrying the prescribed lights and was on her designated course. The American version was that the Awa Maru was unlighted and was forty miles off the agreed course.

The note disclosed, however, that the submarine commander has been ordered tried by a court martial to determine the question of responsibility.

In an apparent threat to retaliate against American prisoners, the Japanese note said that "United States government are to be deemed to have abandoned their former desire relating to the treatment of United States prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands."

The American reply warned that "any retaliatory acts against Allied nationals in Japanese custody will be a matter of the gravest concern to this government, and any persons issuing or executing orders in this connection will be severely dealt with at the appropriate time."

The State Department note denied there was any connection between the sinking and the way Japan treats her prisoners. It assured the Japanese that their nationals in this country will continue to receive good treatment.

The note questioned the propriety of Japanese use of a designated relief ship to evacuate large numbers of Japanese, including officials, from war zones. It expressed regret over the loss of life, but pointed out this was partly due to the refusal of survivors to let themselves be picked up by the submarine, which made every effort to rescue survivors.

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U-boat and Baby Flat-top Lost in Hour's Clash

Washington, May 29 (A. P.).—A German U-boat sank an American baby flattop, damaged an escort and then itself was sent to the bottom in an action-filled hour one year ago today.

The Navy marked the anniversary by disclosing the story of the escort carrier Block Island's final dramatic action as well as her fourteen-month career as a scourage of U-boats before she became the only United States carrier lost in the Atlantic. Her name already has been perpetuated in a new vessel, built, like its predecessor, at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, and commissioned December 30 last.

The Block Island's final action began about 8 P. M., May 29, 1944, after she and her four destroyer escorts, the Elmore, Ahrens, Barr and Paine, had been at sea about two weeks on that cruise. The baby flattop was shaken by two violent explosions below the waterline and her skipper, Capt. F. Massie Hughes of Selma, Ala., soon gave the order to prepare to abandon the hopelessly damaged ship.

A third explosion shook the vessel, and the abandon ship order was given.

Six men were killed when the torpedoes struck but the survivors—more than 950 officers and men, including eighteen wounded—went over the side and climbed aboard rafts without additional loss.

After the U-boat's assault on the carrier, she sent a torpedo into the Barr near the stern, damaging but not sinking her. The Barr's casualties were listed as five dead, twelve missing and sixteen seriously injured.

Meanwhile the Ahrens, under command of Commodore Morgan H. Harris, Newport, R. I., had moved in to pick up the Block Island's survivors. She took aboard seventy-three officers and 601 enlisted men, and the remainder were picked up by the Paine.

Area is Scoured.

As the Ahrens moved in to the rescue, she obtained a positive "fix" on the U-boat, and guided the Elmore to the attack. The Elmore quickly located the enemy craft, and exactly one hour after the first torpedo struck the Block Island, delivered her assault on the enemy attacker. A tremendous explosion indicated it had been destroyed.

An all-night search of the area followed, ending at 8 A. M. Then a three-day voyage to Casablanca, French Morocco, got under way, with the Elmore towing the crippled Barr.

Six fighter pilots out on patrol from the Block Island when the ship went down, headed for an island in the Mediterranean. Two were rescued after making water landings, but the other four never were found.

The Block Island first went to sea in March, 1943, and received her battle initiation a few days later when a U-boat was sunk by one of her escorts, the De Buckley.

Capt. Hughes took over the Block Island command from Capt. Logan C. Ramsey of East Falls Church, Va., in March, 1944. In his first week as skipper, the group disposed of two submarines. One was found lying dead on the surface, its crew enjoying a swim. It was spotted by one of the baby flattop's Grumman torpedo planes piloted by Lieut. (j. g.) Mark E. Fitzgerald, 83 Broad street, Salamanca, N. Y. A depth charge explosion broke the sub in two.

LIGHTED SHIPS SAIL ATLANTIC

Convoying Comes to End—U-Boat's Finished.

Washington, May 29 (A. P.).—With the end of the U-boat menace in the Atlantic, merchant ships operating in non-combat areas again are sailing fully lighted and without naval escorts.

Suspension of convoy regulations, effective 8:01 P. M. (Eastern war time) last night, was announced simultaneously by the United States Navy and the British Admiralty.

While latest official announcements said a few German submarines still are unaccounted for, the convoy suspension indicated either that the remaining few were either presumed sunk or did not constitute a serious enough threat to warrant continuation of convoys.

The suspension, the Navy announced, is effective in all "non-combat areas," which presumably includes all Atlantic and Mediterranean waters. Ships which would have sailed in trade convoys under wartime regulations will be sailed independently. At night merchant ships will burn navigation lights at full brilliancy and need not darken ship.

The suspension brings to an end more than five years of wartime convoy operations. During the European war, the United States Navy escorted 16,760 ships across the Atlantic in 3,552 escort trips. In that time only fifteen sailings in convoy were lost to German submarines.

The number of U-boats estimated to be still at large—although they all may have been sunk—dropped to eleven today with disclosure that one had run aground off Denmark. The crew abandoned it and got ashore. Some of them were captured but others got away.

The remaining eleven U-boats unaccounted for are based on original estimates of the number at sea at the time of Germany's surrender. There have been no cases of offensive action by German U-boats since then.

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Senator Willis Calls Stettinius' Dismissal Sure

Tells Committee His Role of WhiteHouseSuccessor Assures His Replacement

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—Senator Raymond E. Willis, Republican, of Indiana, declared today that replacement of Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius is "a foregone conclusion" because his Cabinet position places him first in line of Presidential succession.

Senator Willis proposed to the joint committee studying the reorganization of Congress a Constitutional Amendment allowing the House of Representatives to elect an "interim Vice-President" in event of a White House vacancy where the duly elected Vice-President becomes Chief Executive.

"It has been the cause for no little concern among members of the majarity party," the Republican Senator said, "that as matters stand now, if anything were to happen to the present Chief Executive, a man comparatively unknown and unversed in party politics would be catapulted into the highest party and official position in our land."

Since President Truman succeeded from the Vice-Presidency on the death of President Roosevelt, Mr. Stettinius, as Secretary of State, would succeed to the White House if anything happened to Mr. Truman.

However, there is "extreme hesitation abotu removing him (Stettinius) from his post of great importance," Senator Willis said, and if he resigned "it would be a blow to successful handling of delicate foreign-policy negotiations."

"Yet I think I reveal no secrets when I point out that, under the present laws of Presidential succession and considering his inexperience in political affairs connected with his party, his replacement is a foregone conclusion, and the wide acceptance of this conclusion hinders the effectiveness of his work in these critical days."

BALLOONS STARTED FROM JAPAN'S ISLES

Forestry Chief Says Sandbag Mechanism Kept Bags High Until They Reached U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Lyle F. Watts, chief of the United States Forest Service, said tonight that Japan's bomb-carrying balloons being sent against this country were launched in the enemy's home islands and were controlled by an automatic ballast-dropping device.

He told in a radio interview prepared for the Blue Network how the unmanned balloons operated. The Forest Service has been assisting the Army in preventing damage from the balloons, he said.

The Army and Navy recently disclosed that some of the balloons had landed in the western part of this country, but they had not caused any property damage.

Mr. Watts said that the balloons, made of five layers of silk paper and thirty-five feet in diameter, were taken to Japanese war plants where officials "make a lot of speeches, stir up workers to a frenzy and then launch the balloons from the plant for their trip to the United States."

The hydrogen-filled bags ascended to 25,000 to 35,000 feet, where they met air currents which travel constantly from west to east, he said. Each time they descended to 25,000 feet from loss of gas a barometric pressure switch automatically dropped a sandbag. Release of this sandbag caused the balloon to rise again to about 35,000 feet.

"If the Japs have figured right," Mr. Watts said, "the last sand bag has been dropped only after the balloon has reached this country."

A second automatic switch, which controlled the bombs, then took over, he continued.

"When the balloon drops to 27,000 feet a bomb is released. The balloon goes back up, then down again and another incendiary is released and so on as it travels across the United States. When the last incendiary is dropped a fuse is ignited automatically and sets off a demolition charge which destroys the balloon."

The only balloons found on the ground are defective ones which failed to explode, he said.

The balloons traveled up to 125 miles an hour, taking from eighty to 120 hours to reach this country, it was estimated.

Mr. Watts reported that the Forest Service has increased its air patrol to sight as many as possible of the bags in the air and shoot them down. It also had increased the number of parachuting fire fighters.

"There is a point I'd like to bring out," the forestry chief said. "We are less worried about this Japanese balloon attack than we are with matches and smokes in the hands of good Americans hiking and camping in the woods. Lumber for crating our war goods going to the Pacific is still a very critical item. We must protect our timber."

KILLS ACTION ON REPORTER

House Veterans Group Retracts Contempt Charge

Washington, May 29 (AP)—The House Veterans Committee today killed its own contempt charge against Albert Deutsch, New York author of an attack on the Veterans Administration hospitals.

Then it went on with its own investigation. The first witness said hospital conditions generally are good, despite critical newspaper and magazine articles.

The committee which last week cited Deutsch, reporter for the New York newspaper *PM*, for refusing to give the sources of his information on veterans hospitals, voted to rescind the citation after Represetnative Domengeaux (D., La.) declared:

"I think this is necessary to re-establish the confidence of the public in this committee."

Rankin Votes "No"

Only Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) and Representative Gibson (D., Ga.) cast audible "no" votes against Domengeaux's motion which also required that Deutsch be given a further opportunity to testify.

Rankin said he would telegraph the reporter today, asking him to return.

In New York John P. Lewis, managing editor of the newspaper *PM*, said in a statement that "by its action today, the House World War Veterans Committee served notice that the American press is not subject to Mississippi lynch law."

"Committee Had No Choice"

Lewis said that "the reaction from the press, people and Congress against railroading a reporter for refusal to violate journalistic confidences was so overwhelming that the committee had no choice but to rescind its contempt action."

"The episode had an importance far beyond any personal consideration involving Albert Deutsch or *PM*," Lewis said, "for it is by meeting tests such as this that the free press of America retains and reinvigorates its freedom."

The vote erasing the contempt charge climaxed a hectic committee session during which the members took control away from Rankin.

"You'll be here until frost," Rankin protested as most of the committee members demanded that an investigation of the Veterans Administration be continued "without interruption." Rankin had sought to put it off for a bill establishing a bureau of surgery within the Veterans Administration.

Secret Vote Rejected

Member after member clamored for recognition and a vote on the motion to get on with the probe. At one point Rankin banged his gavel and shouted:

"I'll do the presiding, at least! If this motion carries we'll be here from now on."

As soon as the motion to go on with the investigation carried, Domengeaux moved to backtrack on the Deutsch citation. Members rejected Rankin's suggestion of a secret vote and shouted their approval of the Domengeaux motion.

Clean But Understaffed

Almost immediately the committee resumed the investigation it started several weeks ago. Committee members who inspected veterans' hospitals during a congressional recess were asked to report.

Representative Cunningham (R., Iowa), who visited hospitals in Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa, told the committee he found the institutions generally clean but understaffed. The patients appeared happy, he said, and the food in all of them is "good and plenty of it."

He recommended that hospital doctors discard army uniforms, be paid for ability rather than army rank and that each hospital be placed under the supervision of a general manager.

29th Hero Awarded Medal Of Honor

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Tech. Sergt. Frank Peregory, Virginia infantryman, who single-handedly captured an enemy position that had halted a battalion advance at Grandcampe, France, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

Announcing this today, the War Department said Peregory was killed in action June 14 near Covains, France, while storming another enemy machine-gun position.

The medal will be presented to his widow, Mrs. Bessie Peregory, of Charlottesville, Va.

In D-Day Landings

Sergeant Pereogory participated with his unit, the 116th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division, in the initial assault on the French coast June 6, 1944. The action at Grandcampe was described by First Lieutenant Charles H. Maus, 7 Westmoreland avenue, Westminster, Md.

FARM BOY WINS HONOR MEDAL

Sergeant Johnson Held Off 5 Nazi Companies 48 Hours

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Washington, May 29 (AP)—Sergt. Oscar G. Johnson, Jr., one-time Michigan dairy worker who held off ceaseless attacks by five German paratroop companies for two days and nights, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

By the time the battle ended, the War Department reported today in announcing the award, Johnson had captured 25 Germans and the ground around his position was strewn with 150 to 200 Nazi bodies. The citation officially credited him with accounting for twenty German dead but his buddies said that he had killed most of the 150 to 200.

Came Out Unscathed

The 24-year-old Foster City (Mich.) doughboy came out of the action unscathed although the brush, grass and trees were scorched for yards around the point where he made his stand.

Johnson, along with other men of the 91st Division, had started an attack on the German Gothic Line near Scarperia, Italy, last September 16. Heavy fire from a ridge stopped the assault and Johnson's company holed up behind an embankment.

Johnson took a squad of seven men and established an outpost 50 yards to the left of the company to cover its flank. By afternoon, repeated enemy attacks and artillery, machine gun and mortar fire had killed or wounded all the squad except Johnson.

The Heaviest Attack

That night, the Germans loosed their heaviest attack with the brunt of it falling against Johnson's solitary position. Using the weapons of his fallen comrades, Johnson stood erect in a shallow trench and repelled the Nazis with grenade and rifle fire.

He stayed awake that night, foiling all German attempts to sneak up on him, and the following day 25 Germans surrendered to him during one of many assaults.

The same day two men sent to reinforce him were caught in a mortar and artillery barrage and were seriously wounded. Disregarding his own safety, Johnson dashed to the shellhole where the wounded men lay half buried and protected them with a submachine gun until a medical corpsman arrived.

Keeps Watch Until Relief

He beat off several German attacks on the shellhole and that night helped a medical corpsman, Sergt. James L. Christopher, of Marengo, Ohio, take out the wounded.

Christopher said he asked Johnson if he were coming back then to better cover and got this reply from him:

"I'm staying out here to the end."

He stuck there, keeping watch, until his company was relieved.

A month later, he was slightly wounded but soon went back into action. He last was reported with his unit overseas.

Sergeant Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar G. Johnson, Sr., live on a dairy farm near Foster City. Johnson worked on the farm while attending school and prior to entering the Army.

U.S. Takes Up Terms Of Italian Armistice

Washington, May 29 (AP)—The United States has taken up with Russia and Britain the matter of announcing the terms of the Italian armistice, it was learn today.

The terms have not been disclosed officially, although it is nearly two years since Italy surrendered unconditionally. Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said last February they had not been made public "because of overriding military considerations."

The State Department suggestion to Britain and Russia came as a consequence of Germany's collapse.

Only 77 Survive Warship Sinking

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Only 2 officers and 74 crewmen of the destroyer escort Frederick C. Davis, sunk in the Atlantic two weeks before V-E day, survived, the two surviving officers revealed today.

Normal complement of a ship of this type is about 200 officers and men.

A third officer, traveling aboard the vessel but not a member of her crew, also survived.

Ensigns R. E. Minerd, of Smethport, Pa., and P. K. Lundberg, of Durham, N.C., told a news conference their vessel was operating with other destroyer escorts northwest of the Azores on the morning of April 24 when it made contact with a submarine.

The submarine surfaced, he said, and fired a torpedo point-blank as the Frederick C. Davis bore down on the sub. The torpedo struck amidships and the destroyer escort sank rapidly.

The submarine was subsequently finished off by another destroyer escort and the submarine's skipper was captured, Minerd said.

KNUDSEN RETIRES FROM ARMY SERVICE

Five Years of Service Has Been Given to War Production by Former GM Head

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—After five years of service on war production, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen will retire Friday as the department's director of production.

Twice decorated for his work with the air forces, the 66-year-old expert is expected to rest a few weeks in Detroit, the War Department said. His future plans were not announced.

The General Motors Corporation, of which he was president until he entered the Government service as a dollar-a-year man, wants to give him an important post, but he was reported undecided. He is known to have a great interest in automobiles of the future and to be intrigued with models using light metals and higher octane gasoline.

Mr. Knudsen was the Army's production trouble-shooter, traveling all over the country. He first became a member of the old National Defense Advisory Commission and then headed the Office of Production Management which succeeded it.

In announcing the coming retirement, the War Department stated that Mr. Knudsen had received an Oak Leaf Cluster to add to a previous Distinguished Service Medal for his work with the air forces.

Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, paid tribute to Mr. Knudsen for his work, describing him as "one of the foremost leaders of the nation in this war."

"By his foresight and ability he has not only saved this country millions of dollars, but by expediting production of critical weapons he has saved countless American lives," Patterson said.

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Biddle to Return To Private Practice

Washington, May 29 (A. P.).—Attorney General Francis Biddle will return to private law practice some time after July 1. But Mr. Biddle, whose resignation as Attorney General was accepted by President Truman last week, told newspapermen today he first was going to take "a long loaf." Later he will resume law practice but he said he has not yet decided where or when that would be.

Both Mr. Biddle and Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, nominated by President Truman to succeed him on July 1, said that the Justice Department's anti-trust program will be continued. In response to a reporter's question, Attorney General Biddle said that he felt confident the mass sedition trial would be resumed as soon as possible but with fewer defendents.

Wallace Comes Out For Free Competition

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Praising "free competition" in business, Secretary of Commerce Wallace told a congressional committee today that he had not had "a change of heart," but had always believed in this principle.

A discussion of his economic philosophy arose when Wallace advocated sweeping revisions of postwar taxes as necessary to "full production and full employment."

"Free competition," Wallace said, "is the great regulatory agency which ideally causes industry and trade to adapt themselves to social purposes. As free competition disappears from our economy, its place is inevitably taken by Government regulation.

Wallace's Book Quoted

Representative Leonard W. Hall (R., N.Y.) asked Wallace if he hadn't experienced "a change of heart." He read passages from the Cabinet member's book "Whose Constitution?"

At one place, Hall said, the book refers to a system of "free competition and the devil take the hindermost," and in another mentions a "co-operative commonwealth." Hall commented that Wallace's book and his statement today "seem to shoot in two different directions."

Not at all, Wallace said, explaining that he believes in a co-operative way of life where it is most efficient and a corporation way of life where it is most efficient. "Co-operative commonwealth," he said, means an understanding among business, agriculture, labor and other leaders on things affecting the common welfare.

Submits Aid Program

Wallace submitted to the House Small Business Committee a financial and tax program for aid to small business development. For immediate encouragement to growth of small business, he advocated:

1. Government guarantee of long-term loans made by private financing institutions, as a means of providing capital financing for new and established small business enterprises.

2. Immediate revision of taxes to allow a larger "plow back" of capital by small business. For this program he suggested increasing the excess profits tax exemption from $10,000 to $25,000.

His Tax Views

Describing his specific tax proposals as "only for the immediate or near future," Wallace declared:

"For the postwar period, the whole tax program has to be drastically revised. The tax burdens imposed on business must not be so great that they restrict expansion of production and employment; they must not discourage the opening and development of new and small business and they should have a minimum of influence on business decisions."

Five "Major Fears" Listed

Five "major fears" of small business were listed meanwhile by the committee.

These "fears," Chairman Patman (D., Texas) said, have become apparent since the surrender of Germany. Many business men, he added, hesitated to complain sooner "for fear of having their criticisms and complaints construed as detrimental to the war effort."

The Five Fears

Summed up, the Texan said, letters to the Small Business Committee indicate that small business fears:

1. That cutbacks in military procurements will not be offset by direct channeling of an equitable share of available materials to small manufacturers in an amount or in a manner which will enable these small firms to effect a changeover from war to civilian production while their cash reserves hold out. (This fear expressed notwithstanding the special treatment for small firms announced in recent WPB and OPA reconversion programs.)

2. That, in disposition of government-owned surpluses, small firms of all types will not be given adequate consideration by the disposal agencies.

Taxes And Loans

3. That alleged inequities in our present tax and renegotiation laws which affect small business will not be corrected soon.

4. That proposed programs (both public and private) for opening up sources of long-term capital and venture capital for smaller firms are mostly "lip service" and will never become effective in time to meet the needs of small firms in the months to come.

5. That the postwar competition of large distribution outlets such as manufacturer - owned retail stores, chains and mail-order houses will increase and make it definitely hazardous for many small, locally owned retail firms to engage or stay in business.

U. S. Locomotives for Europe

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The Foreign Economic Administration said today 180 locomotives have been ordered for use in liberated Europe.

Protests Sending U. S. Lumber Abroad

Washington, May 29 (A. P.).—Representative Carlson (R.-Kan.) protested in the House today against sending lend-lease lumber overseas at a time it is needed to build farm storage bins in the Mid-West.

"There is an extreme shortage of lumber in the West and Mid-West," he told the House. "We are going to have thousands of bushels of grain on the ground unless something is done."

Mrs. Truman Shows Changes In White House

Furniture Regrouped, More Spaciousness Is Achieved in the Presidential Home

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—Mrs. Harry S. Truman showed Washington newspaper women today that she has made the White House living quarters a Truman family home, not just a repaint job following previous tenants.

Dressed in a black sheer, with daughter Margaret in a gay print beside her, Mrs. Truman received newspaper women in the red state drawing room, from which they were ushered to the sun-flooded state dining room for formal tea.

For the first time since before the war the scarlet-coated Marine Band, led by Captain William F. Santelmann, struck up tea-time music in the White House as the first guest was greeted by Mrs. Truman.

Saying after tea that she knew newspaper women wanted to see the changes upstairs, the First Lady allowed the scores of reporters to prowl through the family rooms for more than half an hour.

Aside from much-needed fresh paint in pale green, dove gray and —for Margaret—Madonna blue, the first impression was of added spaciousness because much of the furniture used by the Roosevelts was removed.

The familiar furniture was so rearranged as to make every room appear different from what it was a few months ago.

The musical Trumans have three pianos upstairs, one in the President's study, one in Margaret's sitting roo mand a spinnet in the living room.

Mrs. Truman explained that the President had the piano from the Monroe room moved into his study a few days ago, "to amuse himself" evenings while she will be in Missouri next month.

The first lady said that Margaret had tried the great gilded piano in the famous East Room, found the tone wonderful, but that the family preferred to have their musical moments upstairs.

Reporters exclaimed over Mrs. Truman's removal of most of the huge, darg, overbearing wardrobes from the bedrooms.

The first lady said she coudn't stand to live with them.

The walls look lighter, not only because of fresh paint, but because the Trumans have not hung hundreds of pictures and photographs as did the Roosevelts.

A portrait of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, painted by Emma Ellet Rand in 1934, has been hung in the right niche of the White House foyer.

President Truman has placed his desk, used by half a dozen previous Presidents, in front of the oval windows of his upstairs study. In addition to working papers and tools, a pair of curly-maned lions, a model airplane and a civil war book were on his desk.

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UNRRA Doing Poor Job Abroad—Dirksen

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) told the House today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is doing a poor job overseas.

Dirksen returned last week from a 32,000-mile, three-month tour which took him to twenty countries in Europe and the Middle East.

UNRRA, he said in a House speech, has refused to take advice and to integrate itself with other operations in the foreign field that were devoted to the work of relief and that had successfully administered a relief program.

"Slow-Moving"

"It is slow moving and cumbersome," he declared. "There has been undue emphasis on publicity. Its distribution facilities are extremely faulty and it has failed to maintain in proper order the trucks that were made available for this purpose."

He praised State Department officials in each country, describing them as diligent and devoted to their work, but he was sharply critical of the facilities and housing afforded them.

"Even the small nations of the world maintain buildings and facilities that are infinitely superior to those of this country," he said.

Dirksen said he found the Office of War Information "efficient" after an examination of "at least a dozen overseas branches."

1,900,000 Idle Seen By End Of August

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Manpower requirements for war and war production will drop by 4,800,000 in the next six months, Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board predicted today.

Reconversion unemployment will reach its peak during the next three months, he forecast.

Krug drew this picture of the labor situation:

War production will require 2,900,000 fewer employés during June, July and August. Some 1,100,000 of these will not find work, increasing the nation's jobless total to around 1,900,000.

Fewer Idle By December

Of the remaining 1,800,000 workers, about 700,000 will stay in the same plants where they now work or will find jobs in other plants shifting to civilian goods production. The others will be absorbed in other civilian manufacturing, construction trades and services and other civilian occupations.

Although the number of persons no longer needed by the armed services and for war production will increase to 4,800,000 by the end of November, unemployment will decrease.

After Six Months—

"Six months from now," Krug continued in his monthly report on munitions production, "the picture will have changed more sharply. The number of persons no longer required for war activities will have increased to 4,800,000. This will include 1,000,000 dismissed from the armed forces.

"The persons absorbed by the expanding civilian economy and the armed forces will amount to 4,100,000. At the same time, the withdrawals from the labor force are expected to exceed entrants by 200,000, leaving 1,300,000 persons unemployed, or 600,000 less than at the end of the first three months."

Krug predicted that most of the unemployment would be concentrated in a limited number of areas "where it is not possible, despite our best efforts, to match increases in civilian production against decreases in military production."

This is partcularly true, he said, in some of the cuts in shipyards and aircraft plants.

Truman Plans Speech Work

Washington, May 29 (AP)—President Truman plans to start work tomorrow on the speech he will deliver to the closing session of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said today no engagements had been made for the President tomorrow—Memorial Day—and that he would spend most of the day on the Potomac River aboard the Presidential yacht, the Potomac, where he will work on the speech. It is scheduled for delivery on or about June 6.

Bitter Expense Money Fight Draws Blood In Capitol

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The bitter fight over congressional expense money drew blood today and Rep. Taber (R-N.Y.) emerged from the office of Rep. Cannon (D-Mo.) with a lacerated upper lip.

Criticizes Action

Taber, who is 65 and ranking Republican on the House appropriations committee, had been criticizing the House's action in voicing itself a $2,500-a-year tax-free expense allowance. Cannon, 66, is chairman of the House appropriations committee.

Taber told reporters it was a one-sided fight, the only blows being struck by Cannon.

"If I had hit him I might have killed him," added the New Yorker, who is bigger and stockier than his antagonist.

Cannon would not even discuss the incident, replying to all queries that he had been sitting with the committee during the afternoon. He declined, though, to deny Taber's account of it.

In Speaker's Lobby

The two started their argument in a corner of the speaker's lobby just off the House chamber. They then headed into Cannon's office just outside the chamber on the second floor of the Capitol.

Taber said he went into Cannon's office at the latter's suggestion. No one else was there, he added.

"He said some things that weren't true and I told him so," Taber said. "He tried to get me to hit him first, but I wouldn't do it."

After Cannon struck him, Taber said, "I grabbed him by the wrists and held him over a couch until he cooled off. Then I walked out."

"I have been sitting with the committee all afternoon," was all Cannon would tell reporters.

"Well, do you deny what Mr. Taber said?" a reporter asked.

Hasn't Anything To Say

Cannon did not answer, except to say "I haven't anything to say."

Only a short time before the altercation, Taber told the House he had sought to keep the expense allowance from coming before the chamber as a rider to an appropriation bill but had lost that fight. He suggested that the House reverse the action, and pass a straight 15 per cent pay raise, in line with the Little Steel Formula limiting industrial wage increases.

Cannon did not participate in the House debate. But, normally, the legislation containing the rider

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could not have emerged from the appropriations committee if both the chairman, as well as the ranking minority member, had opposed it.

Today's incident was the second time in recent months that heated tempers have flared into physical action. Not long ago Representatives Rankin (D-Miss) and Hook (D-Mich) clashed on the House floor.

Hagers as well as wastepaper are

Taber's speech to the House followed a plea by Representative Ploeser (R-Mo.) for the members to stick to their guns and get their expenses, even though the Senate declined yesterday to vote itself a similar allowance.

" Stand By Your Convictions"

"Stand by your convictons," he shouted. "Don't be moved by misinformation."

The Senate yesterday refused to vote its own members the $2,500 a year that the House will get, and came close to knocking out the House money, too.

But Ploeser said that doesn't mean senators necessarily will get less money than representatives. Actually, he argued, senators fare much better in paid expenses..

The Senate, for example, has voted each member the right to 26 long distance calls a month at government expense, he said. That's $1,500 a year—which the House doesn't get.

"The aggregate allowances for both bodies probably will show the Senate far in excess of the House," he said.

Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) pointed out the Senate voted itself $401,762 for "miscellaneous expenses" not otherwise identified.

"I find no comparable item for the House," he observed.

BOMBS FOR JAPAN HALTED BY STRIKE

Empolyes, 3,400 Out, Force Closing of Up-State Plants Making Incendiaries

ROME, N. Y., May 29 (AP)—Three plants of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., one of which was manufacturing parts for a new incendiary bomb now being used over Japan, were closed today by a strike of about 3,400 employes.

The walkout coincided with an Army announcement that one of the plants, together with Oneida Ltd, Oneida, and Bossert Company, Inc., Utica, had been making component parts of the M-74, described as a fire bomb which "spouts synthetic lava" and "cannot be extinguished by any of the standard fire-fighting devices."

The plants affected by the strike are the Rome division, the Rome manufacturing division and the refinery division.

Members of Locals 1, 2 and 10 of the Interstate Copper and Brass Workers Union, an affiliate of the Confederated Union of America, voted 2,404 to 538 Saturday to authorize the strike call after company officials and union representatives failed to agree on terms of a new labor contract.

James Kozma, national president of the union, declined to make a statement, but a company spokesman said the points of difference concerned "wages, hours and working conditions in general." The company spokesman said that Revere's three Rome plants "had been engaged almost 100 per cent in war work."

Aircraft Workers Quit

ST. LOUIS, May 29 (AP)—Production of parts for Superfortresses and transport planes was halted today at five plants of the McDonnell Aircraft Company by a strike of 1,250 workers. About 1,550 additional employes were forced to remain idle.

The walkout began yesterday at the company's Lambert-St. Louis field plant when fifteen employes quit work in protest against the down-grading of two mechanics. It spread later to other plants where members of the AFL International Association of Machinists joined the strike.

Los Angeles To Fete Patton And Doolittle

Los Angeles, May 29 (AP)—This city is planning a celebration to top all celebrations in honor of two famous guests, Gen. George S. Patton and Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle, who will be here June 9 and 10.

Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, informed Mayor Fletcher Bowron that the two generals will be able to accept the city's invitation and that General Patton will fly here from Europe. General Patton's home town is near-by San Gabriel. General Doolittle once attended high school here.

304 Planes In From Europe

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 29 (AP).—The North Atlantic Division of the Air Transport Command announced today that 4,958 Army Air Forces personnel aboard 304 heavy bombers from Europe have landed at various New England fields during the last week. One plane was lost en route, the A. T. C. said, but all crew members and passengers were saved. The command would not specify how the plane was lost.

Lindsey To Stay In Army Awhile

Mobile, Ala., May 29 (AP)—With a Congressional Medal of Honor and 137 points, Sergt. Jake W. Lindsey, of Lucedale, Miss., still wants to do something to avenge the cruelty of the Nazis.

"They don't deserve anything but the worst," he asserted.

"I saw two concentration camps which had just been abandoned, and I talked with some of the boys who had been tortured."

Can Get Discharge

Lindsey can get an honorable discharge for the asking but said: "I might spend a couple of months more with the Army helping in any way I can."

The 24-year-old platoon leader said he lost 35 men in one campaign. He pointed to his Congressional Medal of Honor, the Purple Heart and decorations designating five campaigns and said:

"These don't mean anything. It's mothers of those boys I had to leave under German soil I'm thinking about."

Plenty Of Fan Mail

He told of the large volume of mail he was receiving. He said he got a mail sack full every day and had not had time to read even a small part of it.

Before leaving here for Lucedale, his home town, where he married Miss Beverly Hargreaves, of Lexington, Mass., Sunday after a big homecoming celebration, Lindsey said they would visit New Orleans before going to the home of the bride's parents.

Tired Of Fanfare

"I'm awfully tired of all this fanfare," Lindsey said. "All I want to do now is to find time to answer some of those letters to the mothers who want me to tell them about their boys."

R. B. Chandler, publisher of the Mobile *Press Register*, who had heard the letter-writing troubles of the soldier, stepped up and said:

"Jake, you bring all the mail you want to answer to our editorial rooms. I'll place you in a private office and let you have a private secretary as long as you need."

There was every indication that Jake would accept the offer.

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Presbyterians Protest Ambassador At Vatican

Montreat, N.C., May 29 (AP)—The Presbyterian Church in the United States, today formally protested the maintenance by this country of "an unofficial or official ambassador" at the Vatican, and requested President Truman to recall Myron C. Taylor, named by President Roosevelt as a personal representative in Vatican City.

The denomination's eighty-fifth general assembly adopted a resolution saying:

"Mindful of our cherished heritage of separation of church and state, and believing that the prestige of maintaining an unofficial or official ambassador at the Roman Catholic Vatican is out of accord with the ideals and principles of the American people, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, respectfully, requests the President of the United States to withdraw the personal representative of the late President to the Vatican."

Refuses To Quit Council

After voting down several overtures asking the church to sever relations with the Federal Council of Churches, the Assembly named five members of the council, the Rev. J. M. Alexander, Fayetteville; the Rev. M. A. Boggs, Little Rock; the Rev. Albert Kissling, Jacksonville, Fla.; Judge D. H. Edington, Mobile, and the Rev. J. H. Marion, Richmond.

The meeting adopted by a rising vote a resolution introduced by C. R. Botton, Tupelo, Miss., commending President Truman for using Solomon's prayer in his message to Congress.

Campaigns Approved

Two campaigns were approved, one for $500,000 for the Assembly training school at Richmond, and the other for the same amount for equipment and endowment of Stillman Institute for Negroes at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

A stewardship budget of $2,665,000 for next year, an increase of more than $500,000 over the last, was adopted. Dr. Boggs submitted the report of the stewarship committee.

The assembly is scheduled to adjourn tomorrow.

The assembly adjourned tonight

Three Missionaries Released

Boston, May 29 (AP)—Three Congregational missionaries who were interned by the Japanese when Foochow was taken last fall have been released unharmed, the American Board of Foreign Missions announced today.

Two Army Flyers Rescued

Were Aboard One of Two Planes That Crashed Near Kingston

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 29 (AP).—Two injured Army flyers were rescued today after an aerial searching mission located two crashed planes in the Ashokan region near Kingston.

A ground searching party reached only one of the AT-6 ships missing from Stewart Field since Sunday night, Colonel Joe W. Kelly, commanding officer, said. Nothing had yet been learned of the occupant of the second.

The rescued men, Lieutenant Joseph W. Cook, of the Bronx, New York, pilot, and Sergeant Michael R. Lucidi, of Arnold, Pa., were in good condition at the field hospital. Both planes crashed in returning from Buffalo on a routine combat training mission, Lieutenant Cook said. Cause of the crash had not been determined.

Luce Charges Red Soldiers, Officers Quit

Says They Were "Deceived In Search For Freedom."

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Rep. Clare Booth Luce (R-Conn.) said tonight that "Russian soldiers by the thousands. and Russian generals by the dozens" deserted the Red Army to fight "beside the Nazis."

"They were, of course, deceived in their search for freedom, just as deceived as the German soldiers who deserted to the Russians," she said in a Blue Network broadcast.

"Today in the Balkans over 300,000 Russian soldiers have deserted victorious Russian armies to seek a better, richer, happier way of life," Rep. Luce continued. "Their search becomes every day more fruitless — because the hand of Communism reaches out for them—reaches over the Balkans."

Wall of Censorship

Mrs. Luce, discussing "America and the Kremlin," said "180 million Russians are today incarcerated behind a towering wall of censorship. They are unaware that there is a world in which the words law and justice, charity and freedom, have a real and personal meaning for great masses of men."

The Connecticut congresswoman asserted that now that Germany's war machine has been destroyed and her industrial strength "all but obliterated" Russia remains the strongest military and industrial power in Europe.

"Russia has a fresh, untried and powerful army in Asia. Because it is to Soviet Russia's own national interests to get into the Pacific war, that army is certain to be used against the Japanese before the final kill.

Strong In Asia

"When the Japanese are at last beaten to the ground, their army destroyed, and tehir factories pulverized, Russia will emerge as the strongest military and industrial power also in Asia.

"There is no question that Russian physical strength—her iron muscles and machine brawn, make her the world's No. 2 power—and the military and industriay titan of Eurasia."

"It is a pity," seh added, "that the heroic Russian people—the common men of Russia—are not free to aid us in an effort to enlarge the area of human freedom.

"We must never act or speak as some people do, as though the gerat Russian people were our enemies. The Russian people are and must continue to be our friends, for the peace of the world depends on that friendship."

10,000 GI's Reach N.Y. On Five Ships

New York, May 29 (AP)—More than 10,000 troops — liberated prisoners of war, wounded and rotational personnel—arrived in New York port of embarkation today aboard five vessels ranging from a converted prewar luxury liner to a hospital ship.

And in at least one case, the trip across the Atlantic was made with the vessel's portholes open for the first time since the war started.

The transport Ericsson, formerly the Swedish liner Kungsholm, carried the largest load of passengers.

Another troopship, the Gen. George Goethals, had 2,336 wounded, liberated prisoners and rotational troops aboard; the army transports Santa Rosa and Thomas H. Barry 4,225 between them, and the mercy ship Charles A. Stafford, 671 passengers, all wounded.

Aboard the Barry, too, were 62 war brides, the first to arrive here since V-E day, and nineteen children from 3 months to 2 years old.

Gripsholm To Leave For Europe Tomorrow

New York, May 29 (AP)—The exchange ship Gripsholm will leave Jersey City at 4 P.M. Thursday for Europe with about 1,200 passengers, a State Department spokesman said today. The ship's departure had been set originally for today.

The spokesman said 1,000 of the passengers were persons who were illegally in this country and were being deported to their homelands.

The Gripsholm will dock first at Naples and will return with repatriated Americans.

Source Of Her Nylons? It's A Military Secret

New York, May 29 (AP)—Miss Margaret Jennings, English hosiery firm employé who toured American hosiery and cotton mills as a guest of the AFL and CIO, said today she would take home two pairs of Nylons.

Asked where she got them, Miss Jennings replied: "That's a military secret."

Suicide Corps to Handle Japanese Rocket Planes

'Human Bomb' Group To Be Used in Battle of Okinawa

The Japanese Domei agency said yesterday that a new suicide corps, the Jinrai, or "Human Bomb Special Attack Corps," has been organized to handle rocket bombs against American land and sea forces in the Battle of Okinawa.

The officers of the Jinrai are between twenty-three and twenty-four and the men under them are still younger, their average age being twenty-one or twenty-two, said the Domei wireless dispatch as reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

The effectiveness of the Jinrai rocket bomb has now been proven, the dispatch said, and its explosion is "like 100 thunders roaring at once."

Battle Damage To Franklin Put At $35,000,000

But Carrier Officer Adds There Is $30,000,000 Worth of Good Ship Left

Lieutenant Commander Robert C. Downes, damage control officer of the carrier Franklin, said yesterday at a Greater New York Fund luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania that the carrier could be rebuilt from the third deck up for $20,000,000 less than the cost of a new carrier. The Japanese, he said, did $35,000,000 worth of damage to the Franklin, but there was $30,000,000 worth of good ship left.

Lieutenant Commander Downes, who directed the fight to save the burning carrier after it was bombed off Japan on March 19 with a loss of 832 dead or missing, said that motion pictures of the fires and explosions had terrified him. He said that he had suffered a skull fracture and fractures of several ribs on the Franklin and had lost the hearing in one ear.

He told of having aboard the Franklin a Japanese girl sniper about twenty-nine, whom he described as "a tough little customer" but quite attractive. Her first question, he said, was when she was going to be killed. He, thinking she meant when was she going to be fed, replied, "Tomorrow."

"She really took off after that," he said.

He said two sailors had to hold her when her hair was cut off. She wore a marine's boots, size 12, large enough for her to face about in them without lifting the soles off the floor.

J. Stewart Baker, general chairman of the fund campaign, said that $3,023,875, or 67 per cent, of the goal of $4,500,000 had been raised for the support of 408 hospitals and welfare agencies.

10,000 IN U.S. GO ON STRIKE

15,000 Others, Already Out, Return To Work

New York, May 29 (AP)—More than 10,000 workers remained away from their jobs today in six work stoppages in various parts of the nation while another 15,000, who had been idle, returned to work.

Three plants of Revere Coppper and Brass, Inc., Rome, N. Y., were closed by a strike of 3,400 members of the Interstate Copper and Brass workers Union, affiliate of the Confederated Union of America.

One of the plants makes parts for a new incendiary bomb being used over Japan. The union seeks a new contract.

Parts For B-29's

Production of parts for Superfortresses was halted at five St. Louis plants of the McDonnell Aircraft Company by a strike of 1,250 workers. Some 1,550 other workers were forced to remain idle.

The strike began Monday when fifteen workers left their jobs in protest, they said, against the downgrading of two mechanics. The walkout spread and the AFL International Association of Machinists joined the strike.

In Gadsden, Ala., a walkout of 3,300 CIO-United Rubber Workers interrupted production at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plant for the second time this month. Union officials said the stoppage was unauthorized.

Vote To Strike In Akron

Members of the same union working in Goodyear's three Akron (Ohio) plants have voted almost three to one in favor of a strike. URW leaders claim company-union negotiation machinery has broken down.

About 375 employés of the American Can Company's Jersey City (N.J.) plants joined 1,000 other Federal Labor Union (AFL) members already on strike in a wage dispute.

While 4,300 employés of General Motors' diesel engine division in Detroit and 2,000 Fruehauf Trailer Company workers returned to their jobs, 1,000 employés of the Aluminum Company of America in that city were involved in a sympathy work stoppage.

Blind Employe Involved

The Diesel employés, members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), had been idle since May 19. They agreed to arbitrate a grievance over discharge of a blind employé.

The 20-day Fruehauf strike was ended in accordance with a decision of Local 99, UAW-CIO, which previously had been unable to settle a dispute over grievance procedure.

The ALCOA workers, members of the United Steel Workers of America (CIO), joined 90 furnace tenders who have protested suspension of a worker.

Airplane Cutbacks

Some 400 members of the Scranton Street Car Workers Union (AFL) continued their strike for a new contract as the Regional War Labor Board awaited appearance of two union officials to show cause why the walkout should not be terminated.

Approximately 8,300 workers in the Berwick (Pa.) plant of the American Car and Foundry Company went back to work after being idle since last Tuesday. The AFL union seeks War Labor Board approval of a wage increase.

At the Bell Aircraft Corporation's Buffalo and Niagara Falls (N.Y.) plants a "stay-in" of 200 workers ended. Discussions continued between the firm and the UAW-CIO on union proposals to "temporarily ease the critical economic situation" resulting from airplane cutbacks.

Car Strike Threatens

Meanwhile, in Boston the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and 1,800 union employés conferred again with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in an effort to avert a strike called for Saturday.

The workers, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators of America (AFL) seek higher wages, shorter hours and other concessions.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marines, 77th and 96th Infantry—Continued pressure against Shuri.

6th Marines—Occupied western two-thirds of Naha.

7th Infantry—Expanded gains below Yonabaru; started closing pincers on Shuri.

PHILIPPINES.

24th Infantry—Mopped up Jap Davao garrison on Mindanao.

25th Infantry—Occupied Santa Fe in drive on Cagayan Valley.

31st Infantry—Fought Jap pocket in central Mindanao.

32d Infantry—Pushed ahead on Villa Verde trail flanking Cagayan Valley road.

38th Infantry—Moved within sight of Wawa Dam on Luzon.

New Incendiary Spreads Fiery Lava for 25 Yards

Magnesium and Asphalt 'Goop' Is Used in M-74 Bomb

The devastating new M-74 fire bombs now being dropped on Japan cover their target with a violently burning synthetic lava, Colonel S. E. Whitesides jr., commanding officer of the New York district of the Army Chemical Warfare Service, announced yesterday.

The colonel said that one of the ingredients of the bomb mixture is a substance known as "goop," a magnesium powder coated with asphalt particles. Its fire qualities were first discovered by accident when a quantity in storage in California burst into flame.

"Inside the bomb," he said, "is loaded a plastic cup containing half a pound of white phosphorus, a few pounds of synthetic lava filling and a dome-shaped ejection diaphragm. Blown open by a burster charge, the diaphragm works like a piston, expelling itself, the cup of phosphorus, the lava and the collapsible tail out of the bomb in a miniature eruption. Gobs of lava fly for twenty-five yards, landing under the eaves and walls of the target, clinging tenaciously to the surface as they burn."

Colonel Whitesides said it was almost impossible to put out the fire with standard fire-fighting tactics.

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LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED RHYS DAVIES, LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WHO HOLDS SOME PACIFIST VIEWS, A PERMIT TO LEAVE TO DELIVER LECTURES IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE QUAKERS.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID SUCH PERMITS, UNDER REGULATIONS, MUST FIRST BE APPROVED BY A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AS IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

BRENDAN BRACKEN, WHO WAS MINISTER OF INFORMATION WHEN THE CASE FIRST AROSE, SAID HIS OFFICE TOOK THE VIEW THAT "A DEPARTMENT WHOSE BUSINESS WAS TO PUBLICIZE THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT COULD NOT POSSIBLY BECOME RESPONSIBLE FOR SPONSORING DAVIES' PROPOSED LECTURE TOUR AS BEING IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST."

DAVIES DECLARED HE INTENDED TO CHALLENGE THE DECISION. HE TOLD THE FOREIGN OFFICE THAT, ALTHOUGH HE HOLDS "CERTAIN VIEWS ON THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION," HE WOULD NOT SAY OR DO ANYTHING IN THE UNITED STATES THAT WOULD MAR GOOD RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS TODAY SAILED THROUGH NON-COMBAT WATERS--UNOFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS INCLUDING THE ATLANTIC, THE MEDITERRANEAN, NORTH SEA AND ENGLISH CHANNEL -- WITHOUT CONVOY PROTECTION AND BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

SUSPENSION OF CONVOYS, ANNOUNCED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AS EFFECTIVE LAST MIDNIGHT, INDICATED THAT THE LAST OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE RAIDERS HAD BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR.

THE ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED THAT UP TO THE BEGINNING OF 1945 MORE THAN 9,000 CONVOYS SAFELY ENTERED OR CLEARED BRITISH PORTS. THE SUBMARINE MENACE WAS ALL BUT ELIMINATED LAST YEAR, WITH ONE SHIP OUT OF EVERY 1,000 FALLING VICTIM TO U-BOAT RAIDS.

CONVOYS WERE INSTITUTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND THREE MONTHS AFTER THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, THEN FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, ANNOUNCED THAT 2,000 BRITISH SHIPS WERE CONSTANTLY AT SEA AND THAT LOSSES WERE ONE OUT OF EVERY 750.

THE GERMANS STEPPED UP THEIR SHIPPING RAIDS IN 1941 AND ONE SHIP OUT OF 181 WAS SUNK. IN 1942 THE RATIO WAS ONE SHIP SUNK IN 233 SAILINGS. IN 1943 IT WAS ONE SHIP TO 344.

ME710AEW

MAY 30 1945

MAY 30 1945 3024-27101

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-IN THE FIRST RELAXATION OF WARTIME LABOR REGULATIONS, BRITAIN'S JOB FREEZE CONTROLS WILL BE LIFTED NEXT MONDAY FROM MEN OVER THE AGE OF 50 AND UNDER 18 AND PART TIME EMPLOYES NOW WORKING LESS THAN 30 HOURS A WEEK.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RELAXATION SAID THAT WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS ALL MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 50 AND ALL WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 40 WILL REMAIN IN THEIR PRESENT JOBS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE LABOR MINISTRY SAID THAT WHILE A PROGRAM CALLING FOR A GRADUAL CHANGEOVER HAD BEEN INAUGURATED, THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS FOR THE PACIFIC WAR HAD BECOME THE TOP PRIORITY INDUSTRY, OUTRANKING HOUSING, THE MOST ACUTE BRITISH DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

ME704AEW

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL TODAY QUOTED THE NEW EARL LLOYD GEORGE AS SAYING THAT HIS FATHER, THE FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, DID NOT LEAVE HIM "A BEAN IN HIS WILL" BECAUSE OF THE SON'S REFUSAL TO ENTER POLITICS.

THE NEW EARL, MAJOR RICHARD LLOYD GEORGE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH A DAILY MAIL REPORTER: "I'M LEFT NOTHING AT ALL. MY FATHER WAS ALWAYS VERY DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE I WOULD NOT FOLLOW IN HIS FOOTSTEPS AS A POLITICIAN."

THE CONTENTS OF THE WILL OF THE ELDER LLOYD GEORGE, WHO DIED RECENTLY, HAVE NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED.

THE NEW EARL TOLD THE DAILY MAIL REPORTER THAT BECAUSE THE EARLDOM BRINGS NO INCOME HE WOULD RETURN TO THE CIVIL ENGINEERING PROFESSION.

ME706AEW

LONDON ADD SYRIA ETC TO SOVEREIGNTY.

DIPLOMATIC INTEREST WAS ENGAGED BY THE SITUATION BECAUSE OF LIKELY REPERCUSSIONS ELSEWHERE IN THE FRENCH EMPIRE, ESPECIALLY IN ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO AND JAPANESE-OCCUPIED INDO-CHINA. THESE TOTAL 43,569,128 IN POPULATION. BY LAST AVAILABLE FIGURES. LESS LIKELY TO B AFFECTED ARE FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND EQUATORIAL AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, TH FRENCH INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS AND SMALL HOLDINGS OF AUTONOMOUS ISLAND COLONIES WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 25,956,931.

MAY 30 1945

WDAKKAAEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD CASUALTIES X X X ~~SLIGHTLY INJURED.~~ x x dead.

BRITISH MILITARY CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WERE LISTED BY CHURCHILL AS 3,286,000, INCLUDING 996,230 DEAD.

CHURCHILL'S REPORT CAME AS ONE OF THE FIRST ORDERS OF BUSINESS AS BRITAIN RETURNED TO PARTY POLITICS AND THE PRIME MINISTER LED HIS NEW "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT INTO COMMONS FOR THE FIRST TIME. CONSERVATIVES CHEERED AND WAVED. LABOR MEMBERS QUIPPED: "ARE YOU WAVING HIM GOODBYE?"

CHURCHILL FACED ON THE OPPOSITION BENCH SOME LABOR MINISTERS OF THE COALITION CABINET WHICH WAS DISSOLVED LAST WEEK. THE HOUSE WAS TENSE, AWAITING THE FIRST CLASH BETWEEN LEADERS OF TWO MAJOR PARTIES WHICH FOR FIVE YEARS FORMED A UNITED FRONT TO FIGHT THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

THE PRIME MINISTER APPEARED IN GOOD SPIRITS. HIS SON, MAJ.RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ONLY RECENTLY RETURNED FROM WAR SERVICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WALKED CLOSE BEHIND HIM.

SIR JAMES GRIGG, SECRETARY FOR WAR, WAS THE FIRST MINISTER TO SPEAK. HE SAID ABOUT ONE FOURTH OF THE ITALIAN PRISONERS HELD IN GREAT BRITAIN STILL WERE CLASSIFIED AS "NON-COOPERATORS." HE DENIED AN ALLEGATION RAISED BY ONE MEMBER THAT BRITISH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN BILLETED WITH GERMANS. HE SAID THAT NON-WORKING GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR NEVER HAD RECEIVED MORE OF NATIONALLY RATIONED FOOD ITEMS THAN BRITISH CIVILIANS

SIR JAMES SAID THAT OF 180,000 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS ON JAN.1, SOME 156,000 ALREADY HAD BEEN LIBERATED.

MAJ.GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE, WHO DEFIED HIS LIBERAL PARTY LEADERSHIP TO REMAIN IN THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT AS MINISTER OF FUEL, DECLARED THAT NONE OF THE 1,000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITAIN WHO WERE MINERS HAD ACTUALLY STARTED DIGGING. HE SAID THEY MIGHT BE USED IN GERMAN MINES TO DIG COAL FOR ALLIED USE.

CLEMENT ATTLEE, FORMER DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND LEADER OF THE LABOR PARTY, ARRIVED LATE AND WAS CHEERED BY THE LABOR BENCHES.

LABOR MINISTERS OFFERED A PROFUSION OF QUESTIONS ON MANY SUBJECTS WHEN CHURCHILL ROSE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

TO A QUESTION ABOUT TRANSFER OF ROYAL NAVY VESSELS TO THE RUSSIAN FLEET, CHURCHILL SAID HE WOULD MAKE A LENGTHY STATEMENT NEXT WEEK. LABORITE RHYS DAVIES REMINDED CHURCHILL HE ONCE SAID HE DID NOT PROPOSE TO PRESIDE OVER LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, TO WHICH THE PRIME MINISTER REJOINED:

"THIS PARTICULAR EPISODE WAS PART OF A PROCESS BY WHICH THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS ACHIEVED."

JJ1054AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30. --(AP) -- COL. GEN. MATVEI ZAKHAROV, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO A FULL RED ARMY GENERAL, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY. THE SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY IS COMMANDED BY MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSHY.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THAT FIVE OTHER RUSSIAN OFFICERS HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO COLONEL GENERAL, 11 TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND 24 TO MAJOR GENERAL.

COL. GEN. N.E. BERZARIN, MILITARY COMMANDANT OF BERLIN, HAS BEEN

AWARDED THE ORDER[illegible] OF SUVOROV, FIRST CLASS.

DOANER 0135 APL DR 750 PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30. --(AP) -- QUEEN ALEXANDRA, WI[illegible]

OF YOUTHFUL KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA, IS EXPECTING A BABY NEXT MONTH, WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE QUEEN WAS REPORTED TO BE WELL AND RESTING AT HER HOME I[illegible] THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE. THE ROYAL COUPLE WERE MARRIED IN LONDON DURING MARCH, 1944.

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DENNEHYS 0150 DR 8PEW

LONDON, MAY 29. --(AP) -- THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING TO REPEAL MILITARY CENSORSHI[illegible] AND ABOLISH PENALTIES FOR NEWSPAPERS CONVICTED OF GIVING "FALSE INFORMATION OR ENDANGERING MILITARY SECURITY OR THE SECURITY OF THE STATE."

WHEELERS 0008 APL DR 635PEW

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-[illegible] THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNRR[illegible] AGREED TODAY TO CONSULT WITH MILITARY AND OTHER CONTROL AUTHORITIES "WI[illegible] A VIEW TO SECURING INFORMATION ON ANY SURPLUSE OF LIVE ANIMALS AVAILABL[illegible] IN EX-ENEMY TERRITORY FROM WHICH RELIEF REQUIREMENTS OF LIBERATED TERRITORIE[illegible] MIGHT BE MET."

THE EMPHASIS IS TO BE PRINCIPALLY ON CATTLE AND HORSES, THE REPORT SAID. THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBER [illegible] NEEDED.

WILTM

LONDON, MAY 29 (AP)-- [illegible] D.LLOYD [illegible] GEORGE, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, REPORTED TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT HAD FALLEN OFF BY NEARLY 50,000,000 TONS A YEAR SINCE THE WAR BEGAN BUT [illegible] PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS NEVER HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO SUFFER THROUGH THE LACK OF COAL.

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"A LARGE PART OF THE DEFICIENCY," HE TOLD COMMONS, [illegible] "WAS DUE TO THE SERIOUS LOSS OF MANPOWER."

WITH ONE OF THE MAIN PLANKS IN THE LABOR PARTY ELECTION PLATFORM CALLING FOR THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE COAL MINES AND POWER MAJ. GEORGE SAID THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT, NOW IN COMPLETE CONTROL, WAS STANDING FIRM ON ITS POLICY OF LETTING THE COAL INDUSTRY CARRY OUT ITS OWN REORGANIZATION UNDER GOVERNMENT GUIDANCE.

"THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS" HE SAID, [illegible] "THAT WORKING TREATMENT AND THE DISPOSAL OF COAL SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE CONDUCTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROVIDED THESE ARE PLANNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL NEEDS AND CONDUCTED WITH [illegible] MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

30.24-27103

IN SO FAR AS GROUPING OF MEN AMALGAMATING COLLIERIES IS NECESSARY IT WILL BE CARRIED TH VOLUNTARILY OR IF NECESSARY BY COMPULSION. X X X

"THIS POLICY WILL PRESERVE THE INCENTIVE OF FREE ENTERPRISE WHILE SAFEGUARDING THE INDUSTRY FROM POLITICAL INTERFERENCE IN DAY TO DAY MANAGEMENT."

MAY 30 1945

APRB 1731 s

LOND MAY 29-(AP)- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID SOVIET SCIENTISTS NOW HAVE HARNESSED ENERGY FROM THE SUN TO SMELT METALS AND TO HEAT STEAM ENGINES AND TURBINES.

A BROADCAST ON THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF ENERGETICS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SAID "AN ORIGINAL HELIO INSTALLATION SMELTING REFRACTORY METALS, INCLUDING IRON, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURROUNDING AIR, HAS BEEN DESIGNED BY THE INSTITUTE."

STEAM ENGINES AND TURBINES HEATED BY SOLAR ENERGY ALSO HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN MANY PLACES AND WORK YEAR-ROUND IN ANY WEATHER, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

THE INSTITUTE ALSO HAS DONE EXTENSIVE RESEARCH WITH LIGHTNING AND DEVELOPED A TECHNIQUE OF PROTECTING OIL TANKS AND SIMILAR INSTALLATIONS FROM LIGHTNING, THE RADIO SAID.

ALB/ 02041 APR LDN 355PEW

LONDON, MAY 29 --(AP)-- SOUTHAMPTON WILL BE THE CHIEF PORT IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR SENDING AMERICAN TROOPS HOME FROM ENGLAND AND THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, THE ARMY'S UNITED KINGDOM BASE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE QUEEN ELIZABETH, QUEEN MARY AND FRENCH LUXURY LINERS ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN IN MID-JULY TO MAKE PORT THERE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

LONDON, [illegible] LAUNCHING OF THE BRITISH LIGHT AIRCRAFT CARRIER "POWERFUL" AT BELFAST LAST FEBRUARY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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ITS CAPACITY, SPEED AND ARMAMENT WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THE SHIP IS KNOWN TOBE ONE OF THE STANDARDIZED TYPES DESIGNED UNDER THE 1942 NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM.

ALB/ 02017 APR LDN 233PEW

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-- THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANS TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES BY PLANE THURSDAY AFTER AN INVESTIGATION ON THE EUROPEA CONTINENT OF PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY, SURPLUS, REDEPLOYMENT, AND COORDINAT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONQUERED TERRITORY.

MEMBERS SAID THEY COULD NOT DISCUSS THEIR FINDINGS UNTIL THEY REPORTED TO THECOMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON. REP. HARLEY M. KILGORE (D- W.VA.) HEADS THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

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ALB/ 01825 APR L 105PEW

LONDON, MAY 29--(AP)--COMPARING THE PERSONAL SPENDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS TO THE INCOME DERIVED FROM "TOURIST TRAFFIC," THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID TODAY THAT THE "WITHDRAWAL OF A MAJOR PART OF THE AEF FROM THE EUROPEAN TO THE FAR EASTERN THEATER OF WAR IS AN EVENT OF FIRST RATE IMPORTANCE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL DOLLAR POSITION."

THE NEWS SAID THAT THE AMERICAN SPENDINGS "CONSTITUTED A WELCOME ADDITION TO OUR DEPLETED DOLLAR RESERVES" AND ADDED THAT FRANCE, ITALY, EGYPT AND OTHER MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES ALSO MUST HAVE BENEFITED BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF LARGE FORCES OF AMERICANS.

"ONE COUNTRY'S MEAT IS ANOTHER'S POISON," THE NEWS ADDED. "IT IS NOW THE TURN OF COUNTRIES OF THE PACIFIC TO BENEFIT BY AMERICAN MILITARY SPENDINGS. CHINA AND VARIOUS PACIFIC ISLANDS WILL BECOME HOLDERS OF SUBSTANTIAL DOLLAR RESERVES WHICH SHOULD HELP AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST AFTER THE WAR."

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"FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW," THE NEWS SAID, "AMERICAN MILITARY SPENDINGS IN THE FAR EAST WILL ADD TO THE DIFFICULTIES OF EUROPEAN EXPORTING COUNTRIES IN RECOVERING THEIR FAR EASTERN MARKETS, SINCE THE FAR EASTERN IMPORTERS WILL BE IN A POSITION TO BUY IN THE UNITED STATES."

DENNEHYS 10330, J0230A

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-FEW UNKNOWN AMERICAN SOLDIERS LIE TONIGHT UNDER THE BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE.

OF 117,502 KILLED IN WESTERN EUROPE, POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION HAS BEEN MADE OF ALL BUT [redacted] PER CENT OR [redacted]. THE ARMY GRAVES

30.24-27 105

REGISTRATION SERVICE OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 25½ PER CENT OF THOSE KILLED NEVER WERE IDENTIFIED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE GRAVES SERVICE EMPLOYED THE FINEST DETECTING DEVICES IN IDENTIFYING AMERICAN DEAD. ~~WHEREVER~~ ALL SLAIN SOLDIERS WERE BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS. THE HUNT FOR ISOLATED GRAVES STILL IS IN PROGRESS AND WHEN FOUND, BODIES ARE REINTERRED IN REGULAR ARMY CEMETERIES IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES.

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SHAEF SAID THE GERMANS ADHERED TO THE GENEVA CONVENTION IN RESPECT TO BURIAL OF BATTLEFIELD DEAD AND KEPT DETAILED RECORDS.

PW TUCKERS 1930 RM 257P

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-- PART OF THE PRUSSIAN STATE IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF MORE THAN 500,000 VOLUMES HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE CORRIDORS OF AN OLD MONASTERY AT TELL, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY MEN OF THE 16TH ARMORED DIVISION.

HUNDREDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS AND THEIR AMERICAN GUARDS HOUSED IN THE MONASTERY PASSED THE TREASURE DAILY WITHOUT RECOGNIZING WHAT THEY WERE. MONKS AT THE MONASTERY SAID THE BOOKS WERE BROUGHT FROM BERLIN IN 1943 AND FILLED 26 BOXCARS.

EXPERTS ESTIMATED THE FIND REPRESENTED ONE-SIXTH OF THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY WHICH WAS WORTH INCALCULABLE MILLIONS.

ALB/ 02020PW 346PEW

MAY 30 1945

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-A U.S. 15TH ARMY SURVEY TODAY DISCLOSED THAT 6,933 HOSPITAL BEDS WERE OCCUPIED BY RELEASED PRISONERS OF WAR, 2,166 OF THEM RUSSIAN, IN THAT ARMY'S AREA ALONE.

IN MANY CASES FORMER SLAVE LABORERS ARE NOW OCCUPANTS OF GERMAN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY HOSPITAL, HAVING HIGHER PRIORITY THAN THAT OF THEIR FORMER MASTERS. GERMAN PERSONNEL, WORKING UNDER U.S. ARMY DOCTORS AND NURSES, ARE CARING FOR THE PRISON CAMP VICTIMS.

JHM/ ARR PW PARIS 01747/515P

PARIS, MAY 29. --(AP) -- THE FLIGHT OF RUDOLF HESS, ONE-TIME NO. 2 NAZI, TO ENGLAND FOUR YEARS AGO THIS MONTH THREW ADOLF HITLER INTO ONE OF HIS TYPICAL FURIES, A FORMER FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WHO SAW THE GERMAN FUEHRER AT THE TIME TOLD COURT INVESTIGATORS TODAY.

HE IS JACQUES BENOIST-MECHIN, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, WHO IS FACING TRIAL BEFORE THE SAME COURT AS MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN.

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BENOIST-MECHIN WENT TO GERMANY IN MAY 1941 WITH [redacted] AIM. JEAN DARLAN FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH RESULTED IN THE VICHY-GERMAN AGREEMENT. THEY ARRIVED THE MORNING AFTER HESS' [redacted] FLIGHT FROM GERMANY.

"HITLER WAS IN A STATE OF INDESCRIBEABLE ANGER", HE SAID. "HE LOOKED LIKE A MADMAN. HE KEPT BANGING HIS FIST ON A MARBLE-TOPPED TABLE, GRINDING HIS TEETH AND REPEATING OVER AND OVER AGAIN 'I'LL SMASH ENGLAND; I'LL SMASH ENGLAND.'"

BENOIST-MECHIN, WHO IS UNDERGOING PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TRIAL ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATION DENIED THAT HE EVER HAD COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS.

MORINS 12000 APR DR 610PEW

MAY 30 1945

GEORGE TUCKER

A LETTER RECEIVED FROM A 17-YEAR-OLD SON OF

PARIS, MAY 29 (AP)--DR. SUMNER JACKSON, UROLOGIST AT THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL

SAYS THAT HE DIED

IN PARIS, DIED WITH 6,500 OTHER CIVILIAN PRISONERS ON MAY 3 WHEN TWO GERMAN

SHIPS ON WHICH THEY WERE CONFINED WERE SUNK OFF HAMBURG BY RAF ROCKET

FLYING TYPHOONS ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED HERE FROM HIS SON.

(A DISPATCH ALST NIGHT FROM PARIS BASED ON INFORMATION REPORTEDLY

RECEIVED FROM DR. JACKSON'S SON SAID ONE GERMAN SHIP WAS SUNK AND 1,300

PRISONERS DIED. THE ACCOUNT ALSO SAID THE ATTACK WAS MADE BY U.S. NAVAL

FORCES.)

DETAILS OF THE SINKING AND OF DR. JACKSON'S DEATH CAME FROM

EDWARD B. CLOSE, GREENWICH, CONN., MANAGING GOVERNOR OF THE AMERICAN

HOSPITAL, WHO HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A LETTER FROM JACKSON'S 17-YEAR-OLD

SON, PETE, WHO WAS ABOARD THE SHIP WITH HIS FATHER AT THE TIME OF THE

SINKING AND WAS ONE OF THE FEW TO BE SAVED.

THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO JACKSON'S RELATIVES IN PARIS AND CLOSE

3.24-27107

WOULD NOT PERMIT DIRECT QUOTES FROM IT.

ACCORDING TO THE LETTER JACKSON AND 9,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN FROM A CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR LUEBECK ON APRIL 21 AND PLACED ABOARD THREE GERMAN SHIPS. JACKSON AND HIS SON WITH 2,000 OTHER PRISONERS WERE PUT YOUNG JACKSON'S LETTER SAID ONLY 500 OF THE 7,000 ABOARD THE TWO SHIPS REACHED SHORE. IT ADDED THAT THE SS LINED UP 200 OF THE SURVIVORS, INCLUDING YOUNG JACKSON, ON THE BEACHES AND TURNED LOOSE MACHINE GUNS KILLING 150 BEFORE BRITISH TANKS CHASED THEM AWAY.

SINCE THEN, JACKSON WROTE, HE HAD BEEN SERVING AS AN INTERPRETER WITH THE BRITISH FIELD HOSPITAL IN THE HAMBURG AREA.

MAY 30 1945

DR. JACKSON AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY WERE ARRESTED MAY 24, 1944 BY VICHY POLICE. THE JACKSONS WERE FIRST TAKEN TO CHATEAU DES BROSSES NEAR VICHY AND LATER TRANSFERRED TO A MILITARY PRISON AT MOULIN. ON JULY 7 THE FATHER AND SON WERE TAKEN TO COMPIEGNE AND MRS JACKSON WAS TAKEN TO A FORT NEAR ROMAINVILLE.

DR. JACKSON AND HIS SON THEN WERE TAKEN TO GERMANY ON JULY 25 AND PLACED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT NEUENGAMME. MRS. JACKSON LATER WAS TAKEN TO RAVENSBRUCK/ IN APRIL OF THIS YEAR JACKSON AND HIS SON WERE TAKEN TO LUEBECK.

PARIS, MAY 29--(AP)--AN ORDINANCE ABOLISHING MILITARY CENSORSHIP IN FRANCE WILL BE ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT FRIDAY, LE MONDE SAID TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAD APPROVED A PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION CHANGING THE PRESENT PRESS LAWS

TECHNICALLY MILITARY CENSORSHIP IS THE ONLY RESTRICTION PLACED ON THE FRENCH PRESS. HENCE THE NEW ORDINANCE IS EXPECTED TO END ALL CENSORSHIP EXCEPT WHAT ARE DESCRIBED AS "PUBLIC SECURITY" REGULATIONS.

MAY 30 1945

APR/MORINS01840/THO/250P

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-A LETTER RECEIVED FROM A 17-YEAR-OLD SON OF DR. SUMNER JACKSON, UROLOGIST AT THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS, SAYS THAT DR. JACKSON DIED WITH 6,500 OTHER CIVILIAN PRISONERS MAY 3 WHEN TWO GERMAN SHIPS ON WHICH THEY WERE CONFINED WERE SUNK OFF THE GERMAN COAST BY RAF ROCKET FLYING TYPHOONS.

PREVIOUS INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENT SAID ONE GERMAN SHIP WAS SUNK AND 1,300 PRISONERS DIED IN AN ATTACK BY U.S. NAVAL FORCES.

DETAILS OF THE SINKING WERE REPORTED TODAY BY EDWARD B. CLOSE, GREENWICH, CONN., MANAGING GOVERNOR OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL. HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION THE LETTER FROM JACKSON'S SON, PETE, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FEW TO BE SAVED.

THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO JACKSON'S RELATIVES IN PARIS. CLOSE WOULD NOT PERMIT DIRECT QUOTATIONS FROM IT.

MAJ. T. BARRELET DE RICOU, JACKSON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, SAID HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH JACKSON'S RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID JACKSON HAD A BROTHER WHO WAS A RANCHER IN THE UNITED STATES AND RELATIVES IN MAINE AND CHICAGO. DE RICOU SAID HIS SISTER, JACKSON'S WIDOW, ESCAPED TO SWEDEN AND WAS NOW ILL IN A STOCKHOLM HOSPITAL.

FD1111AEW

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-WELL OVER 1,000,000 DISPLACED NATIONALS OF WESTERN EUROPE HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED IN THE SHAEF ZONE OF GERMANY, LT.COL.VINCENT R.PARAVICINI SAID TODAY.

PARRAVICINI IS A BRITISH OFFICER WHO COMMANDS THE ALLIED LIAISON SECTION OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS BRANCH OF SUPREME HEADQUARTER'S CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION. HE SAID THE MOVEMENT OF WESTERN EUROPEANS FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE AND THE CORRESPONDING TRANSFER OF RUSSIANS AND OTHER EASTERN EUROPEANS FROM THE SHAEF ZONE HAS BEEN SPEEDED CONSIDERABLY IN RECENT DAYS.

HE ESTIMATED THAT THE SECTIONAL TRANSFERS WOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

JJ116PEW

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-NEARLY 5,000 RETURNED PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES MARCHED THROUGH THE HEART OF PARIS TODAY IN A NOISY BUT ORDERLY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT MINISTRY RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CARE.

MEN MARCHED TOWARD THE CITY HALL CHANTING DEMANDS THAT PAUL RAMADIER, MINISTER OF FOOD SUPPLIES, RESIGN, AND SHOUTING "CLOTHES! SHOES!"

RAMADIER'S OFFICE HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE ALMOST SINCE THE FIRST PRISONERS BEGAN RETURNING. MEN COMPLAINED THAT THERE WERE TOO FEW RECEPTION CENTERS AND THAT FACILITIES WERE INADEQUATE. MANY WERE FORCED TO WAIT SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THEY WERE GIVEN CLOTHES TO REPLACE THEIR PRISON GARB AND PROVIDED TRANSPORTATION TO THEIR HOMES.

THE DEMONSTRATION MAY HAVE BEEN TOUCHED OFF BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT ONLY THOSE PERSONS WHO LOST ALL THEIR POSSESSIONS WERE ENTITLED TO A FREE SUIT OF CLOTHES.

ME823AEW

MAY 30 1945

NORMANDY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

CARENTAN, NORMANDY, MAY 29-(AP)-NORMAN TOWNS RAVAGED BY THE GRIM WARFARE WHICH SWEPT ACROSS THE HEDGEROW COUNTRY LAST SUMMER STAND TODAY AS SAD AND FORLORN MONUMENTS TO ALLIED VICTORY ON THE BEACHES.

ALMOST A YEAR HAS PASSED SINCE THE INVASION, BUT BODIES STILL ARE BEING PULLED FROM THE HEAPED DEBRIS BY FRENCH WORKERS TRYING TO BRING SOME ORDER OUT OF THE CHAOS CREATED BY BOMBS AND SHELLS.

NOT MUCH PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN REBUILDING THE BATTERED TOWNS. ABOUT ALL ANYONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO IS TO REMOVE THE DEBRIS FROM THE STREETS AND HAUL AWAY THE WORST OF THE WRECKAGE. SOME HOUSES HAVE BEEN PATCHED UP AND MADE HABITABLE, BUT IT WILL BE MANY YEARS BEFORE THE TOWNS CAN BE REBUILT.

LACK OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ARE THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS RATHER THAN A SHORTAGE OF LABOR. UNTIL BRICKS, LUMBER AND OTHER MATERIAL CAN BE OBTAINED THERE IS LITTLE THE FRENCH CAN DO ABOUT RESTORING THEIR HOMES AND BUSINESSES.

ST.LO, SCENE OF PROLONGED AND BITTER FIGHTING, IS THE MOST RAVAGED OF ALL THE NORMAN TOWNS. ONLY A FRACTION OF THE DEBRIS HAS BEEN CLEARED AWAY, AND THE STREETS ARE WALLED IN BY PILES OF RUBBLE WHICH ONCE WERE BUILDINGS.

FOR A TIME THE FRENCH CONSIDERED LEAVING ST.LO JUST AS IT WAS -- A PLACE WHERE TOURISTS COULD SEE THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE FURY OF WAR. FINALLY THEY STARTED TRYING TO CLEAR UP THE WRECKAGE, BUT THEY HAVE BARELY MADE A START.

NORMAN HIGHWAYS, LIKE NORMAN TOWNS, STILL BEAR THE SCARS OF WAR. THEY ARE PITTED AND ROUGH, BUT THE FARMLANDS THROUGH WHICH THEY PASS SHOW LITTLE TRACES OF FIGHTING. NATURE HAS HEALED MOST OF THE GAPING WOUNDS LEFT BY BOMBS AND SHELLS, AND CATTLE GRAZE IN PEACEFUL FIELDS.

FOOD IS NO PROBLEM IN THE COUNTRY AND IN ALMOST ANY SMALL TOWN ONE CAN GET AN EXCELLENT MEAL OF VEGETABLE SOUP, BEEF, POTATOES, GREEN SALAD, WHOLE WHEAT BREAD, BUTTER AND WINE FOR ABOUT TWO DOLLARS -- A MEAL WHICH WOULD COST FIVE TIMES AS MUCH IN PARIS.

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, SPICES AND OILS STILL ARE LUXURY ITEMS, BUT THE NORMANS ARE LIVING WELL.

SO PEACEFUL IS THE LUSH COUNTRYSIDE THAT IT IS STARTLING TO COME NOW AND THEN UPON A FIELD WHITE WITH CROSSES -- THE RESTING PLACES OF HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE AND EVENTUAL DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

IT IS SURPRISING, TOO, HOW MANY OF THE GRAVES ARE DECORATED WITH FLOWERS -- PLACED THERE BY FRENCH FAMILIES WHO CAME TO LOVE THE BOYS BILLETED IN OR NEAR THEIR TOWNS. EACH SUNDAY DOZENS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN VISIT THE CEMETERIES AND DROP FLOWERS ON THE GRAVES.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IS LA CAMBE CEMETERY, WHICH ORIGINALLY WAS A BURIAL PLACE FOR MEN OF THE 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHO FELL IN BATTLE -- MOST OF THEM FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO ST.LO. LT.GEN. LESLIE MCNAIR, WHO WAS KILLED BY ALLIED BOMBS DURING THE GREAT BREAKTHROUGH BOMBARDMENT, IS BURIED THERE, AS IS BEDE IRVIN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER WHO WAS KILLED IN THE SAME BOMBING.

ONLY A FEW MILES AWAY IS ST.LAURENT CEMETERY, WHICH OVERLOOKS "OMAHA BEACH", BLOODIEST BATTLEGROUND OF THE INVASION, WHERE THE FIRST DIVISION AND THE 116TH REGIMENT OF THE 29TH DIVISION SPEARHEADED THE ASSAULT LANDING.

NEAR THE CEMETERY ARE THE REMAINS OF CRUMBLING WEEDGROWN TRENCHES AND PILLBOXES FROM WHICH THE GERMANS POURED A WITHERING FIRE AT THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

LT.MICHAEL BILLITCH, 2285 DAVIDSON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, IS SUPERVISING THE LANDSCAPING OF ST.LAURENT AND LA CAMBE CEMETERIES AND HAS CREWS OF GERMAN PRISONERS TO DO THE WORK.

"LATER A CIVILIAN SUPERINTENDENT WILL BE LEFT IN CHARGE OF EACH CEMETERY," HE SAID. "RIGHT NOW WE WANT TO GET THEM READY FOR ANY PILGRIMAGES OF GOLD STAR MOTHERS FROM THE STATES."

AMERICAN TROOPS WHO LANDED ON "UTAH BEACH" DOUBTLESS WILL REMEMBER THE PRISON CAGE WHERE THE FIRST CAPTURED GERMANS WERE HELD IN AN OPEN FIELD. THERE WERE ONLY A FEW HUNDRED PRISONERS THERE THEN, BUT THE CAGE HAS GROWN INTO A GREAT CAMP WHICH NOW HOUSES 43,000 PRISONERS OF WAR--INCLUDING 80 GENERALS AND THREE FIELD MARSHALS.

SINCE V-E DAY THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE, ACCORDING TO CAPT.CLIFFORD BOLTON OF SOUTH OHIO ST., CHRISMAN, ILL.

"THOSE WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE BEFORE THE WAR ENDED AVERAGED ABOUT THREE DAYS OF FREEDOM," BOLTON SAID. "USUALLY THEY WERE CAUGHT BY FRENCHMEN AND RETURNED TO THE CAMP."

ON V-E DAY THE GERMANS CAREFULLY REMAINED INSIDE THE BUILDINGS, OUT OF SIGHT OF THE WILDLY HAPPY FRENCH.

"THE FRENCH WENT WILD AND FOR THREE DAYS THEY PARADED DOWN THE ROADS WITH A BRASS BAND, SINGING, SHOUTING AND SHOOTING OFF PISTOLS AND RIFLES," BOLTON SAID. "THAT KEPT THE GERMANS INSIDE. THEY WERE AFRAID IF THE FRENCH SAW THEM THEY MIGHT GET SHOT."

WD459AEW

3o 24 - 27.109

ROME, MAY 29-(AP)-T/4 NANCY STARK GRANT, BLONDE WAC OF 200 LAUTON ST., RIVERSIDE, OHIO WILL BE QUEEN OF THE SUMMER FESTIVAL OPENING THE U.S. ARMY'S REST CENTER AT FORO D'ITALIA, FORMERLY MUSSOLINI FORUM, IT WAU ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AV W1O

BY FRANK BRUTTO

MILAN, ITALY, MAY 29--(AP)--BUFFARINI GUIDI , MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN MUSSOLINI'S NORTHERN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, AND OSCAR UCCELLI, EX-PERFECT OF MILAN, WERE CONVICTED OF REPRISALS AGAINST ITALIAN PATRIOTS LAST NIGHT AND SENTENCED TO BE SHOT IN THE BACK.

MAY 30 1945

A [redacted] APPROVAL.

HUNDREDS OF [redacted] NAZIS AND FASCISTS WHO [redacted] JAILS OF NORTHERN ITALY ARE [redacted] TO JUSTICE AS THE EXTRAORDINARY COURTS OF ASSIZES BEGIN THE OPERATION OF INVESTIGATING THOUSANDS OF CASES.

THESE COURTS HAVE ENDED THE REIGN OF THE KANGAROO COURTS WHERE PARTISANS ACTED AS ARRESTING OFFICERS, JUDGES, JURY AND EXECUTIONERS, ACCORDING TO [redacted] U.S. ARMY LIEUTENANT WILLIAM F. WAUGH, LEGAL OFFICER IN MILAN.

IN MILAN ALONE MORE THAN 4,000 NAZIS AND FASCISTS PACK THE SAN VITTORE PRISON. JAILS IN TURIN AND OTHER NORTHERN ITALIAN CITIES ARE SIMILARLY PACKED.

MAY 30 1945

WAUGH SAID A LARGE NUMBER OF THE PERSONS IN JAIL WERE THERE WITHOUT CHARGES AND NOBODY KNOWS WHY THEY ARE THERE OR WHO PUT THEM THERE. HE SAID THEY WOULD BE INVESTIGATED AND IF NO CHARGE CAN BE FOUND THEY WILL BE RELEASED.

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

THE HAGUE, MAY 29-(AP)--CENTRAL FOOD KITCHENS ARE PLAYING A LARGE ROLE IN SUCCORING THE HUNGRY PEOPLE OF WESTERN HOLLAND, AND IN AMSTERDAM ALONE SUCH KITCHENS ARE SERVING 500,000 MEALS DAILY--- ABOUT ONE MEAL A DAY FOR NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE CITY'S POPULATION.

MAY 30 1945

FIFTY-ONE SPECIAL FEEDING TEAMS WERE RUSHED INTO THE AREA BY THE DUTCH TO LOCATE MALNUTRITION CASES AND HELP THEM TOWARD RECOVERY WITH SPECIAL FOOD AND PLASMA, LT.-COL. H.A. SANDSTEAD OF LINCOLN, NEBR., ADVISOR TO THE DUTCH MEDICAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE SHEAF MISSION TO THE NETHERLANDS, SAID.

THESE TEAMS, SUPPORTED BY LOCAL DOCTORS AND NURSES, HAVE ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN CLINICS AND ARE VISITING HOMES, AND THUS FAR HAVE INVESTIGATED ABOUT 150,000 CASES. OF THEM THREE-FOURTHS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS, AND TWO TO THREE PERCENT NEEDED HOSPITALIZATION. ABOUT 1,500 PERSONS ARE IN STARVATION HOSPITALS.

THE CENTRAL FOOD KITCHENS WERE ESTABLISHED CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF THE FUEL WOOD SHORTAGE. OTHER PERSONS TOO WEAK TO STAND IN LINE FOR HOURS EACH DAY ARE BEING TREATED AT THEIR HOMES OR HOSPITALS.

MAY 30 1945

SANDSTEAD, ONE OF EIGHT U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS TO ARMY DUTY IN THIS THEATER, SAID THE FOOD SITUATION IS IMPROVING STEADILY, BUT THAT THE DEATH RATE IS NOT EXPECTED TO DECREASE IMMEDIATELY SINCE THE WORST EFFECTS OF THE FINAL WEEKS OF THE NEAR-STARVATION DIET OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION STILL ARE BEING FELT.

CONDITIONS WHEN THE SHEAF MISSION ARRIVED PROVED LESS SEVERE THAN ANTICIPATED, BUT STILL PRESENTED A TREMENDOUS PROBLEM. THERE WERE A GREAT NUMBER OF CASES OF STARVATION, EDEMA, AND SEVERE EMACIATION, ESPECIALLY AMONG OLDER PERSONS.

THE FEEDING TEAMS, ORGANIZED AFTER A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF URBAN AREAS BY NUTRITION EXPERTS, HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE USE OF SUCH SPECIAL FOODS AS POWDERED MILK AND POWDERED EGGS. THEY ALSO WERE PREPARED TO HANDLE INTRAVENOUS FEEDING, BUT HAVE FOUND VIRTUALLY NO NEED FOR THAT.

MAY 30 1945

STRICT CONTROL OF THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN BOUNDARIES OF THIS AREA WHICH THE GERMANS PLANNED TO MAKE "FORTRESS HOLLAND" HAS SO FAR SUCCESSFULLY BLOCKED THE INTRODUCTION OF ANY DISEASE. NOT A SINGLE CASE OF TYPHUS HAS BEEN REPORTED, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE LOCAL OUTBREAKS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

BERN, MAY 29 --(AP)-- THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY LIFTED PRESS CENSORSHIP EXCEPT FOR MILITARY MATTERS. SWITZERLAND'S FIVE-YEAR CENSORSHIP WAS BASED ON MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

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AP1-FISCHER&2000-DH-609PEW

BERN, MAY 29. --(AP) -- THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY ORDERED THE DEPORTATION OF 270 GERMAN MEMBERS OF THE NAZI

PARTY, [redacted] TOGETHER WITH THEIR FAMILIES. THE ACTION WAS TAKEN FOR SECURITY REASONS, A STATEMENT [redacted] SAID.

FISCHERS 02303 APL DR 701PEM

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, MAY 29 --(AP)-- MORE THAN ONE MILLION DISPLACED NATIONALS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE SHAEF ZONE OF GERMANY HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, LT. COL. VINCENT R. PARAVICINI SAID TODAY.

MAY 30 1945

COLONEL PARAVICINI, A BRITISH OFFICER, IS CHIEF OF THE ALLIED LIAISON SECTION CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH SORTING DISPLACED PERSONS.

THE MOVEMENT OF WESTERN EUROPEANS FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE AND THE CORRESPONDING TRANSFER OF RUSSIA'S [redacted] AND OTHER EUROPEANS OUT OF THE SHAEF ZONE HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY IN RECENT DAYS, COLONEL PARAVICINI SAID.

HE ESTIMATED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE TRANSFER OF ALL DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST AND VICE VERSA WOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN THREE MONTHS. COLONEL PARAVICINI POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THE AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION LARGELY WOULD GOVERN THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE JOB COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. #

30.24-27 1 1 1

U.S. 7TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, MAY 29 --(AP)-- FRITZ SCHAEFFER, 57-YEAR-OLD LAWYER AND FORMER STATE COUNCILLOR OF BAVARIA WHOM THE NAZIS OUSTED IN 1933, HAS BEEN NAMED TEMPORARY MINISTER AND PRESIDENT [redacted] BAVARIA.

MAY 30 1945

HIS APPOINTMENT WAS [redacted] TO BE A STEP TO RESTORE THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN HIS COUNTRY.

SCHAEFFER WAS APPOINTED BY COL. CHARLES KEEGAN, REGIONAL ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AT MUNICH. SCHAEFFER RECOMMENDED OTHERS FOR TEMPORARY POSTS AS MINISTERS OF INTERIOR, FINANCE, ECONOMICS AND EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC, SCHAEFFER IS A MEMBER OF THE BAVARIAN PEOPLES PARTY. THE NAZIS ARRESTED HIM SEVERAL TIMES AND HE WAS IMPRISONED AT DACHAU FOR SIX WEEKS LAST [redacted] YEAR. HE HAS BEEN ACTING AS LEGAL ADVISER FOR GERMAN CONVENTS AND CHURCH CORPORATIONS.

APL-GOLDBERG800845-DH-545PEM

MBY HOWARD M.NORTON
(BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED TY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WITH U.S.29TH DIVISION, BREMEN, MAY 29-(BY RADIO)--ON ITS THIRD MEMORIAL DAY OVERSEAS, THE BLUE AND GRAY DIVISION'S CASUALTY LIST STANDS AT 20,668, OR ABOUT 130 PER CENT OF THE AVERAGE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION THROUGHOUT THE WAR, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT DIVISION HEADQUARTERS HERE TODAY.

THIS IS BELIEVED TO BE ABOUT THE LARGEST DIVISIONAL CASUALTY TOTAL OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A TOTAL OF 4,839 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BLUE AND GRAY HAVE DIED AS THE RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION.

HOLDERS OF THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS NUMBER 15,146.

IN ADDITION, 329 MEN ARE STILL LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AND 354 AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

HERE IS THE BREAKDOWN OF THE TOTAL DIVISION CASUALTIES TO DATE:

KILLED IN ACTION: 245 OFFICERS AND 3,669 MEN.
DIED OF WOUNDS: 41 OFFICERS AND 869 MEN
DIED OF INJURIES: 15 MEN.
WOUNDED: 819 OFFICERS AND 14,327 MEN.
MISSING: 14 OFFICERS AND 315 MEN.
PRISONERS OF WAR: 18 OFFICERS AND 336 MEN.
TOTAL CASUALTIES: 1,137 OFFICERS AND 19,531 MEN.

MAJ.GEN.CHARLES H.GERHARDT, DIVISION COMMANDER, WILL GO TO MAASTRICHT, HOLLAND, TOMORROW FOR CEREMONIES AT THE MILITARY CEMETERY THERE WHERE MANY 29TH DIVISION MEN ARE BURIED.

H913PEW NM

MAY 30 1945

U.S. 3RD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BAVARIA, MAY 29-(AP)-SGT. JOSE M. LOPEZ OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF HONOR TODAY FOR KILLING DOZENS OF GERMANS AND ENABLING HIS COMPANY TO WITHDRAW FROM AN APPARENTLY HOPELESS TRAP IN THE ARDENNES CAMPAIGN LAST WINER.

LOPEZ WAS A MACHINEGUNNER OF THE SECOND DIVISION'S 23RD REGIMENT WHEN HE SET UP HIS WEAPON LAST DEC. 17 IN A SHALLOW HOLE WHICH AFFORDED NO PROTECTION FOR THE UPPER HALF OF HIS BODY. HE KILLED TEN GERMANS IMMEDIATELY.

AN ENEMY TANK 150 YARDS AWAY STARTED SPRAYING MACHINEGUN BULLETS AND 88-MILLIMETER SHELLS, BUT LOPEZ KILLED 25 MORE GERMANS FOLLOWING THE TANK.

THEN THE TEXAN PLAYED HAVOC WITH WAVE AFTER WAVE OF GERMANS POURING TOWARD THE COMPANY'S POSITION. A SHELL FROM THE TANK ONCE LANDED SO CLOSE THAT THE CONCUSSION KNOCKED HIM BACKWARD, BLOWING HIS GUN SEVERAL FEET FROM HIS POSITION. BUT LOPEZ YANKED IT BACK AND RESUMED FIRE.

THE SERGEANT POURED OUT SUCH A HAIL OF BULLETS THAT AMMUNITION BEARERS HAD TO BRING UP BOX AFTER BOX OF CARTRIDGES TO KEEP HIS MACHINEGUN FED. WHEN THE COMPANY WITHDREW FINALLY, LOPEZ CARRIED HIS WEAPON 100 YARDS TO THE REAR AND FIRED FOR TEN MORE MINUTES FROM ANOTHER DEFENSE POSITION UNTIL HIS AMMUNITION WS EXHAUSTED. THEN HE JOINED HIS BUDDIES.

DURING THE SEVEN HOURS BATTLE, LOPEZ FIRED MORE THAN 5,000 ROUNDS.

MAJ.GEN.JAMES A. VAN FLEET, THIRD CORPS COMMANDER AND FORMER FOOTBALL COACH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, DECORATED THE SERGEANT. VAN FLEET ONCE WAS ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

LOPEZ HAD BEEN EN ROUTE HOME FOR DISCHARGE WHEN HE RECEIVED WORD THAT HE HAD WON THE HIGHEST UNITED STATES AWARD. HE RETURNED TO THIRD CORPS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CEREMONY.

W1227PEW

STOCKHOLM, MAY 29-(AP)-SENATORS HOMER FERGUSON (R-MICH) AND HUGH B.MITCHELL (D-WASH) ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON A VISIT, THE DETAILS OF WHICH WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

EJ111&PEW

MOSCOW,MAY 29-(AP)-HARRY HOPKINS, AFTER MEETING WITH PREMIER STALIN THREE TIMES IN THREE DAYS, TALKED TODAY TO SIR ARCHIBALD JOHN CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR WHO RETURNED TO THE SOVIET CAPITAL YESTERDAY.

MOST OF 'HOPKINS' DAY WAS SPENT AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY REVIEWING HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH STALIN AND PRESUMABLE ROUNDING UP HIS WORK PREPARATORY TO AN EARLY RETURN TO WASHINGTON WHERE HE WILL REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON HIS MISSION.

DIPLOMATS STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF HOPKINS' CONVERSATIONS WITH STALIN AND SAID THERE WAS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THE TWO HAD MET IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF FRIENDLY COLLABORATION.

EV925PEW

MOSCOW MAY 29-(AP)-SIBERIAN GARRISONS AND STUDENTS IN SIBERIAN MILITARY SCHOOLS HAVE LEFT THEIR BASES FOR SUMMER COMBAT TRAINING CAMPS, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID TODAY.

THE TOM RIVER RISES ABOUT 65 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE BORDER OF TANNU TUVA, THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF OUTER MONGOLIA, IN THE ABAKAN RANGE.

FLOWS NORTHWESTWARD NEAR THE CITY OF KUZNETSK AND ENTERS THE OB AT TOMSK. (THE GENERAL AREA IS NORTH OF SINKIANG.) #

W1227PEW

Moscow 4OD ALEXEI XXX 1943.

FROM THE MIDDLE EAST ALEXEI WILL CONTINUE HIS JOURNEY FOR A VISIT TO BRITAIN WITH THREE OTHER DIGNITARIES. THEY ARE NIKOLAI, METROPOLITAN OF KRUITSKY; KOLCHITSKY, PRIOR AND CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PATRIARCHATE, AND PRIEST JUVENALI. #

ATHENS,MAY 29 (AP)--PREMIER PETER VULGARIS AFTER A CABINET MEETING ATTENDED BY BUELL MABEN,CHIEF OF THE UNRRA IN GREECE, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT IMPORTS TO GREECE WOULD BE GREATLY STEPPED UP AS THE RESULT OF AN IMPORVEMENT IN THE SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SITUATION. J #

MAY 30 1945

SUPPLIES BROUGHT IN BY THE UNRRA ARE GIVEN TO THE GREEK GOVERN-

MENT FREE OF CHARGE. THE GOVERNMENT IN TURN WILL DISTRIBUTE THEM [redacted]

WITHOUT COST TO PERSONS UN BLE TO PAY AND AT MODERATE CONTROLLED PRICES

TO OTHERS.

JERUSALEM, MA. 29 --(AP)-- PALESTI"E IS BEI"G PLAGUED BY ITS BIG-

GEST LOCUST I"VASIO" SI"CE THE FIRST WORLD WAR AS MORE SWARMS OF THE

"HOPPERS" SPREAD OVER VARIOUS PARTS OF GALILEE I" THE WAKE OF A SEVERAL

DAYS HEAT WAVE.

MAY 30 1945

FARMERS WERE I"FORMED THAT GOVER"ME"T DEPARTME"T OF AGRICULTURE

EXPERTS LEFT TODAY FOR AQUABA TO DESTROY BA"DS OF THE LOCUST I" THIS

AREA BORDERI"G THE "ORTHEASTER" PART OF THE SI"AI PE"I"SULA.

A FACTORY WILL BE I"STALLED "EAR TIBERIAS FOR PREPARATIO" OF [redacted]

BAIT I[redacted] TO BE DELIVERED TO FARMERS I" THE I"FESTED AREAS

AFTER THE EGGS HAVE BEE" HATCHED.

[redacted]

EXPERTS SAID THEY COULD "OT PREDICT HOW LO"G THE LOCUST I"VASIO"

WILL LAST BECAUSE OF THE U"USUAL WEATHER CO"DITIO"S.

APR-ASSOCIATED01518-DH-433PE

30.24-27/13

MAY 30 1945

GEIGER

GUAM, MAY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SHE'S A TOUGH TO SINK. TWICE BEFORE SHE WITHSTOOD BLOWS AND TODAY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THIS WARSHIP TOLD HOW A JAPANESE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PLANE HIT.

"WE WERE OFF OKINAWA WAITING WORD TO OPEN FIRE ON LAND TARGETS WHEN BOGIES SUDDENLY APPEARED IN THE AIR," SAID COMDR.EDWARD E. GRIMM, 6318 SOUTH DUKE, YORK, PA.

"YOU HAVE TO KNOW THE BACKGROUND OF THIS SHIP, A FAMOUS ONE IN THE NAVY, TO GET THE WHOLE STORY. WE HAD 600 CASUALTIES IN ONE TRAGEDY. WE WERE HIT ANOTHER TIME.

"IT WAS ROUGH," SAID HARRY STRIEGEL, BOATSWAIN, ROUTE 2, BIRDSEYE, IND., WHO WAS TOPSIDE THIS SPRING MORNING.

"THE SHIP BACK OF US STARTED FIRING AND SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE. THERE WAS A BURST FORWARD AND WE SAW A PLANE COMING IN HIGH OVER OUR BOW.

"HE STARTED DOWN IN A DIVE AND WE BARELY HAD TIME TO FIRE. THERE WAS ONLY TIME FOR A FEW BURSTS, THEN THE JAP STRUCK. IT SEEMED THAT EVERYTHING WAS FLYING AROUND. HE MUST HAVE HAD A SPEED OF 400 OR 500 MILES PER HOUR.

"THE PLANE STRUCK NEAR THE SICK BAY WHERE 20 MEN WERE STANDING IN LINE WAITING TO SEE THE DOCTORS ON DUTY. THE DOCTORS AND MANY MEN WERE KILLED."

IN A METTER OF SECONDS HOSES WERE AIMED AT THE RESULTING FIRE. SEVEN MEN WERE RESCUED THROUGH THE HUGE HOLE THE PLANE TORE THROUGH THE DECK. MANY OTHER MEN WERE TRAPPED BELOW. SOME SUFFOCATED, OTHER DROWNED.

THE PLANE PASSED WITHIN 30 FEET OF THE STATEROOM OF LT.EDWARD RYAN OF NEPTUNE AVENUE, MADISON, CONN.

"THERE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE A BLAST AND THERE WAS NO NOISE, BUT THE WHOLE PLACE FILLED WITH FLAME," SAID RYAN. "I TRIED TO GET OUT A HATCH, BUT IT WOULDN'T OPEN AND THEN I TOOK A BIG BREATH AND STARTED THROUGH THE FLAMES AND FELL DOWN. I GOT UP AGAIN AND REACHED THE WARDROOM. THEN I CALLED FIRE CONTROL AND TOLD THEM WHERE THE HOLE WAS BUT THEY ALREADY KNEW ABOUT IT.

B58WX

"SOME MARINES CAME IN BADLY BURNED AND I GAVE ONE MORPHINE, BUT HE HAD A THICK SKIN AND I HAD TROUBLE GETTING THE NEEDLE IN HIS ARM AND HE MADE A FUSS ABOUT IT. THE PLACE WAS FILLING WITH SMOKE. WE GOT THE INJURED OUT AND TOOK THEM TO THE CHIEF'S QUARTERS."

CORP.CHARLES D.GALEY, 1135 RAYNER ST., MEMPHIS, TENN., SAID A LOT OF SMOKE AND FIRE CAME FROM BEDDING, BUT THAT THE FLAMES WERE SOON EXTINGUISHED. GALEY KNOCKED OPEN A HATCH WITH A SLEDGE-HAMMER AND RESCUED A NUMBER OF MEN TRAPPED IN A FLOODED COMPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AID CAME FROM OTHER SHIPS. THE INJURED WERE QUICKLY CARED FOR.

"THE BOMB WENT OFF RIGHT OVER THE AMMUNITION MAGAZINES AND WE HAD TO FLOOD THEM IN A HURRY TO KEEP THEM FROM GOING UP," SAID LT. PATRICK O'DAY, 567 DELAWARE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

"THEY ASKED THE SKIPPER FOR A STATEMENT LATER FOR THE PRESS," SAID ONE OFFICER. "HE SAID 'THEY'RE TOUGH.' THEN HE ADDED 'THEY'RE TOUGH, BUT WE ARE SOFTENING THEM UP.' THEN HE WROTE A COMMENDATION FOR THE CREW AND SAID THEY ARE THE BEST IN THIS MAN'S NAVY."

THE FINAL CASUALTY LIST SHOWED 46 KILLED, FOUR MISSING AND 83 WOUNDED.

LT905PEWNM

TWENTY FIRST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, MAY 29-(AP)-FIRES ARE "BURNING ALL OVER YOKOHAMA," CREWS RETURNING TODAY FROM THE 450 PLANE SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON JAPAN'S SECOND LARGEST PORT REPORTED.

"WE LEFT YOKOHAMA BURNING BLOCK AFTER BLOCK," SAID SGT. EDWARD BENDER, (314 LEISURE AVE.) NEWCASTLE, PA. "SMOKE WAS RISING AS HIGH AS 20,000 FEET.

"WHENEVER JAP FIGHTERS WOULD ATTEMPT TO COME UP AT OUR FORMATION WE WOULD CHASE THEM RIGHT BACK DOWN INTO THE GROUND."

FLAK WAS DESCRIBED AS ACCURATE AND INTENSE BY CAPT. JOHN MIRANDA, (901 AVENUE J) GALVESTON, TEX. "WHEN WE WENT OVER THE TARGET," HE SAID, "SMOKE WAS COMING UP 10,000 TO 15,000 FEET."

CAPT. JEROME A. ZEE, JEWETT CITY, CONN., SAID THE WEATHER WAS CLEAR AND BOMBING CONDITIONS WERE GOOD.

"THE LEAD SQUADRON WAS EXCIPTIONALLY ACCURATE," ZEE REPORTED, "AND WE OBSERVED BOMBS CONVERGING ON THE AIMING POINT."

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND'S FIRE-BOMBING TECHNIQUE IS TO SPREAD INCENDIARY LOADS AROUND AIMING POINTS IN THE TARGET AREAS IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO START WIDESPREAD, INTENSELY BURNING FIRES AGAINST WHICH IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONCENTRATE FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

"THERE WERE FIRES ALL OVER THE PLACE, EXCEPT WHERE WE WERE SUPPOSED TO BOMB AND WE REALLY TOOK CARE OF THAT," SAID LT. AL EKMAN, (5181S WALLACE ST.) TAMPA, FLA.

EKMAN SAID HE SAW FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS AND THEY DIDN'T PRESS THEIR ATTACKS. ONE BURST OF FLAK CUT THE OXYGEN LINE TO BOMBARDIER LT. LEON CANNON, WICHITA, KAS. BUT, EKMAN SAID, WE GOT ENOUGH OXYGEN TO HIM SO THAT HE COULD DROP HIS BOMBS SQUARE ON THE TARGET."

LT. FRANK KLASSEN, FORD CITY, PA., COMMANDING THE PLANE "CITY OF OKLAHOMA," SAID, "I COULD SEE THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE TARGET AREA AS WE WENT IN ON OUR BOMB RUN AND IT WAS BURNING LIKE HELL."

THIS AREA IS YOKOHAMA'S MATCHWOOD COMMERCIAL CENTER. KLASSEN REPORTED "BLACK SMOKE, SUCH AS COMES FROM BURNING OIL STORAGE TANKS, WAS BILLOWING HIGH INTO THE SKY. A STRONG WIND SEEMED TO BE BLOWING ON THE GROUND."

WW742APW NM

MAY 30 1945

YOKOHAMA

GUAM, MAY 30-(AP)-THE SUPERFORT CAN "TAKE IT" AS WELL AS DISH IT OUT.

BACK TO TINIAN FROM YESTERDAY'S FIRE BOMB RAID ON YOKOHAMA CAME A SUPERFORTRESS WITH A CREW CAPTAINED BY EDWARD FISHKIN, 21 STOCKER ROAD, VERONA, N.J. IT WAS THEIR FIRST RAID ON JAPAN.

HERE'S WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO THEIR B-29:

THE WING TANKS WERE HIT. SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THREE-FOURTHS OF THE CABLES WERE SHOT OUT. MOST OF THE BRAKE FLUID WAS LOST. THERE WAS A NINE-BY-TWELVE INCH HOLE IN THE RUDDER. THERE WERE HOLES IN FOUR E

WERE FLAK HOLES IN FOUR ENGINE NACELLES.

MOST OF THE WIRING WAS GONE. THE BOMBBAY DOOR MOTOR WAS KNOCKED OUT. SO WAS THE FLAP MOTOR AND THE RADIO COMPARTMENT.

AS A BIT OF UNDERSTATEMENT, THE BLISTER GUNNER, SGT.HARVEY B.KENNEDY, 556 SOUTH WASHINGTON, BLVD., SARASOTA, FLA., SAID:

"THINGS WERE A BIT ROUGH."

X838PPW

MAY 30 1945

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 30)

(WRITTEN BY TECH.SGT.DAVID STICK OF ELIZABETH CITY,N.C., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(ADVANCE)-(WX)-OKINAWA-(DELAYED)-MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS IN THEIR FIRST MONTH OF OPERATION FROM OKINAWA'S YONTAN AND KATENA AIRSTRIPS HAVE KNOCKED DOWN 209 JAPANESE PLANES WHILE LOSING ONLY FOUR IN AERIAL COMBAT.

SEVERAL OTHER MARINE FLYERS HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS, AND TWO CRASHED IN DIVES ON ENEMY TARGETS.

A SINGLE SECOND MARINE AIR WING SQUADRON IS CREDITED WITH 90 1/2 PLANES, A NEW MARINE RECORD FOR NUMBER OF PLANES SHOT DOWN OVER A 30-DAY PERIOD.

MAJOR GEORGE C.AXTELL OF LAGUNA, CALIF., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE RECORD-BREAKING SQUADRON, PERSONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR SIX JAP PLANES. FIRST LIEUTENANT JEREMIAH O'KEEFE, 21, OF BILOXI, MISS., HAS ROLLED UP SEVEN POSITIVE KILLS FOR TOP HONORS IN THAT DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY MAJOR PERRY L. SHUMAN OF LAKELAND, FLA., AND FLYING CORSAIRS EQUIPPED WITH 20MM. CONNON, HAS MORE THAN 40 PLANES TO ITS CREDIT.

IN ADDITION TO REGULAR SCRAPS WITH JAP PLANES, MARINE PILOTS TURNED THEIR CORSAIRS INTO DIVE BOMBERS AND SMEARED ENEMY INSTA

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IN ADDITION TO REGULAR SCRAPS WITH JAP PLANES, MARINE PILOTS TURNED THEIR CORSAIRS INTO DIVE BOMBERS AND SMEARED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS NEAR THE FRONT LINES WITH ROCKETS AND BOMBS.

GRUMMAN TORPEDO BOMBERS OF A SQUADRON COMMANDED BY MAJOR ALLEN FELDMEIER OF LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., LATER TOOK OVER THOSE DUTIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY,MAY 30).

AB439PEW NM

OKINAWA

OKINAWA, MAY 29-(AP)-TWO DOZEN OLD WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN HIDING IN TOMBS EMERGED INTO THE SUNLIGHT DAZED AND BEWILDERED TODAY AS MARINES OF THE SIXTH DIVISION PASSED THROUGH THE RUINS OF NAHA, OKINAWA'S CAPITAL.

ONE WAS A WHITE WOMAN ABOUT 50 YEARS OF AGE. NOBODY HAD AN EXPLANATION AS TO HOW SHE HAPPENED TO LIVE ON THE ISLAND, BUT IT AS ASSUNED SHE WAS A DESCENDANT OF XME EARLY DAY EUROPEAN SHIPWRECKED SEAMAN.

MOST OF THE WOMEN WERE BENT BY TOIL AND THEIR FACES WERE LINED WITH WRINKLES.

NEAR NAHA ARE SIX TOMBS OF AMERICAN SAILORS AND MARINES WHO DIED HERE DURING COMMODORE PERRY'S VISIT TO THE ISLAND IN 1854.

X740PPW NM

OKINAWA,MAY 29-(AP)-SEVENTH DIVISION RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS, VETERANS OF ATTU, KWAJALEIN AND LEYTE WHO TWICE HAD RECEIVED PRESIDENTIAL CITATIONS, PROBED INTO THE CHINEN PENINSULA, JUTTING OUT FROM OKINAWA'S EAST COAST BELOW YONABARU, IN DUAL SEA AND LAND PATROLS TODAY AND FOUND LITTLE RESISTANCE.

AN ARMORED PATROL COMMANDED BY LT.GLENN T.CARR, REEDER,N.D., COMBED THE HIGH RIDGES JUTTING OUT ALONG THE NORTH SHOULDER OF THE PENINSULA AND COMMANDING THE SOUTHERN EXPANSES OF NAKAGUSUKU BAY.

FJ613ACW

3o24-27115

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA,MAY 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO NAVY PRIVATEER SEARCH PLANES, SWEEPING "THE LAST HUNTING GROUND FOR JAPANESE SHIPS," ALONG THE KOREAN COAST, SANK SEVEN ENEMY VESSELS, INCLUDING A DESTROYER, AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS TODAY.

MOST OF THE SHIPS WERE FAIRLY SMALL, SO THE TOTAL TONNAGE SUNK PROBABLY DIDN'T EXCEED 5,000. HOWEVER, IT WAS A RECORD IN NUMBERS WHICH INCLUDED A WARSHIP, A TYPE OF VESSEL NOT NORMALLY ATTACKED BY THESE PLANES.

FIVE FREIGHTER TYPE SHIPS WERE SUNK AND TWO DAMAGED BY PRIVATEERS PILOTED BY LT.CMDR.GEORGE HICKS, OAKLAND,CALIF., AND LT. LEO KENNEDY, ETHLYN,MO.

TURNING HOMEWARD WITH JUST ONE BOMB LEFT -- A 1,000 POUNDER IN KENNEDY'S PLANE -- THEY SIGHTED TWO DESTROYERS OF A FAIRLY NEW CLASS 30 MILES OFF KOREA. THE SHIPS WERE HEADING [illegible] KYUSHU.

MAY 30 1945

HICKS STRAFED ONE OF THE DESTROYER'S GUN CREWS HEAVILY, ENABLING KENNEDY TO MAKE A GOOD, STRAIGHT BOMBING RUN.

THE BOMBARDIER, ARM 2/C, GERALD M.KENYON, OWATONNA,MINN., DROPPED HIS THOUSAND-POUNDER SMACK AMIDSHIPS. THE TAIL GUNNER, S1/C PERRY GOODSON, CUSSETA,ALA., SAW THE SHIP EXPLODE AND SINK.

THE PLANES, OUT OF EXPLOSIVES, HAD TO LET THE OTHER DESTROYER GET AWAY.

THE THOUSAND POUND BOMB BLEW THE BOW COMPLETELY OFF THE DESTROYER, HICKS SAID.

"WE STRAFED ALL THE FREIGHTERS AND THE GUNNERS SET THREE OF THEM AFIRE," HE ADDED. "IN FACT, ONE SHIP WAS SUNK ENTIRELY BY STRAFING. IT'S EASY TO MISS WITH A BOMB, BUT THOSE ARMOR-PIERCING 50 CALIBERS DON'T MISS, SPECIALLY FROM MAST-HEIGHT, WHICH IS HOW WE ATTACKED."

HICKS' CREW INCLUDED THE COPILOT, ENS.DONALD F.HANSELMAN, 1521 SARATOGA ST., DETROIT; NAVIGATOR, ENS.WILLIAM M.WOLFRAM, 4151 LOUCST ST., PITTSBURGH,PA.; ROBERT O.BLAKE, ACRN, 104 CLINTON ST., GLENS FALLS,NZMY.; GEORGE MCKEEBY, AMM 3/C, NEWTON,N.J.; FRANK GRAVES, AOM 2/C, PEKIN,IND.; JOHN W.DAVIS, AMM 3/C, LITCHFIELD,ILL.; ALBERT E.VICH,JR., ARM 3/C, NEW HAMPTON,N.Y.; ROGER W.CLEMONS, AMM 1/C, 208 SOUTH VAL AVE., COLUMBUS,OHIO.

THOSE IN THE PLANE PILOTED BY KENNEDY INCLUDED LT. (J.G.) JAMES D. MARSHALL, COPILOT, 19 EDWARD ST., WATERVILLE,ME.; ENS.WILLIAM E.WASSMER, NAVIGATOR, 1734 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y.; JOHN L.BUTLER, ARM 3/C, 14306 91ST AVE., JAMAICA,LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; JOSEPH B.EDWARDS, ARM 2/C, 2324 COTTAGE AVE., DES MOINES,IA.; TROY MCCLURE, AOM 1/C, CLOVERDALE,VA.

FJ612ACW

[illegible]

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, MAY 28-(AP)-MARINES OF THE SIXTH DIVISION MET RELATIVELY LIGHT RESISTANCE AS THEY CAPTURED A MAJOR PORTION OF NAHA, CAPITAL OF OKINAWA, TODAY.

COL. HAROLD C.ROBERTS' 22ND REGIMENT, VETERANS OF ENIWETOK AND GUAM, STARTED THROUGH THE CITY BEFORE DAWN. THE MOST RESISTANCE WAS BY A PLATOON OF JAPANESE WHO TRIED TO THROW UP A ROAD BLOCK WITH A ROW OF BARRELS.

MOST OF THE JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND THE REMAINDER FLED.

MARINE GUARDS WERE POSTED ALONG THE STREETS, WHICH WERE BELIEVED TO BE HEAVILY MIPD. OTHER LEATHERNECKS FANNED OUT ALONG THE WEST COAST TO NAHA HARBOR.

FROM THERE, A DETACHMENT LANDED ON A TINY ISLAND, YONO-YOMA, IN THE MIDDLE OF NAHA BAY. THEY DREW MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM HIGH GROUND ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE NORTH-SOUTH CANUL WHICH RUNS THROUGH NAHA AND MAKES THE MAIN DISTRICT AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND WITH THE ASATO RIVER ON THE NORTH, NAHA HARBOR ON THE SOUTH, AND NAHA BAY ON THE WEST.

POUNDED FOR DAYS BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, BOMBS AND ARTILLERY, NAHA IS A MASS OF RUBBLE, WITH ONLY HULKS OF LARGER BUILDINGS LEFT STANDING.

TO THE NORTHEAST, THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION ADVANCED TO THE ASATO TOWN AREA, 1,200 YARDS SOUTHWEST OF SHURI FORTRESS, WHERE THE JAPANESE STILL ARE DEFENDING VIGOROUSLY. ALONG THIS CENTRAL SECTOR, FIGHTING IS STALEMATED IN MUD. TANKS ARE BOGGED DOWN AND FOOT FIGHTERS OF THREE AMERICAN DIVISION ARE UNABLE TO MOVE WITHOUT THEM.

QD948PPW NM

MAY 30 1945

BY VERN HAUGLAND

~~OKINAWA~~,RYUKYU ISLANDS,MAY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SECOND MARINE AIR WING PILOTS SHOT DOWN 10 JAPANESE PLANES SUNDAY IN THE FURIOUS NIPPONESE AERIAL ASSAULT THAT SANK ONE U.S. SHIP AND DAMAGED 12 AT A COST OF AT LEAST 77 ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

SOME JAPANESE AIRMEN ELUDED MARINE INTERCEPTORS AND BOMBED THE AMERICAN-HELD KADENA AREA OF OKINAWA, KILLING ONE MAN AND INJURING THREE.

FOUR PILOTS OF THE MARINE NIGHT FIGHTER SQUADRON COMMANDED BY LT. COL.MARIN M.MAGRUDER OF LEXINGTON,KY., EACH BAGGED A JAPANESE PLANE. THEY ARE: LTS.RICHARD M.MOORE OF (1642 HONE AVENUE) BRONX,N.Y.; ROBERT HEMSTAD, MINNEAPOLIS,MINN.; FORRIS (CO) HOLLOWELL, CHURCHLAND,VA.; AND JAMES E.SMURR, COLUMBUS,O.

2ND LT.RUFORD COVINGTON,JR., CHARLOTTE,N.C., ALSO DOWNED ONE.

A DAY FIGHTER RILOT, LT.THOMAS HARDY, COLUMBUS,MISS., DESTROYED AN ENEMY PLANE IN AERIAL COMBAT.

FJ606ACW

(350) BY AL DOPKING

NAHA, OKINAWA, MAY 29-(AP)-AMERICAN MARINES PATROLING DOWNTOWN NAHA TODAY, AFTER THEIR SWIFT ENTRY INTO THE HEART OF OKINAWA'S CAPITAL-CITY, FOUND THE STREETS STRANGELY QUIET.

ASIDE FROM WARNINGS OF "LOOK OUT FOR MINES AND SNIPERS" THE WAR SEEMED FAR AWAY. ACTUALLY, IT WAS JUST ACROSS THE HARBOR WHERE RADIO TOWERS STOOD ON A STRETCH OF HIGH GROUND.

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.CLEMENT OF RICHMOND, VA., ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, SAID NAHA WAS THE LARGEST CITY EVER INVESTED BY THE LEATHERNECKS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CORPS, WHICH GOES BACK 169 YEARS.

THERE ISN'T MUCH LEFT OF THIS CITY, ONCE INHABITED BY AROUND 60,000 PEOPLE. THERE'S NOT A WHOLE BUILDING LEFT STANDING.

THE SHATTERED BANK BUILDING, ITS VAULT FILLED WITH JAPANESE MONEY, WAS GUARDED BY PFC GEORGE TAYLOR OF WICHITA, KAS., AND PFC ERNEST WILLS OF (51 MAPLE ST.), WILKES-BARRE, PA.

"WE'VE MONEY TO BURN TODAY," GRINNED TAYLOR. "WE HAVE NO IDEA HOW MUCH OF THIS STUFF IS HERE, BUT THERE'S PLENTY.

JAPANESE PAPER MONEY AND COINS WERE SCATTERED OVER THE FLOOR IN

AN ADJOINING BUILDING, ALSO PART OF THE BANK, WITH PFC WILLIAM K. WILL OF BERLIN, PA., AND PFC MARVIN C.CHRONIS OF SPRINGFIELD, MO., ON GUARD AT THE BALCONY ENTRANCE TO THE VAULTS.

ON THE FLOOY BELOW THE TWO MARINES ON THE BALCONY LAY THE NUDE BODY OF AN EMACIATED WOMAN. HER CLOTHES LAY BENEATH THE BODY. HER'S AND TWO OTHER BODIES WERE THE ONLY ONES I SAW IN THE ENTIRE DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT. ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE NARROW CONCRETE MAIN STREET LEADING INTO THE CITY FROM THE NORTH STANDS WHAT IS LEFT OF THE TWO STORY CONCRETE MILITARY HOSPITAL. A FEW BLOCKS AWAY IS THE RUIN OF THE MILITARY PRISON. BEDS AND ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN REMOVED BY THE NIPPONESE.

MAY 30 1945

A2KX

MARINES PATROLING THE ROAD INTO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT CONTINUAL-LY WARNED ME,£

MARINES PATROLING THE ROAD INTO THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT CONTINUAL-LY WARNED ME, "DON'T GET OFF THE SIDE OF THE ROAD; THERE'S LOTS OF MINES." FIFTY OF THE MINES HAVE BEEN DUG UP ALREADY, SAID 1ST LT.JACK VAUGHN OF ALBION, MICH.

EVEN THE LEATHERNECKS WERE IMPRESSED BY THE ABSOLUTE DEVASTATION OF NAHA BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, ARTILLERY SHELLING AND AERIAL BOMBING.

"YOU CAN TELL SHE WAS A BEAUTIFUL CITY ONCE, BUT LOOK AT HER NOW," SAID PVT.KENNETH M.PORRTEUS OF SEATTLE, WASH. "IT'S ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE. YOU CAN'T EVEN PICK OUT A LANDMARK."

EVERYBODY, IT SEEMED, HUNTED FOR THE SITE OF THE GEISHA HOUSE--THERE WERE SUPPOSED TO BE 3,000 GIRLS THERE BEFORE THE AMERICAN LANDING--BUT NO ONE HAD THE SLIGHTEST IDEA WHERE IT HAD STOOD.

VX313PCW

BY GRANT MAC DONALD (270)

ABOARD ADMIRAL CLARK'S FLAGSHIP, OFF OKINAWA, MAY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST SHIPS FOUND ATTEMPTING TO RUN SUPPLIES TO THE BELEAGUERED JAPANESE BASES ON OKINAWA AND THE RYUKYUS ISLANDS SINCE APRIL 2 WERE SUNK WITHIN FIVE MINUTES TODAY.

THE THREE JAPANESE SURFACE CRAFT, INCLUDING A THOUSAND TON TRANSPORT SIMILAR TO AN AMERICAN LST AND TWO ESCORT SHIPS OF ONE HUNDRED TONS EACH, WERE LOCATED BY NAVY SEARCH PLANES AS THEY STEAMED SOUTHWARD ABOUT 200 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA.

'CARRIER BASED AVENGER BOMBERS AND HELLCAT FIGHTERS CARRYING BOTH ROCKETS AND BOMBS FLEW OUT TO MEET THE CONVOY.

THE TRANSPORT AND ONE OF THE ESCORT SHIPS WERE BLOWN UP AND THE SECOND ESCORT SUNK BY BOMBS. APPROXIMATELY 100 JAPANESE SEAMEN WERE LEFT SWIMMING IN THE WATER AS THE ATTACKERS FLEW BACK.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE TRANSPORT WAS DESCRIBED BY AVENGER PILOT LT. JAMES A. TEW (200 AVACADO ST.,) SANFORD, FLA., WHO INADVERTENTLY MADE A "DRY" BM

WACER THE SHIV

MAY 30 1945

LT. JAMES A. TEW (200 AVACADO ST.,) SANFORD, FLA., WHO INADVERTENTLY MADE A "DRY" BOMBING RUN OVER THE SHIP BUT HAD A RINGSIDE SEAT FOR THE FOLLOWING BLAST.

"I MADE BY BOMBING RUN AND PULLED OUT AND LOOKED BACK," TEW SAID, "JUST IN TIME TO SEE THE TRANSPORT BLOW UP. IT SEEMED JUST TO DISINTEGRATE. WHEN THE SMOKE SETTLED THERE WAS NOTHING BUT AN OIL SLICK ON THE WATER. I FOUND OUT LATER MY BOMBS HAD FAILED TO RELEASE, BUT THE OTHERS IN MY SQUADRON SURELY TOOK CARE OF THAT JAP SHIP."

LT. FRANK SISTRUNK, (2610 FRANKLIN AVE.,) NEW ORLEANS, LA., WAS A MEMBER OF THE LAST GROUP TO ATTACK.

"I HAD ALREADY SEEN THE TRANSPORT BLOW UP," SAID SISTRUNK, A FIGHTER PILOT. "I HAD ONE 500-POUND BOMB LEFT WHICH I SMACKED SQUARE AMIDSHIPS OF THE FIRST ESCORT VESSEL. MY SQUADRON LEADER PUT ANOTHER BOMB NEAR THE STERN AND IT SANK IN 45 SECONDS.

"THE SECOND ESCORT ALSO WAS SUNK BY BOMBS ALSO IMMEDIATELY."

WW456APW

MAY 30 1945

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

7TH FIGHTER COMMAND, IWO JIMA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30-(AP)-IN A GIANT DOGFIGHT OVER JAPAN, IWO JIMA-BASED ARMY MUSTANGS TURNED BACK 140 JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO HALT TUESDAY'S 450 B-29 FIRE RAID ON YOKOHAMA.

A TOTAL OF 26 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED: TEN MORE PROBABLY DESTROYED, AND 18 DAMAGED.

THREE U.S. PLANES WERE LOST OF WHICH ONE PILOT WAS RESCUED.

"IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE MUSTANG (P-51) ESCORT," SAID MAJ.W.B.CARPENTER, A B-29 PILOT OF MAHAHANS, TEX., "A LOT OF US WOULD HAVE GOTTEN SHOT UP."

THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS MET THE ON-RUSHING 450 SUPERFORTRESSES AND THE MUSTANG ESCORT 40 MILES FROM THE TARGET BUT "WE CHASED THEM ALL OVER THE SKY" ENTHUSIASTICALLY REPORTED ONE P-51 PILOT. HE ADDED: "I AM CERTAIN THEY HAD THEIR FIRST TEAM IN THERE TOO."

THE GIANT DOGFIGHT CONTINUED OVER INDUSTRIAL YOKOHAMA AS THE B-29S LOOSED THEIR FIRE BOMBS.

WHILE BEATING OFF THE ATTACK, FIGHTER PILOTS HAD TIME TO SEE THE GROWING DESTRUCTION BELOW THEM.

LT.JEROME YELLING (ALSO COMES YELLIN IN CABLE) OF 160 GUMAN, HILLSIDE, N.J., REPORTED: "AT FIRST WE SAW A LOT OF LITTLE FIRES IN YOKOHAMA AND THEN ALL THE LITTLE FIRES CAME TOGETHER AND THE WHOLE PLACE WAS BURNING."

YELLING SHARED A KILL WITH LT.DANIEL T.MATHIS, JR., ROUTE 3, AUGUSTA, GA., AND IS ALSO CREDITED WITH PROBABLY DOWNING ANOTHER.

"WE SAW OUR FIRST JAP SOME DISTANCE OUT FROM THE TARGET. MATHIS AND I WENT AFTER HIM, SHOOTING. THE JAP CLIMBED OUT ON A WING AND JUMPED--ALMOST ON TOP OF ME."

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE STRIKE WENT TO CAPT.ROBERT W.MOORE, OF ANCHORAGE, KY., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO JAPS AND PROBABLY A THIRD. HIS KILLS WERE CONFIRMED BY HIS WINGMAN, LT.GRADY L.PATTERSON OF CALHOUN FALLS, S.C., WHO DECLARED: "IT WAS DAMN FINE SHOOTING."

B82KK

MAJ.JAMES B.TAPP, OF EVELTH, MINN., THE FIRST SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND PILOT TO SHOOT DOWN FIVE ENEMY OVER JAPAN, GOT ANOTHER THIS MISSION AND MAJ.HARRY C.GRIN, 36, NORTHWEST 52ND, MIAMI, FLA., VETERAN OF AFRICAN CAMPAIGNS IS CREDITED WITH TWO BRINGING HIS TOTAL JAPANESE KILLS TO FOUR.

A CLOSE CALL WAS REPORTED BY MAJ.CHARLES CAPIN OF BRUCE, S.D., WHO TOLD OF BLOWING ONE JAPANESE PLANE OUT OF THE AIR AND WHILE DOING SO ANOTHER JAPANESE PILOT FOLLOWED HIM AND FIRED A BURST "THAT HIT MY PROP AND LEFT A BIG HOLE. MY PLANE JUMPED ALL OVER ON THE WAY BACK TO IWO."

LT.GEORGE N.METCALF OF 206 WEST FRANKLIN, WHEATON, ILL., GOT CREDIT FOR ONE.

ONE OF THE INTERCEPTORS WAS SHOT DOWN BY CAPT.FRANCIS C. CARMODY (111 SOUTH FIRST ST.) MARSHALLTOWN,IA., LT.QUARTERMAN LEE,JR., (3019 HERSCHELL ST.) JACKSONVILLE,FLA., FIRED INTO ONE FIGHTER ON THE GROUND AND IT BLEW UP AS HE WENT OVER IT. (INSERTING DROPPED)

THE A.P.

FJ557ACW

3a24-27117

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (200)
MANILA,WEDNESDAY,MAY 30-(AP)-FIGHTING THROUGH RUGGED TERRAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES, AMERICAN TROOPS TODAY NEARED CAPTURE OF AN IMPORTANT UNIT OF MANILA'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND CLEARED THE JAPANESE FROM SOME STRONG HILL POSITIONS IN NORTHEASTERN LUZON.
A YANK 38TH DIVISION MECHANIZED COLUMN, STRIKING IN FRONTAL ASSAULT, PUNCHED THROUGH THE MARIKINA GORGE TOWARD WAWA DAM IN THE MANILA WATERSHED. THE AMERICANS ALREADY HOLD IPO DAM, MAIN SOURCE OF DISTRSSED MANILA'S WATER SUPPLY. IT LOOKED AS IF THE JAPANESE IN THE WAWA SECTOR WERE PULLING OUT OF HILL POSITIONS AND FALLING BACK INTO THE MOUNTAINS BEYOND THE MARIKINA RIVER. AMERICAN PATROLS, WITHIN SIGHT OF HE DAM, REPORTED IT APPEARED INTACT.
IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTHEAST LUZON DOUGHBOYS OF THE 25TH DIVISION WERE ANCHORED SECURELY IN SANTA FE, ROADSIDE TOWN. TO THE NORTH LIES THE RICH CAGAYAN VALLEY, LAST MAJOR JAPANESE STRONGHOLD ON THE BIG ISLAND.
THREE MILES WEST OF SANTA FE TROOPS OF THE 32ND DIVISION SLUGGED A
ONG THE VILLA VERDE TRAIL. REPORTS FROM THE 32ND'S FRONT SAID MANY OF THE JAPANESE IN THAT AREA, SUBJECTED TO EXTENDED AND INTENSIVE ARTILLERY FIRE AND AERIAL BLASTINGS, APPEARED DAZED.
ON MINDANAO FRONTS IN THE EXTRME SOUTHEASTERN PHILIPPINES, TROOPS OF THE 24TH DIVISION MOPPED UP IN THE HILLS NORTH OF DAVAO CITY WHILE DOUGHBOYS OF THE 31ST DIVISION WORKED ON A JAPANESE FORCE POCKETED IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR.
IW233PCW

MAY 30 1945

MANILA--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES
X X X BORNEO AIRDROMES.
WHILE THE WAWA VICTORY ELIMINATED WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE SHIMBU FORTIFICATIONS IT DOESN'T MEAN THE END OF THE CENTRAL LUZON FIGHTING, JAPANESE FORCES OF UNREPORTED STRENGTH RETIRED ACROSS THE RIVER, WHERE THE YANKS EXPECT TO FIND THEM DUG IN AGAIN IN CAVES ALONG A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS SUCCESSION OF RIDGES.
THE DAM WAS CAPTURED WITHOUT A FIGHT. THE JAPANESE STOLE AWAY IN THE NIGHT, APPARENTLY FRIGHTENED OUT BY THE PREVIOUS DAY'S BLASTING FROM TANKS AT THE LOWER END OF THE GORGE, AND BY DEADLY BAZOOKA FIRE.
AS A GROUP OF DOUGHBOYS LOOKED DOWN AT THE DAM AND ITS "LITTLE NIAGARA FALLS" CASCADING INTO THE GORGE WHERE BOULDERS ARE AS BIG AS HOUSES, SGT.RAYMOND MILLER OF ROCKHOLD, KY., REMARKED:
"THESE JAPS FIGHT A CRAZY BATTLE. THEY MUST NOT WANT TO DIE FOR THE EMPEROR AS BADLY AS SUPPOSED. THEY COULD HAVE HELD THIS PLACE UNTIL THEIR LAST ROUND OF AMMUNITION WAS GONE."
ONE LONE EMACIATED JAPANESE WAS CAPTURED. HE GRINNED, ATE VORACIOUSLY AND SLAPPED HIS CAPTOR ON THE BACK HAPPILY, SAYING HE HADN'T HAD A DECENT MEAL IN FIVE DAYS ALTHOUGH LARGE STOCKPILES OF RICE AND FLOUR ARE STACKED IN A VALLEY A HALF MILE AWAY.
THE 65-FOOT-HIGH DAM WAS UNDER EXAMINATION BY ENGINEERS FOR MINES OR BOOBY TRAPS. THE ONLY APPROACH UP THE GORGE WAS ALONG A SIX-FOOT PATH CUT FROM THE SIDE OF A ROCKY CLIFF, INCLUDING TWO SHORT TUNNELS. THIS MADE A TREACHEROUS BOTTLENECK APPROACH FOR THE DOUGHBOYS OF THE 149TH REGIMENT.
A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES WAS LEFT BEHIND BY THE JAPANESE. AMMUNITION DUMPS LINED THE ROAD AND TRAIL. SUPPLY DUMPS YIELDED CARTONS OF LIGHT GLOBES, A SCARCE COMMODITY IN MANILA, NEW TELEPHONES, RADIO SETS, AUTOMOBILE TIRES, BARBED WIRE AND SOAP. MUCH OF THE EQUIPMENT NEVER HAD BEEN UNPACKED.
ONE OF THE NIPPONESE CAVES WAS 40 FEET HIGH, WITH THREE FLOOR LEVELS.
DV744PCWNM

MINDANAO,PHILIPPINES,MAY 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE THIRST OF THREE U.S.ARTILLERYMEN SAVED THE LIVES OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE CREW.
THE THIRSTY TRIO--STAFF SGT.ALLEN H.CONSER OF PORTLAND,ORE.; LT.M.D.MELODY OF LEXINGTON,MASS., AND STAFF SGT.MARION D. STURTEVANT OF CANON CITY,COLO.--FOUND AN ABANDONED JAPANESE REFRIGERATOR IN THE HILLS.
THEY TOOK IT TO THEIR AIRFIELD BATTERY POSITIONS AND FIXED IT, BUT A SHORT CIRCUIT STARTED A FIRE. ONE OF THEM MISTAKENLY SPRAYED OXYGEN ON IT INTENSIFYING THE FLAMES.
HIGH ABOVE THEM A LOST TRANSPORT PLANE, NEARLY OUT OF GASOLINE, WAS HUNTING THE FIELD IN THE DARKNESS. THE BLAZING ICEBOX SUPPLIED SUFFICIENT BEACON FOR A LANDING.
DV942PCW

MAY 30 1945

ELEVENTH CORPS ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE HOWITZER "COMMANCHE"--PRIDE OF BATTERY C, 465TH FIELD ARTILLERY--HAS A RECORD FOR BATTLEFIELD BULLSEYES.
"WE DROPPED SEVEN ROUNDS INTO A BIG CAVE ENTRANCE THE OTHER DAY," SGT.CHARLES N.BAXTER, OF TAMBERTON, MINN., SAID. "IN MANILA THEY CALLED US IN TO BREACH THE WALLS OF THE CITY HALL. WITH ONLY TWO ROUNDS WE EXPLODED A JAPANESE AMMUNITION DUMP AT MANILA'S RIZAL STADIUM. ON LEYTE WE KNOCKED OUT A COMPLETE JAP PACK-HOWITZER OUTFIT."
OTHERS ON THE COMANCHE CREW ARE PFCS.BERNARD SUTTON OF RAHWAY, N.J.; BOB JACOBIA OF JAMAICA, L.I., N.Y.; ARMAND LIMOTTI OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; E.ESKRIDGE OF MORRILTON, ARK.; PVTS. WILLIAM H.GINN OF COLUMBUS, GA.; JOHN A.SMITH OF ATTLEBORO, MASS.; HENRY GALLAGHER OF BRIGHTON, MASS.; EDWARD FISHER OF BRONX, N.Y.; ROGER W.CULVER OF SIOUX CITY, IA., AND J.SIMS OF NEW RIVER, TENN.
JQ822PCW

BAGUIO, NORTHERN LUZON, MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL, RECENTLY CAPTURED BY AMERICANS, PRESENTS A STUDY IN THE CURE OF INFLATION.
A FEW WEEKS AGO A POUND OF BEEF COST 1,250 PESOS ($625.) NOW IT BRINGS 50 CENTAVOS (U.S. 25 CENTS). CAMOTES DROPPED FROM 375 PESOS A POUND TO 15 CENTAVOS, BANANAS FROM 250 PESOS TO 5 CENTAVOS.
INFLATION WAS DUE TO FOOD SCARCITY AND ABUNDANCE OF JAPANESE INVASION MONEY, NICKNAMED "MICKEY MOUSE MONEY."
PRICES CAME DOWN WHEN MAJ.ELI J.PARIS OF ELKINS PARK, PA., 33RD DIVISION CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS, AND LT.COL.E.E.HOPSON OF ARKANSAS CITY, KAS., SET UP ARMY CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION STORES

WITH FOOD AT PREWAR PRICES, HIRED THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS FOR WORK WITH ARMY UNITS (PAID IN AMERICAN-BACKED MONEY), SET UP RELIEF STATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR CIVILIANS UNTIL THEY FOUND WORK AND INSTALLED A CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

JQ819PCW

MAY 30 1945

A58FX

WELLINGTON,N.Z.,MAY 29-(AP)-THE PLANTING OF AN OREGON PINE TREE IN MEMORY OF 88 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN BURIED HERE WILL MARK WELLINGTON'S 1945 MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE.

THE TREE WILL BE PLANTED IN THE WELLINGTON CEMETERY BY NEW ZEALAND WOMEN WHO NURSED THE AMERICAN MEN IN HOSPITALS, OR WHO ARRANGED HOSPITALITY FOR THEM, AND BY THE WIVES AND FIANCES OF AMERICAN SERVICE MEN FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC.

NEW ZEALAND GIRLS WHOSE HUSBANDS AND FIANCES HAVE BEEN KILLED IN PACIFIC FIGHTING WILL TAKE A LEADING PART IN THE CEREMONY.

UM319APW NM AKST

A126

(280)

BUENOS AIRES,MAY 29-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO, ANSWERING THE REFERENCES MADE TO ARGENTINA LAST NIGHT BY U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS AT SAN FRANCISCO, DEPLORED TONIGHT THE MISUNDERSTANDING WHICH HE SAID HAD ARISEN OVER THE OBJECTIVES AND CHARACTER OF THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THIS MISUNDERSTANDING, HE SAID IN A STATEMENT, STILL IS PROVOKING UNJUST JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT "WHICH IN REALITY IS PURSUING A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM AND WHICH HISTORY WILL JUSTIFY BECAUSE OF THE CORRECT PURPOSES WHICH MOTIVATE IT.

"MR.STETTINIUS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE ARGENTINA WILL FULFILL EFFECTIVELY ITS OBLIGATIONS," SAID AMEGHINO. "ON THIS MATTER THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT AND I CAN GIVE ASSURANCE THAT ARGENTINA WILL PREOCCUPY ITSELF FAITHFULLY IN FULFILLING THE OBLIGATIONS IT ASSUMED.

"DOUBTS WHICH PERSIST DERIVE FROM PARTIAL AND INCOMPLETE APPRECIATION OF THE ARGENTINE SITUATION. THE FOURTH OF JUNE (1943) REVOLUTION WAS CARRIED OUT FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLEANSING AND IMPROVING THE CORRUPT ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND THE EVIDENTLY UNJUST SOCIAL SYSTEM."

HE SAID THE FIRST PART OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM WAS COMPLETED AND THE REGIME NOW WAS DEDICATED TO THE RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(STETTINIUS IN HIS SPEECH SAID UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR INCLUSION OF ARGENTINA IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE DID NOT CONSTITUTE A BLANKET ENDORSEMENT OF THE POLICIES OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND ADDED, "ON THE CONTRARY, WITH MANY OF THESE POLICIES BOTH THE GOVERNMENT ADDED, "ON THE CONTRARY, WITH MANY OF THESE POLICIES BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE NO SYMPATHY.")

THERE WAS NO DOUBT HERE THAT STETTINIUS' REMARKS WERE SOMETHING OF A SHOCK TO ARGENTINE OFFICIAL CIRCLES. AMEGHINO CONFERRED TWICE WITH U.S.AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN YESTERDAY AFTER AN ADVANCE COPY OF THE SECRETARY'S SPEECH BECAME AVAILABLE.

EV115OPEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:45 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 29)

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES,MAY 29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL REFRAIN FROM INTERVENING IN ARGENTINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS, REGARDLESS OF WHERE ITS SYMPATHIES MAY LIE, BUT WILL DEMAND UNEQUIVOCAL COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS, SPRUILLE BRADEN, NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, SAID HERE TONIGHT.

BRADEN SPOKE AT A BANQUET GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE. IT WAS HIS FIRST PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENT OF POLICY SINCE HIS ARRIVAL.

ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES, AS WAR ALLIES, ARE COMMITTED TO THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE AXIS POWERS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF AXIS SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES EVERYWHERE, BRADEN SAID.

HE DECLARED BOTH ARE BOUND TO STRENGTHEN THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM, ESTABLISH AND SUPPORT THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND "TO MAKE EFFECTIVE OUR FERVENT ADHERENCE TO DEMOCRACY AND TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

"ALL THESE AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES ASSUME AT CHAPULTEPEC (MEXICO) IN COMPANY WITH FELLOW AMERICAN REPUBLICS."

BRADEN SAID CESAR AMEGHINO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF ARGENTINA, YESTERDAY INFORMED HIM THE ARGENTINA GOVERNMENT WILL UNEQUIVOCALLY MEET ALL THESE OBLIGATIONS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:45 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 29)

REFERRING TO ARGENTINA'S DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, BRADEN CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES IS BOUND BY TREATY TO A POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION IN BOTH THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

"IRRESPECTIVE OF WHERE OUR SYMPATHIES MAY LIE, DECISIONS MADE AND COURSES OF ACTION TAKEN BY OTHER COUNTRIES ARE TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PEOPLES THEMSELVES," BRADEN ASSERTED.

"IF AS A RESULT OF THESE DECISIONS, DIFFERENCES OF OPINIONS ARISE X X X THEY ARE TO BE SOLVED THROUGH PEACEFUL PROCESSES, CONSULTATION AND, IF NECESSARY, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION THROUGH INTERNATIONAL LAW.

"I DO NOT FOR ONE MOMENT IMPLY, HOWEVER, THAT OUR GOVERNMENT AND ALL THE REST OF US ARE NOT INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVENTS IN ARGENTINA. X X X BUT BEYOND A FRIENDLY, PERFECTLY NATURAL CONCERN, THE DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL ISSUES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES ARE SOLELY THE AFFAIR OF THE PEOPLE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.

"IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT THAT OUR GOVERNMENT AND WE AS INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS RECOGNIZE THE FULL SOVEREIGNTY OF ALL THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN THIS NEW WORLD. WE KNOW THEY, AND ONLY THEY, CAN MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS. THEY ALONE CAN DETERMINE THE COURSE THEY WISH TO FOLLOW."

BRADEN SAID THAT "DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES IN THIS HEMISPHERE ESTEEM THE FREE, THE BRAVE AND THE NOBLE" AND THAT THE GREATEST MEASURE OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION GROWS BETWEEN THOSE NATIONS WHICH POSSESS THESE QUALITIES IN THE LARGEST DEGREE.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 9:45 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 29)

EV857PEW

MAY 30 1945

3a24-27119

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, MAY 29-(AP)-ARGENTINES IN MONTEVIDEO ESTIMATED TODAY THAT BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS NOW WERE BEING HELD IN JAILS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN ARGENTINA, BUT SAID THAT THE TOTAL OCCASIONALLY WAS SWOLLEN TEMPORARILY BY WAVES OF ARRESTS SUCH AS THOSE DURING CELEBRATIONS OVER THE FALL OF BERLIN.

THE PRISONERS, ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION, WERE REPORTED KNOWN FOR THEIR PRO-DEMOCRATIC IDEAS AND ACTIVITIES.

THESE INFORMANTS, WHO OPPOSE PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL'S REGIME, SAID LABOR LEADERS, POLITICIANS, BUSINESSMEN, NEWSPAPERMEN AND PLAIN CITIZENS WERE ARRESTED INDISCRIMINATELY. HUNDREDS WERE ARRESTED IN BUENOS AIRES, CORDOBA, ROSARIO, AND OTHER TOWNS WHEN BERLIN WAS CAPTURED, THEY ADDED.

COMMENTING ON A REPORT PUBLISHED IN BUENOS AIRES YESTERDAY THAT AN AMNESTY DECREE WOULD BE ISSUED JUNE 4, ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILITARY REVOLUTION, ONE OF THESE ARGENTINES SAID SUCH A DECREE WOULD BE A FACE-SAVING MEASURE BECAUSE THE CABINET WAS UNABLE TO MAKE CHARGES STICK AGAINST SO-CALLED PLOTTERS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

JJ250PEW

SAN SALVADOR,EL SALVADOR,MAY 29-(AP)-CONGRESS HAS PASSED A LAW ESTABLISHING CEILING PRICES FOR CORN, BEANS, RICE, LARD, EDIBLE OILS AND SUGAR AT THE RECOMMENDATION OF PRESIDENT CASTANEDA CASTRO.

JW1008ACW NM

MAY 30 1945

(350) WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP BYRON PRICE'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT CENSORSHIP OF MOTION PICTURES:

JUNE 9, 1945, CENSORSHIP OF MOTION PICTURES, INCLUDING NEWSREELS, WILL BE PUT ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. IN DECIDING TO DISCONTINUE ITS PRESENT COMPULSORY CONTROLS, OVER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FILMS, THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP HAS BEEN INFLUENCED BY MANY CONSIDERATIONS, BUT TWO OF THEM ARE DOMINANT. THE FIRST IS THAT THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR PERMITS A GENERZL READJUSTMENT OPGJMVBRSHIP POLICIES, HAVING IN MIND THE LESSENED RISK TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

FILMS, THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP HAS BEEN INFLUENCED BY MANY CONSIDERATIONS, BUT TWO OF THEM ARE DOMINANT. THE FIRST IS THAT THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR PERMITS A GENERAL READ

JUSTMENT OF CENSORSHIP POLICIES, HAVING IN MIND THE LESSENED RISK TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE NEED FOR ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES. THE SECOND IS THE RECORD OF THE INDUSTRY ITSELF, WHICH HAS SHOWN A SPLENDID UNDERSTANDING OF CENSORSHIP PRINCIPLES AND AN EARNEST AND LOYAL READINESS TO COOPERATE. THIS RECORD HAS MERITED CLEARLY THE TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WHICH MUST PROVIDE THE FOUNDATION FOR VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP.

IN ACCEPTING THE TASK OF SEEING TO IT THAT OUR NATIONAL SECURITY IS CONSIDERED IN MAKING EVERY MOTION PICTURE, THE INDUSTRY WILL HAVE TWO SPECIAL GUIDES. THE FIRST WILL BE THE SECURITY CODE WHICH IT WILL SHARE WITH PRESS AND RADIO, BOTH OF WHICH ARE ALSO DOING THEIR OWN CENSORING. THE SECOND WILL BE THE MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP CODE, WHICH NOW CEASES TO BE A SET OF LEGAL REGULATIONS BUT WHICH SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE A HELPFUL REFERENCE IN MAKING VOLUNTARY DECISIONS.

IT SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR THAT IN ESTABLISHING THIS VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENT THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP CONTINUES TO RECOGNIZE ITS OWN RESPONSIBILITY UNDER WARTIME LAWS. IT DOES NOT SEEK TO ESCAPE THAT RESPONSIBILITY BY DELEGATING ITS POWERS TO ANY PRIVATE GROUP OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY. IT DOES NOT, HOWEVER, FORESEE A NEED FOR USING THOSE POWERS SINCE THEY WOULD BE EXERCISED ONLY TO INTERVENE IF THE SUCCESS OF VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP BECAME IMPERILLED FROM ANY SOURCE.

WITH THIS CHANGE IN CENSORSHIP POLICY, THE FILM BOARDS OF REVIEW AT BOTH LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK WILL BE DISCONTINUED. IF EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT THE FILM INDUSTRY STILL REQUIRES THE CENSORSHIP COUNSEL WHICH THESE BOARDS HAVE PROVIDED AS PART OF THEIR FUNCTIONS, THE PROBLEM WILL BE FACED WHEN IT ARISES. IT IS NOT MY INTENTION THAT THE INDUSTRY BE DENIED ANY ASSISTANCE WHICH THIS OFFICE MAY PROPERLY GIVE IT.

(END TEXT)

AB1249PEW

OTTAWA, MAY 29-(AP)-OPERATIONAL SERVICE, WOUNDS, AGE AND SERVICE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WILL BE CONSIDERED UNDER NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DISCHARGE OF CANADIAN ARMY PERSONNEL, DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MAY 30 1945

PREVIOUSLY THE ARMY'S REALLOCATION AND DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM WAS BASED ONLY ON A POINT SCORING PLAN WITH TWO POINTS FOR EACH MONTH OF HOME SERVICE, THREE POINTS FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE AND 20 PER CENT MORE FOR MARRIED MEN.

THIS SCORING SYSTEM WAS APPLIED PRIMARILY TO ESTABLISH PRIORITIES FOR SENDING MEN BACK TO CANADA FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT. TODAY IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT MEN WITH SCORES OF MORE THAN 180 POINTS CAN APPLY FOR DISCHARGE ON ARRIVAL HOME, SUBJECT TO EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE.

OTHERS WHO MAY APPLY FOR DISCHARGE:-

1. MEN WITH FOUR YEARS SERVICE OUTSIDE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WITH AT LEAST SIX MONTHS IN AN ACTUAL THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

2. MEN WITH AT LEAST FOUR YEARS SERVICE OUTSIDE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED.

3. MEN WITH AT LEAST FOUR YEARS SERVICE AND WHO ARE 42 YEARS OLD.

4. MEN WHO ALSO SERVED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

PS800PEW

MONTREAL, MAY 29-(AP)-PROFESSOR LOUIS ROUGIER, WHO SAYS HE NEGOTIATED AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VICHY AND LONDON GOVERNMENTS IN 1940, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TODAY THAT A BOOK WHICH HE HAS WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT HAS AS ITS ONLY OBJECT "TO FAVOR FRENCH RECONCILIATION."

ROUGIER WAS IN MONTREAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE PUBLICATION OF HIS BOOK PRINTED BY A MONTREAL PUBLISHING FIRM.

THE BOOK, ENTITLED "ACCORDS PETAIN-CHURCHILL," DEALS WITH A MISSION WHICH HE SAYS HE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE FALL OF 1940 ON BEHALF OF THE VICHY AND LONDON GOVERNMENTS. THE BOOK, HE SAYS, RELATES THAT THE AGREEMENT WAS ADHERED TO UNTIL MARSHAL PETAIN BECAME A PRISONER.

"THERE CAN BE NO REAL RECONCILIATION IN FRANCE WITHOUT THE TRUTH," ROUGIER SAID.

"MY BOOK CONTAINS DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE REMAINED UNTIL TODAY UNKNOWN BY THE FRENCH PUBLIC AS WELL AS THE ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PUBLIC. THE TIME HAS COME TO REVEAL THEM AND AT THE SAME TIME SERVE THE TRUTH WHICH WILL BE THE FOUNDATION OF THE FRENCH RECONCILIATION."

"FRENCHMEN AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE MUST BE MADE TO KNOW THAT ONE OF ADOLF HITLER'S GREATEST MISTAKES WAS TO GIVE FRANCE AN ARMISTICE AND THAT THIS ARMISTICE HAS WON THE WAR," ROUGIER ADDED.

"EVERY ONE ALSO MUST KNOW THAT THE SO-CALLED VICHY COLLABORATION WAS OFTEN THE MASK OF RESISTANCE. IF MARSHAL PETAIN HAD WANTED TO COLLADORATE, HE WOULD HAVE CEDED THE FLEET TO THE GERMANS."

EJ1035PEW

dup

OTTAWA, MAY 29-(AP)-CANADIAN POLAR SCIENTISTS TOOK

MAY 30 1945

EXCEPTION TODAY TO REPORTED STATEMENTS BY CREWMEN OF THE RAF "ARIES" THAT THEIR EXPLORATIONS RECENTLY HAD FOUND THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE TO BE 200 TO 300 MILES NORTH-NORTHWEST OF WHERE IT PREVIOUSLY WAS BELIEVED TO BE.

A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN MINES AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THE LOCATION OF THE POLE [redacted] "AS SHOWN ON MAPS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT IS BASED ON INVESTIGATIONS AND NUMEROUS OBSERVATIONS OVER MANY YEARS AND IS UNDOUBTEDLY CORRECT."

THE SCIENTISTS' STATEMENT SAID THE MAGNETIC POLE WAS LOCATED ON BOOTHIA PENINSULA AND WAS AN AREA WHICH MIGHT SHIFT AS MUCH AS 100 MILES DURING A SEVERE MAGNETIC STORM, BUT THAT A SINGLE SERIES OF [redacted] OBSERVATIONS TAKEN FROM A PLANE IN FLIGHT WOULD NOT PROVIDE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF ANY DEFINITE CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF THE [redacted] MAGNETIC POLE.

MAY 30 1945

THE REPORT ON WHICH THE CANADIANS BASED THEIR REBUTTAL SAID THE CREW OF THE [redacted] ARIES HAD LOCATED THE MAGNETIC POLE IN AN AREA OF ABOUT 100 SQUARE MILES IN THE SVERDRUP ISLANDS, 1,500 MILES FROM THE GEOGRAPHICAL NORTH POLE. THIS LOCATION WAS ESTABLISHED BY A MEA "DIP" OF 89 DEGREES REGISTERED ON COMPLICATED INSTRUMENTS, BUT THE CANADIANS CONTENDED SUCH A "DIP COULD OCCUR ANYWHERE IN AN AREA 600 MILE LONG AND 200 WIDE.

CP JB 605PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-REP. DINGELL (D-MICH) SAID TODAY THAT REMOVAL OF TARIFF RESTRICTIONS ON PHILIPPINE TRADE WITH THE U.S. WAS "NO CHARITABLE INTEREST BUT SOUND BUSINESS SENSE."

DINGELL, AUTHOR OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION SUSPENDING ALL ECONOMIC BARRIERS WITH THE PHILIPPINES FOR 20 YEARS, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW, "IF WE DON'T DO SOMETHING NOW TO ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE THERE, WE'LL EVENTUALLY HAVE TO GIVE THE FILIPINOS DIRECT RELIEF."

THE DETROIT DEMOCRAT DESCRIBED HIS BILL, WHICH HAS PRESIDENT

30.24-27121

SERGIO OSMENA'S SUPPORT, AS "NOT PERFECT, BUT A GOOD BE-GINNING."

HE PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZED THE NEED TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON HEMP, COCOANUT AND OTHER ITEMS NOT PRODUCED IN VOLUME IN THIS COUNTRY, ADDING, "AND WE SHOULDN'T FORGET WHAT A DEVOTED, LOYAL AND EXEMPLARY PEOPLE THEY HAVE BEEN THROUGHOUT THIS WAR."

AS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, DINGELL HELPED PUSH THE TYDINGS-MC DUFFIE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

MAY 30 1945

AB623PEW

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-ALL ALIENS DESIRING TO GO FROM THE UNITED STAES TO CANADA MAY DO SO WITHOUT DEPARTURE PERMITS AFTER JUNE 1 UNDER REVISED REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT PRESENT WARTIME REGULATIONS ON ENTRY OF ALIENS ARE BEING STUDIED FOR REVISION SOON.

ANOTHER MAJOR CHANGE IN DEPARTURE REGULATIONS REQUIRE THAT ALL ALIENS GOING TO ANY COUNTRY OTHER THAN CANADA AND WHO ARE NOT EXEMPT WILL BE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A PERMIT. THOSE RETURNING MUST STILL GET A RE-ENTRY PERMIT.

ANOTHER CHANGE DOES AWAY WITH THE REQUIREMENT THAT ALIENS TRAVELING IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES PRESENT ITINERARIES AND FOLLOW A PREDETERMINED ROUTE.

VH1102PEW NM

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-IVAN SUBASIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER OF YUGOSLAVIA, CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR 20 MINUTES TODAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

AS HE LEFT, SUBASIC TOLD REPORTERS HE DISCUSSED YUGOSLAVIAN AFFAIRS "GENERALLY" WITH THE PRESIDENT. ASKED WHETHER THE TRIESTE INCIDENT HAD COME UP, HE NODDED, BUT SAID ONLY INCIDENTALLY.

"WE TALKED ABOUT THE SITUATION AT THE PRESENT TIME," HE SAID. "WE HAD A VERY PLEASANT TALK. WE ALSO DISCUSSED THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE FROM WHICH I HAVE JUST COME."

ASSERTING HE PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR BELGRADE "VERY SOON," HE WENT DIRECTLY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR FURTHER CONFERENCES WITH UNDER SECRETARY GREW AND OTHER DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

FR1159AEW

(200) WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-ONLY TWO OFFICERS AND 74 CREWMEN OF THE DESTROYER ESCORT FREDERICK C.DAVIS, SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC TWO WEEKS BEFORE V-E DAY, SURVIVED, THE TWO SURVIVING OFFICERS REVEALED TODAY.

NORMAL COMPLEMENT OF A SHIP OF THIS TYPE IS ABOUT 200 OFFICERS AND MEN.

A THIRD OFFICER, TRAVELING BOARD THE VESSEL BUT NOT MEMBER OF HER CREW, ALSO SURVIVED.

MAY 30 1945

ENSIGNS R.E.MINERD (CQ), SMITHPORT, PA., AND P.K. LUNDEBERG (CQ), 127 PINECREST ROAD, DURHAM, N.C., TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THEIR VESSEL WAS OPERATING WITH OTHER DESTROYER ESCORTS NORTHWEST OF THE AZORES ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 24 (WHEN IT MADE CONTACT WITH A SUBMARINE.

THE SUBMARINE SURFACED, HE SAID, AND FIRED A TORPEDO POINTBLANK AS THE FREDERICK C.DAVIS BORE DOWN ON IT. THE TORPEDO STRUCK AMIDSHIPS AND THE DESTROYER ESCORT SANK RAPIDLY.

THE SUBMARINE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY FINISHED OFF BY ANOTHER DESTROYER ESCORT AND THE SUBMARINE'S SKIPPER WAS CAPTURED, MINERD SAID.

ENSIGN LUNDEBERG SAID HE WAS ASLEEP IN HIS QUARTERS WHEN THE ATTACK CAME. AFTER AIDING SURVIVORS TO LAUNCH LIFERAFTS AND GET OVERBOARD, HE UNDERTOOK TO NEUTRALIZE DEPTH CHARGES STORED ABOARD THE SHIP AND WAS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF ALL BUT TWO WHICH HAD BEEN TORN FROM THEIR

HE UNDERTOOK TO NEUTRALIZE DEPTH CHARGES STORED ABOARD THE SHIP AND WAS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF ALL BUT TWO WHICH HAD BEEN TORN FROM THEIR MOORINGS. THESE, HE SAID, DETONATED AT GREAT DEPTH AFTER THE SHIP SANK AND CAUSED SOME INJURY TO PERSONNEL IN THE WATER.

LT308PEW

NEWS FREEDOM (500)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS PLANNING NEW MOVES TO PROMOTE WORLD-WIDE NEWS FREEDOM, BASING THM ON A GENERAL FREE SPEECH DECLARATION SLATED FOR ADOPTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS ONE OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS FROM THE ATLANTIC CHARTER WHICH IS BEING WRITTEN INTO THE CHARTER OF A WORLD ORGANIZAT-ION. ITS MEANING WAS INTERPRETED BY SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS IN HIS WRITTEN REPORT TO THE NATION LAST NIGHT ON THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE, ALTHOUGH IN DELIVERY THE PASSAGE WAS OMITTED TO SAVE TIME.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH," THE SECRETARY SAID, "ENCOMPASSES FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS."

ORIGINALLY, STETTINIUS PLANNED TO SEEK HERE A DETAILED AGREEMENT AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS ON PRINCIPLES OF NEWS FREEDOM. HIS ADVISERS HAD SOME THOUGHT THAT HE MIGHT USE THE PAN-AMERICAN RESOLUTION ADOPTED

AT MEXICO CITY IN MARCH AS A BASIS FOR CALLING XOR A PROMPT END THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE TO WARTIME CENSORSHIP, AND PLEDGING THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS "TO PROMOTE A FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG THEIR PEOPLES."

PLANS TO HAVE AN EQUALLY DETAILED STATEMENT ADOPTED HERE HIT TWO SNAGS: (1) THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION DECIDED THE CHARTER SHOULD BE LIMITED TO GENERAL STATEMENTS OF PRINCIPLE RATHER THAN TO EXACT GUARANTEES OF SPECIFIC RIGHTS, IN ORDER TO GET MAXIMUM AGREEMENT ON THE SUBJECT QUICKLY; (2) THE DELEGATION AND ITS ADVISERS ALSO DOUBTED WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD ACCEPT AT THIS TIME ANY OTHER THAN VAGUE GENERALIZATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE OF NEWS.

STETTINIUS SET FORTH HIS PERSONAL VIEWS EARLIER THIS MONTH IN A PUBLIC LETTER TO A GROUP OF EDITORS AND WRITERS. HE SAID HE HOPED THE CONFERENCE WOULD, AS SLATED, ORDER CREATION OF A COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO CARRY FORWARD THE WORK OF EXPANDING AND WINNING ADHERENCE TO THE BASIC PRINCIPLES PROVIDED IN THE CHARTER.

"YOU MAY REST ASSURED," HE WROTE, "THAT WHEN SUCH A COMMISSION IS ESTABLISHED, I WOULD EARNESTLY URGE, ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THAT IT SHOULD EXAMINE MEANS OF PROMOTING FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS, FREEDOM TO TRAVEL AND FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE AND OF INFORMATION."

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LONG BEFORE SUCH A COMMISSION COULD BE SET UP AND PRODUCE ANY CONCRETE STATEMENTS, HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES MAY UNDERTAKE IN SPECIAL AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO CLEAR THE CHANNELS OF INFORMATION AMONG NATIONS. IN SUCH AGREEMENTS, THE UNITED STATES WOULD SEEK THE SAME FREEDOM OF OPERATIONS FOR AMERICAN REPORTERS ABROAD THAT FOREIGN NEWSMEN ENJOY IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE MEXICO CITY DECLARATION, BRANDING TRUTH AS "THE ENEMY OF TYRANNY," SET FORTH THESE OBJECTIVES OF NEWS FREEDOM IN THIS HEMISPHERE:

1. THAT THE AMERICAN NATIONS "RECOGNIZE THEIR ESSENTIAL OBLIGATION TO GUARANTEE TO THEIR PEOPLE, FREE AND IMPARTIAL ACCESS TO SOURCES OF INFORMATION."
2. THAT THEY PUT AN END TO CENSORSHIP AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.
3. THAT THEY COOPERATE "TO PROMOTE A FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG THEIR PEOPLES."
4. THAT WHEN A RULE OF LAW PREVAILS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE AMERICS SEEK ESTABLISHMENT OF "THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION OF INFORMATION, ORAL OR WRITTEN, PUBLISHED IN BOOKS OR BY THE PRESS, BROADCAST BY RADIO OR DISSEMINATED BY ANY OTHER MEANS, UNDER PROPER RESPONSIBILITY AND WITHOUT NEED OF PREVIOUS CENSORSHIP, AS IS THE CASE WITH PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE BY LETTER, TELEGRAM OR ANY OTHER MEANS IN TIME OF PEACE."

MAY 30 1945

MM1241APW

RAW MATERIALS (300)

BY JOHN A.PARRIS,JR.

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 29-(AP)-CONVINCED THAT EUROPE CAN SURVIVE ONLY THROUGH AN ORGANIZED ECONOMIC SYSTEM, FRANCE IS ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS TO ALLOW ALL COUNTRIES EQUAL ACCESS TO THE RAW MATERIALS OF THE WORLD.

A FRENCH PROPOSAL, AIMED AT ESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION, PROBABLY WILL BE TAKEN UNDER CONSIDERATION AND DISCUSSED BY A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TODAY.

FRANCE WANTS A RAW MATERIALS EQUALITY CLAUSE INSERTED IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND DELEGATIONS FROM BELGIUM, HOLLAND, LUXEMBOURG AND NORWAY ARE EXPECTED PARTICULARLY TO BACK THE PROPOSAL.

THE QUESTION OF ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS, THE FRENCH POINT OUT, HAS BEEN AT LEAST PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WORLD WARS I AND II. BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY EXPANDED IN EUROPE AND AFRICA, CLAIMING THEY NEEDED RAW MATERIALS. EUROPEAN ECONOMISTS SAY THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD WOULD ALWAYS BE UNDER A POSSIBLE THREAT IF SUCH CLAIMS AGAIN WERE POSSIBLE.

THE FRENCH PROPOSAL IS PART OF A WELL-STUDIED PLAN TO ESTABLISH A MUTUAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN EUROPE, A SYSTEM ORGANIZED IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT WOULD WIPE OUT THE OLD IDEA THAT ANY STATE CAN BE SELF-SUFFICIENT.

FOR MONTHS FRENCH ECONOMISTS HAVE BEEN STUDYING POST-WAR PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO FRANCE, BUT ALWAYS WITH EUROPE AS A WHOLE IN MIND. THEY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO ASCERTAIN WHAT FRANCE AND EUROPE MUST DO TO GET BACK ON THEIR FEET ECONOMICALLY. THEY BELIEVE THEY HAVE THE ANSWER.

THEY BELIEVE THAT IF EUROPE CAN AGREE ON A COMMON POLITICAL ECONOMY, THEN A EUROPEAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM CAN BE CREATED WHICH WOULD SUPPLY THE NEEDS OF EVERY STATE. SIMPLY, THEY EXPLAIN, IT MEANS THAT ONE EUROPE CAN BE CREATED IN A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION.

THE BIG PROBLEM, MOST ECONOMISTS AGREE IS GOING TO BE IN CONVINCING EACH STATE THAT IT IS NOT SELF-SUFFICIENT.

THERE ARE SOME 20 STATES IN EUROPE THEORETICALLY INDEPENDENT AND SELF-GOVERNING. EACH HAS ACTED AS IF IT WERE ALONE AND, IF NEED BE, -&-8,'5 -)) 5£3 95£34'. NOW THE WAR HAS PROVED, THE ECONOMISTS POINT OUT, THAT NO STA

AGAINST ALL THE OTHERS. NOW THE WAR HAS PROVED, THE ECONOMISTS POINT OUT, THAT NO STATE, WITH PERHAPS THE EXCEPTION OF RUSSIA, CAN STAND ALONE IN EUROPE.

$4.ANDRE MAYER, ECONOMICS EXPERT AT THE COLLEGE OF FRANCE, WH

DR.ANDRE MAYER, ECONOMICS EXPERT AT THE COLLEGE OF FRANCE, WHO HAS ATTEMPTED TO DEFINE FRANCE'S ROLE IN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF EUROPE, DECLARES THAT "UNPLEASANT AS IT MAY SEEM, IN EUROPE WE ARE MUTUALLY DEPENDENT FROM NOW ON."

FJ457ACW

MAY 30 1945

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 29-(AP)-A SPECIFIC DECLARATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER THAT DELIBERATIONS OF A WORLD ASSEMBLY BE OPEN TO THE PRESS WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY LUIS FERNAN CISNEROS, MEMBER OF THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION.

CISNEROS RECOMMENDED TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE THAT SUCHA CLAUSE BE WRITTEN INTO THE LEAGUE'S CHARTER "AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER" OF THE ASSEMBLY. THE ASSEMBLY, HE SAID, COULD BE PERMITTED TO DECIDE WHEN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES MADE IT ADVISABLE TO CONDUCT ITS DEBATES IN CLOSED SESSION.

"THE ASSEMBLY," THE PERUVIAN DECLARED, "SHOULD, AS THE UNIVERSAL BRANCH, PROCLAIM FROM THE MOMENT OF ITS CREATION ITS DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN A CONTINUOUS AND CLOSE TIE WITH PUBLIC OPINION."

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE PROPOSAL

JQ956PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29-(AP)-PREDICTING THAT THE ENEMY WOULD "THROW IN HIS ENTIRE MIGHT TO PUSH THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND CHALLENGE US WITH AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE," A JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER TODAY CALLED FOR A "TOTAL CHARGE OF JAPA'S 100,000,000 PEOPLE."

THE OFFICER, UNNAMED BUT IDENTIFIED AS A SECTION CHIEF OF THE NAVAL MINISTRY, CLAIMED IN A TOKYO BROADCAST THAT JAPANESE "SUICIDE UNITS" HAVE "SUNK OR DAMAGED" 500 ALLIED SHIPS AND "KILLED OR

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WOUNDED 50,000 ENEMY TROOPS."

THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CONTINUED:

"DESPITE THESE STUPENDOUS LOSSES OUR ENEMY CONTINUES TO BRING FORTH TWO SHIPS FOR EACH ONE LOST AND 20 PLANES FOR EACH ONE DOWNED.

"WITH THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE OUR ENEMY IS NOW VOCIFEROUSLY CLAMORING THAT THE MILITARY STRENGTH IN EUROPE WILL BE DIVERTED INTO THE BATTLES AGAINST JAPAN."

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JQ1002PCW

SOME COMMITTEES (SAN FRAN ADD) MADE HEADWAY DURING THE DAY, HOWEVER.

ONE OF THEM DEFEATED 7 TO 5 A NEW ZEALAND PROPOSAL TO GIVE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OVER INTERPRETATION OF TREATIES, QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, DETERMINATION WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN A BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND THE NATURE TO REPARATIONS TO BE MADE FOR SUCH A BREACH.

BELGIUM, CHILE, THE NETHERLANDS, CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN JOINED THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA IN DEFEATING THE PROPOSAL. NEW ZEALAND WAS SUPPORTED BY MEXICO, IRAQ, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA RENEWED BEFORE STILL ANOTHER COMMITTEE ITS FIGHT TO "PLEDGE" EACH MEMBER TO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS.

DELEGATION CHIEFS ETC AS BEFORE

DV955PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 28-(AP)-DR. H. J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DUTCH INDIES, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE NETHERLANDS, DETERMINED TO PROSECUTE THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, IS PREPARING TO SEND 200,000 TROOPS INTO THE FAR EAST.

SPEAKING AT A NEWS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO DEPARTING FOR AUSTRALIAN, VAN MOOK SAID HE HAD NO IDEA WHEN THESE TROOPS WOULD BE READY.

"THE NETHERLANDS WILL BUILD UP FORCES JUST AS SOON AS WE CAN GET THEM EQUIPPED," HE EXPLAINED. "WE WILL NEED ASSISTANCE FROM THE ALLIES. WE CAN PROVIDE THE PERSONNEL AND THE TRANSPORTATION."

HE DECLARED THAT THE LIBERATION OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES IS "VERY MUCH IN THE FOREFRONT OF OUR THOUGHTS."

"WITH HOLLAND FREED FROM THE GERMAN YOKE," VAN MOOK SAID, "WE ARE DETERMINED TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN."

VAN MOOK DECLARED THAT "WE ARE EAGER TO PROVIDE TROOPS TO MOP UP POCKETS OF RESISTANCE EVEN AFTER FORMAL CAPITULATION OF JAPAN."

EMPHASIZING THAT HE WAS SPEAKING WITHOUT OFFICIAL INFORMATION, THE DUTCH DIPLOMAT SAID HE BELIEVED THE MAIN ALLIED FORCES MIGHT BE DIRECTED AGAINST JAPAN PROPER FIRST, BY-PASSING THE DUTCH INDIES AND OTHER TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC.

"IT IS MY OPINION," HE SAID, "THAT EVEN IF JAPAN PROPER CAPITULATES, JAPANESE GENERALS IN THE FIELD WILL CONTINUE FIGHTING. THAT IS WHERE WE WILL HAVE A JOB TO DO. AND WE ARE PREPARING FOR IT."

VAN MOOK SAID HE WELCOMED THE FACT THAT TRUSTEESHIPS WERE DISCUSSED HERE AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

"THE IDEA OF TRUSTEESHIPS IS HUMANITARIAN," HE SAID.

HE EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THERE WERE COUNTRIES STILL CLASSIFIED AS DEPENDENT AREAS WHICH WERE WELL ON THEIR WAY TO SELF-GOVERNMENT. THESE AREAS, HE SAID, COULD NOT BE BROUGHT UNDER TURSTEESHIP.

VAN MOOK SAID HE WAS SPEAKING SPECIFICALLY OF THE DUTCH INDIES WHICH ARE "ON THE ROAD TO SELF-GOVERNMENT" AND WHICH WOULD "CONSIDER IT A BACKWARD STEP IF THEY WERE PLACED UNDER TRUSTEESHIP."

FJ1232ACW

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SYRIAN PRIME MINISER FARIS AL-KHOURI COMMENTED THAT (SAN FRAN) TROUBLE IN HIS HOMELAND WAS BECOMING "VERY SERIOUS."

HOWEVER, HE TOLD REPORTERS, "IF THE OTHER SIDE WOULD BE READY TO LOOK FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT, A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT MIGHT COME. THE FRENCH ARE TOO INSISTENT ON THEIR POINT OF VIEW."

THE PREMIER SAID THROUGH A SPOKESMAN THAT HE HAD HEARD UNOFFICIALLY OF REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN MIGHT BE ASKED TO MEDIATE. SO FAR, HE ADDED, HE HAS RECEIVED NO INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS GOVERNMENT.

AL-KOHOURI SAID THE SYRIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN WASHINGTON WOULD HANDLE ANY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THE PREMIER REPORTED HE HAD INFORMATION FROM DAMASCUS THAT THE FRENCH, "FIRING INDISCRIMINATELY," HAD HIT THE HOUSE OF THE BRITISH MINISTER IN THAT CITY AND THAT A NUMBER OF CIVILIANS HAD BEEN KILLED OR INJURED.

THE ONLY FIGURES HE HAD ON CASUALTIES WERE FROM FIGHTING IN ALEPPO, WHERE AL-KHOURI SAID THERE HAVE BEEN APPROXIMATELY 30 SYRIAN CIVILIANS KILLED AND 70 WOUNDED.

FJ1255ACW

6. UNITED STATES DELEGATES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DECIDED TO SUPPORT AN "OPTIONAL" CLAUSE FOR JURISDICTION OF THE WORLD COURT. UNDER THE CLAUSE, A NATION WOULD BE FREE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO SUBMIT CASES TO THE COURT, AND THUS BE BOUND TO ACCEPT THE TRIBUNAL'S DECISIONS.

THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO WANT TO DROP THE "ENEMY STATES OF THIS WAR" LIMITATION, THUS MAKING BILATERAL DEFENSE TREATIES APPLICABLE TO ANY AGGRESSOR. CHINA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE SAID TO BE OPPOSING THIS CHANGE, WITH RUSSIA NON-COMMITTAL.

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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29-(AP)- ALECIO PRIETO, SECRETARY OF THE SPANISH COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, OUTLINED TO A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY A FOUR-POINT PROGRAM OF ACTION WHICH HE SAID WOULD LEAD TO PEACEFUL OVERTHROW OF GENERAL FRANCO.

THE POINTS WERE:

1. A DECLARATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE "REPUDIATING" FRANCO SPAIN.

2. BREAKING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN BY DEMOCRATIC POWERS.

3. A MEETING OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

4. RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT BY DEMOCRATIC POWERS.

PRIETO SAID SPANISH REPUBLICANS DESIRED TO AVOID A NEW CIVIL WAR AND THAT UNDER THIS PROGRAM, "WE ARE CONVINCED FRANCO WOULD DIE OF ISOLATED ASPHYXIATION."

JQ854PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29-(AP)-KUSUO OYA OF THE JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION DECLARED TODAY THAT THE "CORDIAL TREATMENT" ACCORDED JAPANESE OF

ED JAPANESE OOFFICIALS IN GERMANY AND DURING THEIR HOMEWARD-BOUND TRIP ACROSS RUSSIA BY SOVIET OFFICIALS AS A SIGN OF THE AMITY THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

THE BROADCAST, INTERCEPTED BY THE FCC, TOOK NOTE OF PREMIER STALIN'S STATEMENT LAST NOVEMBER CALLING JAPAN "AN AGGRESSIVE NATION" AND THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD REFUSED TO EXTEND THE JAPANESE-SOVIET PACT BUT INSISTED THAT NEITHER OF THEEE DEVELOPMENTS HAD IN ANY WAY CREATED "A VISUAL CHANGE IN THE RELATION OF THE TWO NATIONS."

HE CONCEDED THAT THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE OF HELPFULNESS IN TRANSPORTING THE JAPANESE NATIONALS WAS "UNEXPECTED" AND HAD CAUSED "A SURPRISING AND AMAZING FEELING" IN TOKYO.

OYA SAID THAT SHIKAO MATSUSHIMA, MINISTER AT LARGE IN EUROPE WHO HAD BEEN ATTACHED TO THE BERLIN EMBASSY AND WHO REACHED HOME MAY 25 "PERSONALLY TOLD ME THAT HE WAS VERY MUCH IMPRESSED BECAUSE THE PARTY WAS TRANSFERRED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES ON SEVERAL SPECIALLY PROVIDED BEAUTIFUL TRANSPORT PLANES FROM THE BATTLEFRONT TO MOSCOW AND THEY WERE VERY CORDIALLY TREATED."

X835PPW

MAY 30 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29-(AP)-JAPAN HAS COME UP WITH A NEW SUICIDE CORPS TO HANDLE ROCKET BOMBS AGAINST AMERICAN LAND AND SEA FORCES IN THE BATTLE FOR OKINAWA, THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH REPORTED BY FCC.

THE NEW GROUP IS THE JINRAI OR HUMAN BOMB SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS. IT IS COMPOSED OF OFFICERS BETWEEN 23 AND 24 AND ENLISTED MEN AVERAGING 21 OR 22 YEARS OF AGE.

EXPLOSION OF THE JINRAI ROCKET BOMB, SAID DOMEI, IS "LIKE 100 THUNDERS ROARING AT ONCE," AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS HAS BEEN "PROVED", WITH MANY "BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAINST ENEMY SHIP CONCENTRATIONS OFF THE OKINAWAS."

THE AGENCY SAID 332 "ACES" OF THE CORPS ALREADY HAD BEEN CITED FOR "OUTSTANDING EXPLOITS." ORGANIZATION OF THE GROUP, IT ADDED, WAS BEGUN LAST YEAR BUT WAS DELAYED BECAUSE OF "MANY TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES IN HANDLING THE WEAPON."

(THE JINRAI BOMB PROBABLY IS THE WEAPON THAT HAS BEEN USED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AGAINST AMERICAN INVESION FORCES ON AND AROUND OKINAWA WHICH THE YANKS CALL THE "BAKA" BOMB. A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE JAPANESE WORD "BAKA" IS FOOL OR FOOLISH.)

JQ946PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29-(AP)-PREDICTING THAT THE ENEMY WOULD "THROW IN HIS ENTIRE MIGHT RO PUSH THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND CHALLENGE US WITH AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE," A JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER TODAY CALLED FOR A "TOTAL CHARGE OF JAPA'S 100,000,000 PEOPLE."

THE OFFICER, UNNAMED BUT IDENTIFIED AS A SECTION CHIEF OF THE NAVAL MINISTRY, CLAIMED IN A TOKYO BROADCAST THAT JAPANESE "SUICIDE UNITS" HAVE "SUNK OR DAMAGED" 500 ALLIED SHIPS AND "KILLED OR WOUNDED 50,000 ENEMY TROOPS."

THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CONTINUED:

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"WITH THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE OUR ENEMY IS NOW VOCIFEROUSLY CLAMORING THAT THE MILITARY STRENGTH IN EUROPE WILL BE DIVERTED INTO THE BATTLES AGAINST JAPAN."

JQ1002PCW

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SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 29-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS HAVE JOINED THE ARTILLERY DUEL FOR CONTROL OF THE WEWAK AIRSTRIP AND THE MOUNTAIN RIDGE DOMINATING THE COASTAL AREA IN THAT PART OF NEW GUINEA STILL HELD BY THE JAPANESE, THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, QUOTING AN AUSTRALIAN ARMY REPORT AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID JAPANESE ARTILLERY WAS SHELLING THE AIRSTRIP FROM POSITIONS ON THE RIDGE RUNNING INLAND FROM WEWAK HARBOR. AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS, IT ADDED, TURNED THEIR GUNS ON THE ENEMY POSITIONS.

JW1159ACW NM

NEWARK,N.J.,MAY 29-(AP)-THE MAIN INGREDIENT OF THE NEW "LAVA" BOMBS BEING USED IN DEVASTATING RAIDS ON JAPANESE INDUSTRY WAS DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT, COL.S.F.WHITESIDES, COMMANDING THE NEW YORK CHEMICAL WARFARE PROCUREMENT DISTRICT, REVEALED HERE TODAY.

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DISCOVERY WAS MADE, WHITESIDES SAID IN A STATEMENT, WHEN A QUANTITY STORED IN A CALIFORNIA WAR PLANT BURST INTO FLAMES SO INTENSE THEY WERE ALMOST UNEXTINGUISHABLE.

"SAMPLES OF THE 'GOOP' WERE RUSHED TO THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE FOR STUDY," THE COLONEL CONTINUED. WITH A FEW ADDITIONS THE LAVA BOMB WAS BORN.

"GOOP," THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY, HE SAID, "IS MAGNESIUM POWDER COATED WITH ASPHALT PARTICLES."

MANUFACTURE OF THE DESTRUCTIVE MISSILES, THAT LOOK LIKE 19-INCH HEXAGONAL RAIN PIPES, "IS LIKE BAKING A CAKE" THE COLONEL EXPLAINED.

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WHEN THE BOMBS EXPLODE, HE SAID, "GOBS OF LAVA FLY FOR 25 YARDS LANDING UNDER THE EAVES AND WALLS OF THE TARGETS, CLINGING TO THE SURFACE AND BURNING FIERCELY."

THE FLAMES CANNOT BE EXTINGUISHED BY ANY OF THE STANDARD FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT, WHITESIDES ADDED.

CK1118PEW NM

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-HENRY A.WALLACE, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, HAS BEEN SELECTED TO RECEIVE THE CHURCHMAN AWARD FOR 1945, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE AWARD, MADE ANNUALLY BY THE CHURCH MAGAZINE "FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD WILL AND BETTER UNDERSTANDING AMONG ALL PEOPLES," INCLUDED MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WENDELL L.WILLKIE, MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND BERNARD M. BARUCH.

MQ1154PEW

A181

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-THE AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER WHO LED THE SCOUTING PARTY WHICH FORMED THE FIRST LINK-UP WITH RUSSIAN FORCES IN EUROPE RETURNED HOME TODAY WITH AN ADMITTEDLY HAZY RECOLLECTION OF THE JOVIAL CELEBRATION WHICH THE MEETING PRECIPITATED.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 30 --(AP)-- THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT VISCOUNT KIKUJIRO ISHEI, A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE PRIVY COUNCIL AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED [redacted] DURING AN AMERICAN ATTACK ON TOKYO LAST FRIDAY.

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THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RADIO, SAID VISCOUNT ISHEI WAS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1818 TO 1919.

APR-DH-1123PEW

NEW YORK,MAY 29-(AP)-E.S.MAO, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIUKIANG LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS, SAID TODAY THAT AS SOON AS CHINESE TERRITORY WAS REWON FROM THE JAPANESE "THE BUILDING OF RAILROADS WILL BE OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE" IN CHINA.

MAO, SPOKESMAN FOR A GROUP OF 11 CHINESE RAILROAD ENGINEERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS WHO SHORTLY ARE TO START ON A THREE-MONTH INSPECTION TOUR OF AMERICAN RAILROAD CITIES, ALSO SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT "WE WANT T BE PREPARED TO START BUILDING IMMEDIATELY AND TO HAVE OUR PLANS READY FOR POSTWAR RAILROAD RECONSTRUCTION."

"THAT IS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF OUR VISIT HERE," HE SAID.

THE MEN ARRIVED HERE FROM WASHINGTON LAST SATURDAY AND WILL MAKE THE TOUR UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. IN THE GROUP IS HAI-PING CHANG, VICE-DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE YUNNAN-BURMA RAILROAD, WHO WAS CHIEF ENGINEER ON ALL CONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN AIR-FIELDS IN CHINA.

CITIES TO BE VISITED INCLUDE SCHENECTADY, ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO, IN NEW YORK STATE; PITTSBURGH AND ALTOONA, PA. AND CLEVELAND, DETROIT AND CHICAGO.

EV-FD815PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-ELMER H. BENSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, TODAY OPPOSED APPOINTMENT OF FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER "TO ANY POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT."

"THE HORRIBLE HOOVER DEPRESSION DAYS ARE WELL REMEMBERED," BENSON SAID IN A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN. "HIS REACTIONARY REFUSAL TO EXTEND FEDERAL RELIEF IN HIS PRESIDENCY; HIS MISUSE OF RELIEF AT THE END OF WORLD WAR I TO SUPPORT REACTIONARY AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL GROUPS IN EUROPE; ALL THESE MEMORIES MAKE THE THOUGHT OF HOOVER IN ANY CAPACITY MOST UNWELCOME."

HOOVER CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE EUROPEAN FOOD SITUATION.

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MD&EV824PEW

UNDATED LEVANTINE (600)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CONTRASTING POSITIONS OF FRANCE AND THE LEVANTINE COUNTRIES ON QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE LED TO STRIFE IN SYRIA AND LEBANON WERE SET FORTH IN DETAIL YESTERDAY (TUES).

THE FRENCH CABINET WAS TOLD BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT THAT FRANCE INTENDS TO GIVE BOTH COUNTRIES COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE BUT WILL INSIST UPON A GUARANTEE OF HER CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND STRATEGIC INTERESTS THERE.

SEVERAL HOURS AFTER HE OUTLINED THE FRENCH POSITION IN PARIS, THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE LEGATIONS IN LONDON ISSUED A "JOINT STATEMENT SAYING THAT FRANCE WAS PRESENTING DEMANDS WHICH HAD NEVER

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BEFORE BEEN MENTIONED AND WHICH NEVER WOULD BE ACCEPTED.

THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY, REPORTING BIDAULT'S REMARKS, SAID THIS IS THE FRENCH POSITION:

"IT IS KNOWN THAT SYRIA AND LEBANON ARE JURIDICALLY UNDER A MANDATE CONFERRED ON FRANCE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. UNTIL SUCH A TIME AS AN INTERNATIONAL DECISION PERMITS FRANCE TO REVOKE THIS MANDATE, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS RECOGNIZED THE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA AND LEBANON ON CONDITION THAT IT CAN MAINTAIN TROOPS WHICH ARE NECESSARY FOR MAINTAINING ORDER.

"CONCERNING THE FUTURE THE DESIRES OF FRANCE ARE VERY SIMPLE: SHE WIS

"CONCERNING THE FUTURE THE DESIRES OF FRANCE ARE VERY SIMPLE: SHE WISHES TO COMPLETE DEFINITELY THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEBANESE AND SYRIAN TERRITORIES BY WITHDRAWING ALL GARRISON TROOPS WHICH ARE THERE. HOWEVER, FRANCE INSISTS THAT A CERTAIN NUMBER OF QUESTIONS WHICH SEEM TO HER ESSENTIAL SHOULD BE SETTLED WITH THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS.

"FIRST OF ALL, SHE INSISTS ON THE ASSURED PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL INTERESTS IN THOSE COUNTRIES OF FRENCH INFLUENCE WHERE SHE HAS CREATED MANY SCHOOLS. SHE DESIRES THE STATUTES, LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS OF SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS BE RECOGNIZED, ENSURED AND PROTECTED AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF HER TROOPS.

"FURTHER, SHE WISHES AN AGREEMENT TO BE DRAWN UP THAT WILL GUARANTEE HER ECONOMIC INTERESTS. IT IS KNOWN THAT ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF TREATIES THAT BROUGHT AN END TO THE 1918 WAR FRANCE RECEIVED AN IMPORTANT SHARE OF THE MOSUL OIL. THIS OIL IS SENT TO FRANCE BY TANKERS LOADED IN SYRIA, WHICH IS CROSSED BY A PIPELINE THE PROTECTION OF WHICH MUST BE ENSURED.

A96

"FINALLY, FRANCE INTENDS TO ENSURE THE GUARANTEE OF HER STRATEGIC INTERESTS SO THAT THE AIR BASES OF SYRIA AND LEBANON CAN BE UTILIZED ON THE FRANCE-FAR EAST LINE AND SHE ALSO WISHES HER NAVY TO BE ABLE TO PUT IN AT CERTAIN PORTS."

THE DISPATCH SAID FRANCE HAD TOLD THE TWO COUNTRIES SHE WAS READY TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT, BUT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAD REFUSED SUCH DISCUSSION. AT THE SAME TIME FRANCE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO REPLACE TWO BATTALIONS THERE.

"MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA DISTORTED THE INFORMATION," THE BROADCAST CONCLUDED, "AND HAS LED TO THE BELIEF THAT FRANCE WAS RESORTING TO INTIMIDATION AND BLACKMAIL HOPING TO GAIN BY FORCE AND THREATS WHAT SHE BELIEVED SHE COULD NOT OBTAIN BY NEGOTIATION. THIS OPINION IS INCORRECT AND IS BELIEF BY THE FRENCH ATTITUDE."

THE JOINT SYRIAN AND LEBANON STATEMENT SAID:

"THE PRESENT SITUATION IS BUT ONE CHAPTER IN A LONG DISPUTE WHICH STARTED 25 YEARS AGO. THE MOST VOLUMINOUS FILES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ARE PROBABLY THOSE WHICH CONTAIN THE PROTESTS OF SYRIA AND LEBANON AGAINST THE ACTIONS OF FRANCE.

"IT WAS HOPED THAT THE PROCLAMATION OF THE ALLIED NATIONS ON SYRIAN AND LEBANON INDEPENDENCE IN 1941 WOULD END THIS LONG DISPUTE. THE FRENCH, HOWEVER, HAVE REPEATEDLY TRIED TO PREVENT SYRIA AND LEBANON FROM EXERTING THEIR RIGHTS OOF INDPENDENCE AND OF SOVEREIGNTY. NOW FRANCE IS PRESENTING DEMANDS WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN MENTIONED BEFORE. THE ANSWER OF THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS IS THAT THEY WILL NEVER ACCEPT SUCH DEMANDS."

THE STATEMENT TOLD OF CLAHSES IN SYRIA AND SAID THE SITUATION WAS BECOMING INCREASINGLY SERIOUS AND THAT CONSEQUENCES COULD NOT BE FORESEEN UNLESS FRANCE MODIFIED HER POSITION.

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MAY 31 1945

Shuri Castle Captured by Marines, Japanese Survivors Are Encircled; Allied Troops Asked to Quit Iran

MAY 31 1945

JAPS CONTINUING FANATICAL FIGHT FROM CAVE FORTS

Weather Holds Down Both American and Japanese Air Forces.

REAR GUARD ACTION

Stars and Bars of Confederacy Raised by Marines Over Castle.

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, Thursday, May 31—(AP) Leathernecks of the First Marine division raised the American flag over Okinawa's Shuri castle at 1:45 p.m. yesterday. Old Glory went up as Marines on the west flank and doughboys on the east moved to encircle Japanese survivors in the moated medieval fortress.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported today that Marines of Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First division strengthened and built up their positions in the castle ruins, first reached Tuesday in a swift dash by Company A of the Fifth regiment, led by Capt. Julius Dusberry of Charlotte, N. C.

On the west flank, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr.'s Sixth Marine division veterans pushed southeastward from occupied Naha toward the Kokuba river, which empties into Naha harbor. Nearly all of Naha, blasted capital of Okinawa, is in Yank hands.

On the east flank Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's seventh Infantry division, driving westward, captured high ground near the town of Yonawa, near American held Yonabaru harbor.

The objective on both flanks is to close a circle about a mile south of Shuri castle to compress the enemy garrison ordered to hold the fortress. Many troops and civilians have been observed leaving Shuri for points south.

The most westerly patrols of the Seventh Infantry division were near Chan, about a mile due south of Shuri. Forward elements of the Seventh infantry and the Sixth Marine divisions were only about two miles from an encircling link-up.

Broadin Holdings

Capture of Yonawa served to broaden the Seventh infantry holdings along the east coast. Advance units were more than two miles west of the town.

Northeast of Shuri castle, rock-walled fortress which housed the 16th century kings of the Ryukyus the Japanese continued fanatical resistance against the 77th and 96th Infantry divisions.

Strong combat patrols of the First Marine division were reported probing through the western sector of Shuri town, which, like Naha, was reduced to rubble in the weeks-long American pounding from land, sea and air.

Mud and rain still hampered ground operations and posed a severe supply problem for forward elements.

Admiral Nimitz said the poor flying weather reduced Japanese aircraft activity. Several isolated raids were made Tuesday, resulting in damage to two light units of the American fleet. Eight Japanese planes were shot down during the day.

Carrier planes attacked targets in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus and the Amami islands in the northern part of the chain on Tuesday.

Search planes of Fleet Air Wing One sank or damaged three small cargo ships in Korean waters Tuesday night and Wednesday. A twin-engined transport plane was shot down near Honshu island by a naval search plane of Fleet Air Wing 18.

Collapse Near

American 10th Army troops exploiting the collapse of the Japanese line on Okinawa sliced through enemy rear areas today with the south coast of the island in sight.

The Seventh Infantry division's thrust southward from Ozato Mura heights, combined with the dramatic dash into Shuri castle by Fifth regiment units of the First Marine division, heightened the pace of battle despite heavy rains and clinging mud.

While Fifth Regiment Marines penetrated Shuri castle Tuesday in a lightning flank move, units of the Sixth Marine division in Naha crossed the canal bisecting the city to smash Japanese resistance in the eastern district. This move virtually completed conquest of Okinawa's capital.

The Seventh division strike southeast coast. Lt. Col. Jackson Gillis, of Hollywood, Cali., member of the division's staff, said that half of the remainder of southern Okinawa in Japanese hands should be occupied by the Yanks within a week.

Relatively light resistance encountered by the Seventh indicates that the bulk of the Nipponese defenders are still holding out in the Shuri sector, center of the shattered Japanese line, despite withdrawal efforts.

The Marine dash into ancient Shuri castle was made by Company "A", first battalion of the Fifth regiment and not "C" company as reported yesterday in American fleet headquarters' communique, said Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent at the front.

The Devildogs' dash into the 16th century castle from the left flank was made over a mile of deep mud, but nevertheless was speedy enough to catch some of the Japanese defenders bathing in the moat.

Col. John Griebel, Oxford, Md., Fifth regiment commander, said the remainder of the First battalion moved in behind "A" company. The battalion apparently is maintaining its hold on the pile of rubble.

Maj. Gen. Pedro Del Valle, commander of the First Marine division, expressed astonishment at the swiftness of his Leathernecks' thrust into the castle under existing weather and terrain difficulties, said Al Dopking, Associated Press correspondent with the division.

The Marines left their armor and supply vehicles behind them in Asato town in their quick push across draws which had stood between them and the castle for the past two weeks. They passed Shuri barracks without much fighting, and asked Del Valle for permission to strike toward the castle.

"Of course I gave it to them," Del Valle said.

Raise Star and Bars

Capt. Julius D. Dusenberry, Charlotte, N. C., led his "A" company into the ruins and quickly raised the stars and bars of the southern confederacy over the beaten walls, as he and his outfit had done on Peleliu island.

Japanese defenders entrenched north and northeast of Shuri castle were still putting up a stiff fight on an arc facing some of the First Marine division elements and the 77th and 96th Infantry divisions.

Apparently the Nipponese were trying to hold open an escape corridor running southeast from Shuri. With a decent break in the weather 10th Army troops likely could completely encircle the survivors of the Shuri garrison. They appear to be the main enemy force left on Okinawa.

Marines Reach Jap Keystone On Okinawa

AMCON

Guam, May 30 (AP)—American Marines have penetrated rock-walled Shuri Castle, sixteenth century fortress and keystone of Japanese defense on Okinawa which withstood attack for eighteen days, as gains elsewhere led to the prediction half the remainder of the island would fall within a week.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, reported from the front that Company C Marines of the 5th Regiment, 1st Division, spearheaded their battalion's advance on Shuri and entered the castle yesterday after surprising Japanese defenders swimming in the moat.

By midmorning, Col. John H. Griebel, regimental commander, of Hartford, Conn., reported the entire first battalion had reached the castle. Griebel reported resistance only from rifle and light mortar fire during the advance.

Other elements of the 5th Regiment advanced southeast from the Asato village area toward the Naha-Yonabaru highway, which runs east and west south of Shuri and which already has been cut at its eastern end by the 7th Infantry.

Almost All Naha Taken

Sixth Division Marines virtually completed investing of Okinawa's capital city, Naha, moving eastward across the Naha Canal. They met stiff opposition as the Japanese fought back fiercely among the Christian cemetery tombstones in the southeast part of the city.

The 22d Regiment seized all of the city north of the harbor, except for scattered pockets.

Considerable artillery fire was directed on the advancing Marines from Kobakura Hill, across the harbor.

DAY

Correspondent Alva N. Dopking, with the 6th Division, reported the harbor was "clogged" with sunken Japanese ships. He counted the superstructures of a dozen small vessels, two large freighters and other craft sticking out of the water.

The once-beautiful city of 66,600 population was nothing but a heap of rubble.

Battle North Of Shuri

Japanese in the area north of Fortress Shuri also stubbornly resisted.

Haugland reported the first regiment of the 1st Marine Division was able to gain but slightly as it moved down Wana ridge into the valley northwest of Shure "against bitter defenses."

The 77th and 96th army divisions, north and west of Shuri, found the Japanese line still firm, Haugland said, and failed to make gains.

Thus, although the garrison in and around Shuri seemed to be withdrawing, the shell-torn medieval structure still remained the center of the strongest Japanese resistance on the island.

On the extreme eastern flank, the 7th Infantry Division again extended its positions south of Yonabaru, moving southward approximately a mile to kill 250 Japanese and capture heights overlooking the remains of Karadera, 2 miles southeast of Yonabaru. Japanese suicide swimmers, carrying explosives, tried to attack near Yonabaru but all were killed in the water.

Patrols Reach Saskiki

Other 7th Division patrols reached Sashiki, below Baten Bay at the base of Chinen Peninsula, and fanned south to isolate the peninsula.

Directly south of Shuri, 7th Division units pushed south of Chan, where a number of mud-mired enemy guns and vehicles were destroyed, to high hills a mile distant overlooking the south shore of the island.

Lieut. Col. Jackson Gillis, member of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division staff, said the patrols were within sight of the southern shore of Okinawa and would reach it today.

"We should see considerable gains in the next three days," Gillis, former New York and Hollywood actor, said. "I believe we will take at least half of what's left of southern Okinawa within a week."

One U.S. Ship Damaged

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique today, telling of the broad gains, also reported further Japanese air strikes against American shipping at Okinawa. One light unit of the fleet was damaged.

The count of enemy planes destroyed in the vicious raid Sunday night and Monday morning, meantime, was raised from 77 to 115 on the basis of complete information. That assault, the most destructive

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yet launched against the United States fleet there, sank one light unit and damaged twelve others.

Search planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 sank three Japanese cargo ships in Korean waters Tuesday. United States planes have sunk 92,620 tons of enemy shipping and damaged 84,680 tons more in that vital sea route in the past six weeks.

FRENCH BOMBING ANCIENT CAPITAL WRITER REPORTS

Eden Tells Commons Situation in Damascus Has Become Serious.

WASHINGTON WORRIED

Identical Notes Sent to America, Russia and England by Iran.

TEHERAN, May 30.—(AP) With the European war ended, Iran has demanded that the United States, Britain and Russia live up to their agreement to remove all troops from the country, it was announced today.

The tripartite treaty by which Allied forces operated in Iran stipulated that they would leave within six months after hostilities ceased, and Iranian authorities viewed the period as dating from the German surrender.

Foreign Minister Sepahbodi told the Iranian parliament that identical notes had been sent to the Big Three Allied powers.

"We demanded that in view of cessation of European hostilities and in order to restore a normal situation in this country, British, American and Russian troops evacuate Iran," he reported.

Russian and British troops entered the rich oil country of Iran Sept. 19, 1941, after joint notes had been sent to the Iranian government protesting against the activities of Nazi agents in the country.

Reza Shah Pahlavi rejected the protests and refused to surrender or expel all Axis nationals. He abdicated Sept. 16 in favor of his son, Shaphur Mohammed Reza, an

three days later British and Russian armies drove in from the north and the south.

Americans joined in sending forces to Iran in 1942, when lend-lease supplies began moving across Iran to Russia, and for the next two years a stream of tanks, trucks, and aircraft poured into the Soviet Union by the Persian gulf route.

Recall Big Three Pledge

The Big Three meeting at Teheran in 1943 pledged post-war economic aid to Iran and agreed upon the "maintenance, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

The Americans began liquidating their Persian gulf command as long ago as January after a shorter supply line to Russia was opened through the Dardanelles and the Black sea, but American military railway service troops lingered. As much as 4,380,430 tons of war equipment had been shipped by

the Amer[illegible]verland through Iran into[illegible]

Iran is [illegible] the Arabian bloc of states [illegible]ted by oil experts as equal[illegible] United States in petroleum [illegible]site. Britain has a monopoly [illegible] oil concessions in Iran but A[illegible]rican groups have a 60-40 edge [illegible] concessions in the entire area that embraces also Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrein.

Russian desires for a voice and a share in the oil prospect touched off political repercussions in Iran last fall and the government called off all concessions negotiations until the troops of the three nations have been withdrawn.

Iran Demands Allied Forces Withdraw

Tehran, May 30 (AP)—The Iran Government has demanded the withdrawal of all British, United States and Russian troops from Iran.

Iran's Foreign Minister, Sepah Bodi, informed Parliament that identical notes had been sent to the British, American and Soviet embassies, in which "we demanded that, in view of the cessation of European hostilities and in order to restore a normal situation in the country, British, American and Russian troops evacuate Iran."

Article 5 of the Russian-British-Iran Treaty of 1941 stipulated that Allied forces would leave Iran within six months after the cessation of hostilities.

Jackson Pleased With War-Trial Conferences

London, May 30 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov had been named Russian representative on the Allied Control Commission for Germany.

Moscow said the appointment completed the membership of the control commission which included General Eisenhower for the United States, Field Marshal Montgomery for Great Britain, and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny for France.

London, May 30 (AP) — Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States special prosecutor for war criminals, departed today for consultations in Washington, but left a statement saying he hoped to return "in about two weeks with a sufficient staff to carry our share of the work involved."

He said his conferences with British officials were aimed at coordinating the preparation of cases to avoid "unnecessary duplication of effort" and emphasized that the talks had shown no "substantial difference of opinion on procedure."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons that "very great progress" had been made during Jackson's consultations.

16 Nations Represented

Representatives of sixteen United Nations will discuss the procedure for trial of war criminals at a meeting here tomorrow. Lord Wright, chairman of the International War Crimes Commission, will preside. Lieut. Col. Joseph Hodgson, a commission member, will represent the United States.

Professor Rene Cassin, vice president of the French Council of States, arrived here today to represent France. Britain will be represented by Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe.

sured the House of Commons today.

He said that relations between the Russians and the local Danish authorities were cordial. When the Russians landed on Bornholm on May 9, their commander issued a statement "to the effect that the island had been occupied by Soviet forces provisionally until questions of Germany relating to the war were solved," Mr. Eden said.

He disclosed that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had known of and approved the Russian occupation beforehand. General Eisenhower had intended to send an Allied force to Bornholm to accept the surrender of the German forces there, but before doing so he asked the Russians on May 8 whether it would interfere with their plans.

Mr. Eden said that the Russians had replied that, 'in view of the fact that the Germans [on Bornholm] were within the sphere of operation of Soviet armed forces and that the commander of the German garrison had requested assistance with food, the island was being occupied by Soviet forces."

Asked whether he was aware of Swedish anxiety over the Russian occupation, Mr. Eden said that he "knew nothing" of such anxiety. Bornholm is only twenty-two miles southeast of the Swedish coast.

U.S. NAVY FORCES LEAVING EUROPE

11 Of 15 American Bases In Britain Are Closed

London, May 30 (AP) — The redeployment of United States Navy amphibious forces from Europe to the Pacific is progressing swiftly.

Eleven of the fifteen main American bases in the United Kingdom have been closed or are being decommissioned, it was announced today from headquarters of Commodore Virgil E. Korns, commander of United States Navy ports and bases here.

Only about 20,000 of the 120,000 American sailors who participated in amphibious operations from Normandy until the German sur[illegible]

Russians on Bornholm Only Temporarily And With Allies' Approval, Eden Declares

LONDON, May 30 (AP)—Russian troops are occupying the little Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea only temporarily, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden as-

renuer remain here. During the last month, several thousand bluejackets returned to the United States for furloughs and reassignment. Others are leaving as fast as transportation becomes available.

Maintenance Bases

The United States bases once were strung from Land's End in Cornwall to the London docks. The four remaining in commission are big ship maintenance and repair bases at Plymouth, Falmouth, Southampton and Exeter.

It was disclosed that the famous Royal Navy College at Dartmouth had been turned over to the Americans for headquarters for LCI's (landing craft infantry). Coast Guard cutters which served as a rescue flotilla off the Normandy beaches were based at Poole. The largest American base in England was at Weymouth, from where 500,000 troops and 200,000 vehicles were [illegible]atched to France.

The American landing ship tank service base was at Deptford, on the Thames near London. Flying bombs hit it three times and killed sixteen sailors.

U.S. Comment Disturbs Labor

London, *Thursday*, May 31 (AP)—The Laborite *Daily Herald* asserted today that a "campaign against the Labor movement is being conducted in the United States" by certain newspapers which, it said, apparently feared a Labor victory in Britain would lessen British participation in the Japanese war.

Declaring that "the British Labor movement is resolved to pursue the 'war against Japan with utmost vigor" the *Herald*, organ of the Labor party, said that Labor's determination in this respect had been expressed repeatedly by party statements and the utterances of its leaders.

New York Chicago Papers

In mentioning "disturbing" United States newspaper comment, the *Herald* said:

"For example, the New York newspaper *PM* reports 'a strong rumor that the Left Wing in Britain speaks of the Japanese war as an imperialist war which they cannot support.'

"The Chicago *Daily News* goes further. It says, 'Most Americans will interpret a Churchill victory as a guarantee that Britain will go through with the Japanese business to the bitter end. We wish we could be as sure of the intentions of other British politicians, but candor compels the admission that we are not so sure at this time.'

Source Adds To Surprise

"Neither of those newspapers belongs to the section of the American press which delights in disturbing Anglo-American relations, nor has either shown hitherto a desire to intervene in British domestic politics.

"Their remarks are therefore as disturbing as they are bewildering. What is the source of these innuendoes? Who started this dangerous mischief, and why?"

The *Herald* observed that the Labor party conference at Blackpool pledged the party to support in every way the war against Japan and quoted Laborite A. V. Alexander, former First Lord of the Admiralty, as saying, "There is no party that would not be 100 per cent in support of the most ruthless prosecution of the war against Japan."

DAVIES ENDS LONDON TALKS

But Only Big Three Can Break Deadlock, Is View

London, May 30 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, President Truman's special envoy, completed a series of conferences in London today amid increased indications that only a meeting of the "Big Three" could break deadlocks on European questions confronting the United States, Russia and Britain.

A meeting of the leaders of the three countries was expected to be held shortly after the San Francisco conference, which is expected to close June 6.

Davies said he would fly to Paris tomorrow for a meeting with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and then return directly to Washington to report to the President on the results of his conferences.

Talks With Gusev

During the day he and United States Ambassador John G. Winant conferred with Soviet Ambassador Fyodor Gusev, concluding three days of conferences with Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and other members of the British Government. The discussions included a wide range of subjects preparatory to a meeting of Truman, Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Reports from Moscow said that Harry Hopkins, in the Soviet capital on another special mission for Truman, had had highly satisfactory conversations on a wide range of subjects with Stalin and high Russian officials.

"Disquieting" Issues

In Commons, Eden today avoided a full-dress discussion of foreign issues, but the Foreign Minister clearly indicated that little progress had been made since his return from the San Francisco world security conference two weeks ago when he said there were a number of "serious and disquieting" issues facing the Big Three.

Two new problems disturbing the international scene have arisen since then—threat of revolt in the Levant through the landing of new French troops in Syria and Lebanon and British and American difficulties with Marshal Tito, who has Moscow's sympathy in the Yugoslav occupation of Trieste.

United On Two Issues

Britain and America are reportedly standing united on two of the main issues—Poland and Austria.

Eden frankly told Commons today that the next move in both questions was up to Moscow. He said the British Government was still awaiting further information regarding sixteen Polish leaders arrested by the Russians and accused of attempting sabotage against the Red Army.

The Foreign Secretary also said that Britain had no intention of recognizing the Austrian provisional government of Dr. Karl Renner until the British section of the Allied commission in Austria had a chance at "seeing for itself."

Trieste Still In Discussion

Eden asserted that the Allied commision "should be in Vienna" and expressed hope that "before long obstacles in this matter would be removed and we should have representatives there."

The Russians liberated the Austrian capital and though there has been no official announcement of Soviet recognition of the Renner regime its formation was first announced by the Moscow radio.

Eden said negotiations were "still proceeding" with Tito over Trieste but he gave no details.

As to the situation in Greece, Eden said that it had improved considerably and that the present Greek Government "in spite of considerable provocation from both extreme Left and extreme Right" forces was "doing its best to re-establish democratic principles in Greece and to prepare for a plebiscite and an election as soon as the necessary machinery can be created."

PROGRESS SEEN ON WAR TRIALS

Eden Cites Results Of Talks With Justice Jackson

London, May 30 (AP)—Foreign

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Secretary Anthony Eden said today that "very great progress" had been made in arranging for trials of German war prisoners as a result of conversations with Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, special United States prosecutor.

Jackson, after completing a preliminary two-day survey of the work of the War Crimes Commission here and talking with Allied officials on the Continent, left for consultations in Washington. He said he hoped to return "in about two weeks with a sufficient staff to carry our share of the work involved."

No Clash Of Views

The American representative emphasized that his talks with British officials had shown there was no "substantial difference of opinion" on procedure to be employed at the trials.

Eden, sparring with Commons members who demanded to know whether the Allies had agreed upon essential arrangements for the trials of Hermann Goering and others, would say only that there had been "most useful consultations with Judge Jackson in the last few days that have resulted in very great progress being made."

The 3 Categories

Although there was no official confirmation, it was understood that Nazi war criminals had been classified in these three categories:

1. Those whose crimes cover more than one country—such as Goering and Rudolf Hess.

2. Those who have been accused by only one country.

3. Those regarded as renegades or traitors—much such as William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce and Vidkun Quisling, who will be tried under the laws of their native lands.

It was established definitely that Russia would not have a representative at the three-day conference of the Allied War Crimes Commission meeting here tomorrow. The Soviet has a similar commission of its own.

Viewed As A Threat

Russia's absence was viewed as a threat to complete success of the conference. Although the announced purpose of the meeting was to perfect the machinery for detecting war criminals, the chief difficulty in speeding the trials thus far has been the lack of a working accord between the great powers on plans for bringing Nazi leaders to justice.

Signs mounted that a meeting of the four major powers — Britain, France, Russia and the United States — would be necessary to avoid confusion and conflicts. Justice Jackson, just before leaving for Washington, said he hoped Russia and France soon would name their representatives to the prosecution panel.

Amery And Haw Haw

The London *Evening Star* declared editorially that "an early announcement on the Allies' plan would dispel public disquiet, which has already found expression in Commons."

There yet had been no official announcement of the charges expected to be lodged against "Lord Haw-Haw," who broadcast propaganda for the Germans throughout the war.

Asked what would be done with Joyce and with John Amery, son of L. C. Amery, Secretary for India, Eden told Commons it was a matter for the whole Government to decide. Amery also broadcast for the Nazis and now is in Allied hands.

British Cabinet Goes Into Emergency Session

London, May 30 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons tonight that the British Cabinet was in emergency session on the warlike situation in the battle-torn Syrian capital of Damascus where he said French-Arab fighting had caused "a serious loss of life and destruction of property."

With the situation in the Levant "greatly deteriorated," Eden said his Government was "in actual communication with the United States Government."

Events 'Deplored'

Rushing from an emergency session of the Cabinet, Eden told Commons sharply: "the British Government deplores these events."

Eden said that the British Cabinet was considering "action that may be required as a consequence" of the new outbreaks.

A full statement on the situation in Syria and Lebanon will be made to the House of Commons today by either Prime Minister Churchill or Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, London morning papers reported.

Well Into The Night

After his statement in Commons, the Foreign Secretary rushed back to the cabinet meeting which lasted well into the night.

Eden's disclosure of gunplay brought outbursts of protests from members of Parliament, who jumped up in rapid succession to criticize French policy in the Levant and to demand "stern steps" by the British Government.

"It is time they were told quite straight where to get off," angrily declared R. R. Stokes, a Laborite. "The French are behaving as if they had won the war."

Firing Continues

The Syrian and Lebanese legations in London said that the French had bombarded Damascus all last night. The intervention of the British Minister stopped the bombardment, a statement said, but firing continued.

[A Reuter dispatch from Damascus said that a British military commander in the city had appealed to General Humboldt, commander of French forces in the Levant, to halt the "inhuman carnage" in Syria.]

Exchange Telegraph reported from Cairo that the Egyptian Government had protested to Britain, the United States, France and Russia regarding the situation in Syria and said the staff of the Egyptian legation had taken refuge in the Iraq legation in Damascus.

Evacuation Reported

[An American Broadcasting Station in Europe broadcast said that British women and children had been evacuated from the Syrian capital. The broadcast was heard by the OWI.]

The Paris radio asserted that the battle began after French barracks were attacked by Syrian gendarmes and civilians.

The broadcast quoted "reliable" French sources as confirming that French airplanes and artillery were in action.

The radio said that other clashes had occurred "all over Syria." Most took place in southern Syria "where nationalists are said to have assaulted French troops," the broadcast said.

Disorders Not Confined

Eden revealed that the disturbances were not confined to Damascus. Serious disorders, he said, had taken place for several days at Aleppo in northern Syria, and at Homs and Hama, 85 and 110 miles north of the capital.

"We have been trying for months past to promote final settlement of the situation, the dangers of which were apparent to us all," Eden said. As a result, he said, the chances of negotiation between the French and the Levant states had been by no means unhopeful.

"But in the last few days," he added, "all this improvement has been entirely swept away."

British Troops There

The Foreign Secretary told Commons that British troops still were in Syria, when he denied a statement by Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears, former British Minister to Lebanon and Syria, that British troops had been withdrawn.

The British, he said, were prepared, however, "to withdraw all our troops from Syria and Lebanon as soon as an agreement was reached between the French and the Levant states.

Spears, a Conservative member, rose in Commons and said:

"I am certain that the Government will have the full support of the whole House and of opinion everywhere in taking strong steps in bringing home to the French our insistence that this bloodshed must cease and that they must respect the independence of the two republics (Syria and Lebanon) which they and we have guaranteed."

Urges Truman Mediation

Maj. W. W. Astor, a Conservative, urged that President Truman take a prominent part in the mediation of the dispute.

[In Washington, the White House said that the President had not been asked to mediate the dispute.]

"What does San Francisco mean if immediately there are two members of the United Nations shooting each other up?" Astor asked.

Eden made no reference to a reported message which Prime Minister Churchill was said to have sent Syria's acting Prime Minister, Jamil Mardam Bey, counseling Syrians to be calm.

Reuter reported from Damascus that Churchill had asked the Syrians to be tolerant until the situation was more settled.

French Shelling Damascus, Eden Says

London, May 30 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that "reports indicate there has been considerable shelling of Damascus by French artillery with serious loss of life and destruction of property."

"Unhappily, news has reached us within the last few hours of the situation in Syria which shows that the position has greatly deteriorated," he declared.

"Serious disorders have also occurred for some days past at Aleippo, Homs and Hama."

Bombardment Charged

Both the Syrian and Lebanese governments earlier had said that the French bombarded Damascus last night.

It was the Syrian and Lebanese legations which said that the French bombarded Damascus, capital of Syria, last night.

Intervention of the British Minister stopped the bombardment, the legations said in a joint statement, but firing continues. The statement did not explain the extent of the firing.

[The British radio said heavy fighting was in progress in Damascus and that "French troops entered the city and the Parliament House." The report said the Syrian youth movement had decided to resume the general strike.]

The Beyrouth radio said Syrian artillery had been used against the offices of the French Legation and "all French military positions in Damascus" last night. It added that "French military authorities, therefore, have taken all necessary measures."

Fighting was reported to have reached Deraa, 60 miles south of Damascus, near the Transjordan border, where natives were said to have attacked French garrison barracks.

No Compromise Indication

Neither France nor the two Levantine governments showed any inclination to compromise.

French Foreign Ministry circles in Paris were quoted as saying they would not welcome outside mediation and the Paris radio emphasized that France "intends to insure the guaranteeing of her strategic interests."

The Syrian and Lebanese Ministers in London countered with a statement declaring:

"Now France is presenting demands which had never been mentioned before. The answer of the Syrian and Lebanese peoples and governments is that they will never accept such demands."

The Paris radio said French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault had made a comprehensive report to the Cabinet yesterday on the situation in the Middle East.

Without quoting Bidault directly the broadcast gave a summary of France's position.

"The French Government has recognized the complete independence of Syria and Lebanon on condition that it can maintain troops necessary for maintaining order," the broadcast added. It said France wishes "to complete definitely the independence of the Lebanese and Syrian territories by withdrawing all garrison troops," but only on these conditions:

"First of all, she insists on the assured protection of the cultural interests in those countries of French influence where she has created many schools. She desires the statutes, liberties and rights of such establishments to be recognized, insured and protected after the departure of her troops.

"Further, she wishes an agreement to be drawn up that will guarantee her economic interests, and it is known that, according to the terms of treaties that brought to an end the 1918 war, France received an important share of the Mosul oil. This oil is sent to France by tankers loaded in Syria, which is crossed by a pipeine the protection of which must be insured.

"Finally, France intends to insure the guaranteeing of her strategic interests so that the air bases of Syria and Lebanon can be used on the France-Far East line (to Indo-China) and she also wishes her navy to be able to put into port in certain harbors."

Plans Revealed By Montgomery

London, May 30 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in his first proclamation to the German people since his appointment as British representative on the Allied Control Commission, has promised to give first attention to food, housing and disease.

"My immediate object," he said, "is to establish a simple and orderly life for the whole community. The first step will be to see that the population has (a) food, (b) housing and (c) freedom from disease.

"Harvest must be gathered and means of transportation must be re-established. Postal services must be restarted. Certain industries must be got going again. All this will mean much hard work for everyone.

'German People Will Work'

"Those who have committed war crimes according to international law will be dealt with in proper fashion. German people will work under my orders to provide the necessities of life for the community and restore the economic life of the country.

"There are in the British area very large numbers of German soldiers, sailors and airmen and all these now are being assembled in certain areas. . . . All German soldiers, sailors and airmen are being sorted out by trades and occupations. In a few days they will start to be discharged from the armed forces so that they can get on with the work.

Harvest Most Urgent

"The most urgent need is the harvest. Therefore workers on the land are going first. Men of other occupations and trades will be discharged to work as soon as it can be arranged.

"It will be seen to that all German soldiers and civilians are kept informed by radio and newspapers of how the work is going. The population will be told what to do. I shall expect it done willingly and efficiently."

Release Recalls North Sea Drama

London, May 30 (AP)—Lieut. Daniel N. Myers, Mustang fighter pilot, of Harrisburg, Pa., has been freed from a German prison camp where he was confined after failure of one of the longest and most daring air-sea rescue attempts of the war.

Myers went down into the North Sea March 30 when his engine failed while he was returning from a mission over Germany.

"I'm going to ditch," were his last words by radio.

Sea Searched For Six Days

These started the gallant but futile effort to rescue him. More than 170 American and British planes of seven types and four British launches searched the icy waters for six days.

Six Americans in a Catalina flying boat spotted Myers in a dinghy, but the Catalina was damaged so badly in landing on the rough sea it could neither take off nor taxi to Myers. One time when Myers almost reached the flying boat, German jet planes started a strafing attack.

Rescue Crew Finally Rescued

Mustangs from Myers's outfit drove off the Nazis, but the pilot's boat had drifted far away from the Catalina, whose crew finally had to abandon ship. A Flying Fortress dropped a rubber life raft to the crew, which drifted for six days while fighters flew protection. Late on the sixth day, a Royal Navy launch edged to within shooting distance of the gun-studded German naval base at Helgoland and picked them up.

Myers drifted toward one of the German-held Frisian islands. The enemy fished him from the sea and imprisoned him.

74 Lost With Air Marshal

London, May 30 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph said today that 74 British airborne troops disappeared with Air Vice Marshal J. R. Scarlett-Streatfield on four planes lost May 9 while en route to Oslo for occupation duty. The 36-year-old marshal was reported missing on Monday.

No News Yet on 16 Poles

Eden Says Russia Has Not Given Full Data on Their Arrests

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—Moscow has yet to supply the British government with full details of the circumstances leading to arrest of sixteen prominent Poles, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today.

In other comment on foreign affairs he said that Britain will not recognize the Austrian provisional government of Dr. Karl Renner until the British section of the Allied Commission slated to sit in Vienna has a chance of "seeing for itself."

ABSIE To Pass Out July 4

London, May 30 (AP)—The American Broadcasting Station in Europe, which beamed its transmissions toward occupied Europe, will cease operations at midnight, July 4, OWI announced tonight.

Control Commission To Be Set Up Soon

London, *Thursday*, May 31 (AP)—The Moscow radio said early today that an Allied Control Commission consisting of Soviet, American British and French representatives would be established in Germany within a few days.

Not Invited, Attlee Says

London, May 30 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee said today he had not been invited by Prime Minister Churchill to attend the projected next meeting of the Big Three. The former Deputy Prime Minister in the old coalition government now is the leader of the opposition in Commons by virtue of his position as head of the Labor party.

Quarrel With Woman Led To Arrest Of 'Haw Haw'

Lueneburg, Germany, May 30 (AP)—The capture of William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, renegade British broadcaster, indirectly resulted from a quarrel between him and the 34-year-old English woman who said she was his wife, it was announced today.

The senior intelligence officer of the British 2d Army said further questioning of the wounded prisoner disclosed the quarrel with the woman, who spent last night under guard in the house where Heinrich Himmler poisoned himself. It was learned she was arrested about the same time as "Haw Haw," not previously as was believed yesterday.

Met British Officers

Joyce, who called himself Wilhelm Froelich (William Joyous) in Germany, left their house near Flensburg, apparently in a huff after the quarrel, the officer said. The subject of the spat was not learned.

He was strolling through the woods cooling his ruffled spirits when he came upon two British officers gathering firewood and started a conversation. They recognized his voice.

The officers said he admitted his identity and was shot when he made what appeared to be a threatening move with his hand in a pocket as if he had a gun.

Woman Kept Diary

"Haw, Haw," remaining cynical and sarcastic as he has been ever since he was taken Monday evening, spent an uncomfortable night in the 2d Army hospital here, officers said the bullet entered his thigh and passed through the buttocks.

"Haw Haw" and the woman were being held for the arrival of an "expert" from Paris, presumably an operative from Scotland Yard, for further questioning before being flown to London.

The woman's diary, written in cramped handwriting, suggested that her name was Margaret Hansen.

A German passport found in Joyce's clothing had been taken out in the name of Hansen. The suit, incidentally, was expensive.

Before the two were brought to Luenburg from Flensburg, Haw Haw was permitted to tell her that he was all right, despite his wound. They have not met since last night, although she has requested to "see my husband again to make up with him after our quarrel."

She said that since her arrest, she had been treated by some British soldiers in "an extremely insulting manner." Others, she said, treated her better.

The woman was taken last night to the house where Himmler had committed suicide. She was examined thoroughly for any hidden vial of poison, but none was found. A sentry was posted in an adjoining room for a continuous watch and five Dutch and French refugee women were assigned to be with her at all times.

Had 150 Snapshots

She arrived in Lueneburg with three traveling bags, one containing the belongings of Joyce. Others contained her clothes and 150 snapshots of various Germans in uniform, swimming trunks and civilian clothes.

She asked for a cigarette, which was refused. She was permitted to have a copy of Shakespeare from her belongings. She wore four rings and a silver bracelet.

Lord Haw Haw's Bullet Removed

Lueneburg, Germany, May 30 (AP)—British surgeons, in a simple operation, removed a bullet from William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce's buttocks today and a report from the British 2d Army Hospital said the renegade British broadcaster would be "quite fit" in several days.

Joyce, who broadcast Nazi propaganda during the war, was under heavy guard in the hospital.

"Haw Haw" captured recently by two British officers who recognized his voice, had been shot when he made what appeared to be a threatening move.

To London By Plane

As soon as his condition permits he will be transferred to London by plane.

The senior intelligence officer of the British 2nd Army said the arch propagandist's capture resulted indirectly from a quarrel between him and a 34-year-old Englishwoman who said she was his wife.

Joyce left the house where they were staying near Flensburg apparently in a huff after their quarrel and came upon the British officers as he strolled through the woods. The woman was later arrested and spent last night under guard in the same house in which Heinrich Himmler poisoned himself.

REVERENCE HONORS U.S. DEAD IN EUROPE

Simple Rites Pay Homage to 166,000 Americans Who Fell in Two World Wars

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, speaking at Memorial Day services at the American Military Cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris, said today that "no clear-thinking man in the civilized world will ever again advocate a policy which would permit Germany to threaten international tranquility."

Throughout Europe soldiers, civilians and diplomats of the other United Nations joined with those of the United States in honoring the memory of the American dead who fell on the battlefields of Europe in two world wars. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower flew from his headquarters in Frankfort, Germany, to attend a service near Liège in Belgium.

[According to a United Press computation, more than 166,000 American soldiers of the past two wars are buried in Europe. Some 117,500 American dead of this war and 31,000 of the last war are buried in France. About 18,000 others killed in this war are buried in isolated graves on the Continent.]

The American Ambassador declared that the American dead deserved more than flowers, monuments and speeches, and "I believe the finest contribution each individual can make to a common memorial is to think clearly about the causes of the two wars and about what can be done to prevent another."

Graves in Reich Decorated

Earlier in the day Mr. Caffery placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris and, accompanied by diplomats and military representatives of the United Nations, attended a memorial service in the American Protestant Cathedral. A memorial mass also was held in the Catholic Church of Saint Pierre de Chaillot.

At American cemeteries in North Ireland, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and in the Mediterranean theatre other memorial services were held. In Germany the temporary graves of American dead were decorated. Soon the bodies of the 8,000 Americans who fell in the Reich will be removed to American cemeteries in liberated lands of Europe.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers led troops of the Sixth Army Group in paying homage to their fallen comrades. He placed a wreath at the base of the flagpole at Heidelberg University and declared:

"The warm, red glow of their memory should and must—every day of our lives—be the eternal flame that forever will kindle the bright light of the cause for which they died."

Salutes were fired over the graves of Americans who had fallen storming the beaches of Normandy, Italy and North Africa, and taps was sounded over the Americans who had died in liberating France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Near Liège, United States Ambassador to Belgium, Charles Sawyer, addressed a group of diplomatic and military officials, including General Eisenhower, gathered at the Henri Chappelle military cemetery—largest American cemetery in Europe. General Eisenhower placed a wreath at the base of the flagpole.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in London, and with other American and United Nations representatives attended a solemn service at St. Margaret's Church.

Special services were held at the Air Force cemetery at Cambridge, Brookwood Cemetery in Surrey and Lisnabreeny in Northern Ireland. At the Twenty-second General Hospital at Blandford Camp, Roosevelt Park and a monument were dedicated to the American war dead.

Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr. and soldiers of the United States Fifth Army gathered at the Anzio beachhead cemetery in Italy and paid tribute to the 6,600 Americans who had fallen there.

Throughout all of western Europe American soldier graves were decorated with small American flags, a single flower or a spray. And at each cemetery Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read, followed by a short benediction by an American line officer. Firing squads saluted the dead, after which taps was sounded and a minute of silence observed.

Relatively few American soldiers who died in the battles of Europe in this war remain unknown.

Of the more than 117,000 killed in western Europe, positive identification has been made of all but 1.46 per cent, the Army graves' registration service of Supreme Headquarters said. It reported that in World War I 5½ per cent of those killed never were identified.

The hunt for isolated graves still is in progress, and when found the bodies will be reinterred in regular United States Army cemeteries in liberated countries with full military honors.

SHAEF said the Germans had adhered to the Geneva Convention in respect to burial of battlefield dead and kept detailed records.

'Gosh, Why Did You Do That?' Said General of Bridge Capture

By DON WHITEHEAD

PARIS, May 30 — (AP) Events which thrill the world and change the course of history sometimes are as comical as they are dramatic when the full story becomes known.

Such was the case when the U. S. First army's Ninth Armored division seized the Remagen bridge and established an unexpected bridgehead across the Rhine.

All the story of that spectacular development in the last drive to defeat the German army was not told at the time, simply because all the facts did not become known until days after the gallant charge led by Sgt. Alexander A. Drabik of Holland, Ohio, which captured the span.

The capture was not in the plans. Nobody expected it and Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, commander of the Ninth Armored division, found himself standing right in the middle of a history-making military operation which grew up like Topsy.

For months, the high command had been making plans on how and where to cross the Rhine. In brief, the First army had begun to attack across the Roer river merely to protect the right flank of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army. Once on the Rhine, the First army of Gen. Courtney H. Hodges was to stop while the Canadian, British and Ninth armies massed their power for a grand crossing of the lower Rhine.

But Drabik's charge threw the Army into turmoil, all the way up to Supreme headquarters. And the Army would have been in even greater turmoil had it known that, for the first 12 hours, the First army was holding the bridgehead with one company of infantry.

Luckily the Germans were more confused than the Americans. Three companies of infantry went across the Remagen bridge that night of March 7, but for some unexplained reason two companies returned to the west bank.

The situation began to sort itself out the next day and troops and armor flowed across despite the fact that columns were snarled in one of the biggest traffic jams of the invasion.

When the order came down to expoit the bridgehead, everybody took to the roads at once. The confusion was magnificent to see. Columns were piled up for mile upon mile. An ordinary three-hour jeep ride stretched into seven or eight hours. As units were fed across the bridge, they were sent directly into action.

The situation reminded one of signs on the road near Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th division: "front line 500 yards ahead. Dismount and begin fighting."

A few weeks after the Remagen bridgehead was seized, this correspondent sat with Gen. Leonard in his command post hearing him discuss the progress of the campaign and the fine work done by his Ninth Armored division. He recalled the capture of the bridge and gave this version:

"That morning I sent out my combat teams toward the rivers, which was our objective. Late in the afternoon, one of my commanders called and said, 'General, we've got that bridge.'

"I said, 'what bridge?'

"He said, 'why that big Ludendorff railroad brigde. We've got men across and we're holding a bridgehead across the Rhine.'

"And I said, 'gosh, why did you do that! Now we'll all get in trouble.'"

One will always like the general for that story because his was such a normal reaction. But after that first uncertainty and when the high command gave the green light to exploit the bridgehead, Leonard's Ninth Armored division distinguished itself many more times in daring exploits.

REPORTER KENNEDY IS ON WAY TO U.S.

PARIS, May 30—(AP) Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent who was disaccredited by Supreme headquarters after he sent the news of Germany's surrender a day before the official announcement, is enroute to New York aboard a steamer scheduled to touch first at Trinidad, British West Indies.

Kennedy boarded the ship at Le Havre May 18 in the belief that he was getting direct, speedy passage to New York. He was helped by the public relations officer at Le Havre in arranging with the port commander to get aboard and neither Kennedy nor the PRO knew of the scheduled stop at Trinidad until the ship was leaving.

The ship was due at Trinidad yesterday or today.

A Paris dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune said the PRO who assisted Kennedy was Lt. Ellis Brandt, former United Press employe. It said Kennedy, having been disaccredited, had a non-priority rating and received quarters in a tent at Le Havre to await passage. Seeing so many soldiers en route home he began to think he might have a long wait and appealed to Brandt for help.

Brandt had returned to the dock after seeing Kennedy aboard before he heard of the Trinidad destination. He tried to get back aboard and rescue Kennedy but the gangplank already had been lifted.

French Censorship To Continue, Report

Paris, May 30 (AP)—French censorship, which Minister of Information Pierre Teitgen announced yesterday would end June 1, now seems destined to continue indefinitely.

After he had made his announcement, it was pointed out to Teitgen that France was involved in the war against Japan and that certain types of news relating to the Pacific war still would need to be censored.

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Germans to Lift Mines

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—German prisoners of war will remove the remainder of their minefields in Europe. This was disclosed today by Lieut. Col. Edgar Morris of Columbia, S. C., after a ceremony in which American and French engineering corps exchanged insignia.

FREE AGAIN, RIOT IN PARIS

Frenchmen Liberated From the Reich Attack Clothing Stores

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—Several thousand repatriated prisoners demonstrated today on the Avenue de l'Opera and before the Prisoners Reception Center at Place Clinchy demanding clothes. Later they marched down the Boulevard Sebastopol crying, "Down with the Jews." Some broke into shops and forced clerks to fit them in clothes and shoes.

The Ministry of Prisoners said it had taken steps to prevent recurrences. The police watched the demonstrations, but were not asked to interfere.

'Camp Baltimore' Set Up In France

SHAEF, Paris, May 30 (AP). Camp Baltimore — the first of seventeen camps being established in central France to speed the redeployment of troops to other theaters—will get its first shipment of soldiers during the first half of June. All seventeen camps are named for American cities.

The camps will be operated by the newly created Assembly Area Command, which has the task of starting nearly 300,000 soldiers a month on their way home or to the Pacific theater.

The other sixteen camps will be Camps Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Norfolk, Miami, Detroit, Chicago, Oklahoma City, Washington, San Antonio, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Commanding Camp Baltimore is Col. Richard S. Wheeler, of Edenton, N.C., who has served with the 1st, 6th and 7th Armored Divisions.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IS ENDED BY SHAEF

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, May 30—(AP) Supreme headquarters announced today that censorship in the European theater of operations had been discontinued "except for major troop movements and details connected therewith and such other matters of high military importance as may require reference to the supreme commander."

The terse directive was handed down from advanced Supreme headquarters and surprised the censors themselves as much as the correspondents, for both had been told that the SHAEF censorship branch expected to maintain a measure of control over all news sent from the theater for some time.

Previous directives, which appeared immediately after V-E day, called for censoring all copy for such things as inaccuracy and "reports likely to injure the morale of the Allied forces or the relations between the Allied nations" despite the cessation of hositilities. Censorship officials here were not able immediately to explain the change in plans.

Col. George Warden, head of SHAEF censorship, and Lt. Col. Richard H. Merrick, his first assistant, both were in Germany.

Although the announcement was issued, SHAEF said, "To clarify the position of this headquarters," it failed to explain what matters would be considered of such importance as to require reference to Eisenhower.

More than 300 censors had been assigned to the European theater—about half of them at SHAEF—but a number of them have been transferred to other posts. The status of the remainder probably will not be altered by today's announcement since all press copy will require scrutiny for matters still censorable.

The text of the directive:

"In order to clarify the position of this headquarters, all correspondents are informed that censorship in this theater is hereby discontinued except for major troop movements and details connected therewith and such other matters of high military importance as may require reference to the Supreme commander."

Myron Taylor To Return To U.S.

Rome, May 30 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, presidential envoy to the Vatican, and his wife will leave for a visit to the United States about June 15, his secretary said today. The purpose of the trip and whether Taylor would return were not disclosed.

Vatican Tokyo Quarters Hit

VATICAN CITY, May 30 (AP).—The Vatican news service said today that the Apostolic Delegation quarters in Tokyo had been destroyed during an air raid. No casualties were reported.

Two Face Death In Italy

Milan, Italy, May 30 (AP)—Buffarini Guidi, Minister of Interior in Benito Mussolini's Northern Italian Government, and Oscar Uccelli, former prefect of Milan, have been convicted of reprisals against Italian patriots and sentenced to be shot in the back.

600 Viennese Reported Slain

Moscow, May 30 (AP)—Tass Correspondent Eugene Ratner reported from Vienna today that more than 600 Viennese had been executed by the Gestapo in the Vienna suburb of Floridsdorf.

HOPKINS, STALIN CONFER

MOSCOW, May 30.—(AP) Harry Hopkins, who came here on a personal mission for President Truman, met with Premier Stalin today for the fourth time within a week.

Stalin's Son Is Decorated

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP).—Premier Stalin's son, Guards Colonel Vasily Josefovich Stalin, was one of seventy-six Red Army officers to receive the Order of Suvorov, second class, today. Colonel Stalin, twenty-five, a bomber pilot, has been in action since the beginning of the war.

150 Jap Diplomats Arrive In Moscow

Moscow, May 30 (AP)—Nearly 150 Japanese were among 350 members and employés of foreign diplomatic staffs in Berlin who arrived here recently after an eight-day journey aboard a special train.

Others aboard the train included Swedes, Swiss, Afghans and Spaniards.

Denmark Banishes Princess Helene

Copenhagen, May 30 (AP)—Princess Helene, wife of Prince Harald, was expelled from Denmark today with the full consent of her brother-in-law, King Christian of Denmark.

Born the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Gluecksberg, she left by special plane for southern Schleswig, where she will stay with German relatives at the castle at Gluecksberg.

An official announcement on the expulsion is expected later.

The newspaper *Extrabladet* said high German officers were guests at her home during the occupation of Denmark, and that on such occasions her husband always was "ill" or absent. Armed guards, the newspaper added, protected her village two days before Denmark's liberation because Danes began to threaten her.

Syrians Answer Fire With Every Available Weapon

By FRANK O'BRIEN

Damascus, May 30 (AP)—This Syrian city has been a battleground for French and Syrian forces since 6.55 P.M. Tuesday, in one of the most inexplicable outbreaks of violence on record.

Artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire, as well as bombs, have been raining on Damascus almost unceasingly from the French forces while Syrian gendarmes and police have given answering fire with every available weapon.

[The British radio said "French troops entered the city and the Parliament House." The report said the Syrian Youth Movement had decided to resume the general strike.]

Trapped In Government House

Clay Gowran, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and I were trapped in the *Serail* (government house) when Damascus exploded suddenly yesterday evening into utter chaos.

We were held in the *Serail* for three hours by the constant shooting, but finally were able to dash through a lull in the firing to reach the British Officers Club, halfway to our hotel. Then, after another wait of two hours, we were able to get to the hotel.

Telegraph Office Cut Off

Eventually we decided to take refuge in the British consulate, going there this afternoon to escape the continual mortar fire. Even there safety was not assured, for one British officer was killed there this morning by a mortar.

Although written in Damascus, this dispatch had to be sent 75 miles by messenger to Beirut, the Lebanese capital, in order to be transmitted because it was impossible to pass 300 yards through the rain of fire isolating the Damascus telegraph office.

3 Memorial Services Honor Guam's Dead

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Guam, May 30 (AP)—The hundreds of army, navy and marine men who died in the battle to reconquer Guam last summer were honored today at three Memorial Day services and three cross-dotted cemeteries near the native villages of Agat, Assan and Anigua.

Marine Major General Henry L. Larsen, of Denver, the island commander, attended all three services, conducted by military chaplains of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths.

Floral wreaths fashioned by Guam natives were placed on the graves by military details.

Earlier in the day, children from Guam schools brought flowers to the graves. The children participated in a Memorial Day ceremony supervised by Mrs. Aguedai Johnston, widow of a former American service man and present principal of George Washington High School.

Memorial services at the Guamanian cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Carl Calvo, Guamanian priest.

A naval officer at one cemetery told the gathering that Americans who paid with their lives to reconquer Guam passed on an unfinished job in the war.

"We cannot and will not let them down," he added.

Last Fire Raid Worst Yet, Japs Say; Dead Still Uncounted

San Francisco, May 30 (AP)—American fire bombs spilling on Yokohama yesterday made 250,000 Japanese homeless, killed and injured an uncounted number, destroyed 60,000 houses and knocked out communication and transportation systems, the Tokyo radio reported today.

"Hundreds of doctors and nurses were rushed to the stricken city from the outlying districts as well as from Tokyo," the broadcast said. "It may take some time before an estimate of the number of civilians dead and injured can be made, pending the restoration of transportation and communication."

Kawasaki, Tokyo Also Hit

Six former Premiers met with [illegible] Government leaders in an unusual session while Emperor Hirohito heard a report on the "ravages of war suffered yesterday centering around the city of Yokohama" from Home Affairs Minister Genki Abe.

Destruction extended on a smaller scale, Tokyo said, to nearby Kawasaki and metropolitan Tokyo where an area larger than the city of San Francisco has been burned out by mass B-29 fire-bomb raids.

The raid on Yokohama, the Japanese radio said, was made by "far the largest number of planes" yet to attack Japan. It claimed that 2[illegible] Superforts and 12 escorting Mustang fighters were shot down and 58 more planes damaged. United States communiqués announced the loss of two B-29's and three Mustangs.

"Congenial Discussions"

The effectiveness of American fire raids unquestionably was a major subject [illegible] special meeting today of [illegible] statesmen with Premier Kantaro Suzuki, although Tokyo radio told Japanese only that the leaders indulged in "various types of congenial discussions."

The Premier met with his war, navy and foreign ministers and six former premiers—Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, Gen. Hideki Tojo, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Keisuke Okada and Koki Hirota.

Russia On Japs' Minds

The "congenial discussions" may well have included defense of the islands against invasion and Russia's attitude toward the Pacific war, both of which are daily subjects of Nipponese broadcasts.

A radio commentator, Kusuo Oya, declared yesterday that in Tokyo "no one believes that the relation between Japan and the Soviet Union has become worse."

Oya commented that Soviet-Japanese relations appeared to be improving, as "was revealed in the more than ordinary cordiality accorded to the Japanese resident by the Soviet authorities at the time of the fall of Berlin, and it was indeed very unexpected."

Japanese were exhorted by an unidentified naval officer to emulate the Special Attack (Suicide) Corps to halt American forces who "bring to the fore two ships for each one lost and twenty planes for each one downed."

51 Square Miles Of Tokyo In Ruins

Guam, May 30 (AP)—Fifty-one square miles of Tokyo, seared by 3,500 tons of six-pound gasoline jelly bombs, are in ruins, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, announced today.

Photographs showed conclusively the extent of the destruction, he said.

Wood and paper ashes drifted over the ruins, borne on today's southerly wind blowing from Yokohama, Tokyo's teeming port city 11 miles south, where fires were kindled Tuesday by 3,200 tons of incendiary clusters sown by more than 450 Superforts.

Biggest Day Raid

The Yokohama raid was the biggest daylight Superfortress attack against Japan.

Scrutinizing the reconnaissance photographs of Tokyo while the 90-minute whirlwind of destruction was being loosed upon Yokohama, Le May declared:

"We destroyed every target we set out to destroy."

The 1,500 Superforts scattered more than 11,700 tons of incendiaries upon Tokyo and Yokohama Thursday, Saturday and yesterday.

Thirty-three of the B-29's, with crews totaling more than 350, failed to return from the past week's record fire raids. Thirty-one were lost in the two Tokyo night attacks, two in Tuesday's daylight raid.

Mustang Cover

The Mustang pilots from Iwo Jima who accompanied the 450 Superforts to Yokohama and stood off 140 Japanese interceptors—of which they shot down or damaged 54—said that Yokohama's industrial area was a seething bed of leaping flames.

Lieut. George S. Tallha, of Weed, Cal., said that Yokohama was a "great mass of smoke billowing up to about 23,000 feet (more than 4 miles) while beneath its edge were rolling flames that looked like an ocean of fire. The smoke was carried as far as we could see toward Tokyo by a good surface wind."

While Le May talked of Tokyo's

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devastation, his aides pointed out photographs to illustrate his remarks. The area in ruins is nearly as large as the New York Bronx district.

In the last six raids, almost 100 important individual targets, principally manufacturing plants, have been destroyed or badly damaged.

They include 30 plants turning out heavy war products or electrical equipment, 14 transportation installations, 3 aircraft plants, 8 utilities, 3 oil plants, 12 military installations, 15 war materials factories and 9 miscellaneous military objectives.

In addition, an uncounted number of small industrial plants and "shadow factories" have been destroyed.

Many businesses and governmental buildings have also been wiped out. The high winds whipped flames into this area, housing the Diet (Parliament), the Greater East Asia Administrative headquarters, the embassies of the United States and other nations and the vaunted Fifth Avenue of Tokyo, —Ginza.

Spread Beyond Palace

The burned areas spread in all directions from the Emperor's Palace grounds and up and down the waterfront of Tokyo Bay, where much of the city's industry was located.

"Numerous buildings within the palace yards were destroyed," a spokesman said, "but only minor damage was sustained by the imperial palace."

The series of six incendiary Tokyo raids started last February 25 when 200 B-29's hit the capital in a snow storm. Fifty Superforts have been lost in the six Tokyo raids—a ratio of one lost for each square mile of Tokyo laid waste.

demonstrates not only the successful employment of the American-developed long-range bomber but also of the American-developed gasoline-impregnated petroleum jelly M69 fire bomb.

Speed Essential

Maj. Gen. Curtis M. Le May, the 21st Bomber Command's leader, explains that a successful fire-bomb attack requires a great concentration of bombs dropped in the quickest possible time to start a conflagration all across the target area as nearly simultaneously as possible so that fire fighters cannot cope with the resulting conflagration.

The M69 fire bomb is a cluster of 38 small, six-pound bombs filled with gasoline-impregnated petroleum jelly. The cluster package has sufficient weight to insure accuracy. When the cluster nears the ground a small explosive charge breaks the cluster, scattering the fire bombs.

These splash and spill clinging petroleum jelly over walls and roofs. The gasoline provides high inflammability.

A spokesman of the 21st Bomber Command said heat generated by the M69 fires can reach such intensity it cracks concrete.

This type of incendiary weapon was not available for large-scale use in the European theater.

The great Tokyo fires ravaged even modern office buildings, Government structures and industrial plants of steel and concrete.

G. I. Turns Midwife and Is Paid

OKINAWA, May 27 (delayed) (AP).—Private First Class David L. Ward, of Miami, Fla., a former Dade County reputy sheriff, turned midwife today, delivered a boy for a native woman and received two fresh eggs in payment.

Strategy In Use Of New Fire Bomb Is Explained

Guam, May 30 (AP)—Virtually complete destruction of Tokyo's important war industries in six Superfortress incendiary raids, which burned out 51.3 square miles of the world's third largest city is an unparalleled achievement in strategic bombing.

The economy of losses suffered and effort expended for the destructive results attained are unique. Fifty B-29's were lost to enemy action in six raids in three months, including the greatest missions yet flown by the new heavy bomber that was perfected specifically for crushing Japanese industry.

The ratio of one big bomber lost for each square mile burned

He Warns Of Snakes, Is First To Be Bitten

Okinawa, May 30 (AP)—For weeks before Americans stormed Okinawa's beaches, Lieut. (jg) John H. Stover, Jr., 36, North Arlington, N.J., lectured Marines and doughboys about the danger of the habu snake—the island's most poisonous reptile.

He was the first of six Marines bitten by one of the habus and was sick for weeks, at times critically.

Before Stover's recovery, Marine Lieutenant Herndon G. Dowling, of Tallahassee, Ala., caught one of the reptiles 25 yards from a field hospital. He milked the four-foot snake and is sending its venom to the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, where a counteracting serum may be developed. Dowling says the habu is a kin to the United States cottonmouth and rattlesnake.

JAPS YIELDING ON MINDANAO

Two Yank Divisions Press Enemy Back Into Hills

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Manila, *Thursday*, May 31 (AP)—Japanese forces on Mindanao, pushed out of their Sayre highway positions in the center of the island and from Davao on the southwest coast, were being gradually compressed today in largely-unexplored mountain country.

The 31st Division was driving them eastward along the Kibawe-Talomo trail, the 24th Division forced them westward.

Jap Pocket Weakening

A spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said enemy resistance was slowly weakening in the pocket between the Talomo and Davao rivers, but the 24th Division reported strong Nipponese forces still in its area. However, the best Japanese positions and weapons were gone, and fighting was less intense.

In northern Luzon the 25th Division killed 150 Japanese Monday and Tuesday in mopping up around Santa Fe, on the rugged southern mountain approach to the Cagayan Valley. The 38th Division, consolidating its position around the captured Wawa Dam east of Manila, killed more than 200 of the enemy.

Fifth Air Force fighters continued their near-record support of Luzon ground operations, dropping 510 tons of bombs in more than 600 sorties Monday and Tuesday. Most of the explosives were dropped in the Cagayan Valley, last major enemy stronghold in the archipelago.

Compress Japs On Tarakan

On northern Borneo's Tarakan Island, the Australians compressed the Japanese into an area east of the Djoeata oil field, where naval units shelled them.

Heavy bombers from Philippine bases returned to the Indo-China coast area Tuesday for the second successive day. They dropped 103 tons of bombs on the coastal railroad between Saigon and Phan Rang, at times flying low to strafe freight cars and near-by buildings.

Night patrols sank two cargo ships at the mouth of the Yangtze River and harassed air facilities near Hong Kong.

Naval units supported ground operations on Tarakan, off the eastern coast of Borneo, by shelling Japanese defenses in the interior. Other light naval units strafed shore installations on the northeast coast of Borneo and in the Halmaheras, to the southeast.

Borneo Defenses Strafed

Air activity against Borneo included bombing and strafing of gun positions and personnel areas at Balikpapan and Manggar on the eastern coast, and Japanese positions at Sandakan, Jesselton and the Brunei Bay area.

Adverse weather hampered the air attack on Formosa but medium fighters and search planes managed to get through to strike fuel plants and communications from Takao on the south to Taihoku in the north. They also made heavy hits on rail equipment, personnel, loaded vehicles and industrial areas.

Australian forces in the Wewak area of New Guinea, meanwhile, advanced 4 miles into the coastal hills south of the town. Other units, probing inland and converging on the Japanese from the west, drove 4 miles east of Maprik through difficult jungle terrain.

Japs' Shimbu Line On Luzon Cracked

Manila, May 30 (AP)—After three months of bitter fighting, United States 6th Army troops have completed the smashing of the cave and tunnel Shimbu Line fortifications in the Sierra Madre mountains east of Manila.

A headquarters spokesman today described the capture of Wawa Dam by the 38th Infantry Division as the fall of the last strongpoint in the Shimbu Line. More fighting undoubtedly lies ahead, however, against Japanese withdrawing into mountain ranges east of the Marikina river.

Four divisions and elements of other units have taken part in the assault on the mountain defenses since soon after the fall of Manila in February. Two divisions have been kept in the line at a time.

Junction Near Santa Fe

The operations have been extremely rugged, as have been those in northeastern Luzon, where, today's communiqué said, the 25th and 32nd Infantry Divisions have made a juncture 2 miles west of Santa Fe in the Caraballo Mountains.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today said the juncture near Santa Fe brought "to an end organized enemy resistance in this vital area flanking the main highway into the Cagayan Valley. That valley is expected to prove the last-stand battleground of the Japanese on Luzon.

In support of the Luzon fronts, attack bombers and fighters dropped 521 tons of explosives over the last week end.

SOUTHERN FLAG RAISED ON SHURI

Marine Company Winning Castle Flies Stars And Bars

MARYLANDERS ON OKINAWA:

Two Maryland men are mentioned in the dispatch below.

With the 1st Marine Division, Okinawa, May 30 (AP)—The Marines asked for the job of penetrating ancient Shuri Castle, key fortress of the Japanese defense, and even their commanding general was astonished when they made it through more than a mile of mud sometimes knee deep.

Company A of the 5th Regiment, led by Capt. Julius D. Dusenberry, of Charlotte, N.C., reached the castle, now a rubble heap, in 2 hours and 45 minutes of wading through muck yesterday morning.

"Miracle," Says General

"It's a miracle how they ever got up there," said Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle, commander of the 1st Division. "They passed the ruins of Shuri barracks on the easy side without much fighting and asked permission to continue toward the castle. Of course, I gave it to them."

When Dusenberry reached the castle grounds he raised the Stars and Bars ensign of the Southern Confederacy, just as he and his company had done at Peleliu Island in the Palaus last September.

[Other dispatches said the American flag was raised later, signifying the capture of the castle.]

The Marines had left all their armor and supply vehicles behind in Asato when they struck out across the mud-covered draws which had stood between them and the castle for the last two weeks.

They jumped off from a hill called "Beehive" because it is honeycombed with scores of Japanese caves. It had been captured by the 1st Battalion, of which Company A was a part, commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles W. Shelburne, of Kerrville, Texas.

Jap Documents Burned

Staff Sergeant William Boniface, Belair, Md., Marine combat correspondent formerly of the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, said that two bonfires smouldered in the castle courtyard, probably the remains of documents of the Japanese army which had been in headquarters there.

While Boniface was inspecting the castle two young women, probably Okinawans, came through a break in the outer wall.

"They could speak a little English," he said. "One of them kept saying she wanted to go back into the rubble and get her baby.

"After she had gotten her baby she seemed content and sat around smoking cigarettes one after another as long as the Marines would give them to her."

Find Small Garrison

Staff Sergeant Walter Wood, Marine combat correspondent formerly with the Washington (D.C.) *Post*, said that when the company reached the castle there were only a few dead Japanese and less than 50 to defend the bastion. All were killed.

General Del Valle said he believed there was only a shell of defense left at Shuri castle, sixteenth century home of Ryukyu kings.

"The Japs were able to take most of their military gear with them," Del Valle said. "It's obvious to me that a withdrawal had taken place. These men we met were those who had volunteered to stay behind and die for their emperor."

Walls 8 To 10 Feet Thick

The castle walls, heavily battered by hundreds of land artillery and offshore naval gunfire, may have once been 8 to 10 feet thick, said Sergt. Kenneth A. Shutts, Delmar, N. Y., Marine combat historian.

Sergt. Paul Trilling, Wallington, N.J., who was with Shutts, said that just before they reached the courtyard they came to a tomb which he described as his first glimpse of anything that looked like Grecian architecture on the island.

"It was made of smooth concrete walls with carvings running around them just below the roofline," Trilling said. "The building was about 50 feet square and its roof was still on. Shells had merely dented it. You wouldn't hardly call this strictly of Grecian design, but sort of a cross between Grecian and Italian. The tomb had wrought-iron doors."

Difficult To Move Wounded

It was difficult to get American wounded out of the castle, since even amphibious tractors and weasels were unable to negotiate the foot-deep mud.

General Del Valle said that every available Marine not on the line would be used to carry supplies to those in the castle, who were sharing the water and rations they had carried with them.

Shutts said the approaches to the castel were generously sprinkled with mines and booby traps, some of them tremendous boxes of explosives with grenades tied to them with trip strings.

3 FLYERS SAVE SUB FROM JAPS

Silver Spring Pilot In Trio Who Went To Rescue

Seventh Fighter Command Headquarters, Iwo Jima, May 30 (AP)—Three Iwo-based Mustang fighter planes, which turned aside from a raid on Tokyo to answer a distress call from an American submarine, seriously damaged and probably sank three Japanese coastal vessels.

The story of how the airmen repaid in part their debt to the underseas service for its many rescues of downed airmen in the Pacific was told today by Lieut. John F. Galbraith, of Silver Spring, Md., as the press censorship was relaxed on many phases of submarine activities in the Pacific.

3 Jap Picket Boats

Galbraith was one of the three P-51 pilots who turned aside from escorting B-29 Superfortresses on the Tokyo raid to aid the submarine.

The underwater craft had been spotted by three 75-foot Japanese picket boats, heavily armed coastal vessels, which even then were bearing down for the kill, he related.

The other pilots were Second Lieutenant Harry B. DeRieur, of Bainbridge, Ga., and Second Lieutenant Dale F. Meyer, of Beloit, Wisconsin.

"Boys, We Love You"

The picket boats were spread out in a line as the Mustangs reached the scene. So each pilot picked a boat and made simultaneous strafing runs, clearing the decks with their .50-caliber bullets the first time over. After two more passes one ship exploded and the others were left burning fiercely.

"Boys, we love you," radioed the relieved submarine as the Mustangs flew homeward. "Good luck and good work."

FLEEING JAPANESE HARASSED IN CHINA

Enemy Believed to Have Set Fire to Liuchow in Move to Withdraw Northward

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, May 30—Chinese veterans, pursuing Japanese forces who are reportedly pulling out of South China, ripped

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along a fifty-mile front tonight toward the great former American air base city of Liuchow, now swept by fires.

Battering seven miles through Japanese fortifications, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's battle groups reached the outskirts of the fortified Japanese stronghold of Ishan, forty-three miles west of Liuchow, while the Japanese reportedly evacuated points only thirty-eight miles northwest.

Great fires were reported raging in Liuchow, Kwangsi Province rail hub. The Japanese garrison apparently put the torch to the city yesterday in preparation for an abandonment, which is believed planned as part of a general Japanese withdrawal from all South China.

Chungking was flooded with reports that the Japanese were pulling out of South China and planning to evacuate strategic Liuchow, following the Chinese capture of Nanning. Nanning's fall cut Japan's primary supply highway to Indo-China, running through the enemy's transcontinental corridor from Korea to Southeast Asia.

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Minister of Information, warned that although Japan's land bridge to Singapore definitely had been cut, there was no indication that enemy troops in South China would pull out without a desperate fight.

Liuchow Vital to Enemy

Liuchow is the greatest key in enemy communications in South China. While its recapture would strengthen American air power in the area, Chinese seizure of the city also would shatter the last tenuous links the Japanese still have by land with Indo-China, Burma, Thailand and Malaya. It is the junction of the important north-south Hunan-Kwangsi railroad and the east-west Kwangsi-Kweiyang railroad.

Pressing along the Kwangsi-Kweiyang line, the Chinese advanced to the vicinity of Ishan, the Chinese High Command said, and were laying siege to the town's approaches after a seven-mile gain.

The High Command indicated that the Japanese were withdrawing from a number of outposts north of the Kwangsi-Kweiyang railroad and said that the Japanese were evacuating Tienho, Locheng, Changan and Junghsien, in an arc fifty miles north and fifty-two miles northwest of Liuchow.

Changan is only thirty-eight miles northwest of Liuchow, and the eastward withdrawal toward Poshow and the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad northeast of Liuchow supported reports of a general enemy contraction of the Japanese overland corridor.

At one point the corridor had been narrowed to 100 miles in width. Reports said that the Japanese were withdrawing from Kweihsien, an important river port eighty-five miles southeast of Liuchow on the east flank of the Japanese corridor. One hundred miles to the west, the Chinese were biting deeper into the west flank from captured Nanning.

Thirty miles north of the Indo-China border, local militia joined Chinese troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei in pursuit of enemy forces fleeing southwest of Nanning into the occupied French territory.

Two hundred and thirty miles northeast of threatened Liuchow, Chinese forces battled toward Paoking, former United States airbase. After a night-long engagement, the Chinese yesterday breached enemy defenses near Tantow, nineteen miles northwest of Poaking, and cut the invaders into several pockets, a front dispatch said. Several hundred Japanese were killed.

At the north end of the Chinese front, Chiang Kai-shek's troops advancing from the south, cut a highway leading west to Shensi Province from the endangered enemy stronghold of Hsihsiakow, 400 miles northeast of Chungking. The highway was cut three miles west. The Japanese were resisting stubbornly on the outskirts of Hsihsiakow.

The Chinese regained all positions south of Shanhsien in Honan on the Lung-hai railroad, which they had held until May 16, when the Japanese began a thrust southward.

Along China's east coast, forces in Fukien Province captured Ningteh, forty-one miles northeast of liberated Foochow, after the town changed hands several times. Japanese forces were reported retiring northeastward toward Siapu, thirty-five miles northeast of Ningteh, to join a naval force that landed on the coast last week.

A report reaching Chungking said that the Japanese were pulling out of Kinhwa, a once-famous ham-producing center on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad 180 miles southwest of Shanghai.

Chinese Nearing Ishan, 43 Miles From Liuchow

Chungking, May 30 (AP)—Chinese troops striking down the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad have reached the vicinity of Ishan, 43 miles west of Liuchow, a former United States airbase which field reports said the Japanese may be preparing to evacuate.

The Chinese high command, announcing this new success today, told of fighting at points along a 900-mile front, with the Chinese making new inroads from the western side of the enemy corridor stretching from the Yellow River to French Indo-China.

In the coastal province of Fukien the Chinese also recovered Ningteh, 45 miles north of liberated Foochow, and the Japanese retreated toward Siapu, near the coast 75 miles northeast of Foochow.

In Honan province at the northern end of the 900-mile front Chinese forces were attacking northward in the direction of Shanhsien, on the Lunghai railroad less than 50 miles east of the Honan-Shensi border.

Chinese Near Paoching

Farther south, in Hunan province, Chinese forces made progress toward the Japanese base of Shaoyang (Paoching). Latest reports had told of fighting 12 to 19 miles west and northwest of the town.

The high command indicated that the Japanese were withdrawing from different outposts north of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad. It said that enemy garrisons at Tienho, Locheng and Changan—All north of this line—were evacuating.

Kweihsien, important river port 85 miles southeast of Liuchow, also was reported abandoned by the enemy.

Large fires observed in Liuchow suggested that the Japanese were setting the torch to the city preparatory to leaving.

In Kwangsi, at the southern end of the front, local militia co-operated with Chinese regulars in attacks on other Japanese retreating southward from freed Yungning (Nanning) toward Indo-China.

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Chiang Denies Agreeing To Hurley as a Censor

Ambassador Says He Was Not Consulted by Taylor

CHUNGKING, May 30 (AP)—An official Chinese statement said today Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had told Henry J. Taylor, special writer for "The New York Telegram," that he was ready to liberalize Chinese political censorship, but denied he had agreed to place this "domestic affair" in the hands of the American Embassy.

[Taylor said in a dispatch Tuesday from Chunginkg that Chiang had agreed to a proposal advanced by Taylor that "all news going to the United States be passed by Chinese censors if it was acceptable to two American officials—Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer for military news and Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley for political news." Taylor said Chiang said he "would initiate promptly a measure . . . for a basic revision of censorship."]

Ambassador Hurley said in a statement he was not consulted in advance about Taylor's proposal and emphasized that the American Embassy did not desire and would not accept the right of censorship on behalf of the Chinese government.

Foreign correspondents here adopted a resolution denouncing Taylor's proposal. The resolution pointed out that news relating to American forces in the China theater by long-established practice had been subject to American military censors.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK OUT AS PREMIER

T. V. Soong Replaces Generalissimo — May Attend Conferences.

CHUNGKING, Thursday, May 31—(AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek resigned today as president of executive Yuan (Premier) and was succeeded by acting Premier T. V. Soong.

Elevation of Soong to the full Premiership raised the possibility he might attend any impending meeting of the big five leaders (China, France, Russia, United States and Great Britain). It also would give him greater face if he makes an expected visit to Moscow on his way back to China from the San Francisco conference.

Wong Weh Hao, minister of economic affairs and head of China's war production board, was appointed Vice Premier, succeeding H. H. Kung. The appointment probably was a reward for his long labors as head of the Chinese WPB.

Chiang's relinquishment of the position of premier to Soong did not affect the former's position as president of China and the head of the state.

He announced his resignation of the premiership at a meeting today of the newly elected central executive committee of the Kuomintang, the national people's party.

It is presumed that Chiang, in view of the accelerated tempo of the far east war, intends to devote himself primarily to his main job—supreme commander of the Allied forces in the China theater.

In addition to the presidency, Chiang holds numerous other posts.

Soong had been serving as acting premier since last December 4. As such he had attended to most of the Generalissimo's duties as Premier. His transition from acting premier to premier therefore was not surprising. In fact, it had been expected here for some time.

Other government changes are expected to result from the present session of the central executive committee.

JAPAN WRITES OFF SOUTHERN BATTLE

By CLYDE FARNSWORTH

KUNMING, China, May 29—(Delayed)—(AP) The Japanese abandonment of Yungning (Nanning) in south China was authoritatively interpreted here today as a sign that Japan had written off its entire southeast Asia conquest—except for its pending nuisance value.

In this big American base, it was believed that the Japanese Imperial headquarters now regarded the conquest of southeast Asia as an irretrievable investment in men and material.

This interpretation was predicated, of course, on the idea that Japanese redisposition and the strength of Chinese reoccupation forces will forbid any reopening of the Yungning passage to and from southeast Asia. The only reservations from complete optimism here were based on these considerations.

Other changes of enemy dispositions in China are almost as startling as the withdrawal from Yungning, a strategic road hub on the enemy's corridor to southeast Asia. For example, reported Japanese movements out of such east coast areas as Wenchwo, Swatow and Foochow, as well as signs of northward movement along the corridor above Yunging suggest even that the Japanese are in the process of abandoning southern China.

It appears that the enemy may intend to leave only small suicide forces holding the south while he masses his major strength between the Yangtze and Amur rivers for a decisive last-ditch battle on the Asiatic continent.

One cannot rule out the likelihood that a fear of Russian intervention along the Amur has figured importantly in reshaping Japan's Asiatic battle plan. Possibly a greater factor was the prospect that Japan's lifeline to southeast Asia could not be held open against Chinese and American land, sea and air offensives when they finally are mounted.

The enemy's recent reversal before the U. S. air base at Chihkiang in Hunan province at the hands of resurgent Chinese troops aided by American planes, may have had a profound effect on Japanese calculations.

Any possible Japanese general withdrawal would explain the Japanese failure to commit their formidable reserves to that losing battle.

It also is noteworthy that the Chinese won their battle before Chihkiang without sending into action their American-trained new Sixth army — their best-equipped outfit which had been flown to Chihkiang from Burma by American transport planes.

British Slowed in Burma

Suicidal Japanese Charges Curb Advance on Toungoo Road

CALCUTTA, May 30 (AP).—Suicidal Japanese charges slowed the advance of the 19th Indian Division today on the Toungoo-Mawchi road north of Rangoon as the enemy fought hard to keep open the escape route into Thailand. Empire forces have advanced twelve miles east of Toungoo along the road after several weeks of bitter fighting.

The Japanese still hold a bridgehead across the Irrawaddy River north of Prome and have made seven futile attempts to break out and escape eastward. Each assault has been beaten back by the 7th Indian Division.

EX-PREMIERS IN JAP PARLEY

Consult With Cabinet As Yokohama Counts Loses

San Francisco, May 30 (AP)—Premier Kantaro Suziki and other Cabinet ministers conferred today with six former premiers, the Tokyo radio said, after which a report was made to the Emperor on the Superfortress raid on Yokohama which left 250,000 homeless.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, gave no hint as to the nature of the "various types of congenial discussions" conducted, but the Domei news agency reported the nation was filled "with trepidation" because of raid damage to the Imperial and Omiya palaces.

Former Premier Present

The former premiers attending the conference were listed as Kuniaki Koiso, Hideki Tojo, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Keisuke Okada and Koki Hirota.

Besides reporting a quarter of a million homeless in Yokohama following the B-29 fire raid of yesterday, the Tokyo radio said 60,000 homes were destroyed. It added it "may take some time before an estimate of the number of civilians dead and injured can be made."

Other broadcasts from Tokyo reported seven more of Nippon's admirals had died in battle, bringing the total to more than 100 in less than a year, and said Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, "dean of Japan's diplomatic service," probably was killed in last Saturday's Tokyo raid.

Other Prominent Victims

Two other prominent men probably killed in the Tokyo raid were identified as Tsuneji Taniguchi, vice governor of the Bank of Japan, and Dr. Yorozu Oda, Japanese authority on international law.

Tokyo termed the Yokohama raid "by far the largest in the number of planes" participating and continued to make unconfirmed claims of shooting down twenty Superfortresses and twelve escorting Mustang fighters, with another 59 planes damaged. American communiqués have announced the loss of two B-29's and three Mustangs.

A continuation of attacks by Japanese suicide planes on "enemy ships" around Okinawa Tuesday night was reported by another Tokyo broadcast. It said, without confirmation, that reports had been received "that all attacking planes had crash dived on their targets."

3 Promi Japs Killed In Raid

San Francisco, May 30 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency said in a Tokyo broadcast that three prominent men, including the diplomat who concluded the "gentlemen's agreement" in 1917 with reference to Japanese immigration to the United States, were killed during last Saturday's B-29 raid on Tokyo.

In the broadcast, recorded here, Domei listed the three as:

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, diplomat and Privy Councillor.

Tsuneji Taniguchi, vice governor of the Bank of Japan.

Dr. Yorozu Oda, Japanese au-

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thority on international law.

Ishii, 78, was described by Domei as "dean of Japan's diplomatic service" who concluded the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State under President Wilson. In 1907 he investigated anti-Japanese disturbances in California and British Columbia for the Japanese Government. In 1923 and 1926, he sat as president of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva. He was Japanese Foreign Minister from 1915 to 1916.

Oda at one time was a judge of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

7 More Admirals Killed In Battle, Japan Reports

Brings to More Than 100 Total of High Navy Officers Lost

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 (AP).—Seven more Japanese admirals have died in battle, Japan's chief naval station at Yokosuku announced officially today, the Tokyo radio said in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

These latest high-ranking naval casualties bring to more than 100 the number of Japanese admirals reported to have met death in less than a year.

The Tokyo radio said those reported killed included two vice-admirals, one of whom was identified as Nishio Hayakawa. The second name was inaudible to monitors. The other five were listed as Rear Admirals Murata, Ozaki, Inouye, Okano and Odawara.

Japs 'Apologize' For Palace Damage

San Francisco, May 30 (AP)—Japan's Domei news agency said today that destruction of parts of the Imperial and Omiya palaces by American Superfort fire raids "fills the nation's 100,000,000 subjects with trepidation."

"They offer their humble apologies," added the dispatch, broadcast to occupied Asia and recorded by the FCC.

The Omiya, detached from the Imperial palace compounds, is the home of the Empress Dowager.

Canada Names Commander

Gen. Hoffmeister Heads Far East Force to Fight Under U. S.

OTTAWA, May 30 (AP).—Major General Bert M. Hoffmeister, thirty-eight, has been appointed head of the Canadian Far East force which will fight against Japan under American over-all command, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's office announced today.

The Far East force was officially identified as the 6th Division. It will be organized as an infantry division and include armor and other units, from 30,000 volunteers. The organization probably will follow American lines, but the men will wear Canadian uniforms.

Hoffmeister led the Seaforth Highlanders in Sicily and later commanded the Canadian 5th Armored Division.

U.S. Mourns War Dead On Memorial Day

(By the Associated Press)

Millions of Americans mourned the nation's war dead today.

Work for victory over Japan continued in most war plants and Government offices as the nation observed its seventy-seventh Memorial Day with parades, religious services and quiet ceremonies in cemeteries.

Saddened by memories of soldiers who rest at Gettysburg and Flanders Field and, more keenly, by thoughts of those who died on Normandy beaches and Iwo Jima, in Italy and on Okinawa, Americans also gave thanks for V-E day and for the safe return of many fighting men from Europe.

Two Famous Graves

Few of the 240 remaining Civil War veterans took part in observances of the day which was inaugurated 77 years ago in honor of their fallen comrades.

Wreaths were to be placed on two famous graves—on the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the World War in Arlington National Cemetery and on the grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Hyde Park.

Walker Speaks

"Rarely in history," said Postmaster General Frank C. Walker in a Memorial Day address prepared for ceremonies at Mr. Roosevelt's grave, "have whole peoples so taken from one man's fire the flame of courage. Never before did whole peoples look so searchingly and hopefully to one man to win for themselves and their children peace among nations."

Walker will be replaced in the Cabinet June 30 by Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman.

In Chicago, the Memorial Day program centered about Gen. Mark W. Clark and 50 heroes from his 5th Army who arrived there this afternoon.

Veterans' Graves Decorated

During the day, veterans' graves in 122 Chicago cemeteries were decorated under the general banner of the Grand Army of the Republic and graves of Confederate veterans were decorated by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

In the San Francisco Bay area, memorial services were limited to brief army and navy rites and a civic program at Oakland.

Traditional Memorial Day services and parades were on the New England program. In Boston, recently returned veterans of World War II were to march in a parade, followed by a military review on Boston common.

Kansas City stores, schools and public offices closed down for the holiday, with the exception of war plants. A special marriage license deputy remained available to the hundreds of returning service men.

25,000 In New York Parade

About 25,000 persons were expected to march in New York city's largest Memorial Day parade, up Riverside Drive to the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. Most military installations planned services, and a regimental review was to be held at the USS Hunter, Waves' training school.

More than 300 survivors of the U.S.S. Franklin, bombed off Japan's shores, paid homage to their fallen comrades at a special service on the flight deck of the "U.S.S. Fighting Lady," a model aircraft carrier in Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Capt. Leslie Gehres, commanding officer of the Franklin, and Lieut. Com. Joseph T. O'Callahan, its senior chaplain, called on the nation to honor not only the Franklin's dead but all those who have given their lives in battle.

Dead Of Two Wars Honored

Meanwhile, in Europe and the Pacific, American fighting men and diplomats attended Memorial Day services in honor of the dead of two world wars.

Taps sounded over the graves of the dead throughout the European war theater while soldiers placed flags and flowers in military cemeteries.

In London, United States Ambassador John G. Winant placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Services also were held in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and in other parts of the city.

Services Held In France

Religious services were held at 62 American cemeteries in France, 8 of them holding 31,000 American soldiers who died in World War I and the others, 117,502 killed in the present war.

In Paris, United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A small American flag, a single flower or a spray was placed on each soldier's grave in Italy, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia and Gibraltar.

More than 900 United States 5th Army soldiers attended a service at Anzio beachhead, where 8,000 men fell.

At Anzio Lieut. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott said: "We pray that when the soldiers' job is done the statesmen of the world will make sure of that lasting peace for which their soldier comrades died."

Services also were held in Germany, where more than 8,000 Americans lie in temporary graves.

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SHIP REPAIRS WORRY NAVY

Leaders Cite Pacific Damage, Workers Leaving Jobs

Washington, May 30 (AP)—With the Japanese stepping up their aerial attacks as the war approaches their shores, the United States Navy gravely announced today that the home front "battle of ship repairs" is not progressing satisfactorily.

Naval leaders called an unusual news conference to make known that they are worried. They said workers are quitting their jobs in West Coast repair yards in the face of existing manpower shortages and growing work loads.

Only the necessity for keeping valuable information from the enemy, it was emphasized, prevented recitation of facts and figures to back up the urgent appeal of the Navy Department's heads for shipyard workers to stay on the job and for others to answer the call.

In lieu of any precise disclosure of numbers of ships involved, Secretary Forrestal cited that 4,270 personnel of naval supporting forces were killed or missing in action in the battle for Okinawa between March 15 and May 23, compared with 5,332 for the ground forces in the same action.

Admiral Frederick J. Horne, vice chief of naval operations, commented that it could easily be seen "what that must mean in ship damage."

Details Of Situation Revealed

Specifically, the department heads revealed:

1. That some $300,000,000 in new ship construction, originally scheduled for the West Coast, had been transferred to the East Coast to release facilities for ship repairs.

2. That it would take nine months to get the damaged carrier Franklin back into action.

3. That some cruisers would require six months and some destroyers three months.

4. That destroyers, intended for overhaul after 40,000 miles, are now operating after 240,000 miles without overhaul.

5. That the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard was 9,000 workers short and lost 600 net last month despite widespread recruiting drives and intense efforts to keep workers; Puget Sound (Wash.) Navy Yard was 5,000 short and lost 600 net last month; Hunters Point (Cal.) navy dry docks was 6,000 short and lost 700 net, and "the situation is comparable in private yards."

Efforts To Solve Problem

In an effort to solve the problem, the Navy—at the urgent request of Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander in chief—obtained blanket deferment of skilled workers in West Coast yards, gave priority to repair work over new construction, and agreed to provide transportation and subsistence to workers recruited in the East and mid-West.

Admiral Horne said every ship damaged in action "reduces the fleet's fighting power by just that much. As the war approaches the Japanese homeland the fleet more and more is subject to heavy Japanese air attack. We hear about many Jap planes being knocked down, but they still have a lot. Every attack is in the hundreds.

"What we are trying to do in the states is the battle of repairs. If only we could get the people to understand that their part is just as vital as the fight in the Pacific.

"If critically needed workers don't come forward we are going to have more and more damage and more and more people will be killed on the beaches."

Loss Of Workers On Coast

Rear Admiral F. G. Crisp, director of shore establishments and civilian personnel, told the conference, "Those leaving jobs today on the Coast are reaching alarming proportions."

Describing the intensity of the Okinawa action now in progress, Secretary Forrestal said that total Japanese plane losses in combat during April exceeded 2,500 to set a new monthly record. The previous record was set in October, 1944, when Jap losses were slightly below 2,000. The April losses, Forrestal said, were estimated to have reduced the Japanese Air Force by about 13 per cent net.

The Secretary also revealed for the first time the dramatic story of the destroyers Hugh W. Hadley and Evans off Okinawa May 11.

"Both destroyers had been at general quarters throughout the night of May 10-11, which means that no one had had a night's rest, due to attacks by several enemy planes which harassed their formation during darkness," the Secretary related.

"Shortly before 8 o'clock on the morning of May 11 a low-flying seaplane attempted a suicide attack on the Hadley and was shot down; the pontoons of this plane, which were apparently filled with explosives, were seen to explode as the plane hit the water.

"Soon after, several formations of enemy planes, totaling about 160 aircraft in all, were reported to the north. They were immediately attacked by our fighters, but many of them broke through and attacked the Hadley and Evans.

"Firing All Guns"

"For the next hour and a half the two destroyers, maneuvering at high speed and firing all guns, were under continuous attack by suicide planes.

"In the ensuing melee, navy fighter planes shot down about 50 enemy planes, and the two destroyers accomplished the amazing feat of destroying 42 enemy planes between them, the Hadley 23 and the Evans 19.

"Toward the end of the battle, as our navy fighter planes ran out of ammunition, there were several cases in which our pilots actually 'rode' enemy planes into the water, flying closer and closer and above the Jap until he was forced into the sea. In two instances a heroic Marine pilot interposed his plane between the Hadley and an attacking suicide plane, forcing the Jap aircraft to break off its attack.

"Both of these gallant destroyers were hit before the Jap attack was repelled."

GENERALS START RETURN PARADE

WASHINGTON, May 30 — (AP)

Return of the nation's top fighting generals from Europe will swell to a parade in the next few weeks.

Three already have arrived home and many others, including Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, are expected to follow within a month.

After short visits in this country some of the generals, including Eisenhower, will return to Europe to tackle the problems of redeployment and the occupation of Germany. For others, like Gen. Courtney Hodges and Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who already are here, the trip is just a leg on the journey to Tokyo.

The latest to arrive in the United States is Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 15th Army group in Italy, who reached Chicago today to take part in Memorial Day ceremonies. Following a general policy, Clark brought with him a group of veteran officers and men who have distinguished themselves in battle.

Gen. Omar Bradley, 12th Army group commander whose troops smashed through the heart of Germany, is expected to arrive in the U. S. within a few days.

Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Third army chief and veteran of North Africa, Sicily, France and Germany, also will be among the early arrivals. With Gen. Doolittle, he is scheduled to receive a welcome in his home state of California.

Under tentative plans, the generals will go to various cities for official receptions before reporting to Washington. An exception may be Eisenhower, although it is possible the Supreme Allied commander will make his first appearance in New York city.

Vets Get Wallace's View On Business

Washington, May 30 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Walace said today he believed it would be "unfortunate" if more than 500,000 war veterans decided to establish new businesses.

He also told a Congresional committee that he believed repeal of the excess profits tax should not be automatic with the war's end, but should await the pasing of postwar inflation dangers.

Wallace said chaos may result if veterans start their own business in such numbers that productive and distribution fields become overpopulated and financial risks mount with growing competition.

Questioned By Committee

Wallace appeared before the House Small Business Committee

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to discuss the problems of small enterprises. Committeemen led him through a discussion of finance, taxation, competition and character banking.

The Secretary declined to make specific statements on taxation and corporation law revisions, saying these subjects were in the province of the Treasury Secretary and the Attorney General, respectively.

However, he did say he thought the excess profits tax should be repealed when the postwar danger of inflation has passed, and that he believed the present excess profits exemption should be more than $25,000.

is a drive to line up slaughterers under Federal inspection. When the war started there were about 2,000 Federally inspected slaughter houses. Now there are 15,000. In the nation there are 27,000 slaughter houses.

"Enforcement Is Answer"

"Enforcement is the answer," Wagner said. "And the key to enforcement is the Federally inspected slaughter house."

Wagner predicted a Senate floor fight on the extension measure. Some senators, he said, favor an amendment by Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) that would require the OPA to guarantee processors' profits. Wagner said Bowles and Davis termed this proposal "fantastic" and impossible to administer.

sist each other to attain it. There must be a method for working in concert, with force if necessary, to put down those who seek by violence to attain selfish and anti-social ends."

Wants Jobs For All

Vinson said "a good beginning to the fulfillment of the Four Freedoms, and to the prevention of war" is a job for every man and woman who wants to work.

"There will be something wrong with mankind, too, if we allow wars and depressions to return with clocklike regularity as of old," he said. "Depressions, like wars, are not acts of God. Man makes them. If we make them, we can unmake them. We must create, in place, a new prosperity and a greater opportunity for jobs than ever existed before."

pedo boat attack which threatened the rescue attempt by a British submarine.

Commander Clifton is the son of Mrs. Pearl Clifton of Paducah. He was graduated from Paducah High School, and, in 1930, from the United States Naval Academy. He now is training officer at Lee Field, Green Cove Springs, Fla., but expects to return to sea duty soon.

Previously he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Legion of Merit and the Air Medal.

Lewis's Demand, Strike-Notice Rise Cited

Washington, May 30 (AP)—The number of strike notices served by unions under the War Labor Disputes Act has soared since John L. Lewis's twin demands for strike votes among his miners.

The first was taken during negotiations for a bituminous contract, the second during anthracite wage talks. In each case Lewis won overwhelming union support.

Since February 26—the date Lewis served his first notice under the Smith-Connally Act—the number of unions taking similar steps has more than doubled, whether prompted by the mine union's chief's maneuver or not.

Few Result In Strikes

However, only small precentages have materialized into actual strike votes or strikes.

A comparison with year-ago figures showed these notices by months:

	1945	1944
February	61	58
March	196	83
April	164	69
May	131	91

The United States Conciliation Service and the National Labor Relations Board, both of which keep records, say that during the week of February 28 there were 23 strike notices filed. There had been 9 in the week of February 21 and 8 the week before that.

Soared In March

As the March 28 date for the bituminous vote approached, the number of notices leaped upward. Eighty were filed that week, compared with an average of between 30 and 35 in the first weeks of March.

The NLRB said that in February only 12 strike votes actually were conducted because 45 petitions were withdrawn and the others were left pending.

In March, of 196 notices, 82 were withdrawn, 13 strike votes were taken and 153 cases were pending at month's end.

Forty-one votes were conducted in April after 103 of 164 notices were rescinded. There were 173 cases pending May 1.

131 This Month

So far this month there have been 131 strike notices filed; 31 in the week of May 2, 34 in the week of May 9, 33 in the week of May 16 and 33 in the week of May 23.

NLRB said that since enactment of the Labor Disputes Act over President Roosevelt's veto in July, 1943, a total of 2,072 notices were filed through April, 1945. More than half, or 1,384 cases were withdrawn. A total of 515 strike votes were taken up to May 1.

Neither NLRB nor the conciliation service would place any interpretation on the sudden rise since Lewis's action.

Aimed To Influence Agencies

In its ninth annual report, the NLRB said, however, that an analysis of the major issues revealed "that a large proportion of the strike notices were filed for the purpose of attempting to influence by threat of strike the action of Governmental agencies in cases pending before them, or were filed for the purpose of expressing an objection to action already taken by such Governmental agencies."

The agency reiterated an observation during the preceding year that "this tactic has not been successful."

Rationing Of Food Till 1950 Predicted

Washington, May 30 (AP)—Food rationing until 1950 was forecast today by Senator Wagner (D., New York).

The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee told reporters that controls on the prices and volume of edibles would be necessary until that time.

Wagner's committee yesterday approved legislation continuing the Government agency that handles those problems—the OPA—until June 30, 1946.

The Calculation

Wagner reasoned that perhaps another year would be required to defeat Japan; then, to avoid a disruption of the nation's economy, the Government would have to keep a clamp on food for another three years or so.

Wagner noted, however, that an unexpected collapse of Japan or some other unforeseen circumstance would necessarily affect that line of reasoning.

Better Situation Foreseen

The price-control extension for another year was voted, 10 to 5, by the committee. A proposal by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) to extend the controls for only six months was defeated by the same vote.

The action was taken after a day of testimony behind closed doors by Price Administrator Chester Bowles and Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis. They said, in effect, that the food situation would be better soon.

Members of the committee, quoting Bowles and Davis, said the key to shortages now is the meat black market. Two factors were advanced as helpful for the future. One is the Treasury's announced campaign to hit black-market operators through their tax returns. The other

Vinson Optimistic On Frisco

Washington, May 30 (AP)—The San Francisco conference and other international conferences will succeed because the people of the world have demanded it," War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson declared today.

In an address prepared for delivery at Memorial Day services in Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac River from the Capital, Vinson said "the homage we pay our dead here today will be a mockery unless we use to the utmost the opportunity for which they fought and died."

"We can alter the shape of things so that war is no longer an ever-constant threat," Vinson continued. "It is within our power as man, as members of the United Nations to accomplish this."

The War Mobilization and Reconversion chief asserted that wars do not "just happen" and he decried "the idea that wars are beyond control.

Not "Acts Of God"

"Wars are not 'acts of God.' They are caused by man, by man-made institutions, by the way in which man has organized his society. What man has made man can change."

To prevent future wars, Vinson said, the world must work together. He added:

"The separate nations of the world must not only be willing that brother nations should have economic security, but they should as-

BRITISH DECORATE AMERICAN AS HERO

All Royal Navy Knows Courage of J. C. Clifton as Air Leader, Says Sir James Somerville

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WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—"There's no one in the British Navy who hasn't heard of Joe Clifton," said Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Somerville today as he presented to a 35-year-old Kentucky naval officer the award of Honorary Companion of the Distinguished Service Order "on behalf of His Majesty, the King."

Comdr. Joseph C. Clifton of Paducah, former Naval Academy fullback, modestly accepted the honor for valor displayed on April 19, 1944, while serving on the aircraft carrier Saratoga.

The citation states that Commander Clifton "showed great courage, leadership and skill as the air commander of two carrier-borne air groups in the successful attack on the Japanese base at Sabang."

At the informal ceremony Sir James, now head of the British Admiralty delegation, recalled that he was present on the occasion as commander in chief of the British Eastern Fleet.

"Commander Clifton was working under my orders," he said. "He led all the air squadrons, both British and American, at that time, and at other times in the Indian Ocean."

Sir James described how Commander Clifton aided in saving his wingman, shot down two miles from the Sabang shore batteries. The Kentuckian, he said, led fighters in driving off a Japanese tor-

Tariff Cuts Held Need For 'Free Enterprise'

Washington, May 30 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State Clayton told senators today that the Administration needs new tariff-cutting power to promote world "economic liberalism and free enterprise."

Unless the nations of the world are willing to co-operate in the economic field, any peace organization established at the San Francisco conference will "fail of its purpose," he said, adding:

"Nations which act as enemies in the market place cannot long be friends at the council table."

Halving Of Rates Sought

Clayton was the first witness at hearings of the Senate Finance Committee on the House-approved legislation extending and broadening the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

As the committee met, Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) suggested that the hearings be confined to the issue of whether the Administration should be allowed to make trade agreements cutting tariffs 50 per cent below the level of January, 1945.

Under the present act, tariffs may be cut 50 per cent below those set in the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930, the last Republican tariff law.

Would Extend Pact Time

The pending legislation, in addition to granting the new tariff-cutting power, would extend the Trade Agreements Act for three years from June 12.

Action on Walsh's suggestion was deferred after a general discussion during which opposition was expressed by Senator Bushfield (R., S.D.).

Chairman George (D., Ga.) said he hoped to expedite the hearings. Even so, he said, it is doubtful that the legislation can be sent to the floor and passed before June 12, when the present law expires.

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Americans In Europe May Return To U.S.

Washington, May 30 (AP)—Every American stranded in Europe by the war who wants to come home will have the chance to do so by the end of the year, the State Department announced today.

Americans may bring close relatives with them, the announcement added.

The veteran repatriation liner Gripsholm has been assigned to the task and will leave New York tomorrow on her first trip since the end of the war in Europe.

The Gripsholm goes this time to Naples, Piraeus and Port Said, carrying "some 250 individuals traveling in the national interest in addition to approximately 700 Italian and Greek nationals who are returning or who are being sent back to their native lands."

On her way back from the Mediterranean the Gripsholm will bring back stranded American citizens and their close relatives.

BELGIAN MINISTER CITES MEAT CRISIS

WASHINGTON, May 30—(AP) Belgium was described by her minister of supplies and foreign purchases today as being in desperate need of meat.

Paul Kronacher, the minister, told reporters after calling on Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew that Belgian cattle are down to 30 per cent of prewar numbers and 50 per cent of prewar weight.

Belgium doesn't care where or how it gets additional meat supplies, he said, whether through lend-lease, direct purchase, or otherwise.

He said the present daily meat allowance in Belgium is 35 grams per person, and Belgian milk cows and young beeves are being slaughtered to supply this.

The country is living off its meat capital, he said, and when this is gone there will be no meat at all unless Belgium gets it somewhere else.

Kronacher, who was accompanied by Embassy Counselor Louis Goffin, said the situation was urgent right now because Belgium soon will take over supply problems entirely from the military and will be on her own.

He said he could buy all the meat his country needs tomorrow from Argentina, for instance, but that Belgium wanted to follow Allied policy in this respect and was putting the matter up to the joint American-British-Canadian combined food board to get a formal allocation to buy the meat.

He asserted that during the war Belgium had pooled her resources with the Allies under lend-lease and contributed as much as four-fifths of her palm oil and other food products produced in the Belgian-Congo.

U.S. SAVED YANKS BY CARE OF NAZIS

Enemy Officers Disobeyed Hitler Order To Kill Airmen

Washington, May 30 (AP)—The American Red Cross said tonight that more than 99 per cent of United States prisoners of war in Germany have survived their hardships and are gradually returning home.

The high percentage, the Red Cross said in a general letter distributed to families of war prisoners, was due "in great part to the correct observance by the American Army of the Geneva Convention."

All But Russians

"Much anxiety appears to have been caused in the United States by the lack of understanding of the difference between concentration camps and prisoner of war camps," the letter said.

"The latter, so far as American and other Allied prisoners of war

(except Soviet Russian) were cerned, enjoyed the protection the Geneva Convention."

Hitler Orders Executions

The letter also said that German officers refused to carry out an order by Adolf Hitler to execute all imprisoned American and British airmen because they knew that both American and British governments had discharged their treaty obligations toward enemy prisoners.

Carl J. Burkhardt, president of the international committee of the Red Cross, recently stated that Hitler gave the execution order last March.

First Lady Swings Champagne Bottle, And Swings And Swings

By EDITH GAYLORD

Washington, May 30 (AP)—Mrs. Harry S. Truman tried valiantly to christen two hospital planes today, but the Army and Navy hadn't arranged for the champagne bottles to break properly.

Sponsoring the planes purchased by the Congressional Club's war bond sales, the First Lady banged the bottle first on the Army C-54 to be called the U. S. Capitol.

Nine times she bounced the bottle as Army officers scurried aimlessly. A military aid banged the bottle four times.

Ship Has Dented Nose

The ship has a dented nose to show for it.

Navy officers, forewarned, found an axe and gave the bottle the business from below when Mrs Truman turned to christen their plane, the Congressional. The First Lady got spattered with champagne.

Once again she was led back to the army plane, but this time merely to pose for photographers.

Although this has been her first such public appearance as First Lady, Mrs. Truman refused to be rattled by the turn of the event.

She had even broken her no-speech rule to read from a manuscript over a nation-wide broadcast hookup just before attempting to christen the ships, one of which is scheduled to fly to Okinawa tomorrow.

"In sending forth these planes," Mrs. Truman said, "we send with them our love and sincere desire that the wounded whom they carry will be brought safely home."

After the unfinished ceremony it was learned that no one had thought to tell Mrs. Truman to hit the bottle against the sharp edge of the wheel well, nor had the thick bottles been properly "scored" to assure breakage instantly.

The Navy "Saw To It"

Lieut. Barney Capehart, of the Navy Air Transport Service, urged reporters to write the story as though the ceremony had gone smoothly. He denied that the Navy had accomplished their ship's christening by means of an ax, but said that the Navy saw to it that the bottle broke."

The crew of the Army plane asserted they would proudly fly their plane with its nose dented by Mrs. Truman.

Levantine Dispute Worries Washington

Washington, May 30 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said today the American Government is deeply concerned about the Levantine dispute and is in active consultation with all parties involved.

Asked for comment on developments in Syria and Lebanon, Grew made this statement:

"Developments in Syria and Lebanon in recent days are causing the United States Government deep concern. We are employing every means to assist in finding a peaceful solution and preventing further bloodshed and disorder. Consultations with all the parties involved are proceeding actively."

Grew's statement came after high official quarters in Washington privately had expressed pessimism over the tangled affairs of the two former French mandates where fighting has broken out between French and native forces.

REPORTS DIFFER ON RESULTS OF CONGRESS BATTLE

By HOWARD FLIEGER

WASHINGTON, May 30—(AP) Reps. Clarence Cannon and John Taber gave the House a memorial Day description of their one-punch fight today—and to hear them tell it they both won.

Said Taber: "I could have held him indefinitely."

Said Cannon: "The gentleman neglected to state that he ran out of the room."

They agreed on one point—that Cannon popped Taber in the mouth during an argument in the former's office and that Taber didn't hit back. But from that fact on there were two sides to the story.

Cannon, a Missouri democrat of the Appropriations committee. Taber, a New Yorker, is the ranking Republican member of the committee. They clashed yesterday shortly after Taber made a speech denouncing the House action in voting itself an annual $2,500 tax-free expense account for every member.

Cannon spoke to the House for 15 minutes today. He said Taber gave his side of the argument to newsmen yesterday so he got up "to give the other side."

First, he said, Taber's opposition to the expense allowance was a bit of a surprise because the New Yorker had been for it in committee conversations.

"At no time did he indicate any opposition to me or any disposition to oppose it on the floor."

However, the expense account played no part in the fight, Taber said. He swung on the New Yorker, he explained, because Taber made "a very insulting remark" to him on the floor.

Taber said yesterday that after he was struck, he grabbed Cannon by the wrists and held him "until he cooled off."

But Cannon declared today:

In the lurid account which the gentleman from New York gave the reporters, the gentleman neglected to state that he ran out of the room.

"He ran out to a room where a hearing was being held, but he didn't stop at his seat. I'll leave it to anyone of the 30 or 40 persons present as to the state and condition of the gentleman."

Taber, doing the best he could with a swollen lip, told the House he walked to the washroom to clean his lip, then walked to the doctor's office to have the bleeding stopped.

"Maybe that's running," he said.

Cannon, he went on, "is not an easy gentleman to get along with."

He insisted he never told anybody he was for the $2,500 expense allowance the way it was handled. "It was submitted to me and I made suggestions because if it was going to be done I wanted to see it done in a manner that would cause as little trouble as possible."

Of the fight:

"The only thing I'm proud of is x x x that I was able to hold my temper."

The two men made their explanations between several House Memorial Day speeches on lasting peace.

600 More Vets Return

New York, May 30 (AP)—The 16,000-ton British hospital ship Atlantis docked today at Staten Island, bringing 600 wounded American soldiers and sailors from Europe.

Fifty British Brides Of GI's Arrive In N.Y.

New York, May 30 (AP)—Fifty English girls who married American service men were "sort of scared" today at the prospect of meeting their new in-laws, but eager to see the sights of New York.

The war brides, some with babies, arrived yesterday aboard a troop ship. They are guests of the American Red Cross while transportation to their new homes is arranged.

British accents were their only identifying characteristic. Otherwise they looked like American girls.

105 Planes with 1,435 Fliers Arrive from Europe in State

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BRADLEY FIELD, Windsor Locks, May 30. — (AP) American war eagles who had chased the Luftwaffe from the skies over El Alemein, Bengasi, Naples, Rome and Brenner Pass came back to this part of the United States today.

Spokesmen here tonight said some of them were part of "the oldest units of the 15th Air Force —the desert rats" who started flying against the enemy from desert air strips soon after the African invasion.

With them were parts of the oldest units of the 8th Air Force.

There were a total of 1,435 men and officers in the 105 planes that landed at Bradley field today. They will be processed and furloughed before being re-deployed for service in the Pacific, it was said.

The bombers in which they arrived at intervals throughout the day came in from Newfoundland, on the third leg of the their homing flight out of Europe.

It was the largest number of bombers to arrive at Bradley field in a single day. Previous high total was 91 which arrived last Friday.

Dr. Kung Stays as Envoy

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 30 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung said today that illness had forced him to resign as vice-president of the Executive Yuan (council) of the Chinese government at Chungking.

Dr. Kung said he also had relinquished his post as governor of the Central Bank of China but will continue to act, "as well as I can in my present state of health," as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal representative to the White House while in this country.

Dr. Kung explained that he has just passed five months in a New York hospital, where he underwent two major operations for kidney trouble.

"Since last December," he said, "the Generalissimo has asked me to return to my post in Chungking, but my doctors tell me I am still too weak to travel. Consequently I must rest for some time longer."

Dr. Kung came to this country last summer as China's chief delegate to the Bretton Woods world monetary conference. Soon afterward he resigned as Finance Minister, and there was a shake-up in the Chungking government which assigned some of his more important government functions to his brother-in-law, Dr. T. V. Soong.

TAFT ATTACKS PEACE DRAFT

Senator Cites 'Secret' Propaganda For Training

Gettysburg, Pa., May 30 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said today that "secret" Government propaganda is being used in support of compulsory postwar military training.

The Ohioan spoke at a Memorial Day observance in the Gettysburg National Cemetery where 800 school children placed flowers on graves of 3,900 soldiers killed in the War Between the States.

Taft said "there is no doubt" that the Government, particularly the War and Navy departments, "are straining every nerve to secure enactment" of compulsory military training before the war ends.

Limitation On Freedom

He told an estimated 1,200 persons that "we are indeed bankrupt of ideas if we cannot provide a method by which necessary military forces and reserves are provided (during peacetime) by an American voluntary system."

"The power to take a boy from his home and subject him to complete Government discipline is the most serious limitation on freedom that can be imagined," he said.

Taft called for consideration of the issue "by argument and not by propaganda," adding if "the methods being used . . . are successful they can be used to fasten upon us every kind of regulation, price control for business, wage control for labor, production control for farmers."

Secret Meetings Alleged

The Senator said "secret meetings are being held in the Pentagon Building and elsewhere" in referring to support of the military-training issue.

". . . Government propaganda is bad enough when it is open, but it is inexcusable when secret," he added.

Taft contended that on April 26 "chief executive officers of some 40 or more women's organizations were invited" to Washington.

Addressed By High Officials

". . . It is said they were addressed by" Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Under Secretary of State Grew, Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, "and other high-ranking officers."

"The ladies were requested not to disclose the substance of the speeches or to identify the War Department or its officials with the sponsorship of the plan," he said.

GEN. CLARK HOME FROM WAR

Chicago Turns Out To Greet Allied Commander

Chicago, May 30 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark came home from the European war today.

The lanky hero of the North African and Italian campaigns, who commanded the Allied armies in Italy, was the first to emerge from the Army cargo planes which carried him and his aides, as well as a group of enlisted men, to Chicago from Paris in 28½ hours.

General Clark, with Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, of West Point, N.Y.; Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, of Monroe, Wis., and Maj. Gen. Raymond McLain beside him, later held a press conference at which he described the Allied campaign in Italy as one of "inadequacy."

"In Italy," he said, "it was a case of inadequacy most of the time. Just before the final battle the Allies had 75,000 men and the enemy had 74,000."

Ammunition Short

However, he added, the Allies had great air superiority and a 2-1 advantage in artillery. The big guns could not be used to greatest advantage because of a lack of ammunition, he said.

There were twelve nationalities represented in his fighting force during the final phase of the Italian campaign, the General declared, adding that "all of my boys are perfectly willing to go to the Pacific."

"We must not relax and forget that there still is a big job ahead," he said. "I'm sure we'll give the Japs as hard a licking as we gave the Germans."

The flight was "my best trip in a long time," Clark told Mayor Edward J. Kelly and city officials who greeted him at the airport.

Escorted By Fighters

Two other cargo planes disgorged other members of the party of more than 50 officers and men who flew with Clark from Paris, and the grinning commander called to the ten generals who returned with him to join him in having their pictures taken.

Hundreds of spectators lined the airport fence and as Clark stepped from the plane they cheered enthusiastically.

Three squadrons of P-40 fighter planes escorted General Clark's aircraft to the field, then circled overhead waiting to join the fifteen-mile Memorial Day parade to The Loop.

Acknowledged Cheers

The parade, boasting all the vehicles the Army's 6th Service Command could provide, moved slowly toward the downtown district, with General Clark acknowledging onlookers' cheers from an open staff car.

Congress plaza, the parade's terminal point, was jammed with thousands of celebrants anxious for a glimpse of the man who once lost his pants when a rubber boat capsized during a night-time escape from French North Africa, and later won a promotion and the Distinguished Service Medal for his exploit.

"Where's My Wife?"

Chicago considered General Clark's arrival a "home-coming." As a boy, Clark lived in suburban Highland Park and attended grammar and high school there while his father, Col. Charles Carr Clark, was commander of Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Gen. Clark interrupted the civic reception before an estimated 35,000 persons today to ask a personal question—"where's my wife?"

He hadn't yet seen his wife and daughter, who arrived last night from Washington.

"Do It Again, General"

Mrs. Clark rushed from the crowd assembled before Congress plaza, where she had been quietly watching the ceremonies.

As the two embraced, a photographer yelled "do it again general, it's your privilege—and I missed

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my shot."

The general enthusiastically obliged.

General Clark's assignment has not been announced by the Army, but reports from Paris earlier this week said a plan to establish a separate occupation zone for Austria, with Clark as American representative on a four-power governing council at Vienna, was under consideration by the Allies.

Powell Warns U.S. On 'Peace-Feelers'

Hannibal, Mo., May 30 (AP)—A warning to the United States that the Japanese are likely to seek peace so that the war lords can prepare for a new conflict was made by J. B. Powell, former editor of the *China Weekly Review*, in an address here last night.

Powell, who lost part of both feet while being held prisoner by the Japanese for three years, returned to his home town as a guest of honor. He said he hopes to go back to the Orient and re-establish his magazine.

Powell said that "these attempts of the Japanese to wriggle out of their part in the war have naturally been rejected by both China and ourselves in the realization that a peace on such terms would only provide a brief respite and a period of preparation for another and more terrible conflict."

PENALTY CLAUSE IS DISCUSSED BY UNITED NATIONS

Loss of Voting Rights May Be Price for Refusal of Cooperation.

REPORT IS APPROVED

Atlantic Charter Promises Are Included in Proposed Measure.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30. — (AP) The loss of voting rights may be the price of refusal of any United Nation to support a new world league with its military resources.

This possibility developed at the United Nations conference today when a committee reported to its parent commission that this penalty is under consideration and may be adopted.

The bulk of the committee report, recommending some of the structure and procedure for a projected general assembly of all nations in the world organization, was approved almost automatically at the second public meeting of a conference commission.

Russia, however, blocked acceptance of a formula for electing the top administrative officer of the world organization, explaining she had taken the matter up with the conference Steering committee and wanted action deferred pending a reply.

As nine working committees ground ahead on the job of drafting various portions of a charter for the world organization, it became known that:

1. The American delegation is leaning toward the idea of including in this charter terms of the Atlantic Charter's promises of access by all nations, "on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

2. Denmark, apparently assured of a belated invitation to the conference table, has three delegates scheduled to arrive here tomorrow. They are Henrick Kauffman, minister to Washington, and Hartvig S. Risch and E. Husfeldt.

3. French desires to maintain (1) a Franco-Soviet pact aimed at Germany and (2) her independence of action in Europe have given added weight to an old issue of regional security.

4. Britain and Russia have collided head on over a Soviet desire to eliminate from a plan for international rule of dependent and strategic areas a declaration that trusteeships should not apply to existing mandates (from World War I) without the consent of the nation holding the mandate. British delegates also were reported ready to battle a Russian suggestion that dependent people be specifically offered the hope of ultimate independence.

The conference itself will have to decide the trusteeship question if the Russians and British are unable to reconcile differences in Big Five deliberations.

A decision on cancelling voting rights in the general assembly if a country declines to place military might at the disposal of a peace-enforcing security council has been deferred until the conference straightens out one of its tangles.

A committee is trying to figure out now whether individual nations should agree by treaties among themselves or by pacts made directly with the council to supply whatever armed forces are needed for a powerful international police force.

Tied into the same problem is the question of requiring all the United Nations to agree to grant transit across their territories whenever the world organization's army has to move against a country threatening the peace.

Technical experts of the big five —China, Britain, Russia, France and the United States—have agreed tentatively that league forces should be assured the privilege of moving through any nation.

France has made the specific proposal for "the right of passage."

Another French suggestion was encountering heavier going. That was that security zones be created in various parts of the world and that United Nations forces be stationed in them.

The American delegation was showing an inclination to help France out in writing into the world charter more definite assurances that mutual assistance pacts designed to keep German aggression from rising again will not be scuttled by the international organization.

Under a plan already approved in the committee phase of conference action, preventive, coercive measures could be taken against enemy states of this war under such alliances as the Franco-Soviet until the time the interested government's consent to let the world security council take on the job of preventing further aggression.

San Francisco, May 30 (AP)—France told other United Nations delegations today she intends to hold the Aosta Valley in northwestern Italy until the Allies answer her request for a definite occupation zone in Germany.

The official France Journal, distributed at the security conference, said that the French had made this request six months ago.

Parley Divided on Plan For Amending Charter

Small Nations Ask Changes by Majority Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 (AP).—Even before completion of a first draft, big and little nations are in heated argument over how to amend the charter for a world organization. Delegates reported today that committee debate over this question has been as hot as any heard at the United Nations conference.

Australia is leading the small powers, in opposition to a unified stand by the Big Five. Divergent proposals finally were shunted to a fifteen-nation committee which will try to effect a compromise.

The Big Five are proposing that the world charter can be changed only when they have all agreed on the change, and when a majority of the other nations agree.

Australia contends that since this would permit just one of the Big Five nations to prevent any change, the proposal is "undemocratic and indefensible." New Zealand backed her up, terming big-power proposals "iniquitious."

Australia is proposing a modification which would permit changes in the charter after two-thirds of all the nations have agreed, and only three of the Big Five powers have concurred. Still different amendment proposals came from Brazil and Canada.

Egypt said that at San Francisco, "the small powers have had most of their hopes dashed. We must give the small nations some ray of hope, even though we don't carry so many of our points at San Francisco."

Parley Debates Problem Of How to Apply Force

Decision on Penalties for States Refusing Aid Is Deferred

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 (AP).—A committee decision on canceling voting rights in the general assembly of the projected United Nations organization if a country declines to place military might at the disposal of a peace-enforcing security council has been deferred until the United Nations conference straightens out one of its tangles.

The committee is trying to figure out now whether individual nations should agree by treaties among themselves or by pacts made directly with the council to supply whatever armed forces are needed for a powerful international police force.

Optional Jurisdiction By World Court Is Voted

Parley Subcommittee Votes to Let Nations Decide

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 (AP).—A subcommittee at the United Nations Conference today voted 8 to 3 to let members of the New World League decide for themselves whether they will accept compulsory jurisdiction of the international court.

The action is subject to review by a full committee. In the subcomittee vote, Australia, New Zealand and Mexico opposed adoption of the optional clause. These three had sought to force all league members to accept compulsory jurisdiction of the court.

Under the optional clause, a nation could voluntarily agree to abide by court decisions. It also could, if it chose, place reservations on the type of decision which it would consider final.

If a nation chose to accept compulsory jurisdiction it might be subject to suit in the court without its specific consent. Any nation could decline originally, however, to accept court decisions as final.

In another committee, a proposal was adopted which would permit the economic and social council to exchange observers with inter-governmental organizations. The committee also approved in principle a proposal under which members of the league who are not represented on the social and economic council could participate in council discussions without vote.

World Army Due Right To Cross Any Country

San Francisco, May 30 (AP)—Big Five technical experts tentatively agreed today that United Nations armies enforcing the peace through the proposed security organization can send troops across any country on the globe.

Thus, if Russia sped armies toward Berlin, she would have the unquestioned right of passage across Poland. Canadian troops could cross the United States to strike an enemy south of the Rio Grande.

This problem of troop movements, one of several tangles over enforcement action engaging committees of the United Nations Conference, was brought up by the French. Paris asked that this right be specifically included in the world security charter.

Anglo-U.S. Argument

Britain and the United States are still arguing over whether agreements to make troops available for international action should be between governments or with the world organization.

These points were disclosed today after representatives of Britain, France, the United States, China and Russia met to discuss the military side of the new peace agency being planned here.

The French have proposed two important amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks charter on military arrangements. One would pledge each member state to grant "the right of passage," as well as its armed forces and facilities, for the security of the world.

Security Zones Opposed

Considerable opposition was reported to a second French amendment which would set up security zones in different parts of the world and keep United Nations' forces there. Some delegates argued that this referred mainly to the French desire to keep the Ruhr occupied. They contended that it should be dealt with outside of San Francisco.

Other conference officials said they thought the United States would swing toward the British view on negotiation of military agreements to supply national force contingents.

The original Dumbarton Oaks text provides only that the members shall make agreements "among themselves." The next steps would be left to the security council, which would call the military staff committee into existence.

In plans being considered thus far, the idea of an international airforce set out at Dumbarton Oaks has apparently already fallen by the wayside.

It is argued that no nation would want to make its latest inventions and developments open to everyone else. Instead, the British are proposing fixed amounts of national forces that would hold joint maneuvers perhaps once a year. Such a show of united might at regular intervals would be a strong deterrent to would-be aggressors, they say, as well as providing practice in working together.

The Australians have suggested that land and sea contingents be added to this force to be kept permanently on the alert for quick action. The Big Five show signs of agreeing.

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A108
LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE ULSTER MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNOUNCED TODAY,
IN ANSWER TO A BRITISH INQUIRY, THAT IT WAS PREPARED TO CARE FOR
SEVERAL HUNDRED DUTCH CHILDREN IF THEY SHOULD BE SENT TO NORTHERN
IRELAND FOR RECUPERATION FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF
THE NETHERLANDS. MJ1035PEW

(120)
LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-A REVIVAL OF A MEDIEVAL BRITISH STATUTE
RESTRICTING THE RIGHTS OF JEWS WAS PROPOSED IN COMMONS TODAY BY CAPT.
A.H.M.RAMSAY, A UNIONIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOUR
FOR FOUR YEARS AGO UNDER THE BRITISH DEFENSE ACT.
RAMSAY WAS JAILED AFTER ORGANIZING THE "RIGHT CLUB" IN 1939 WITH
THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF "SAVING BRITAIN FROM THE JEWS."
HIS MOTION CALLING FOR REINTRODUCTION OF THE ANCIENT STATUTE SAID

IT PROTECTED BRITONS FROM "JEWISH EXTORTION AND EXPLOITATION."
THE STATUTE, ENACTED IN 1290, REQUIRED ALL JEWS OVER SEVEN YEARS OLD TO WEAR A YELLOW BADGE, REQUIRED THEM TO LIVE ONLY IN TOWNS APPROVED BY THE KING AND FORCED THEM TO PAY HEAVIER TAXES THAN CHRISTIANS. THE LAW WAS REPEALED IN 1846.

BZ938PEW

THE PAPER SAID THAT LABOR WELL REALIZED JAPAN'S THREAT TO THE DOMINIONS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND "WHICH HAVE LABOR GOVERNMENTS WHOSE LEADERS ARE IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH OUR MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN."

"THE FABLE THAT LABOR OF ALL PARTIES IS INDIFFERENT OR ANTAGONISTIC TO WAR IN THE FAR EAST IS FANTASTIC," THE HERALD SAID.

"YET THE FABLE IS IN CIRCULATION AND IS BEING SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED BY REPUTABLE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS," IT ADDED. "WAS IT INVENTED BY SOMEBODY WHO OBSCURELY HOPED TO DISCREDIT LABOR IN THE COMING ELECTION?"

DY927PEW

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AN EARLIER BROADCAST ANNOUNCED THAT THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMISSION WOULD BE MARSHAL GREGORY K.ZHUKOV, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY GROUP WHICH TOOK BERLIN AND ONE OF THE SOVIET'S GREATEST MILITARY HEROES.

BESIDES ZHUKOV THE COMMISSION WILL INCLUDE GEN.EISENHOWER FOR THE UNITED STATES, FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY FOR BRITAIN AND GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY FOR FRANCE.

DY904PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 31-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT HAS PROTESTED TO BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND RUSSIA AGAINST THE SITUATION IN SYRIA, THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED TODAY IN A CAIRO DISPATCH.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT OWING TO THE WORSENING OF THE SITUATION IN DAMASCUS, THE STAFF OF THE EGYPTIAN LEGATION HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN THE IRAQ LEGATION.

EJ657PEW

(140)

LONDON,MAY 30-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO SPEAKER SAID TODAY "THERE CERTAINLY IS REASON FOR UNEASINESS IN JOURNALISTIC CIRCLES ABOUT THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES' DECISION TO ALLOW ALL NEWSPAPERS WITHOUT EXCEPTION TO ENTER GERMANY."

BORIS ISAKOV MADE THE BROADCAST IN ENGLISH. CHARGING THAT THERE WAS A WHISPERING CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ABOUT A POSSIBLE EVENTUAL WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION, ISAKOV SAID:

"TAKE THE HEARST, MCCORMICK AND PATTERSON PAPERS, FOR INSTANCE. THEY ARE CERTAINLY NOT STOPPING AT WHISPERING. WHAT YOU SEE THERE TODAY COULD BETTER BE DESCRIBED AS STRIDENT YELLS ABOUT A FUTURE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA. AND THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD PRESS IS NOT FAR BEHIND IN THE SAME THEME."

ISAKOV INCLUDED THE BRITISH CATHOLIC HERALD IN HIS CRITICISM.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET M

((CX) LONDON--FIRST ADD MOSCOW RADIO SPEAKER (A69) XXX

SOVIET MONITOR HERE.

IN CHICAGO, COL.ROBERT R.MC CORMICK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE TRIBUNE, REPLIED TO THE MOSCOW RADIO SPEAKER BY CALLING ATTENTUON TO A RECENT EDITORIAL IN WHICH THE NEWSPAPER SAID ITS READERS "KNOW WE WOULD OPPOSE A RUSSIAN WAR WITH ALL THE VIGOR AT OUR COMMAND."

"THIS NEWSPAPER CAN'T SEE WHAT AMERICA HAS TO GAIN BY BEATING RUSSIA THAT WOULD BE WORTH ANOTHER MILLION AMERICAN CASUALTIES AND THE LOSS OF TWO OR THREE MORE YEARS FROM THE LIVES OF 10,000,000 OTHER BOYS, NOT TO MENTION A COUPLE OF HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS," THE EDITORIAL SAID. IT ADDED:

"AND WHAT'S MORE, THE PROPAGANDA FOR A WAR AGAINST RUSSIA ISN'T GOING TO INFLAME US, BECAUSE NOBODY CAN TELL US ANYTHING ABOUT THE HORRORS OF THE BOLSHEVIK REGIME THAT WE AND OUR READERS DON'T ALREADY KNOW."

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OTHER NATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED INCLUDE AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY AND POLAND.

REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH NATION WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HANDLING WAR GUILT TRIALS.

THE LONDON PRESS, MEANWHILE, REPORTED THAT WILLIAM JOYCE, BRITISH RENEGADE WHO WON THE NICKNAME OF "LORD HAW HAW" FOR HIS PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS OVER THE GERMAN RADIO, WOULD BE TRIED UNDER THE TREACHERY ACT OF 1940 OR FOR HIGH TREASON UNDER A BRITISH STATUTE DATING BACK TO 1351 RATHER THAN AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

JOYCE, WHO WAS SHOT AND WOUNDED IN THE THIGH WHEN CAPTURED BY A BRITISH OFFICER NEAR FLENSBURG MONDAY, WILL BE RETURNED TO ENGLAND SHORTLY AND HANDED OVER TO METROPOLITA POLICE, LONDON, PAPERS SAID.

0082 9AEW

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-AMERICAN-BORN LADY ASTOR, A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, MAY HAVE ANOTHER SON SITTING IN COMMONS -- IF HE WINS AT THE POLLS.

CAPT. MICHAEL ASTOR, 29, IS TO BE NAMED CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR EAST SURREY. HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY.

LADY ASTOR'S ELDEST SON, WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, IS ALSO A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. HER HUSBAND, VISCOUNT ASTOR, FORMERLY HELD AT PARLIAMENT SEAT.

MK619AEW

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MEMORIAL DAY (350)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE SAD NOTES OF TAPS SOUNDED OVER THE GRAVES OF AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER TODAY AS U.S. TROOPS AND DIPLOMATS GATHERED IN MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES TO HONOR THE DEAD OF TWO WORLD WARS.

FROM NORTHERN IRELAND TO ITALY'S ANZIO BEACH, AMERICAN MILITARY MEN PLACED LITTLE FLAGS AND FLOWERS ON THE GRAVES OF THEIR FALLEN COMRADES, WHILE IN MANY CITIES WREATHS WERE LAID ON MONUMENTS TO THE DEAD OF WORLD WAR I WHOSE NAMES WERE LOST IN THE BATTLES THEY WON.

IN LONDON, SOLEMN SERVICES WERE HELD AT ST.MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINISTER, AND U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT PLACED A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

GILBERT H.CARR, COMMANDER OF LONDON POST NO.1 OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, PLACED A WREATH ON THE CENOTAPH IN WHITEHALL. BRIG.GEN. RICHARD G.TINDALL, MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE U.S.EMBASSY, LAID A WREATH ON THE LINCOLN STATUE IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE IN BEHALF OF THE GAR, AND REAR ADM. LAURANCE T. DUBOSE, NAVAL ATTACHE AT THE EMBASSY, PERFORMED A SIMILAR RITE ON BEHALF OF THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

SPECIAL SERVICES OF ALL FAITHS WERE HELD AT THE AIR FORCE CEMETERY AT CAMBRIDGE, BROOKWOOD CEMETERY IN SURREY AND LISNABREENY AMERICAN CEMETERY IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

AT THE 22ND GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BLANDFORD CAMP, "ROOSEVELT PARK" AND A MONUMENT WERE DEDICATED TO AMERICAN WAR DEAD.

IN FRANCE, RELIGIOUS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES WERE HELD AT 62 AMERICA CEMETERIES. EIGHT OF THEM HOLDING 31,000 AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WHO DIED

IN FRANCE IN WORLD WAR I. THE OTHER GRAVES MARKED THE RESTING PLACE OF 117,502 KILLED IN THIS WAR. THE LARGEST OF THESE IS AT ROMAGNE.

AMERICAN MILITARY DEAD IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN WERE HONORED AT EACH CEMETERY IN ITALY, SICILY, CORSICA, SARDINIA AND GIBRALTAR. MORE THAN 900 U.S. FIFTH ARMY SOLDIERS, HEADED BY LT.GEN.LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT, JR., GATHERED AT ANZIO BEACHHEAD CEMETERY, WHERE THERE ARE 8,000 WHITE CROSSES.

AT EVERY CEMETERY, EACH SOLDIER'S GRAVE WAS DECORATED WITH A SMALL AMERICAN FLAG, A SINGLE FLOWER OR A SPRAY. A LARGE FLORAL WREATH WAS PLACED AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CEMETERY. AT EACH CEREMONY, LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS WAS READ, FOLLOWED BY A SHORT BENEDICTION BY AN AMERICAN LINE OFFICER. THE FIRING SQUADS SALUTED THE DEAD WITH A VOLLEY, AFTER WHICH TAPS WAS SOUNDED AND A FULL MINUTE OF SILENCE OBSERVED.

MK615AEW

PARIS, MAY 30-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD SET UP AN ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL AT BERCHTESGADEN TO DIRECT AND LIQUIDATE THE OPERATIONS OF THE GERMAN AIR COMMAND.

MAJ.GEN.ROBERT W.HARPER, AIR DIVISION DIRECTOR FOR THE UNITED STATES GROUP IN THE COUNCIL WILL COMMAND THE CONTROL PARTY, ASSISTED BY AIR VICE MARSHAL C.R.STEELE OF THE RAF.

JS927AEW

PARIS,MAY 30-(AP)-COL.JOSEPH L.LAUGHLIN'S 362ND FIGHTER-BOMBER GROUP HAS RECEIVED ITS SECOND PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY, U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE GROUP WAS CITED FOR ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN TRANSPORT, TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL IN THE MOSELLE-RHINE TRIANGLE MARCH 16. THE PREVIOUS CITATION WAS AWARDED FOR AN ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN BREST HARBOR LAST SUMMER.

LAUGHLIN'S GROUP FLEW 17,736 SORTIES IN 15 MONTHS ACTION IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

EV718AEW

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PARIS,MAY 30-(AP)-CHANGES IN THE FRENCH CABINET ARE EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM A SERIES OF CONFERENCES NOW BEING HELD BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS LOOKED FOR MINISTER OF JUSTICE FRANCOIS DE MENTHON AND MINISTER OF FOOD PAUL RAMADIER TO LEAVE THE CABINET AND FOR MINISTER OF INFORMATION PIERRE TEITGEN TO REPLACE DE MENTHON.

JACQUES SOUSTELLE SEEMED THE LIKELY SUCCESSOR FOR TEITGEN IN SUCH SHIFT, SINCE HE DID INFORMATION WORK FOR DE GAULLE'S LONDON AND ALGIERS COMMITTEES. THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHO MIGHT REPLACE REMADIER.

REPORTS PERSISTED THAT DE GAULLE WOULD FLY TO WASHINGTON THIS WEEK IF HE COMPLETES HIS CABINET REARRANGEMENT.

MJ1007PEH

ADD PARIS XX INSIGNIA

COL. MORRIS SAID DEMINING TASKS WHICH AMERICANS AND FRENCH ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN PERFORMING SINCE D-DAY ARE BEING TURNED OVER TO GERMAN TEAMS. INSTRUCTION LITERATURE IS BEING PRINTED IN GERMANY. SOME AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS WILL SUPERVISE THE GERMANS' WORK.

MORRIS ORGANIZED THE DEMINING WORK FOR ENGINEERS IN THIS THEATER

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AND WILL LEAVE IMMEDIATELY FOR THE PACIFIC TO STUDY JAPANESE TECHNIQUE.

COL. H. MILWITT OF WASHINGTON PRESENTED THE AMERICAN INSIGNIA TO FRENCH ENGINEERS OF THE DEMINING CORPS. GEN. ANDRE JAUBERT PRESENTED THE FRENCH INSIGNIA TO THE AMERICANS.

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AMERICANS NOW WEARING THE FRENCH ENGINEER COAT OF ARMS INCLUDE COL. MORRIS AND

CAPT. EDWARD SHERBURNE, JR., THE BLACKSTONE, 33RD AND CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE;

CAPT. JAMES WALTERMIRE, 112 JACKSON ST., ZANESVILLE, OHIO;

LT. GEORGE RENAULT, 41 BEVERLY RD., TEANECK, N.J.;

LT. LEOPOLD ROY, 75 KEARSAGEST, MANCHESTER, N.H.;

SGT. HYMAN FRUMKIN, 180 BAY 26TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.;

STAFF SGT. FRANK CAFFERETA, 5745 S. MAY ST., CHICAGO;

T/4 VICTOR R. ADCOCK, 5215 PACIFIC AVE., DETROIT;

CORP. RICHART W. WULLERT, EUGENE, ORE.;

SGT. NORBERT T. SATKOZA, 11403 CHRISTY ST., DETROIT;

TECH. SGT. WILLIAM MARTIN, 2329 GLEASON AVE., NEW YORK;

SGT. JOHN D. KRAEMER, 5746 [illegible] N. POWHATAN ST., ARLINGTON, VA.;

STAFF SGT. PAUL HENKEL, 5639 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO;

T/4 GEORGE SCHMEIN, 1427 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK;

T/4 HAROLD W. CARLSON, TISKILWA, ILL.; AND

STAFF SGT. HAROLD FELIX, 570 W. 89TH ST., NEW YORK.

EURSON ARM 1616 PM 3489

SHAEF--SECOND ADD CENSORSHIP XXX SUPREME COMMANDER."
THE ORDER SURPRISED THE CENSORS AS MUCH AS THE CORRESPONDENTS. BOTH HAD BEEN TOLD THAT THE SHAEF CENSORSHIP BRANCH COULD BE EXPECTED TO MAINTAIN A MEASURE OF CONTROL OF ALL NEWS FROM THE THEATER FOR SOME TIME.
NEW DIRECTIVES WHICH APPEARED IMMEDIATELY AFTER V-E DAY CALLED FOR THE CENSORING OF ALL COPY FOR SUCH THINGS AS INACCURACY AND STATEMENTS CONSIDERED INJURIOUS TO THE ALLIES.
CENSORSHIP OFFICIALS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY ABLE TO EXPLAIN THE CHANGE IN PLANS.
JS148PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, MAY 30--(AP)--- KING LEOPOLD WILL RECOVER COMPLETELY FROM THE EFFECTS OF HIS FIVE-YEAR CONFINEMENT, LT. GEN. WADE HAISLIP, COMMANDER OF THE 15TH CORPS, ANNOUNCED TODAY. [redacted] THE GENERAL BASED HIS STATEMENT UPON REPORTS FROM CAPT. CLEVELAND ARDUE, SURGEON OF THE 106TH CAVALRY GROUP, WHO HAS ATTENDED THE BELGIAN MONARCH SINCE HIS LIBERATION FROM THE GERMANS, WHEN HE WAS FOUND UNDERWEIGHT AND WITH LOWERED VITALITY.

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APRA 15 BEALMEARS 01238 JRT 755AEW

MUNICH, MAY 30-(AP)-- MUNICH'S TRADITIONAL [redacted] 400-YEAR-OLD CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION WILL BE HELD TOMORROW WITH THE APPROVAL OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WHO HAVE ACCEDED TO A PERSONAL PLEA BY MICHAEL CARDINAL FAULHABER, ARCHBISHOP OF MUNICH.

ABOUT 10,000 PERSONS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN THE PARADE, ABOUT HALF THE USUAL NUMBER, SINCE THE CARDINAL SAID HE WOULD REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TAKING PART. THE HOLIDAY FESTIVAL WILL OPEN WITH A 7 A.M. MASS AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

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IN HIS PLEA FOR PERMISSION TO STAGE THE PROCESSION, THE CARDINAL SAID THAT "FOR THE PEOPLE OF MUNICH THE GREAT PROCESSION HAS BEEN THE ONE SOLEMNITY TO WHICH THEY CLUNG WITH ZEAL AND DEVOTION, PARTICULARLY IN THE LAST YEARS WHEN PARTICIPANTS WERE EXPOSED TO HEAVY [redacted] PERSECUTION ON THE PART OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY."

ANOTHER CELEBRATION AS SCHEDULED FOR [redacted] MUNICH TOMORROW. THE 45TH (THUNDERBIRD) DIVISION IS HAVING

THE AMERICANS HAD SCHEDULED A CELEBRATION FOR TODAY. THE U.S. [redacted] 45TH (THUNDERBIRD) [redacted] DIVISION PLANNED TO HOLD A REVIEW OF TROOPS AND TANKS IN THE KONIGSPLATZ IN OBSERVATION OF MEMORIAL DAY.

GOLDBERGS 21815 JG250A

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

GOSLAR, GERMANY, MAY 30-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH INQUIRIES ARE BEING RUSHED THROUGHOUT THE RHINELAND TO DISCOVER ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION WH-

30.24-27141

XXXXX CAN PROVE THEY WERE NOT MERELY NON-NAZI BUT ANTI-NAZI DURING ADOLF HITLER'S REGIME.

THE MATTER WAS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN VIEW OF SUGGESTIONS FROM SOME QUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN THAT THE RHINELAND SHOULD GET FAVORED TREATMENT IF REPORTS CAN BE CONFIRMED THAT PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO THE NAZI PROGRAM WAS WIDESPREAD HERE.

ALLIED MILITARY INVESTIGATORS HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT A TINY UNIT OF THE "EDELWEISS," GERMAN UNDERGROUND YOUTH MOVEMENT FORMED IN OPPOSITION TO THE HITLER JUGEND, OPERATED IN THIS LITTLE VILLAGE NEAR THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER.

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BRAWNY 19-YEAR-OLD ANTON THEMANNS, IDENTIFIED AS ONE OF THOSE WHO HELPED FOUND THE UNIT IN 1943, XXXXXXXXXXXX STOPPED SHOEING A FARM HORSE TODAY TO TELL ABOUT IT, FULL OF BOYISH PRIDE IN HIS ACHIEVEMENT. HIS STORY INDICATED THE VILLAGE EDELWEISS XXXXX MOVEMENT CARRIED ON SMALL-SCALE JISANCE ACTIVITIES MAINLY FOR ITS OWN MORALE, HELD TOGETHER AND KEPT ITSELF INFORMED, BUT NEVER ASSUMED THE PROPORTIONS OF A REVOLT OR SERIOUSLY THREATENED NAZI AUTHORITY.

HARD-MUSCLED ANTON, A BLACKSMITH LIKE HIS FATHER, XXXXXXXXX WATCHED WHILE THE ELDER THEMANNS JOINED THE NAZI PARTY IN 1942, BUT SAID HE "WASN'T CONVINCED." HE WAS ONE OF "ABOUT 20 BOYS IN BOSLAR" WHO "WERE PUT AUTOMATICALLY INTO THE HITLER JUGEND, BUT FIVE OR SIX OF US DID NOT LIKE ALL THE FOOLISH DRILL AND DISCIPLINE," HE SAID.

"THE LEADERS OF THE HITLER JUGEND LORDED IT OVER US BUT WE EVENED THE SCORE. WE XXX WAYLAID A PAIR OF THEM AT NIGHT AND BEAT THEM. AT MEETINGS SOMETIMES WE LAUGHED WHEN WE WERE SUPPOSED TO BE VERY SERIOUS ABOUT NAZI POLICIES. WE ALSO SOMETIMES MARCHED OUT OF STEP WHEN IT WAS A SERIOUS PARADE."

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX THEY FORMED A UNIT OF THE EDELWEISS, NAMED AFTER THE LITTLE ALPINE FLOWER THAT BLOOMS IN SPITE OF COLD, AND XXXXX SECRETLY WORE PAPER FLOWERS CUT IN THE DESIGN OF THE EDELWEISS BLOOM ON THE XXXXX UNDERSIDE OF THEIR LAPELS. THE PURPOSE WAS MAINLY SYMBOLIC.

"ALL OF US KNEW EACH OTHER IN BOSLAR -- IT WASN'T EXACTLY NECESSARY," HE ADMITTED. "I HAVE HEARD HOWEVER THERE WERE LARGER UNITS IN KREFELD AND JUELICH WHERE A METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION MAY HAVE BEEN NECESSARY."

YOUNG THEMANNS SAID THE GROUP USED TO LISTEN TO BRITISH BROADCASTS BUT DID NOT ENGAGE IN REAL SABOTAGE OR ATTACKS WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY DANGEROUS." HE SAID HE HEARD A RUMOR THAT EDELWEISS BOYS IN A

NEARBY LARGER UNIT HAD FIRED ON A GESTAPO MAN, BUT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THEY HAD WOUNDED HIM. "IF THERE HAD BEEN SOMETHING TRULY BIG WE WOULD HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT."

"I WAS IN THE EDELWEISS UNTIL I WAS MOBILIZED IN THE WEHRMACHT IN DECEMBER, 1943," THEMANNS RELATED. "LAST APRIL 27 AFTER OUR UNIT WAS CUT AS AN INFANTRYMAN. OFF I PUT ON CIVILIAN CLOTHES, CAME BACK TO BOSLAR AND TOLD YOUR MILITARY GOVERNMENT WHAT I HAD DONE. THEY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO MY BEING A BLACKSMITH AGAIN WITH MY FATHER."

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HE SAID HE TOLD HIS FATHER OF HIS UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY ONLY AFTER HE ENTERED THE WEHRMACHT. "MY FATHER WAS A PARTY MAN BUT HE DID NOT REPORT ME," ANTON SAID. "HE WAS SURPRISED AT ME BUT, AFTER ALL, I AM HIS SON."

APL 2000 29/5 THRU 5TH/MM 350A

ADD MOSCOW XX WEEK

A WELL-INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID THAT THE TALKS OF STALIN AND HOPKINS HAD COVERED A GREAT MANY MATTERS AND WOULD HAVE "A FAR REACHING EFFECT" IN TIGHTENING COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

THIS SOURCE ASSERTED THAT PERSONAL FAITH AND CONFIDENCE COUNTS HEAVILY IN CARRYING ON OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS AND THAT HOPKINS IS REGARDED IN MOSCOW AS A FRIEND.

EJ632PEW

MOSCOW, MAY 30--(AP)--RED ARMY NURSE LT. NATALIA IVANOVNA MOROZOVA HAS BEEN PRESENTED AN AMERICAN WATCH, GIVEN BY EMMA JORDAN OF NEWCASTLE, PA., AND BROUGHT BACK FROM THE UNITED STATES BY FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV.

MISS JORDAN SENT THE WATCH TO MOLOTOV WHILE HE WAS ATTENDING THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE AND IN AN ACCOMPANYING LETTER ASKED HIM TO PRESENT IT TO SOME WOMAN NURSE IN A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

"I WILL ENVY THIS WATCH," MISS M JORDAN WROTE, "BECAUSE IT WILL BE SO CLOSE TO THE FLOWER OF THE WORLD'S HUMANITY, THE REMARKABLE RED ARMY."

THE WATCH WAS PRESENTED TO LT. MOROZOVA YESTERDAY BY THE HEAD OF THE MEDICAL SECTION OF THE RED ARMY AND HAS WRITTEN A LETTER OF THANKS TO THE DONOR.

MAY 31 1945

GILMORES SECOND 0715 J0620A

A107

BERN, MAY 30-(AP)-WALTER STUCKI, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY SWITZERLAND DID NOT BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY BEFORE THE REICH'S CAPITULATION BECAUSE THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS.

BY MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, STUCKI SAID IN AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESS, SWITZERLAND AND THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SAVED MANY LIVES AND AVERTED MUCH SUFFERING IN GERMANY.

MJ1033PEW

ROME, MAY 30-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO WILL BROADCAST ON JUNE 2 AN ADDRESS BY POPE PIUS XII TO THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS. THE CARDINALS WILL PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO THE PONTIFF ON THAT OCCASION, WHICH IS ST. EUGENE DAY AND THE POPE'S NAME DAY.

MK623AEW

ADD MILAN XX WEEK

HUNDREDS OF NAZIS AND FASCISTS, WHO CROWD JAILS OF NORTHERN ITALY, ARE BEING BROUGHT TO JUSTICE AS EXTRAORDINARY COURTS OF ASSIZES BEGIN INVESTIGATING THOUSANDS OF CASES.

THESE COURTS HAVE ENDED THE REIGN OF THE KANGAROO COURTS IN WHICH PARTISANS ACTED AS ARRESTING OFFICERS, JUDGES, JURIES AND EXECUTIONERS ACCORDING TO U.S. ARMY LT. WILLIAM F. WAUGH, LEGAL OFFICER HERE.

IN MILAN ALONE MORE THAN 4,000 NAZIS AND FASCISTS PACK THE SAN VITTORE PRISON.

JAILS IN TURIN AND OTHER NORTHERN ITALIAN TOWNS ARE SIMILARLY PACKED.

WAUGH SAID A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JAIL WERE THERE WITHOUT CHARGES AND NOBODY KNOWS WHY THEY ARE THERE OR WHO PUT THEM THERE. HE SAID THAT IF NO CHARGE CAN BE FOUND THEY WILL BE RELEASED.

JD/BZ934PEW

30-24-2714 3

ROME, MAY 30 LT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT, JR., AND 20 OTHER
WITH THE BRAZILIAN WAR MEDAL

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY WERE DECORATED TODAY B. GEN. JOAO BATISTA

MASCARENHAS DE MORAES [redacted] FOR ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING

AND EQUIPPING THE BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN ITALY. GEN. MASCARENHAS IS THE COMMANDER OF THE BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE RECIPIENTS INCLUDED BRIG. GENERALS DON E. CARLETON OF LA CROSSE, WIS.; EDWIN B. HOWARD OF 1847 LIME STREET., [redacted] LEXINGTON, KY.

URBAN NIBLOW OF 216 SOUTH WINDEMER ST., DALLAS, TEX.; FRANK O BOWMAN OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.; AND JOSEPH I. MARTIN OF 327 REYNOLDS ST., ROCKFORD, ILL.

GUY O. KURTZ OF DENVER, COLO., AND JOSEPH P. SULLIVAN OF 122 LINCOLN AVE., MT. CLEMENTS, MICH.

COLONELS EDWARD M. DANIELS OF 1160 LA PORTE STREET, FORT COLLINS, COLO; EDWARD J. O'NEILL OF [redacted] ST. ALLANS VT.; BEN HARRELL OF EUGENE, ORE.; JOHN F. CASSIDY OF BALBOA ISLAND, CALIF.; KENNETH F. ZITSMAN OF [redacted] ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; PATRICK J. RYAN OF ST. PAUL, MINN., AND CHARLES O. BRUCE OF 2737 DEVONSHIRE PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 31 1945

LT. COLONELS RAYMOND J. NOBOTNY OF KENT, O.; [redacted] THEODOR A. KLEIN OF 3330 87TH ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., AND MANUEL LICHTENSTEIN OF 1400 SOUTH KEDZIE AVE., CHICAGO.

MAJORS JAMES M. WILSON, JR., OF 2421 GLEN MARY ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.; JACK E. MARTASH OF 5 DUDLEY ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y., AND VERNON A. WALTERS OF

37-41 JUNO ST. FOREST HILLS N. Y.

APR/1155s/THO/920a

A140 (125)
MEMORIAL DAY

ANZIO, ITALY, MAY 30-(AP)-LT.GEN.LUCIEN K. TRUSCOTT TOLD U.S. FIFTH ARMY MEN GATHERED TODAY FOR MEMORIAL SERVICES "WE PRAY THAT WHEN THE SOLDIERS' JOB IS DONE THE STATESMEN OF THE WORLD WILL MAKE SURE THAT LASTING PEACE" FOR WHICH THEIR SOLDIER COMRADES DIED.

SOME 500 OF THOSE WHO SURVIVED THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD FIGHTING STOOD AT ATTENTION AS TAPS WAS SOUNDED.

THE BRIEF SERVICES, WHICH INCLUDED A READING OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS BY GEN.TRUSCOTT, WERE CHAPLAINS JACOB HOCHMAN, JOSEPH BROWN AND D.F.CAHILL.

AMONG THOSE ATTENDING THE SERVICES WERE SENATORS WHEELER, HAWKES, CAPEHEART AND MCFARLAND WHO ARE TOURING EUROPE STUDYING U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS.

MAY 31 1945

JS144PEW

BEYROUTH, MAY 30-(AP)-CHIEFS OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES MEET AT A MEETING TODAY TO SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN FOR LEBANON'S INDEPENDENCE AND FULL SOVEREIGNTY, AND SUGGESTED A NEW TREATY BE SOUGHT WITH FRANCE GUARANTEEING THE INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

JS1201PEW

A84FX

MELBOURNE, MAY 30-(AP)-SIX SQUADRONS OF LIBERATORS DROPPED 100 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES YESTERDAY IN A PRECISION STRIKE WHICH LAID WASTE A WIDE AREA OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON NORTHERN TARAKAN ISLAND, THE ARMY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED.

FOLLOWING THE STRIKE, INFANTRYMEN SWEPT OVER THE RIDGES, ROLLING UP THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN DEFENSE LINES.

THE ADVANCE GAVE THE AUSTRALIANS NEW FOOTHOLDS FOR A DRIVE EAST TO BLOCK A POSSIBLE JAPANESE RETREAT TO THE SWAMPLANDS.

WW605APW

A115FX
MEMORIAL DAY (290)

GUAM, MAY 30-(AP)-THE WORLD PREMIERE OF THE DOCUMENTARY BATTLE FILM, "TO THE SHORES OF IWO JIMA," CLIMAXED THE MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE ON THAT BLOODY VOLCANO ISLAND WON FROM THE JAPANESE LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AGO IN THE TOUGHEST CAMPAIGN--UP TO THAT TIME--IN MARINE HISTORY.

A LARGE AUDIENCE OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES WITNESSED THE SHOWING AFTER ATTENDING RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN TWO HUGE MARINE CEMETERIES FLANKING MT.SURIBACHI ON THE SOUTHERN BEACHES.

THOUSANDS OF MEN LINED THE NEARBY SLOPES AND KNELT BETWEEN THE ROWS OF WHITE CROSSES.

THE PICTURE WAS FILMED BY MARINE, NAVY AND COASTGUARD CAMERAMEN. LESS THAN A MILE AWAY FROM THE SCENE OF THE SHOWING WERE NEW GRAVES OF MANY MEN OF THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION. (ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE STRAGGLERS CONTINUED UNTIL RECENTLY).

MANY OF THE MEN SEEING THE FILM IN THE SEABEES' AMPHITHEATER HAD WORKED TO CONVERT SHELL-TORN IWO JIMA INTO A BASE FOR AERIAL ASSAULT OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH MARINE AIRCRAFT WING WATCHED THE FILM SCENES OF THEIR INFANTRY COMRADES FIGHTING OVER FAMILIAR GROUND.

SCENES BROUGHT MURMURS OF RECOGNITION FROM THE AUDIENCE.
AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE FILM, THE AUDIENCE ROSE AND SANG THE MARINE HYMN.
ON ANOTHER PACIFIC ISLAND, MAJ.GEN.GRAVES B.ERSKINE'S THIRD MARINE DIVISION, WHICH ALSO FOUGHT ON IWO JIMA, OBSERVED MEMORIAL DAY FOR LOST COMRADES IN A SIMPLE 15 MINUTE CEREMONY.
GENERAL ERSKINE PLACED THE FIRST OF INDIVIDUAL WREATHS DECORATING EACH GRAVE. AT SAIPAN, BRIG.GEN. EMMET O'DONNELL, B-29 WING COMMANDER, SAID AT A CEREMONY HONORING THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND MEN LOST IN CARRYING ON THE AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN:
"LOSS OF SO MANY OF OUR MEN IS THE TERRIFIC COST EXACTED FROM US IN PERFORMANCE OF OUR MISSION. TODAY THE ENEMY STANDS ON THE BRINK OF DISASTER, NOT KNOWING WHETHER TO THROW IN THE SPONGE OR NOT."

MAY 31 1945

JR838PPW NM

BY HAMILTON W.FARON
ABOARD HMS KING GEORGE V, GUAM, MAY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ TOLD OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BRITISH FLEET TODAY THAT THEIR "MOST EFFICIENTLY PERFORMED" AID IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS WELCOMED BY AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PACIFIC.
HE DENIED REPORTS WHICH HE SAID WERE CIRCULATED IN THE ALLIED PRESS AND VERBALLY TO THE EFFECT THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET DIDN'T WANT THE BRITISH FLEET TO COME INTO THE PACIFIC.
SPEAKING EXTEMPORANEOUSLY TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE KING GEORGE V, FLAGSHIP OF A BRITISH CARRIER TASK FORCE, HE ASSERTED:
"I ASSURE YOU THAT THOSE STATEMENTS WERE WITHOUT FOUNDATION."
THE BRITISH FLAGSHIP, ESCORTED BY THE BRITISH DESTROYERS TROUBRIDGE, TENACIOUS, AND TERMAGANT, BROUGHT VICE ADM.SIR BERNARD RAWLINGS, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET CARRIER TASK FORCE WHICH HAS BEEN NEUTRALIZING THE SAKISHIMA ISLAND GROUP.
ALSO OPERATING IN THE ACTION, SOUTHWEST OF OKINAWA, WERE HMS INDEFATIGABLE, A CARRIER; THE CANADIAN CRUISER UGANDA AND THE NEW ZEALAND CRUISER GAMBIA.
THE AMERICAN FIFTH FLEET COMMANDER, ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE IN AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH HAS COMMENDED THE WORK OF THE BRITISH SHIPS IN SUPPORTING THE OKINAWA INVASION, SAYING THE PERFORMANCE "WAS TYPICAL OF THE GREAT TRADITIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY."
ADMIRAL NIMITZ DECLARED HE WANTED TO SAY "IN MOST EMPHATIC TERMS" THAT THE WORK OF THE BRITISH FLEET DURING THE OKINAWA OPERATION "IS NOT ONLY MOST EFFICIENTLY PERFORMED BUT OF THE MOST VALUABLE SERCICE."
THE ADMIRAL DESCRIBED AS "A DEVICE OF THE AXIS" REPORTS THAT "TEND TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS."
NIMITZ WAS WELCOMED ABOARD THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP WITH THE TRADITIONAL SHRILL PIPING OF THE BO'S'UN'S PIPES, BLASTS OF TRUMPETS AND BAND MUSIC.
HE SPOKE BENEATH THE ELEVATED MUZZLES OF A QUADRUPPLE MOUNT OF 14-INCH GUNS.
HE TOLD THE ASSEMBLED SHIPS COMPANY THAT THERE "IS NO VIOLATION OF SECURITY" IN SAYING THAT WHEN THE BRITISH HAD TO LEAVE THE SAKISHIMA GROUP FOR REFUELING DURING THE OKINAWA INVASION THE AMERICAN CARRIER FORCES WERE SPREAD THIN TO REPLACE THE BRITISH IN KEEPING DOWN JAPANESE PLANE ACTIVITY THERE.
AS A RESULT, HE SAID, LOSSES OF AMERICAN FORCES INCREASED DURING THE PERIOD THE BRITISH TASK FORCE WAS ABSENT.
"YOU KEPT THE JAP SUICIDERS (SUICIDE PLANES) OFF THE NECKS OF OUR SHIPS. YOUR SERVICES HAVE BEEN VERY VALUABLE IN SAVING LIVES AND SAVING SHIPS."

DB926PPW NM

MAY 31 1945

VMANILA, MAY 29-(AP)-IN A SUDDEN DEPARTURE WHICH TOOK FILIPINO OFFICIALDOM BY SURPRISE, SEN.MILLARD F.TYDINGS' NINE-MAN MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES LEFT FOR WASHINGTON TODAY AFTER A SIX-DAY STAY.
THE ONLY MEMBER OF TYDINGS' COMMISSION REMAINING HERE IS E.D. HESTER, WHO ALSO IS ON THE FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMITTEE. IT IS UNDERSTOOD HESTER WILL REMAIN INDEFINITELY.
TYDINGS (D-MD.), WHOSE SENATE COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING CONDITIONS IN THE ISLANDS, TOLD PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA THAT "MY REPORT WILL BE MADE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS SOON AS I REACH WASHINGTON. YOU WILL GET A COPY OF IT HERE IN DUE TIME."
HE SPOKE AT A RECEPTION ATTENDED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS STAFF.
THE COMMISSION GENERALLY HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. TYDINGS NEVER LEFT MANILA DURING HIS VISIT, CANCELLING A PROJECTED TRIP TO ILOILO AND CORREGIDOR. DURING HIS VISIT TYDINGS TWICE DISCUSSED IN A GENERAL WAY RELIEF MEASURE WHICH THE FILIPINOS MIGHT EXPECT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

XS02PPW

MANILA, MAY 31-(AP)-POLICE TOOK INTO CUSTODY TWELVE MEN TODAY FOR SALVAGE OPERATIONS ON 17,500,000 PESOS OF COMMONWEALTH SILVER MONEY DUMPED INTO A BAY NEAR CORREGIDOR BEFORE THE JAPANESE INVASION.
WHEN APPREHENDED THE MEN WERE HAULING 5,200 PESOS OUT OF THE WATER. ONE OF THEM ESTIMATED THAT A MILLION PESOS ALREADY HAD BEEN SALVAGED.
THE MONEY WAS DUMPED INTO THE BAY WITH THE APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT AND GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AT A LOCATION WHERE LATER SALVAGE WOULD BE POSSIBLE.
IN THE CONFUSED REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE SALVAGERS GOT TO THE MONEY BEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH.
GRAVE ROBBING FLOURISHED IN MANILA CEMETERIES DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.
INSPECTIONS DISCLOEED THAT IN ONE SECTION OF CEMENTERIO DEL NORTE, CONTAINING GRAVES OF THE CITY'S WEALTHY, ALMOST EVERY GRAVE HAD BEEN OPENED BY NIGHT-WORKING GHOULS WHO SOUGHT GOLD FROM TEETH AND SALVAGEABLE CLOTHING.
PELAGIO REYES OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH SAID FILIPINO GANGS DID THE LOOTING AND SHARED THEIR BOOTY WITH JAPANESE SENTRIES.

DB1025PPW NM

OKINAWA, MAY 30-(AP)-OKINAWA, SOUTHERN DOORSTEP OF JAPAN AND SCENE OF FURIOUS FIGHTING DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS, HAS HAD 13.5 INCHES OF RAIN IN THE LAST 11 DAYS.
THE DELUGE HAS BROUGHT THE INEVITABLE RESULT WHEN ONE TRIES TO RUN AMERICAN MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT ON JAPANESE-BUILT ROADS--TONS OF FENDER-DEEP MUD AND THOUSANDS OF SOFT, DEEP HOLES INTO WHICH TRUCKS EMPTY LOAD AFTER LOAD OF BOULDER-SIZE CORAL CHUNKS TO PROVIDE TRACTION FOR WHEELS.
YANK ARMY ENGINEERS AND SEEBEES HAVE ACCOMPLISHED MIRACLES IN BUILDING SMOOTH, HARD-SURFACED, BROAD HIGHWAYS THROUGHOUT LARGE PORTIONS OF THE ISLAND BUT UP FORWARD, WHERE THE TRAFFIC IS HEAVIEST, THEY HAVEN'T HAD TIME TO FASHION JAPANESE ROADS TO AMERICAN SPECIFICATIONS AND IT TAKES HOURS TO TRAVEL A FEW MILES.

XA443PCW

MAY 31 1945

30.24-27145

BY VERN HAUGLAND

OKINAWA, MAY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NIGHT LONG ATTACKS BY JAPANESE PLANES ON SHIPPING OFF OKINAWA, COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT THE NAVY LEADS IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN FATALITIES, DEMONSTRATE ANEW THE FIERCNESS WITH WHICH THE DYING ENEMY AIR FORCE IS ATTEMPTING TO CRIPPLE THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

A LIGHT UNIT OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK SUNDAY NIGHT WAS HIT IN A VITAL SPOT AND WENT DOWN WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.

ON THE OTHER HAND MANY OTHER RAID VICTIMS HAVE BEEN SO SUPERFICIALLY DAMAGED THAT THEY HAVE BEEN REPAIRED AND RETURNED TO DUTY TO SHOOT DOWN MORE NIPPONESE PLANES.

OF LATE THE JAPANESE IN A NUMBER OF CASES HAVE BEEN TURNING AWAY FROM SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS AND RELYING MORE UPON ATTEMPTED BOMBING AND TORPEDOING. THEY SEEM TO BE RECOGNIZING THE INEFFICIENCY OF THEIR "BAKA" BOMBS ALSO. ONLY ONE OF THESE HAS BEEN SIGHTED AND DOWNED RECENTLY.

ONE DAMAGED SHIP SPLASHED THREE JAPANESE PLANES. NEARBY, ANOTHER SHIP DOWNED ONE ON EACH SIDE, ESCAPING DAMAGE HERSELF. ANOTHER ENEMY PLANE EXPLODED IN THE WATER WHEN IT GLANCED OFF THE SHIP'S OVERHANGING BOOM.

MEANWHILE THERE IS THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE ALREADY HIGH ENEMY A[illegible] LOSS RATIO WILL INCREASE WITH EACH SUCCEEDING ATTEMPTED RAID.

XA[illegible]5PEW

ADD W/1st MARINE DIV. OKINAWA

SERGEANT BONIFACE SAID HE SAW A STONE CHRISTIAN CHURCH ABOUT 200 YARDS SOUTHEAST OF THE CASTLE. THE CHURCH, WHICH HAD BEEN HIT LESS THAN OTHER NEARBY BUILDINGS, HAD A CROSS ON TOP OF IT.

MAY 31 1945

D44KX

WHILE BONIFACE WAS INSPECTING THE CASTLE TWO YOUNG WOMEN, PROBABLY OKINAWANS, CAME THROUGH A BREAK IN THE OUTER WALL.

"THEY COULD SPEAK A LITTLE ENGLISH," HE SAID. "ONE OF THEM KEPT SAYING SHE WANTED TO GO BACK INTO THE RUBBLE AND GET HER BABY.

"AFTER SHE HAD GOTTEN HER BABY SHE SEEMED CONTENT AND SAT AROUND SMOKING CIGARETS ONE AFTER ANOTHER AS LONG AS THE MARINES WOULD GIVE THEM TO HER."

MOST OF THE UNDERGROUND CAVES WERE EMPTY. SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN KNOCKED IN BY AMERICAN SHELL FIRE. ONE OF THEM HAD BEEN THE ARMORY AND CONTAINED ABOUT 50 RIFLES.

ON ONE JAPANESE BODY MARINES FOUND TWO AMERICAN DOLLAR BILLS, A DIME AND A PENNY WHICH HAD BEEN HAMMERED OUT AND THE LORD'S PRAYER ENGRAVED ON IT.

GENERAL DEL VALLE PAID THE HIGHEST TRIBUTE TO THE FIFTH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL. JOHN H.GRIEBEL OF OXFORD, MD., AND A NATIVE OF HARTFORD, CONN., IN REACHING THE CASTLE. ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL. ARTHUR MASON, 532 10TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., CAME UP IN SUPPORT OF THE FIFTH.

THE SUPPORTING LEATHERNECKS WERE IMPRESSED WITH THE FIRST OBJECTS TO BE SEEN OUTSIDE THE CASTLE--THREE TRUCKS, ONE SEDAN AND AN ARMY COMMAND CAR, ALL AMERICAN MADE.

JQXA430PCW

THE JAPANESE LOST THEIR BID FOR THE GHINKIANG AIRBASE, WHICH [illegible]ING CENTER FOR CHINESE ARMIES, THEY MAY HAVE BEEN CONVINCED THAT IT WAS THE TIME TO SAVE WHAT COULD BE SAVED OUT OF SOUTHEAST CHINA BEFORE THOSE FORCES WERE CUT OFF BY A CHINESE DRIVE EASTWARD ACROSS THE ENEMY LIFELINE.

MAY 31 1945

A32

IF LATER DEVELOPMENTS BEAR OUT THIS APPARENT TREND IN JAPANESE STRATEGY IT WILL SEEM THAT THE ENEMY VIRTUALLY IS INVITING THE LONG-HERALDED AMPHIBIOUS OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE SOUTHEAST CHINA COAST. AT THE SAME TIME THE ENEMY WOULD BE PREPARING FOR A FIGHT TO THE FINISH--NOT THERE WHERE COMMUNICATIONS ARE EXTENDED BUT IN NORTH CHINA AND POSSIBLY IN MANCHURIA AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT, U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE COMMANDER WHO IS NOT THE SOURCE OF OTHER MATERIAL IN THIS DISPATCH, APTLY PHRASED HIS IMMEDIATE REACTION TO JAPANESE ABANDONMENT OF YUNGNING:

"IT LOOKS LIKE THEY THINK THERE'S A THREE-BALL ALERT IN MANCHURIA." A THREE-BALL ALERT IN CHINA AIR BASE TERMINOLOGY IS AN URGENT ALARM AGAINST IMMINENT ATTACK.

(MANCHURIA IN NORTHERN CHINA ADJOINS THE SOVIET FRONTIER. LARGE UNUSED JAPANESE FORCES HAVE BEEN STATIONED THERE THROUGHOUT THE WAR. RUSSIA IS NOT AT WAR WITH JAPAN BUT THE SOVIETS SOMETIME AGO DENOUNCED THEIR NEUTRALITY PACT WITH TOKYO.)

WHEN CHENNAULT SENT P-51 RECONNAISSANCE PLANES OVER YUNGNING ON SUNDAY TO ASSAY THE AMAZING CHINESE REPORT THAT THE JAPANESE HAD YIELDED TO SLIGHT CHINESE PRESSURE AND PULLED OUT, THE PILOTS WERE GREETED BY FRIENDLY WAVES FROM TOWNSPEOPLE AND CHINESE SOLDIERS. IT WAS THE VISIBLE RESULT OF ONE OF THE MOST DRASTIC SHIFTS OF ENEMY STRATEGY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

FOR, IN THE ABANDONMENT OF YUNGNING THE JAPANESE PERMITTED CLOSURE OF THE OVERLAND DOOR TO PERHAPS 200,000 JAPANESE TROOPS SPREAD OVER MALAYA, THAILAND, FRENCH INDO CHINA, AND PARTS OF BURMA. THE ONLY HOPE OF A WITHDRAWAL OF THESE TROOPS TO ANY CHINA CITADEL LAY IN THE RETENTION OF YUNGNING, GATEWAY INTO SOUTHEAST ASIA. HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN SEA-SWEEPING PLANES ALREADY HAD FORBIDDEN ANY MAJOR WITHDRAWAL BY SEA.

AT 7 P.M. SATURDAY THE CHINESE ENTERED AND CLEARED THE TOWN BY SUNDAY. THE JAPANESE MOVED NORTH AND EAST TOWARD LIUCHOW.

YESTERDAY THE FIRST 14TH AIRFORCE PLANE OF THE LIGHT LIAISON TYPE LANDED ON THE YUNGNING AIR STRIP WHICH HADN'T BEEN REPAIRED SINCE THE AMERICAN AIRMEN BLEW IT UP LAST YEAR DURING THE JAPANESE DRIVE.

INDEED THE ENEMY, BECAUSE OF THE 14TH'S AIR POWER, NEVER SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING TO FULL OPERATIONAL STATUS ANY OF THE 13 BASES CAPTURED IN SOUTHEAST CHINA BETWEEN JUNE 24, 1944, AND JAN. 30, 1945. AT MOST THE FIELDS SERVED FOR FLY-BY-NIGHT STAGING.

THUS JAPAN'S OFFENSIVE FROM YOCHOW THROUGH CHANGSHA, HENGYANG, AND KWEILIN TO LINK UP WITH FORCES FROM CANTON IN THE YUNGNING-LIUCHOW AREA WAS, IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS, NO MORE THAN A COLOSSAL DISSIPATION ALTHOUGH IT WAS TO BE EXPLAINED AT THE TIME AS PRINCIPALLY LAYING AN OVERLAND SUPPLY LINE TO SOUTHEAST ASIA.

GK630PEW

CALCUTTA,MAY 30-(AP)-IND[illegible]ROOPS OF THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY, SUPPORTED BY TANKS, HAVE CLE[illegible]D 12 MILES OF THE MAWCHI ROAD EAST OF TOUNGOO AND PATROLS HAVE LINKED UP A MILE FARTHER EAST WITH FORCES ENGAGED IN A MOVEMENT OUTFLANKING JAPANESE UNITS ATTEMPTING TO FLEE FROM BURMA INTO THAILAND.

OTHER INDIAN FORCES IN THE IRRAWADDY SECTION REPULSED SEVEN ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS AS THE JAPANESE FOUGHT TO KEEP OPEN THEIR ESCAPE ROUTES TO THE EAST, SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND DUMPED MORE THAN 100

TONS OF BOMBS ON TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT MOULMEIN, HITTING BUILDINGS AND STARTING FIRES. IT WAS THE SECOND HEAVY BOMBER ATTACK ON THE CITY WITHIN THREE DAYS.
EV717AEW

MAY 31 1945

(R. Editor)

WEWX
(3-00) NIGHT LEAD TARIFF
BY TOM REEDY
WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT PREDICTED TODAY AN ANNUAL TEN-BILLION DOLLAR POSTWAR EXPORT TRADE FOR THE U.S., TRIPLE THAT OF 1939.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILLIAM L.CLAYTON TOLD THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE THIS WAS A LOGICAL EXPECTATION, PROVIDED CONGRESS GRANTS PROPOSED NEW TARIFF CUTTING POWER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SANCTIONS FULL AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE BRETTON WOODS WORLD FINANCING PLAN.

CLAYTON SAID THE ADMINISTRATION NEEDS THE EXTENDED TARIFF POWER TO PROMOTE WIDER TRADE, AND THAT IT IN TURN WOULD BE REFLECTED IN GREATER PROSPERITY AT HOME.

CLAYTON WAS THE FIRST WITNESS IN THE SENATE HEARINGS ON THE THREE-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT AUTHORITY. THE LEGISLATION WAS PASSED BY THE HOUSE LAST WEEK.

THE WIDER AUTHORITY WOULD ALLOW TRADE AGREEMENTS REDUCING TARIFFS 50 PER CENT BELOW THE LEVEL OF JANUARY, 1945.

CLAYTON REITERATED THAT UNITED STATES DOLLARS WILL BE NEEDED TO FINANCE THE WAR-TORN NATIONS. WHERE TARIFFS CAN BE CUT WITHOUT INJURING AMERICAN BUSINESS, HE SAID, THOSE SAME DOLLARS WILL BE RETURNED IN INCREASED PURCHASE OF AMERICAN GOODS.

HE SAID IT WOULD BE "MANY YEARS" BEFORE GERMANY, JAPAN, CHINA OR RUSSIA WILL BE "SERIOUS COMPETITORS" FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET AND DECLARED THAT THE 11-YEAR-RECORD OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE PLAN HAS "FAILED TO TURN UP" A CASE WHERE AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY WAS INJURED.

SENATOR BAILEY (D-NC) OFFERED AN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD FORBID LOWERED DUTIES ON STRATEGIC MATERIALS, CONTENDING THAT THE NATION SHOULD DEVELOP THESE WARTIME NEEDED COMMODITIES AT HOME AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE.

SENATOR WALSH (D-MASS) SAID HE HEARD THAT RUSSIA PROPOSES TO INCREASE ITS 10 MILLION TON STEEL OUTPUT TO 60 MILLION TONS AND ASKED IF EVENTUALLY THE SOVIET UNION WOULD BE A SERIOUS COMPETITOR.

"RUSSIA WILL EXPAND VERY GREATLY," CLAYTON SAID. "BUT I DO NOT FEAR THEM AS A COMPETITOR IN THE WORLD MARKET FOR MANY YEARS TO COME. THEY NEVER WERE A GREAT FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND THEY ARE COMMITTED TO DEVELOP THEIR OWN COUNTRY."

MAY 31 1945

FR230PEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-AN ESTIMATE THAT THE DIRECT COST OF WORLD WAR II HAS GONE CONSIDERABLY PAST THE TRILLION-DOLLAR MARK HAS BEEN MADE BY THE STAFF OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY HERE.

ANNOUNCING THE RESULT OF THE SCHOOL'S RESEARCH TODAY, PRESIDENT PAUL F. DOUGLASS CALCULATED THAT THE EXPENDITURES FOR WAR SINCE 1934 AMOUNT TO MORE THAN $500 FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE WORLD.

DR. DOUGLASS SAID THE TOTAL, MORE THAN $1,000,000,000,000, "DOES NOT INDICATE THE DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY." IT LIKEWISE DOES NOT INCLUDE CHINESE EXPENDITURES IN THE 14-YEAR WAR WITH JAPAN WHICH THE UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN UNABLE TO DETERMINE.

TOTAL ALLIED EXPENDITURES UP TO THE PRESENT WERE ESTIMATED AT $558,000,000,000. AXIS EXPENDITURES WERE CALCULATED AT $442,900,000,000. DR. DOUGLASS SAID OTHER "FLOATING STATISTICAL DATA" BROUGHT THE OVERALL TOTAL ROUGHLY TO THE ANNOUNCED FIGURE.

THE COLLEGE PRESIDENT SAID EXACT ACCURACY COULD NOT BE ATTAINED BUT THAT "THE INFORMATION WE ACQUIRED AFTER CONSIDERABLE RESEARCH INTO FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ESTIMATES SHOWED THAT THE TOTAL SUM COULD NOT POSSIBLY FALL UNDER THE TRILLION DOLLAR MARK."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 P.M., EWT, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30)
AB421PEW

MAY 31 1945

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-ABOUT 504,000 DAIRY AND DRAFT ANIMALS WILL BE SHIPPED TO FIVE BALKAN COUNTRIES DURING THE NEXT 18 MONTHS TO HELP REPLACE EUROPE'S DECIMATED LIVESTOCK HERDS, THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ABOUT HALF THE ANIMALS ARE SCHEDULED TO COME FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE REMAINDER FROM OTHER UNITED NATIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT, 300 DAIRY HEIFERS AND 900 DRAFT ANIMALS, WILL LEAVE THE UNITED STATES FOR GREECE WITHIN A FEW WEEKS. IN ADDITION, 300 BRED HEIFERS AND 300 MARES PROBABLY WILL

WILL LEAVE THE UNITED STATES FOR GREECE WITHIN A FEW WEEKS. IN ADDITION, 300 BRED HEIFERS AND 300 MARES PROBABLY WILL BE SHIPPED SHORTLY TO YUGOSLAVIA.

UNRRA SAID ITS LIVESTOCK PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO REPLACE ONE PER CENT OF THE 5,000,000 ANIMALS DESTROYED DURING THE WAR IN GREECE, ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND. THE FIRST SHIPMENT WAS DIRECTED TO GREECE, IT SAID, BECAUSE OF HER "EXTREME NEED."

"THE LIVESTOCK REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS RESTRICTED BY THE LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF ANIMALS AND OF SHIPPING SPACE," E.R. HENSON, UNRRA'S AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION DIRECTOR SAID.

"IT WILL ONLY PARTIALLY MEET THE MOST URGENT NEEDS OF THE LIBERATED AREAS FOR MORE MILK PRODUCTION AND MORE DRAFT ANIMAL POWER TO INCREASE OUTPUT...THIS TYPE OF FARM REHABILITATION IS PART OF THE ESSENTIAL POLICY OF HELPING THE LIBERATED PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES."

DURING THE DAY, BELGIUM'S MINISTER TO THE U.S., PAUL KRONACHER, SAID THAT BELGIAN CATTLE STOCKS ARE DOWN TO 30 PER CENT OF PREWAR NUMBERS AND 50 PER CENT OF PREWAR WEIGHT.

AFTER CALLING ON ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE GREW, KRONACHER SAID HIS COUNTRY IS IN DESPERATE NEED OF MEAT AND WAS SLAUGHTERING MILK COWS AND YOUNG BEEVES IN AN EFFORT TO MEET THE DAILY MEAT ALLOWANCE OF 35 GRAMS PER PERSON.

KRONACHER SAID BELGIUM COULD BUY ALL THE MEAT SHE NEEDS FROM ARGENTINA TOMORROW BUT INSTEAD HAD PUT THE MATTER UP TO THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN COMBINED FOOD BOARD BECAUSE SHE WANTED TO FOLLOW ALLIED POLICY IN THIS RESPECT.

THE SITUATION IS SO URGENT, HE SAID, THAT BELGIUM DOES NOT CARE WHERE OR HOW IT GETS ADDITIONAL MEAT SUPPLIES, WHETHER THROUGH LEND-LEASE, DIRECT PURCHASE OR OTHERWISE.

30.24-27147

WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-JAPAN'S BOMB-FERRYING BALLOONS ARE BEING LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FROM NIPPONESE HOME ISLANDS. THEY TRAVEL UP TO 125 MILES AN HOUR AND TAKE SOME ~~80 TO 120~~ 45 HOURS TO REACH THIS COUNTRY.

LYLE F.WATTS, CHIEF OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, GIVING THESE FURTHER DETAILS IN A BLUE NETWORK INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT, ADDED THAT THE UNMANNED BALLOONS ARE CONTROLLED BY AN AUTOMATIC BALLAST-DROPPING DEVICE. THE FOREST SERVICE HAS BEEN ASSISTING THE ARMY IN PREVENTING DAMAGE FROM THE ENEMY WEAPON.

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WATTS SAID THE HYDROGEN-FILLED BALLOONS ATTAIN HEIGHTS OF 25,000 TO 35,000 FEET WHERE THEY REACH AIR CURRENTS WHICH TRAVEL CONSTANTLY FROM WEST TO EAST. EACH TIME THEY DESCEND TO 25,000 FEET FROM LOSS OF GAS, A BAROMETRIC PRESSURE SWITCH AUTOMATICALLY DROPS A SANDBAG, HE EXPLAINED. RELEASE OF THIS SANDBAG CAUSES THE BALLOON TO RISE AGAIN TO ABOUT 35,000 FEET.

"IF THE JAPS HAVE FIGURED RIGHT," WATTS SAID, "THE LAST SANDBAG HAS BEEN DROPPED ONLY AFTER THE BALLOON HAS REACHED THIS COUNTRY."

A SECOND AUTOMATIC SWITCH WHICH CONTROLS THE BOMBS THEN TAKES OVER, HE SAID.

"WHEN THE BALLOON DROPS TO 27,000 FEET A BOMB IS RELEASED. THE BALLOON GOES BACK UP, THEN DOWN AGAIN AND ANOTHER INCENDIARY IS RELEASED AND SO ON AS IT TRAVELS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES. WHEN THE LAST INCENDIARY IS DROPPED, A FUSE IS IGNITED AUTOMATICALLY AND SETS OFF A DEMOLITION CHARGE WHICH DESTROYS THE BALLOON."

THE ARMY AND NAVY, ANNOUNCING RECENTLY THAT SOME OF THE BALLOONS HAVE LANDED IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY, SAID THEY HAD CAUSED NO PROPERTY DAMAGE.

VH540AEW

A152

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, MAY 30--A BRITISH BROADCAST TODAY SAID THE RECENT BOMBING OF THE KRA ISTHMUS INDICATED TO SOME OBSERVERS "THAT THE INVASION OF MALAYA, PROBABLY BEGINNING AT THE KRA ISTHMUS, IS IMMINENT."

THE RAF BOMBINGS HAVE "DESTROYED MILES OF THE RAILWAY, THUS DISRUPTING THE URGENT JAPANESE SOUTHERLY TRAFFIC," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS. THE K

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A ISTHMUS IS ABOUT A

BROADCAST, RCORDED BY CBS. THE KRA ISTHMUS IS ABOUT A THIRD OF THE WAY FROM BANGKOK SOUTH TO SINGAPORE.

N113PEW

A60

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-THE OSLO RADIO SAID TODAY THE OFFICIALS OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, HEADED BY PREMIER JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD, WOULD ARRIVE IN OSLO TOMORROW BY STEAMSHIP FROM LONDON.

EV718EW

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-BISHOP G.BROMLEY OXNAM, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, SAID TODAY CHURCHES IN GERMANY AND NAZI-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WERE STRONGER THAN EVER DUE TO THEIR RESISTANCE TO NAZI DOCTRINES.

THE METHODIST BISHOP OF THE NEW YORK AREA SAID AS HE RETURNED BY AIR AFTER A 15,000-MILE TRIP THROUGH ENGLAND, THE CONTINENT AND MIDDLE EAST:

"THE RESISTANCE OF THE CHURCHES TO THE NAZI DOCTRINE HAS RESULTED IN A DEVELOPMENT IN THE REALM OF FAITH THAT I THINK IS SIGNIFICANT. THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE FEEL THAT THE ETHICAL IDEALS FOR WHICH RELIGION STANDS MUST BE TRANSLATED INTO JUSTICE AND BROTHERHOOD."

BISHOP OXNAM MADE THE TRIP FOR THE GENERAL COMMISSION OF ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS.

JS146PEW

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-THE PRAGUE RADIO SAID TONIGHT PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES HAD ORDERED MOBILIZATION OF ALL CZECHOSLOVAK RESERVE FORCES FOR "SPECIAL MILITARY SERVICE FOR A PERIOD OF URGENT NECESSITY." THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE FCC.

BZ813PEW

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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 30-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS HAS TOLD ARAB LEADERS WHO PROTESTED AGAINST FRENCH POLICY IN SYRIA AND LEBANON THAT THE UNITED STATES STANDS BY ITS SUPPORT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THOSE TWO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.

STETTINIUS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE DISPUTE WHICH HAS BROKEN OUT IN THE LEVANT IS NOT A PROPER SUBJECT FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE CONFERENCE HERE. HE ADDED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON IS DOING ALL IN ITS POWER TO BRING ABOUT A PROMPT END TO THE TROUBLES.

THE ARAB LEADERS CALLED ON STETTINIUS HERE YESTERDAY. THEIR PROTEST AND STETTINIUS' REPLY WERE VERBAL AND INFORMAL. THE EXCHANGE BECAME KNOWN TODAY.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT BEHIND THE SCENES THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN A FIRM ATTITUDE TOWARD FRANCE, INSISTING ON AN IMMEDIATE END TO THE FIGHTING IN SYRIA AND THAT THE INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA AND LEBANON MUST BE LEFT UNIMPAIRED.

WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES BEGAN WITHDRAWING ITS FORCES FROM IRAN SOME TIME AGO.

ON MAY 10, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT A HUGE TRUCK CONVOY OF SERVICE TROOPS HAD MADE A 6,000-MILE TREK FROM THE PERSIAN DESERT TO CHINA, AND WAS ALREADY AT WORK TRANSPORTING MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES TO THE CHINESE.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID TODAY THE PROCESS OF WITHDRAWING U.S. FORCES FROM IRAN WILL BE COMPLETED WITHIN A NORMAL TIME. HE DID NOT SAY WHAT WAS CONSIDERED NORMAL.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CONFIRMED THAT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN TEHRAN HAD RECEIVED THE IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S NOTE REQUESTING THAT RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE NOW THAT THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY IS OVER.

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ALTHOUGH BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAVE TREATIES WITH IRAN WHEREBY THEIR TROOPS ARE BOUND TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE WAR, THE UNITED STATES HAS NO SUCH TREATY.

THIS IS PARTLY BECAUSE AMERICAN TROOPS--CONSISTING MOSTLY OF ENGINEERING AND OTHER TECHNICAL FORCES USED TO OPERATE PORT FACILITIES AND THE SUPPLY RAILWAY UP TO RUSSIA--WERE SENT IN AT BRITISH REQUEST TO SERVE UNDER BRITISH DIRECTION.

THIS COUNTRY EARLY PROPOSED TO IRAN THAT THE SITUATION BE REGULARIZED BY A TREATY, AND THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AGREED. DRAFTS WERE PREPARED AND EXCHANGED, BUT AFTER THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE OF DECEMBER, 1943, THE IRANIANS ALLOWED THE MATTER TO LAPSE.

THIS WAS PRESUMABLY BECAUSE THE TEHRAN DECLARATION ON IRAN, SIGNED BY MARSHAL STALIN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MR.ROOSEVELT, SAID THAT THE SOVIET, BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS "ARE AT ONE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN IN THEIR DESIRE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE, SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF IRAN."

THE IRANIANS APPARENTLY ACCEPTED THIS BIG THREE STATEMENT AS SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD WITHDRAW AFTER THE WAR ALONG WITH BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

FC820PEW NM

450 Superforts Pour Fire Bombs On Osaka in Big Daylight Raid; Report Fighting Halted in Syria

JUN 1 1945

B-29S BLAST CITY WITH 3,200 TONS OF INCENDIARIES

Mustang Fighters from Iwo Jima Escort Big Bombers on Raid.

INDUSTRIES HIT

Jap Interceptors Attacked B-29s with Good Results, Tokyo Says.

GUAM, Friday, June 1—(AP) At least 450 Superfortresses, escorted by about 150 Mustang fighters based on Iwo Jima, poured 3,200 tons of fire bombs on Osaka, Japan's second largest city, in a daylight raid today.

It was the second daylight incendiary strike by fighter-escorted B-29s in three days. It came 72 hours after an equally strong force dropped an equivalent load of fire bombs on Yokohama, the enemy's fifth greatest city.

Osaka was hit once before by B-29 incendiaries, on March 14, when 300 planes struck in the early morning darkness. More than 2,000 tons of bombs on that raid destroyed or damaged 8.1 square miles of the city.

Densely Populated

Osaka, located centrally on Japan's main island of Honshu, has a population of 3,252,340 and ranks among the three most densely populated cities in Japan, with an average of 45,000 persons per square mile.

Today's target area was a section bordering Osaka and south of the Shin Yodo river — probably the city's most highly industrialized district.

Important among the objectives today was the Dural sheet metal and aircraft propeller plant. Near this are ship yards, two large electrical equipment plants, machinery factories, textile mills and several power stations.

The main Osaka railway station, with an extensive rail network and freight wards, stands near the Shin Yodo river. Destruction there would break the heart of the city's communications.

Attack Harbor Facilities

The target area included Osaka's harbor facilities — the Customs House and Municipal Harbor department besides important docks and warehouses.

B-29s have unloaded nearly 15,000 tons of bombs in four raids on Honshu island within nine days. A total of more than 1,000 Superforts dropped 8,500 tons of bombs on Tokyo Thursday and Saturday of last week. Yokohama was hit by 450 bombers dropping 3,200 tons last Tuesday.

Tokyo radio's version of the Osaka strike was that "some 300" B-29s dealt the blow and were engaged by Japanese interceptors as well as opposed by anti-aircraft fire.

These "counterattacked the enemy with good results," said the broadcast.

"Damage caused on the ground remains to be made known later, pending a checkup."

The swing back to Osaka as a B-29 target followed the announcement by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commanding the 21st Bomber command, that his sky giants have wiped out all the targets they have set out to destroy in Tokyo. Photographs show that nearly half of Tokyo has been laid in ruins.

BRITISH TANKS DEPLOY ON ROADS NEAR DAMASCUS

Reports of 'Cease Firing' Order by French Government Unconfirmed.

CAPITAL IS QUIET

London Demands Gen. Humboldt Quit Battle in Syria, Lebanon.

LONDON, Friday, June 1—(AP) The Morocco radio quoted a Beyrouth dispatch today which indicated that French troops in Syria had ceased firing, after receiving instructions from the French government to comply with British wishes.

There was no official confirmation from any official source of this report. A Paris radio report on the situation today made no mention of any "cease fire" order.

Britain earlier had ordered her troops in the Middle East to intervene in the explosive situation after sternly demanding that the French discontinue firing on the Syrians. A Damascus dispatch said British tanks had been deployed on roads leading to the Syrian capital.

Comply With Wish

The Morocco radio report, quoting the Beyrouth dispatch, said:

"French troops have brought to a conclusion the establishment of order in the greater part of Syria yesterday. The British commander-in-chief in the Middle East has communicated with the commander-in-chief of French forces of the Levant, asking him to give orders for "cease fire. The French government had instructed the French commander-in-chief beforehand to comply with the British wish."

Associated Press Correspondent Frank O'Brien, in a dispatch from Damascus last night, said the Syrian capital was tensely quiet after an almost continuous barrage from French 75's and mortars lasting through Wednesday night and until 4 p. m. Thursday.

This lull began, however, two hours before the British ultimatum was broadcast and it was not known whether French troops had withdrawn to their barracks as demanded by Prime Minister Churchill.

O'Brien, who made the 75-mile trip from Damascus to Beyrouth to file his dispatch, said the highway between the Syrian and Lebanese capitals was busy with British motor transport and that he saw British tanks with alert crews alongside villages on the way.

400 Reported Dead

He said the Syrian public health officer, Dr. Ahmet Kadry, told him ambulances had picked up 400 dead and 500 wounded in the narrow streets of the old section of the town where French fire had prevented rescue efforts.

In a firmly-worded note Prime Minister Churchill notified Gen. Charles De Gaulle that the British commander-in-chief in the mid-East had been ordered to "intervene" to prevent further bloodshed and to protect Allied communication lines for the Japanese war.

He called upon the French leader "immediately" to order French troops in Syria to cease fire and withdraw to their barracks "in order to avoid a collision between British and French forces."

"Once the firing has ceased and order has been restored, we shall be prepared to begin tripartite discussions here in London," Churchill said, leaving the obvious implication that Britain's intervention would be extended beyond the shooting period.

De Gaulle Surprised

A dispatch from Paris said the sharp note came as a stunning surprise to Gen. De Gaulle, who quickly called an emergency meeting of his key ministers to discuss the situation.

The note reached Paris at the very time a French foreign office spokesman was reiterating at a press conference that his country did not wish British-American mediation in the Levant dispute. He said French reinforcements might be sent to Syria "if the situation becomes critical."

The United States, it was disclosed in Washington, sent a note to France last Monday urging it to review its policy toward Syria and Lebanon and saying there was an impression in America that the French were using the threat of force to obtain concessions in the two mid-east states.

Coming from the third special meeting of the British cabinet within 24 hours, foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told a tense House of Commons:

"We have not acted until our overall responsibility was so serious that we simply had to act or stand by and see a situation develop which would have shamed us all."

Reports reached Cairo of fighting between Arabs and French forces throughout Syria, with heavy battling in the ancient city of Damascus.

London, May 31 (AP)—Britain today ordered her army in the Middle East to halt the French-Syrian fighting in the Levant and, in effect, served an ultimatum on France to silence her guns or face the consequences. In a firmly worded note Prime Minister Churchill notified Gen. Charles de Gaulle that the British commander in chief in the Middle East had been ordered to "intervene" to prevent further bloodshed and to protect Allied communication lines for the Japanese war. He called upon the French leader "immediately" to order French troops in Syria to cease fire and withdraw to their barracks "in order to avoid a collision between British and French forces."

Eden Tells Commons

"Once the firing has ceased and order has been restored, we shall be prepared to begin tripartite discussion here in London," Churchill said, leaving the obvious implication that Britain's intervention would be extended beyond the shooting period.

Coming from the third special meeting of the British Cabinet within 24 hours, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told a tense House of Commons:

"We have not acted until our over-all responsibility was so serious that we simply had to act or stand by and see a situation develop which would have shamed us all."

Settlement Only Desire

The Syrian Minister in Paris disclosed that he had been in consultation with Jefferson Caffery, the American Ambassador to France and expressed the opinion that the crisis now could be resolved only through Allied intervention.

Britain and the United States were reported in hour-by-hour communication on developments. Eden said his Government was "in the closest touch" with all governments concerned.

In his report to Commons, the Foreign Secretary emphasized that "our desire throughout has been to get a settlement of this trouble, some business, and I think it is abundantly clear to all—and I underline it—that we desire to withdraw our troops the moment a settlement can be reached."

No Opposition In Commons

There appeared to be no substantial opposition within Commons to Britain's firm policy with de Gaulle. Labor Leader Clement Attlee asserted. "Under the circumstances we had no option in our responsibility of endeavoring to restore order."

Eden quoted the British Minister in Damascus as reporting that there had been heavy fighting and shelling there during last night and that two great fires were burning in the heart of the city.

After a brief armistice yesterday during which British and Americans were evacuated, "the center of the city was subjected to the heaviest and most concentrated shellfire as yet directed upon it," Eden said.

Cries of "shame" ran through the chamber as he reported that French planes had bombed ancient Damascus.

Churchill in his note to de Gaulle said that General Sir Bernard Paget, British commander in the Middle East, had, with "profound regret," been ordered to intervene to protect Britain's communication in the war with Japan and to protect the security of the whole Middle East.

Paget, 57, former commander in

Britain Intervenes In Syria

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chief of British home forces, has had command of the British 9th Army in the Middle East since 1943. He served as a major in the first World War and was thrice decorated for military valor. He participated in the Norway campaign early in the recent conflict.

British and Free French troops entered Syria side by side in 1941 to thwart attempts of the Vichy Government to trade with the Germans in that country. With France, Britain is coassurer of Syrian independence, which was proclaimed in 1943.

Quiet In Lebanon

Negotiations between the French and Syrians became complicated in recent months by French insistence upon reserving air and naval bases and maintaining protection for a French pipeline across the country to the Mosul oil fields. An open break came last week when the French sent some 500 reinforcements into the country.

Although there had been serious clashes at several points, heavy fighting did not break out until late Tuesday, when the French opened fire on Damascus, the Syrian capital, with artillery and mortars. Casualties were reported running into the hundreds. Quiet prevailed in the neighboring state of Lebanon.

The French delegation in the Levant charged in a statement broadcast by the Beirut radio that events were "solely the activity of certain Syrian elements and show signs of premeditation."

"The French delegation in general is not thinking of holding the entire Syrian population responsible," the statement said, "but since the very security of all French troops and the civil population has been placed at stake, certain countermeasures have been considered indispensable."

"Relative Calm" Reported

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—The radio at Beyrouth, Lebanon, said radio at Beyrouth, Lebanon, said tonight that Damascus, seventy miles to the east, had been "relatively calm" for the last forty-eight hours and that the situation had improved at some smaller towns, although clashes were continuing in Hama. Occasionally rifle duels continued in Damascus, the broadcast said.

Saadula Jabri, Speaker of the Syrian Parliament, said in Lebanon that Syria expects "assistance beyond advice from Britain and America, considering both powers responsible for the loss of hundreds of Syrian lives." In Beyrouth en route to Cairo for a meeting of Arab leaders, he charged that France was aiming at domination of Syria by either mandate or treaty.

Allied Notes to de Gaulle

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The State Department announced today that the following note was delivered to the French Provisional Government in Paris by United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery:

I have been instructed by my Government to convey to the Government of France the deep concern which my Government feels with regard to recent developments in Syria and Lebanon.

An impression has been created in the United States and elsewhere that French represenatives have been using the threat of force to obtain from Syria and Lebanon concessions of a political, cultural and military nature. It is understood that, at a time when the French Delegate General to the Levant States was presenting to the Governments of Syria and Lebanon proposals which, if accepted, would give France a special position in those countries, a French warship was landing fresh armed forces in Beirut.

Syria and Lebanon are recognized by France and the United States as independent countries. They are also members of the United Nations whose representatives, including representatives of France and the United States, are now discussing in San Francisco means for guaranteeing world security and for combating aggression.

Security Policy Stressed

It is important, at the very time when the international security organization is in process of being created at San Francisco, that, in order to inspire confidence in its future effectiveness, all nations, both great and small, refrain from any act which might give rise to a suspicion—however unjustified—that a member of the future organization may be pursuing a policy not in conformity with the spirit and principles which that organization is being established to defend.

The United States places a great value upon the historic friendship which, since its founding, has bound it to France. It considers that France and the United States, which share the inheritance of a common democratic past, have a particular responsibility for the vitality and influence of the democratic tradition, and that the extent to which that tradition will continue to influence the course of history depends upon the manner in which the great nations which are its exponents make use of their position and their power and upon their willingness to cooperate with one another.

The Government of the United States, therefore, in a most friendly spirit earnestly urges the Government of France carefully to review its policy toward Syria and Lebanon with the purpose of finding a way to make it clear to those countries and to all the world that, in its dealings with the Levant states, France intends to treat them as fully sovereign and independent members of the family of nations.

Eden's Statement

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Eden's statement in the House of Commons on Britain's position in Syria:

I informed the House last night of a very serious situation which had developed in Syria, where there is fighting between Syrians and French troops. I promised last night to keep the House fully informed as early as I could of any decision His Majesty's Government might take.

The situation has deteriorated still further since last night. Our Minister in Damascus reports that there was heavy firing and shelling during the night and that two great fires were burning in the center of the city, about one mile apart, but spreading.

All telephone communication has been cut between Damascus and the seacoast and we are only in touch with our Minister by wireless.

An armistice was arranged with the French military authorities yesterday afternoon and British and United States civilian colonies were evacuated from Damascus. After that the center of the city was subjected to the heaviest and most concentrated shellfire yet directed upon it. It was also bombed from the air.

The Government of Hama has appealed to the Ninth Army to arrange for an armistice in order that the many dead and wounded may be evacuated.

Fighting is spreading to other parts of Syria, notably the Djebel Druze, where French officers have been taken prisoner.

The President and Government of Syria has sent an urgent appeal to the British Government, reminding us that we had endorsed the promises of independence and that we had also said that the treaty negotiations with France should be conducted freely and not under duress.

The greatest concern had been caused throughout the Middle East and serious fears were entertained for the state of tranquality which was so necessary in that area if the vital line of communication to the Far East was not to be disturbed. Every possible effort had been made to enjoin calm on both sides and he did not think that a further appeal in this sense would have any effect.

Churchill's Message to de Gaulle

In all the circumstances, the British Government have come to the conclusion that they can no longer stand aside and the Prime Minister has accordingly today sent the following message to General de Gaulle:

"In view of the grave situation which has arisen between your troops and the Levant states and the severe fighting which has broken out, we have with profound regret ordered the commander in chief in the Middle East to intervene to prevent further effusion of blood in the interests of the security of the whole Middle East, which involves communications for the war against Japan.

"In order to avoid a collision between British and French forces, we request you immediately to order French troops to cease fire and to withdraw to their barracks.

"Once the firing has ceased and order has been restored, we shall be prepared to begin tripartite discussions here in London," the message concluded.

I feel sure that the House will agree with me in deploring these events and will share my hope that, once order has been restored, we shall be able to resume the diplomatic initiative which I mentioned last night and might arrange a peaceful settlement which will be satisfactory to the parties concerned.

We also have in mind, of course, an arrangement by which the Syrian and Lebanese Governments will be associated with these discussions. We are in the closest touch with all the Governments concerned, including the United States of America, but I would not wish to say more about the diplomatic arrangements which we contemplate at this stage. I feel sure the House would also share my hope that nothing should be said at this stage which will make that diplomatic initiative more difficult.

FRANCE FAILS TO TAKE STEPS TO END FIRING

Cabinet Session Breaks Up; No Public Announcement Made

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Paris, May 31 (AP)—Surprised by the stern tone of Prime Minister Churchill's note, Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his ministerial advisers were reported tonight not yet to have reached a decision whether to comply with Britain's demands that French troops cease fighting in Syria.

De Gaulle left his office at 9.30 P.M. and went home without having issued a statement.

A responsible authority said that French troops in Syria definitely have not yet been ordered to withdraw to their barracks, although the text of Prime Minister Churchill's note was issued here as a communiqué and probably was communicated to French commanders.

Ministers Seem Calm

De Gaulle, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and other ministers appeared perfectly calm as they left the cabinet building tonight. An authoritative source said there was no disposition to take hasty action.

Deepest resentment was being voiced in unofficial circles, never the less. The British action was called power politics and the sensitive French temperament was rowelled by Churchill's announcement that "tripartite" talks would be held when calm is restored. The French regarded this as something other than an invitation.

News of the British demand was released to the French press after a delay of several hours.

De Gaulle To Washington?

One report was that de Gaulle might leave tomorrow for Washington to discuss the Levant crisis personally with President Truman. The trip previously had been planned following an invitation from Truman.

It was considered improbable that France would order its troops to resist the strong British force in Syria, though the greatest bitterness was being manifested tonight.

Observers said the only immediate response possible would be a statement condemning Churchill's order as arbitrary and a show of strength. After that, they said, France could place her case before the world and cite evidence—which the French claim they have—that the crisis was "artificially inspired."

No Action Was Planned

At the time Churchill's note arrived a Foreign Office spokesman was reiterating France's disinclination to accept any mediation.

He said France stood by her assertion that Syria and Lebanon would be given complete independence as soon as they gave France required guarantees.

It was plain that the French—prior to the arrival of Churchill's bombshell note — had planned to take no action to end the fighting, but simply to wait for Syria and Lebanon to make the next move.

The French have consistently minimized the seriousness of the situation. In his press conference today the Foreign Office spokesman said French reinforcements might be sent to the Levant "if the situation becomes critical."

He reiterated that the battalion of French troops which landed early in May was a replacement force and not reinforcements, and reasserted the French opinion that Syria and Lebanon only used this as a pretext for breaking off negotiations.

French Consult Hurriedly.

Paris, May 31 (A. P.).—The London announcement that Britain is intervening in Syria surprised the French Government today and officials refused all comment for the time being.

Prime Minister Churchill's message was delivered directly to Gen de Gaulle, who immediately summoned a number of key ministers for consultation.

Meanwhile today there was no confirmation of reports that De Gaulle may leave for Washington tomorrow. The trip had been planned previously, at the invitation of President Truman. De Gaulle may now seize upon the opportunity it offers to discuss the crisis personally with the President, it was believed here.

Some Frenchmen asserted that Major-Gen. Edward Spears, the former British Minister to Syria and Lebanon, now a Conservative member of Parliament, has been pursuing an anti-French policy since his retirement, and that professional agitators had been at work among the Arabs, trying to arouse them against France.

Damascus, May 31 (AP) — This Syrian capital was lying tense but at least momentarily quiet tonight under a column of smoke rising from the shattered center of the town where all during the night Wednesday and through to 4 P.M. today the French had poured a barrage of mortar fire.

[A strike has begun without incident in Beirut, the Lebanese capital, and the French Government has instructed its commander in chief in the Levant "to comply with British wishes," according to broadcasts from Beirut. The British were said to have approached the French commander in the matter.]

Walled Off By French Fire

The latest estimates of the dead and wounded were given by the director general of public health, Dr. Ahmet Kadry, who said that during the brief truces his ambulances had picked up 400 dead and 500 wounded.

It was believed that hundreds or possibly thousands more were lying dead or wounded in the narrow streets of the old section of town.

It had been impossible to get to that area because of constant French fire there.

American nationals were removed from the capital by American *Chargé d'Affaires* Joseph C. Satterthwaite during a truce today. They were taken to a British military camp on the Bagdad road, along with British nationals.

French Block Broadcast

The announcement by Prime Minister Churchill that British troops had been ordered to intervene in the strife was not heard by Damascenes because the French cut off electric current in the center of the town just as the radio started

HUNDREDS MORE FEARED KILLED IN OLD SECTION; AMERICANS EVACUATED

Beirut Radio Reports Strike In Lebanon, Says French Commander In Levant Has Been Ordered "To Comply With British Wishes"

to broadcast the statement.

The British announcement was heard elsewhere at 6 P.M.

The road to the Lebanese capital of Beirut, 75 miles away, was busy with British motor transport during the day, perhaps moving to a rendezvous from which to carry out Churchill's instructions to the British commander in chief in the Middle East, Sir Bernard Paget.

I traveled this highway twice during the day and when returning across the mountains after 7 o'clock tonight saw British tanks with alert crews parked near some villages.

British Not Talking

The British were not talking about what they were going to do in the next few hours, but Syrians generally expected and hoped that they would occupy the country thoroughly and put an end to the fighting so that negotiations with the French could be resumed on a basis other than force.

At 1 A.M. Thursday the French turned a terrific barrage of fire by 75's and mortars on the Serail (government house) and French troops later rushed it.

The result was not known because French fire during the day was too heavy for observers to get into the region of the building. The parliament building was occupied by Senegalese troops.

U.S. Consul Barred

During the morning the French shelled a deserted American school in the Amas sector, but when Satterthwaite telephoned to say that he was going to the school and place a bigger American flag on it the French ceased fire on that area.

A French officer this morning refused to allow American Vice Consul William Porter, of Fall River, Mass., to return to his room in the Orient Palace Hotel after the building had been taken over by Senegalese troops.

Porter had left the hotel earlier when it was being subjected to heavy shelling. He telephoned a complaint against mortaring the undefended target to the French vice consul, Count Jean de la Garde, but more mortar fire followed.

A British subject, the wife of a missionary, was killed in the lobby today. She was shot through the chest by machine-gun fire while in the missionary hostel.

A Syrian doctor riding in an ambulance marked with a red crescent was killed in the ambulance and Dr. Kadry said he himself had been shot at on six different occasions.

Serious Looting By French

Eye-witnesses said the Senegalese began serious looting in Damascus during the afternoon following their occupation of the Orient Palace Hotel. American and British consular officials said they saw them looting in the hotel, which contains the personal effects of many American, British and other nationals, including consular and diplomatic officials as porter.

The Bank of Syria and Lebanon was also looted, it was said.

The entire center of the town and the heavily populated northern district were the worst hit by the French shelling. Transport into the city has been cut off now for so long that food has become a serious problem for residents of the capital.

Syrian Premier Free

Acting Premier Jamil Mardam Bey still was alive and free late this afternoon, when he was seen by the Egyptian *charge d'Aaires*.

This dispatch had to be taken to Berrut to be filed because of the lack of communications from Damascus.

When I left the city this evening, French and Senegalese patrols still were moving in trucks, armored cars and tanks. The terrified populace had deserted the streets.

It was generally assumed that the British command in the Middle East would interpret teh order to "intervene" as meaning that the British weer to take over in Syria, although British officials would say nothing tonight about their intentions.

French May Fight

If they do it is still possible that the French may fight. The patrols last seen in Damascus were grinning and waving their caps, seemingly satisfied with their work of the last few days and ready for more.

No reliable reports reached either Damascus or Beirut today concerning the situation at the smaller Syrian towns of Aleppo, Homs and Hama where violence also had broken out between the French and Syrians. Hama was bombed and shelled heavily last night.

Story of Bombardment.

Damascus, May 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This Syrian capital was in chaos today after an all-night French bombardment, and late reports from Hama said the situation there was equally bad, with British military authorities receiving what they described as "piteous appeals" for relief. Indiscriminate firing thus far probably has cost 300 lives and threatens to cost many more. The latest report from Hama put the casualties in today's fighting there at more than 200. The town has reported being bombed and under fire from arms of all sorts.

Tuesday night four Syrian soldiers from Troopes Speciales Levees, conscripts under French command, attempted to desert into the crowd between the Serail (Government House) and the French barracks. The French fired at them. Somebody in the crowd fired back.

The Syrian Parliament buildings were badly shot up by mortar fire and the Serail took heavy punishment from mortars and 75's. Acting Premier Jami Mardam Bey personally directed the defense of the Serail, which contains his office.

Later in the night Mardam Bey was taken to the Soruja district where an American high school is located. He said the French bombed that part of the town during the night from American-made Baltimore planes, presumably lend-lease to the French.

Dr. Christine Essenberg, director and only American teacher of the school, was reported safe this afternoon. No Americans had been hurt up to 4 P. M. The American Charge d'Affaires, Joseph C. Satterwaite, rounded up the Americans and took them to places of comparative safety in the British Consulate to await armored cars that would take them to the American Legation in the city's outskirts.

Other Americans now in Damascus are Vice-Consul William Porter of Fall River, Mass.; Lieut. David Dodge, son of Bayard Dodge, director of the American College at Beyrouth, and William Gillespie of Stamford, Conn., who is with the Office of War Information.

Lebanon Begins To Mobilize, Levies Troops And New Taxes

San Francisco, May 31 (AP)—Foreign Minister Henri Pharaon, of Lebanon, urged the United Nations today to intervene in the French-Syrian troubles to "put an end to a situation which has become intolerable."

Beirut, May 31 (AP)—Syria expects "assistance beyond advice from Britain and America, considering both powers responsible for the loss of hundreds of Syrian lives," Saadula Jabri, Speaker of the Syrian Parliament, said today.

Jabri, here en route to Cairo for a meeting of the council of the League of Arab Nations June 4, charged that France was aiming at domination of Syria, either by mandate or by treaty and was using troops on the "absurd" ground of protecting communications with the Far East.

Lebanon Prepares

The tiny republic of Lebanon, which has not thus far experienced the violence that has swept over her sister state, Syria, moved today to prepare for resistance if the battle should spread.

A decree signed by the President provided for immediate creation of a volunteer army and levied special taxes for national defense.

All business in this Lebanese capital was at a standstill as the result of a four-day general strike called to protest what the Lebanese National Congress called "acts of aggression" by France in Lebanon and Syria, where British troops were ordered to intervene in the fighting between French and Syrians.

No Concessions

The Council of Ministers approved a memorandum of protest against French use of force in Syria and dispatched Premier Karami and three deputies to Cairo for the meeting of the Arab council which is to discuss the disturbed situation.

The Lebanese Government, commenting upon the statement by the United States Acting Secretary of

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State, Joseph C. Grew, that the United States is "employing every means to assist in finding a peaceful solution," said in a communiqué that Lebanon "is willing to conclude treaties with the Allied states on condition that none should have a privileged situation here.

"Such concessions are incompatible with the sovereignty independence of Lebanon," the Government asserted. "But the French Government, in order to liquidate questions pending between Lebanon and France, presented as a base for negotiations proposals and offers which, if accepted, would have given France a privileged situation in Lebanon.

National Guard Ordered

"This is why the Lebanese Government refused to negotiate on this basis."

A Government spokesman added that if regrettable incidents occur "the responsibility is on France alone."

A decree today ordered formation immediately of a national guard among volunteers 18 to 35 years old as a nucleus of a Lebanese army. New taxes to finance it include levies on postage, theater tickets and gasoline.

A Government order banned dancing and music in all Lebanon as a sign of mourning for Syrian victims of the strife.

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U.S. FOR SYRIA INTERVENTION

Sent Note Asking French To Review Levant Policy

Washington, May 31 (AP) — The United States has told France, in effect, that she should stop and think about her Levantine policy, because it looks like the use of a big stick to wring special concessions from Syria and Lebanon.

A note, couched in friendly but pointed diplomatic language, was delivered to the provisional government headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Paris on Monday, Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew announced today.

President Truman approved of the British intention to take action if it were necessary, Grew told newsmen.

The Gist Of The Note

The American note, delivered by Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey on May 28, told the French that "an impression has been created in the United States and elsewhere that French representatives have been using the threat of force to obtain from Syria and Lebanon concessions of a political, cultural and military nature," and that a French warship had landed fresh troops in Beirut, the Lebanese capital, just at a time when France was demanding a special position in both countries.

Although the United States has not been requested to mediate, it naturally would be interested in any meeting to settle the Levantine question, it was learned.

No Lend-Lease

Grew, who announced the contents of the note at his news conference, made plain that this country would strongly disapprove any use of lend-lease materials by the French in the Levant.

France got lend-lease aid, he said, to help in the war on the Axis, and this country does not intend to provide military equipment for any other purpose. No equivalent has been assigned for use in Syria, he said.

The May 28 note "in a most friendly spirit" urged France "to review its policy toward Syria and Lebanon with the purpose of finding a way to make it clear to those countries and to all the world that, in its dealings with the Levant states, France intends to treat them as fully sovereign and independent members of the family of nations."

Friendship Recalled

The note stressed that all nations, great and small, should avoid giving the impression, especially while the San Francisco conference is going on, that a member of the projected United Nations organization may be pursuing a policy contrary to the purpose of the United Nations.

America's traditional friendship with France was recalled, and the note pointed out that both countries shared "particular responsibility for the validity and influence of the democratic tradition."

ship was landing fresh armed forces at Beirut."

Points to San Francisco.

The note then pointed out that Syria and Lebanon are recognized by France and the United States as independent countries and members of the United Nations, and said: "It is important, at the very time when the international security organization is in process of being created at San Francisco, that in order to inspire confidence in its future all nations, both great and small, refrain from any act which might give rise to a suspicion—however unjustified—that a member of the future organization may be

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Grew Says U. S. Backs Britain

Reveals Note Was Sent to Paris Urging French to Review Their Syrian Policy.

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—The United States has sent a note to France urging the French to review their policy toward Syria and Lebanon in order to facilitate a solution of the controversy there.

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said today that the note was delivered to the French Provisional Government in Paris last Monday by the American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

Grew said that no reply has as yet been received. He also declared that President Truman approved the British intention to take such action as might be necessary to avoid further bloodshed.

As released by the State Department, the note declared that an impression had been created in this country and elsewhere that the French were using the threat of force to obtain concessions from Syria and Lebanon. "It is understood," it continued, "that at a time when the French delegate to the Levant States was presenting to the governments of Syria and Lebanon proposals which, if accepted, would give France a special position in those countries, a French warpursuing a policy not in conformity with the spirit and principles which that organization is being established to defend."

Asked whether American equipment sent to France under lend-lease was being used in the Levant, Grew replied that lend-lease goods were furnished to France in accordance with an agreement by which such equipment was to be used for the defense of France against the Axis. He said that the United States Government does not intend to provide "military equipment for any other purpose. This Government has not assigned any material for use in Syria, he added.

The French Ambassador, Henri Bonnet, called on Grew earlier today but told reporters afterward that the Levantine situation had not been discussed. Grew had said yesterday that the disorders in Syria and Lebanon were causing the United States Government deep concern. Bonnet would not disclose the subject of today's conference.

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Levant Issue Enters Argument On Tariff

Washington, May 31 (AP) — France's policy in the Levant and Russia's future steel production plans were drawn today into Senate committee consideration of new tariff-cutting power asked by the Administration.

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) cited them in arguing against an extension of reciprocal trade agreements authority without provision for Congress to pass on changes in import duties.

He told the Banking Committee that France apparently was pursuing a "strong policy" toward Syria and Lebanon. And he expressed opposition to permitting the State Department "to agree to bring into the United States products of exploited colonies in competition with American products."

Russia's Plans

Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) brought up Russia's steel plans by saying he had heard the Soviets intend to increase their 10-million-ton annual output to 60 million tons.

O'Mahoney, citing this as one of the uncertainties of the future, said American steel production had been increased during the war in order to supply Russia with lend-lease materials. Now some of the expanded American facilities are threatened with idleness, he added.

The Wyoming Senator said the Geneva (Utah) steel plant, built at a cost of $186,000,000, probably would run out of Government orders by fall.

Clayton's View Asked

He asked Assistant Secretary of State Clayton for his view of an amendment to require congressional review of trade agreements.

Saying it would be "unfortunate," Clayton told O'Mahoney one advantage of the trade agreements was that it avoided the "political pressure" he said was exerted on Congress in connection with tariff changes.

Already approved by the House, the Administration's requested legislation would extend for three years its authority to make reciprocal trade agreements and allow a reduction in tariffs to 50 per cent under the January (1945) rate.

The present trade agreements law expires June 12.

Levant Row Has Frisco Echo

San Francisco, May 31 (AP)—The fighting in Syria put to its severest test today the good-neighbor policy on which the United Nations are seeking to erect a new world league to keep peace.

Topping off Iran's demand for withdrawal of Allied troops and the prolonged Big Three dispute over Poland, the trouble in the Levant aroused new apprehensions here over the ability of the big powers to work out their world interests in a friendly and unselfish manner.

American officials, however, are telling the small-nation representatives that had the projected league already been in existence such problems as that in the Levant, especially, would probably have been more easily solved.

U.S. For Arab Independence

Secretary of State Stettinius threw his influence against letting any current issues interfere with the work of the conference. Officials seemed confident that he would succeed.

Stettinius was drawn directly into the Levant situation when a group of Arab delegates protested to him against French policy in Syria and Leban. The United States, Stettinius told the Arabs, stands firmly by its support of their independence.

Involved in the situation, according to diplomatic reports here, is French fear of losing prestige unless special privileges are gained in a area where French power has long been predominant, and also French rivalry with Britain for influence in the Middle East.

The French Explanation

The French explanation for having troops in the Levant is that, under agreements with Syria and Lebanon, France is responsible for military security in the two countries. The French also argue that if they pulled out completely some other power would replace them. They have investments in the country which they say need protection. Further, they say they intend to use these troops against Japan.

Questions of what to do about maintaining peace and security until the projected world league is functioning came up last night in a conference committee.

The original Dumbarton Oaks plan provides that until the security council has armed forces at its

al a Russian-British-Ameri-
inese agreement signed in
cow in 1943 should prevail. In
at the Big Four pledged themselves to use their forces during the interim for the maintenance of peace and security.

The Veto Problem

The Big Five were still awaiting word from Moscow on a proposed interpretation of the veto-voting formula that would permit any state to get a hearing before the security council without the possibility that one of the big powers could gag it with a veto.

American officials contended that this interpretation—which still lacks full Moscow approval—should be particularly reassuring to small nations now because of the Syria-Lebanon crisis. If the council were functioning, they said, France could not, if it desired, prevent Syria and Lebanon from getting a hearing.

If it came to a question of seeking peaceful settlement of the dispute, France still could not veto action because under the formula a party to a dispute must refrain from voting on such questions. However, if it came to a question of using force to restore order, France would have a veto.

U.S. Prepares Own Docket For War Criminals' Trials

London, May 31 (AP)—The United Nations War Crimes Commission was told tonight that the United States is preparing a list of accused criminals for submission in full and every case is "ready for immediate trial."

P. H. B. Kent, British delegate to the commission, made the disclosure while telling the commission of difficulties encountered in dealing with the masses of evidence uncovered by the recent liberation of Allied prisoners of war.

The American accusations have not yet been announced.

Mass Method Suggested

Kent's statement came shortly after Lord Wright, chairman of the commission, had called for speedy prosecution and punishment of nearly 3,000 persons charged as war criminals by eleven Allied countries.

Kent suggested that some method be devised of dealing with certain war criminals *en masse*. This would apply in the cases of large numbers of the enemy concerned in cruelties and tortures suffered by inmates of concentration camps and persons in occupied areas, he said.

Lord Wright declared that some liaison might "gradually grow up" between the commission and the separate Russian War Crimes Commission, which is not a member of the United Nations groups.

To Lift Secrecy

He asserted the commission has decided to lift its rule of complete secrecy on its work, save in cases in the Far East, and made several new disclosures about its operation. No new names of war criminals were released.

Speaking at the opening session of the three-day conference of the United Nations commission, Lord Wright revealed that the commission had elaborated a system of inter-Allied courts, to be established if needed by treaty between the Allied nations, to handle any trials falling out of the scope of military courts or courts of the countries in which war crimes were committed.

He said the commission also has formulated a plan under which it could constitute a central advisory bureau or liaison department to bring together the work of the war crimes offices and the military in the various nations.

Collection Into Action

Military authorities, he added, have already arrested a large number of war criminals.

"The time has now come when the mere collection of material must change over into action," the Australian chairman said. "Action here means the trial of criminals and their conviction, sentence and punishment where appropriate."

He declared that approximately 800 names of Germans had been cleared for publication in the next list of war criminals. He did not announce when the list, which also includes the names of 185 suspects, would be made public.

To date the name of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has been the only name published by the commission, although names have been released of some others recommended to it by some of the United Nations.

"Systematic Terrorism"

A public relations officer will be appointed by the commission, and he will release the lists, as well as details about the present closed conference.

Lord Wright announced that 2,787 persons had been charged as war criminals by eleven member nations and three by the commission itself. There are sixteen member nations on the commission.

In addition the commission listed 561 Germans on the general charge of systematic terrorism.

The nationality of the 2,787 charged was broken down as:

Germans, 2,524.
Italians, 110.
Japanese, 93.
Hungarians, 39.
Bulgarians, 17.
Albanians and Romanians, 2 each.

France led the list with charges against 1,116 Germans and ten Italians.

Most By National Courts

Others included Australia, 93 Japanese, in addition to several units of an unknown number of persons; Belgium, 250 Germans; Czechoslovakia, 248 Germans; Greece, 11 Germans; Luxembourg, 1 German; Netherlands, 56 Germans; Norway, 98 Germans; Poland, 544 Germans, in addition to several groups of an unknown number of persons; United Kingdom, 127 Germans, 27 Italians, 2 Romanians; Yugoslavia, 70 Germans, 73 Italians, 2 Albanians, 17 Bulgarians and 39 Hungarians.

Wright explained that most of the war criminals could be tried by national courts in the occupied countries in which the crimes were committed. Others could be tried by military, or in case of major criminals, by a mixed military court "which may be established by the commander in chief or by the heads of the Allied military control in the respective areas of their jurisdiction."

He indicated the list of war criminals would grow considerably with further investigations.

"In the case of the liberated countries there is an enormous unexplored field," he said, "such as the investigation of the atrocities committed in each country by the Germans during occupation, mass murders, mass deportations of slave labor, forced prostitution, torture, and looting."

2,657 Charged With War Crimes

London, May 31 (AP) — Lord Wright told the United Nations War Crimes Commission today that 2,657 individuals had been charged with war crimes by various Allied nations and the commission itself. Of these, 2,524 are Germans.

"The time has now come when the mere collection of material must change over into action," said the Australian chairman of the conference, representing the United States and fifteen other nations. "Action here means the trial of criminals and their conviction, sentence and punishment where appropriate."

110 Italians

Of those charged with war crimes in addition to Germans, 110 are Italians, 17 are Bulgarians, two are Hungarians, two are Albanians and two are Romanians.

None of the names was given.

Germans in key positions listed by the War Crimes Commission on a general charge of "systematic terrorism" total 561.

Lord Wright also disclosed that the War Crimes Commission on its own initiative " in respect of specific crimes" had put the names of three Germans on the list

Round Table Discussion

Lord Wright's speech will be followed by a round-table discussion on the work of the various national commissions in preparing cases against Nazi war criminals.

The United States delegation was led by Lieut. Joseph Hodgson, its representative on the commission, and included Navy Captains Frank Gary and J. J. Robinson, Brig. Gen. Adam Richmond, judge advocate for the Mediterranean theater; Brig. Gen. E. C. Betts, judge advocate for the European theater; Lieut. Col. Eberhard Deutch, for the 15th Army Group, and Colonels A. McGregor Goff and Howard A. Vrundage, from the Washington War Crimes Office.

Destroyer Of GI Gifts Relieved

London, May 31 (AP)—Major D. C. Jernigin, of Fort Worth, Texas, commanding officer of the United States Army First Base Post Office at Sutton, has been relieved on a charge of neglect of duty.

Villagers at the Warwickshire town complained that soldiers' packages from home were being burned by German prisoners of war, on his orders.

Dismissal Explained

Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, base commander for the United Kingdom, announced Jernigin's dismissal today, saying:

"An investigation by United States Army officials disclosed that Major Jernigin had failed to follow in every detail army regulations governing the disposal of parcels that have lost their identifying wrappers or are badly damaged in transit.

"Through lack of proper supervision, a very small number of undamaged items were burned along with articles damaged beyond any possible use or value."

Jernigin's Statement

Jernigin said in a statement through army headquarters last week that "only spoiled food and items damaged beyond use are burned." Army regulations do not permit in any circumstance the destruction of goods that can be consumed or salvaged.

The mayors and citizens committees of several neighboring towns had complained of having seen truckloads of canned foods, cakes, cigarettes, whisky, cigars, lighters and watches being dumped into an old bomb crater and burned.

London newspapers, which reported the allegations in considerable detail, said children raided the dump and carried home "staggering quantities" of canned food, including pineapple and grapefruit.

British Fogs 'Burned' Off To Permit Bombing of Nazis

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LONDON, May 31—(AP) Another war secret that could not be told until now is how the jinx of English fogs was overcome—for the first time in history—so that Allied planes were able to maintain around-the-clock bombing of Germany regardless of weather.

The fog simply was burned off the airbases by means of ingenius oil burner devices strung along the runways like lights.

They generated enough heat to

ment the fog like magic, turning wartime air offensives that used to be impossible into a matter of routine and offering great possibilities for safe peacetime flying.

Six-Minute Action

With visibility nil outside one man sitting in a control tower could press a button and within six minutes planes were landing with perfect visibility up to two or three miles—even the sky and stars showing overhead. When the last plane was down safely the operator pressed the "off" button and the fog immediately settled over the field.

Details of the scheme which saved the lives of hundreds of airmen and kept the bombing offensive going night and day during the most crucial stage of the war last winter were released today at a joint press conference of the Air Ministry and Petroleum Warfare Office. Solely a British scientific undertaking the project was known among insiders as "operation FIDO"—meaning "fog investigation dispersal operation."

From the start of the war the weather was one of the air force's biggest enemies. German Marshal Von Rundstedt launched his Christmas offensive in Belgium under cover of heavy fog that also enveloped most of the bomber fields in England. But he didn't know about "FIDO."

The Nazis were throwing everything into this battle in an effort to break Allied lines and a great weight of U. S. and British Bombers was needed to smash German supply centers and cripple transport routes leading to the Ardennes area.

Air Vice Marshal D. C. Bennett, chief of the famous RAF Pathfinder Force which finds and marks targets for night bombers, asserted that FIDO prevented the war from continuing possibly another six months to a year by helping to stop the Ardennes offensive.

Von Rundstedt also declared after his capture that "Allied strategic bombing of my supply lines caused the failure of the push."

Although FIDO installations were situated only at strategically located RAF bases they have been used on considerable scale to assist American daylight bombers caught in fogs. In one day alone last winter 91 U. S. Eighth Airforce planes landed at one FIDO base when their own field was blacked out by fog.

Plane and Crew Saved

Lt. Lloyd Lewis of Topeka, Kans., pilot of a Flying Fortress, said the lives of himself and his crew were saved once by FIDO. They came in with one engine out and just enough gas for five minutes' flying and would have been unable to make it across England to another base that was clear.

The glow from the oil burners sometimes could be seen for miles at night but Air Ministry officials said there had not been a single incident of German planes being attracted by the lights. "When the fog was that bad they seldom ventured out," one officer said.

The first operational use of FIDO took place Nov. 19, 1943, and since that day more than 2,500 Allied aircraft with crews of more than 10,000 airmen have been safely landed in conditions of heavy fog.

Similar fog clearing installations now are being installed for peacetime use at new British civil airdromes under construction near London.

730 British Warships Lost In Battle Action

London, May 31 (AP)—A total of 730 British naval vessels, including 5 battleships and 8 aircraft carriers, have been sunk or destroyed in the war, the Admiralty announced today.

Another 812 warships flying dominion or Allied flags—excluding the United States—have been lost by enemy action or marine hazards in all theaters, the announcement said.

Losses of light coastal ships and landing craft were not included in the figures.

Big 3 May Meet In Germany

London, May 31 (AP)—The British Press Association's diplomatic correspondent said today that the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three leaders might be held in the Russian-occupied area of Germany.

3 Scottish Women Win Right to Hide Their Age

Sisters Gain $1,200 Annuity and Keep Their Secret

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—A British court has upheld woman's treasured privilege of refusing to tell her age, and three defiant Scottish sisters getting on in years have come out richer by $1,200 a year.

They are the Misses Petrie, Helen and Alise Divorty, of the little Highland village of Ballinluig in Perthshire, Scotland.

Asked how old they were by the executors of the estate of a married sister who died at the age of eighty-six, the three put down Petrie's age as forty-nine, Helen's as fifty-nine and Alise's as forty-four. Counsel was a bit doubtful, but the sisters, when pressed for revised figures, countered by refusing the $1,200 annuity bequeathed to them.

Now Sir Raymond Evershed, of the High Court, has ruled that the Misses Divorty can keep the annuity—and their secret too.

SECRET ARMS PLANTS UNDER PARLIAMENT

LONDON, May 31 — (AP) The British government disclosed today the existence of a secret munitions plant in the vaults directly beneath the Houses of Parliament.

Known officially as the Westminster Munitions unit it has produced quantities of many munitions components, including weapons used to repeal flying bomb attacks. Still in operation on contracts for the Japanese war, the plant is directed by a committee of members of Parliament and manned by volunteers.

Joyce To Be Flown To England

London, May 31 (AP) — William Joyce, the notorious Lord Haw Haw of the Berlin radio, will be brought to England by plane today or tomorrow in custody of military guards and Scotland Yard men.

Joyce, American-born Britisher who served as a radio propagandist for the Nazis, and Norman Baillie-Steward, former British Army officer who also broadcast for the enemy, will be treated as civilian prisoners and will be arraigned in London's Bow Street Court on their arrival. Then they will be lodged in Brixton prison.

There was speculation here that both might claim German naturalization. If they succeeded in this, they would have to be dealt with not as British subjects who aided enemies of the Crown, but as war criminals.

Joyce was shot in the thigh when he was captured. In a British Army hospital at Lueneberg, Germany, British surgeons yesterday removed the bullet and said the renegade would be "quite fit" in a few days.

At Brixton Prison Joyce and Baillie-Steward will be given their choice of sewing mail bags or remaining in solitary confinement cells.

SAYS FAMINE MAY BREED 'ISMS

London, May 31 (A. P.).—Minister of Food J. J. Llewellin told the Grocers Association today that the internal "terror of either a Fascist or Communist regime" might well be bred in liberated countries by famine.

Llewellin is a Conservative. The British Press Association said his reference to communist terror" was the first by a Conservative party member since the wartime Coalition Government ended last week.

The Minister said the Allies could not leave the freed people to starve or the job of liberawould be only half done.

"The Germans must reap what they have sown," he said, declaring the British people would not be required to make sacrifices to feed the beaten enemy.

G. I. SIGHTSEERS DIE

Bury St. Edmunds, England, May 31 (A. P.).—Fifteen American servicemen died today when a Flying Fortress of the Eighth Air Force crashed at the take-off of a sightseeing trip over Germany. The crew of five and ten passengers were victims. Their names were not announced immediately.

GEN. EISENHOWER TO VISIT NEW YORK

Paris, May 31 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower will visit at least five places in the United States when he returns home around June 15. These are Washington, New York, West Point, Kansas City and his home town of Abilene, Kans. His plans still are incomplete.

Several other generals and a quota of combat officers and men will accompany Eisenhower, but they have not been selected yet.

Gen. Eisenhower has been awarded the Cross of Liberation, the French Government announced today.

APPLY CENSORSHIP ONLY TO JAPANESE

PARIS, May 31—(AP) Lt. Col. G. Duncan-Clark, deputy censor at Supreme Headquarters, declared today that "our attitude now is to censor only for military security insofar as it affects the conduct of the war with Japan."

The American officer made the comment in discussing yesterday's surprise announcement of relaxation of censorship policies formulated to govern news of postwar Europe covered by correspondents accredited to Supreme Headquarters.

He said the new series of instructions was handed down by the combined chiefs of staff after lengthy conference with the highest American and British censorship officials, both military and civilian.

Announcement of a new "level of security" came as a surprise to both censors and correspondents here, although discussions concerning a more liberal policy after V-E Day had been underway since last August.

Troop Movements Secret

Broadly the instructions call for censorship only on three principal points:

One—Major troop movements, including identification of units moving directly to the Pacific or destined for movement to the Pacific, their estimated strength and the like. It does not necessarily include units going to the Pacific via the United States.

Two—Details connected with major troop movements. In addition to routes and method of transportation, it includes hitherto undisclosed tactics and methods and equipment, Allied or German, which might be used in the war against Japan.

Three—Matters of high military importance that may require reference to the supreme commander.

This last point is not so broad as it sounds, if action taken during hostilities may be regarded as a precedent. Duncan-Clark said censorship had received no new instructions outlining matters to be referred to Gen. Eisenhower.

He recalled that only in rare instances, such as the news black out during the Ardennes breakthrough, were matters taken as high as Eisenhower for a censorship decision.

Can Interview Nazis

Under the new rules any correspondent interviewing or photographing Nazi bigwigs can get his material through censorship. Duncan-Clark asserted that the ban on such interviews originally was placed by SHAEF, and was not a censorship matter.

He said no interzone agreement for co-ordination of censorship in Europe had yet been worked out with the Russians or with the Southern Allied Forces under Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander. That is being done on a government level, he added.

As far as SHAEF is concerned three classes of censorship will continue, although in a modified form. They are censorship from SHAEF accredited correspondents, censorships in an advisory capacity to the press of the liberated nations, censorship of all news distributed in occupied Germany.

Blum Is Bitter At Vichy Betrayal

Paris, May 31 (AP) — Former French Premier Leon Blum said here that he never could forgive the Vichy officials who handed him over to the Germans in 1940.

In French Government circles, it is taken for granted that the 72-year-old French leader will testify against Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and will enter the Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

But for the time being, the ex-Premier said in an interview, he is unable to make any statement on these matters.

In his only reference to political matters, Blum said: "That Frenchmen should have handed me over to the Gestapo is something I can neither understand nor ever forgive. I thought I would never get out alive. They must have thought so too. It is a thing unheard of in the history of France."

means of trapping enemy agents who reportedly were plotting to assassinate Eisenhower.

The story of the deception was carried exclusively by the Associated Press last week and named Lt. Col. Baldwin B. Smith of Chicago as the officer who rode in the car on trips between St. Germain and Versailles.

Subsequently high ranking officers of Eisenhower's staff denied the account as a "cock and bull" story.

Smith Blames Staff

Smith, who is chief of staff to Eisenhower, said that there had been some "confusion of understanding" upon the part of those called upon for information and added, "I feel this is largely the fault of my staff."

Smith said that the ruse was intended to assist in the capture of a group of Germans headed by Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny, Gestapo aide of Heinrich Himmler, and not to provide Eisenhower a double for his personal safety.

He said the Security Division had learned of plans "to assassinate a number of senior Allied commanders and "felt certain their information was sufficient to warrant taking measures to defeat the plot."

100 Captured, Shot

Within three or four days "more than 100 men definitely proved to be associated with Skorzeny's organization" were arrested or shot and "the security people felt they had the matter well in hand," Smith stated.

When captured recently Skorzeny said the story of the plot against Eisenhower and other Allied generals was merely to intensify the interest of German agents while they were being specially trained for sabotage assignments and that assassination never was to have been their real mission.

After the Associated Press story had been printed, Col. H. G. Sheen, chief of counter-intelligence, told a press conference that the reported plot was a hoax designed to raise the morale of the Germans and confuse the Allies, but never had been intended as an attempt on Eisenhower's life.

Of this the chief of staff said today: "Many other officers believed

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Eisenhower's Double Used As Ruse to Capture Nazis

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, May 31—(AP) In a statement designed to end confusion about the use of a "double" for Gen. Eisenhower last winter, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith said today that the Supreme commander's automobile had been borrowed and an officer placed in it by the counter-intelligence corps as a

Skorzeny's present story is a natural lie to save his own skin and that the original information was authentic. There is no way of determining the truth. In any event this staff would have taken all possible precautions to guard the Supreme commander."

Occupation-Zone Amity Seen

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, May (AP)—Moscow's disclosure yesterday that an interallied control council for Germany will meet within a few days was interpreted today as an indication the four powers had agreed on zones of occupation and were ready to carry out details.

There seemed reason to believe they were ready to set up headquarters, probably in Berlin.

The Moscow announcement, which apparently took supreme headquarters by surprise, said the Russian representative on the commission would be Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, conqueror of Berlin. The American representative, the broadcast said, would be General Eisenhower; the British, Field Marshal Montgomery, and the French, Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

Historical Session

Such a meeting would be historic in many ways. It would mark the first meeting of General Eisenhower with his Russian counterpart. It also would be the first time the military leaders of the four powers had met personally to confer on mutual problems. Previously negotiations had been carried out by joint chiefs of staff in Washington.

No one in authority at SHAEF was able to give any information on details of the meeting—when it would take place or what would be discussed.

It was believed here that the Russians had made their radio announcement without previously notifying the Allies of their readiness to set up this council.

Berlin Situation

One point under consideration has been the outlining of a French occupation zone in Berlin. This detail now apparently has been worked out. But there was no word available here on whether this would mean immediate occupation of the German capital by the four powers.

Thus far the Allies have stayed about where the war had left them, although British and American officers had elaborate maps prepared for the Russians, delineating their plan to withdraw and let Soviet forces take over certain areas.

Zone Of Occupation Announced For British

Canadian Army Headquarters, Germany, May 31 (AP) — Britain's zone of occupation in Germany was disclosed today. It will comprise four provinces in the northwestern section of the country—Schleswig-Holsteiin, Hannover, Westphalia and the Rhine province.

Four army corps under the command of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery will comprise the military force maintained in this zone and the Canadian Army of Occupation—the socalled 3d Division—will form part of the Hannover District Corps under British command.

U.S. Craft Used In Algeria

Rome, May 31 (AP)—A delayed dispatch from Casablanca to the *Stars and Stripes* said today that American planes helped transport Moroccan troops from Casablanca to quell Arab disturbances in Algeria during the week following V-E day.

The dispatch, dated May 28 and written by *Stars and Stripes* Correspondent Jack Foisie, also said that French airmen in medium and heavy bombers obtained from the United States "made more than 300 sorties over the brown, sunburned hinterland, leveling entire communities" in Algeria.

British Craft Follow

"French fighters in British-made aircraft followed up the bombers to strafe the fleeing population or dive-bomb Arab strongholds in the mountains," he wrote.

Foisie placed the number of Arabs killed or wounded by French countermeasures at more than 10,000, between May 8 and 16.

[A French War Ministry announcement in Paris May 25 gave the number of casualties as 300 Europeans and 905 Arabs and described the Algerian disturbances as ended.]

Foisie's dispatch said that "because of severe French censorship and the inaccessibility of the embattled area—up to now no Allied newspaper men have been able even to reach Constantine (East Algerian port)—the true picture of events and causes is obscure.

"While the severe food shortage is regarded as one of the primary reasons for the revolt, interwoven is always the present political complications of French colonial policy."

Pope Sees Schuschnigg

Vatican City, May 31 (AP)—Pope Pius XII gave a private audience today to Kurt Schuschnigg, former Chancellor of Austria, recently released from a Nazi concentration camp.

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Greek General Ruled Traitor

Athens, May 31 (AP)—Gen. George Tsolakoglou, a former Premier, was convicted of high treason today for surrendering to Germany on his own initiative without obtaining authority of the high command. He commanded armies in Epirus and Macedonia. Sentencing was postponed.

Former Premier Logothetopoulos and former Finance Ministers Kodzamanis and M. Tsironicos are being tried in absentia.

Argentina Receiving Nazis, Red Charges

Moscow, May 31 (AP)—The Soviet commentator Vladimir Linetsky accused Argentina in the newspaper Moscow *Bolshevik* today of continued service to Hitler by harboring his henchmen.

"During recent days," he said, "the reception room embraced the Fascist spy and intimate of Admiral Doenitz, Count Karl von Lusburg, Richard Schroeder, Robert Ley's chief assistant, and the leading Gestapo men Wilkenitig and Schekenbrack, nothwithstanding that Argentina politicians continue their shameless, impudent claim that their state is nothing less than a stronghold of democracy."

Moscow, May 31 (A. P.).—Harry Hopkins conferred with United States embassy officials and the chiefs of the American military and lend-lease missions here today preparatory to winding up his visit to Moscow as a special envoy of President Truman. It was understood that Hopkins was planning to leave with a few days to report to the White House.

Moscow, May 31 (A. P.).—Vyacheslav Kopecki, Czecho-Slovak Minister of Information, said today in a letter to the Communist party newspaper Pravda that Dr. Wilhelm Frick, former German protector of Bohemia and Moravia, should be handed over to Czecho-Slovakia by the Americans for trial.

[Frick was reported to have been captured May 2 by the American Seventh Army, on his estate near Munich.]

Poles Now Occupy Breslau

Moscow, May 31 (AP)—A dispatch from Breslau describing ceremonies indicated today that the Poles now occupy the east German city.

Citizens Of Prague Welcome Czech Brigade

Prague, May 30 [AP—*Delayed*]—Czechoslovakia rid of the Germans, welcomed home today the Czech bridgade from the west in a massive demonstration which was both festive and political.

With the commanders of the American and Russian occupation forces in the reviewing stands with President Benes, 60,000 fighting men of Gen. Alois Liskas British-equipped brigade rolled through Prikoy street—Prague's "Broadway"—to the acclaim of the city's million people.

For two hours the mechanized procession, including 287 tanks lumbered past the flower-tossing Czechs dressed in bright colored native costumes.

Belgian Woman Shot

Brussels, May 31 (AP)—Irma Swervaeger, 40, the first Belgian woman executed as a traitor, was shot at Brugge yesterday. She was accused of imparting front-line information to the enemy last September which resulted in the killing of seven Belgian Patriots.

U.S. FORCES KILL MORE THAN 1,000 JAPS NEAR SHURI

Last Core of Enemy Defenses on Southern Okinawa Crumbles.

NIPPONESE LOSSES HIGH

Report 61,519 Killed in Island Campaign; 1353 Prisoners Taken.

GUAM, Friday, June 1—(AP) U. S. 10th Army divisions, killing more than 1,000 Japanese daily crumbled the last formidable core of enemy defenses across southern Okinawa yesterday in a general assault which gained up to 1,200 yards and virtually pinched off Shuri.

The fall of Naha on the west coast and Yonabaru on the east had left only Shuri in the center and, for all practical purposes, the Japanese around Shuri are through.

First Marine division patrols advancing yesterday through the wrecked city of Shuri were within sight of westbound forward elements of the 96th Infantry division.

Thus one encirclement virtually has been completed around any enemy troops within Shuri's boundaries and another is forming more than a mile to the south.

61,519 Japs Dead

Today's fleet communique, disclosing these successes, listed 61,519 Japanese dead in the campaign up to May 30.

Maj. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, estimated the original enemy garrison on Okinawa at about 85,000. Whether the Japanese succeeded in withdrawing the about 25,000 they have left was not clear. It is likely the enemy is split up into a rear-guard force holding in the northeast portion of Shuri and other forces which have pulled into hill positions to the south.

Tokyo radio said today that Japanese losses on Okihawa were piling up and the situation was worsening.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communique, in a highly optimistic view of the overall situation, said the once stoutly defended Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru defence line "has now been outflanked and the entire Shuri position is being pinched out."

Looking from west to east across that defense line, this is the current situation as officially reported today:

On the west end, the Sixth Marine division which captured Naha has advanced southeast as one arm of a pinchers around Shuri, reached the Kokuba river and by nightfall Thursday held a line south of Kobakura village.

Marines in City

Next to the Sixth, the First Marine division has driven into Shuri city where the American flag floats over the 16th century castle of the Ryukyu kings.

Near the center of the line, the 77th Infantry division advanced 200 to 800 yards yesterday. By nightfall, these Yanks were on the northeast boundaries of Shuri.

Abreast of the 77th, the 96th Infantry division pushed out of rugged terrain southwest of Conical Hill. They advanced 80 to 1,200 yards and captured strong hill positions 600 yards south of Shuri.

The Seventh Infantry division, which circled southwestward recently from fallen Yonabaru on the east coast, captured a hill yesterday 500 yards east of Chan village and another elevation 300 yards northeast of Chan. The Seventh forms the other large arm of the pincers on Shuri and its successes Thursday prompted the communique report of a threat to the "whole central island position." Chan is a mile and a half south of Shuri.

With three-fourths of the original enemy garrison either killed or captured, it appeared certain that the Japanese will be unable to make a prolonged stand anywhere in the remaining area of southern Okinawa.

The operations below Shuri were fast closing a corridor of possible escape for any Nipponese pulling out of that sector. There were indications some of the enemy there were trying to join other elements to organize a new defense line.

The new total enemy dead reported was an increase in 13 days of 13,416. In addition today's communique raised the total of enemy prisoners from 1,038 reported May 10 to 1,353 through May 30.

The strongest resistance along the shattered enemy defense line was met by the Seventh Infantry in driving toward Kamizato town, little over a mile south of Chan.

Suicide Planes Missing

For the first time in several days, the communique reported a complete absence of Japanese suicide plane attacks on American ships, due to heavy rains and electrical storms. Despite the adverse weather, escort carrier planes of the U. S. Pacific Fleet got in some blows on enemy airfields, barracks and installations in the Sakishima group of islands, southernmost of the Ryukus.

The total given for enemy casualties covered Okinawa "and surrounding islands," referring to such nearby points as Ie Shima. No new total was given of American casualties, last reported up to May 24 as consisting of 9,602 killed or missing and 25,514 wounded. These figures were for the Navy, Marine and Army forces.

Today's communique reported attacks Wednesday by search planes in the east China sea on enemy shipping during which two large transports were damaged.

YANKS ATTACK FLANK OF JAPS IN SHURI CITY

Hoist Flag on Ancient Fort After Swiftly Driving Through Rain.

ADVANCE THROUGH DEEP MUD

Leathernecks Also Clear Most of Naha on West Coast—Few Japs Remain.

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Guam, May 31 (A. P.).—First Division Marines, who yesterday raised the American flag in victory over Shuri Castle, pressed a flank attack today against the Nipponese Shuri town garrison fanatically holding out against two divisions north and east of the ruined city.

The advance patrols of the Fifth Regiment met slight opposition as they advanced toward the western flank of the almost encircled enemy.

The already knee-deep mud which has slowed the whole Okinawa campaign for weeks was made more soupy by fresh downpours. All available Tenth Army men not in the front line were set to carrying munitions, water and rations afoot to the fighting fronts.

Company A of the Fifth Regiment, under Capt. Julius D. Dusenberry of Charlotte, N. C., first occupied Shuri Castle, medieval fortress which was the home of sixteenth century Ryukyu kings and in recent months the headquarters of the Jap command on Okinawa.

The invading Leathernecks found only fifty Jap troops, which they killed, and two women and a baby. The garrison had withdrawn with most of its equipment before the attack into the pile of shattered masonry.

One of the first acts of the occupying company was to raise the stars and bars of the American civil war confederacy, which was the company's victory flag at bloody Peleliu. The American standard was officially raised twenty-five hours later.

Marines of the First Division hoisted the colors at 1:45 P. M. yesterday while Leathernecks and infantrymen, slogging through mud and rain, threatened to encircle Shuri town.

Advance units of the Sixth Ma-

The Division on the west flank and the Seventh Infantry Division on the east were, at last reports, less than two miles apart. Their expected juncture about a mile south of Shuri will ring the city and halt apparent Jap efforts to withdraw troops.

Yank Reinforcements in Castle.

The Fifth Marine Regiment sent patrols 100 to 200 yards east of Shuri Castle without encountering material opposition. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique today said Marine reinforcements reached the castle.

Shuri's defenders, apparently a stand-and-die garrison, fought fiercely northeast of the town. The stiffest resistance was encountered by the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division. Jap efforts to slow the American advance through deep mud was described not only as strong but fanatical.

Naha, the Okinawa capital on the west coast, was wholly in American hands except for isolated pockets. Sixth Marine Division units advanced eastward from Naha 100 to 300 yards toward the Kobakura Hills, where mortar and machine-gun fire was encountered from an estimated 350 troops, mostly Koreans. The Marines neared the Kokuba River, which empties into Naha harbor.

On the east flank, the Seventh Infantry Division expanded its holdings by moving onto high ground near Yonawa town, adjacent to captured Yonabaru, and sent patrols far to the west toward an imminent juncture with the Sixth Division Marines south of Shuri.

Rain and mud, sometimes knee-deep, slowed ground operations and posed further supply problems for advance troops.

Two more American light vessels were damaged in small Jap air attacks carried out on the Okinawa area Tuesday despite bad weather. Eight Jap planes were shot down.

Strike Out From Shuri

With 1st Marine Division, Okinawa, May 31 (AP) — Marines launched out from Shuri castle today in an attack on Japanese near Shuri town, the Leatherneck fighters were supplied by a line of strong-backed, mud-treading fellow Marines.

The 1st Marine Regiment, commanded by Col. Arthur Macon, of Washington, D.C., started the northwestward assault. Mason's regiment took over from the 5th Regiment, which captured the castle yesterday.

Lieut. Col. Richard P. Ross, Jr., of Frede[illegible]

Gen. Buckner's Son

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., commanding general of the Tenth Army, is the son of Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Sr., who commanded the Canadian forces in the Aleutians.

Lieut. Col. Richard P. Ross, Jr., of Frederick, Md., sent patrols south of Shuri castle and one spotted a Japanese force moving south. Lieut. W. O. Sellers, of Kennett, Mo., leading the patrol, called for artilletr fire. He got it—"right in the middle of 200 or 300 Japs"—he reported.

JAPS PREPARE NEW SUICIDE ASSAULTS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31—(AP) Tokyo radio told the Japanese people today that Nipponese losses on Okinawa were "gradually increasing" and tried to reassure them with word that new suicide attacks to beat off the Americans were being planned.

The Okinawa fighting was described as "becoming more and more furious with the passing of the days." The broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Tokyo told the people that the Americans had penetrated south of Yonabaru after an "all-out" offensive started May 21. Yonabaru is the former eastern anchor of the now collapsing Japanese Shuri line.

The broadcast insisted the "morale of our fighting forces is higher than ever before" and that "our men are inflicting tremendous bleeding on the enemy day after day."

A Domei News Agency dispatch had previously admitted to the outside world that the single defense line had given way to "plural" battle lines on Okinawa.

Plan "Special Attack"

A Tokyo radio commentator informed the Japanese that all branches of the Imperial Navy, surface and air, were being readied for new "special attack" suicide efforts.

Domei News Agency, in an English language dispatch directed to North America, repeated claims that Japanese suicide fliers had inflicted "appalling" losses on American ships off Okinawa but added: "These devastating blows appear not effective enough to sever completely enemy supply lines to his ground forces."

The dispatch reported the Okinawa ground fighting was becoming "critical" and confused.

Reveal Navy Shakeup

Kusuo Oya, the Tokyo commentator, said in the domestic broadcast that the shakeup of several days ago in the Japanese navy high command was in line with the increased "special attack" tactics.

Vice Admiral Jibsaburo Ozawa, new navy and combined fleet commander-in-chief, was described as an officer who "has thoroughly familiarized himself with surface special attack tactics"

Vice Adm Takijiro Onishi, new vice chief of the Naval General Staff, was declared to be "the originator as well as one of the persons who perfected the air special-attack tactics."

Another Domei dispatch reported that Yomiuri Hochi and Tokyo Shimbun, two of Tokyo's leading newspapers, had resumed regular publication in new quarters. Their previous quarters had been burned out by last Saturday's American Superfortress raid.

Reappearance of the papers' regular editions was hailed as "another tangible sign of speedy progress in the rehabilitation and reconstruction work now in full progress in the metropolis."

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Okinawa Situation Serious: Japs

San Francisco, May 31 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency claimed today that Mikado's *kamikaze* (suicide) air force is inflicting "appalling" losses on the United States fleet off Okinawa Island, 325 miles south of Japan, and that the island's land "battle situation" was "stalemated."

The broadcast, recorded here, admitted, however, that the "devastating blows (of *kamikaze* pilots against the fleet) appear not effective enough to sever completely enemy supply lines to his ground forces."

As a result, the Okinawa battle situation is "serious," the broadcast said, adding:

"Indications are that enemy pressure on our garrison force will be further increased unless our air operations succeed in completely cutting off the enemy ground forces from supplies from the sea."

Aims Of Shift Told

San Francisco, May 31 (AP)—The recent shakeup of the Japanese naval high command was designed to prepare all branches of the Imperial Navy for "special attack suicide) tactics," a Tokyo radio commentator said today.

"The strategy that Japan must naturally take is to launch her special attack tactics" in the face of overwhelming American power closing in on Nippon, Kusuo Oya told the Japanese in a broadcast recorded here.

In the last week suicide pilots of the Kamikaze Air Corps attacking United States shipping in Okinawa waters, 325 miles south of Japan, have sunk one light American naval unit and damaged 26 others.

Experience In Suicide Attacks

Ranking Japanese admirals, Oya said, were reassigned to posts where their experience in developing suicide assaults could be employed to the greatest advantage in extending these *Kamikaze* operations.

Oya said "over-all strategy" for suicide forces will be mapped by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, who was shifted two days ago from the three top fleet commands to naval chief of staff. The commentator asserted Toyoda's "actual experience in the decisive naval battles between the Japanese and American navies" qualifies him for this task.

Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa was reported selected as the new three-fold fleet commander because he "has thoroughly familiarized himself with surface special attack tactics" and has "brought perfection to the special attack tactics of today."

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Bombed Jap Papers Back

San Francisco, May 31 (AP)—Two leading Tokyo newspapers, burned out in last Saturday's Superfortress fire raid, resumed regular publication in new locations today, the Japanese Domei news agency reported.

The dispatch, intercepted here, termed the reappearance of *Yomiuri Hochi* and *Tokyo Shimbun* "another tangible sign of speedy progress in the rehabilitation and reconstruction work now in full progress in the metropolis."

During the five-day suspension, "emergency editions" for the burned-out dailies were published with the joint co-operation of three other Tokyo dailies—*Asahi, Mainichi* and *Nippon Sangyo Keizai*.

Elaborate precautionary plans saved the Yasukuni shrine, where all Japanese war dead are honored, from destruction, although fire bombs fell within the compound Saturday and the surrounding residential area was "virtually reduced to ashes."

YANKS STAVE OFF NEW JAP ATTACKS

Counter Assaults in Luzon and Mindanao Prove Unsuccessful.

MANILA, Friday, June 1—(AP) Japanese forces have attempted widespread counterattacks against Filipino guerrillas and American infantrymen on Luzon and Mindanao as well as against Australians on New Guinea, but a headquarters spokesman said today they were "almost uniformly unsuccessful."

While the actions were small in scale, with the Japanese attacking in company strength or less, they were persistent and ferocious.

On Northern Luzon guerrillas bloodily repulsed several hundred Japanese troops attempting to cross to the west bank of the Cagayan river on rafts between Aparri and Tuguegarao. The guerrillas previously had pushed the enemy out of the rugged mountain country onto the east bank of the river, and thus maintained control over the area they had fought to clear.

Clear Cave Positions

At the southern entranceway to the Cagayan Valley, where the last major Japanese force now is being compressed by the 25th and 32nd divisions, the Yanks cleaned up 32 Japanese-infested cave positions one mile northeast of Santa Fe.

On Sunday and Monday nights the Americans fought off a bloodthirsty series of Banzai charges in hand-to-hand clashes.

Advance American patrols were reported in frontline dispatches to be already in the Cagayan valley, last major enemy strongpoint in the Philippines.

On Central Luzon, the dauntless 38th division followed up their conquest of the Wawa Dam by driving the enemy into the rugged Sierra Madre mountain peaks to the south and east.

Fight Near Mountains

Relentless Americans fought their way up near the slopes of Mt. Lamita and Mt. Ayaas, about one mile east of the dam. The Japanese have formed a new strongpoint for the broken Shimbu line atop neighboring Mt. Purro.

A spokesman said Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's veteran outfit was now within one mile of this objective.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today said doughboys on Northern Luzon, with strong air support, were liquidating Japanese remnants in the Santa Fe sector and in two areas of Mindanao.

Formosa took a 520-ton bombing Tuesday and Wednesday. Escorted Liberators concentrated on the Keelung and Takao waterfront areas.

A medium cargo vessel was sunk at Shanghai and seven coastal ships were destroyed in the Hong Kong area as heavy bombers patrolled the China Sea.

The 24th division doughboys in the Davao sector of Mindanao drove through a tight interlocking defense system of pillboxes and machinegun nests 2,000 yards northeast of Mintal.

This brought them to the Bancal-Mintal road, where they found an enemy minefield sowed with aerial bombs and covered by mountain artillery pieces. The minefield was cleared and the infantrymen continued their advance.

The first important Japanese line of resistance on Mindanao since the capture of the Syre-North-South highway was encountered by the 31st division, which beat off two night counterattacks Monday night.

At Wewak on Northeastern New Guinea the Japanese made a strong daylight counterattack against the Australians about a mile southeast of Wirui mission. Aussia artillery broke up the attempted breakthrough.

GI's In Cagayan Valley On Luzon

Manila, May 31 (AP)—Yank patrols probed today into the Cagayan Valley, last important Japanese-held area in the Philippines.

The appearance of American forces in the valley, a narrow lowland area in northern Luzon which runs to the island's north coast, was made while 32d and 25th Infantry Division troops cleared up Japanese from hills around Santa Fe.

Delay In Battle

The nearness of rains and the time needed for consolidating positions at Santa Fe probably will delay the start of the battle with the enemy garrison.

On Mindanao, close-quarter fighting flared between trapped Japanese north of Davao and the 24th Infantry Division, but the three-week-old fight definitely was on the wane.

Pfc. Joseph Stewart, of Courtney, Mo., stumbled onto eight Japanese in cogon grass and killed six with his automatic rifle.

Today's communiqué of Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported an air raid Monday on fuel plants, railroads and communications on Formosa by more than 30 5th Air Force Mitchell medium bombers and raids on the coastal rail line of French Indo-China between Saigon and Phanrang by more than 45 Liberators.

Approximately 150 bombers and fighters of the 13th Air Force attacked the oil center of Balikpapan, Borneo, the same day.

Philippines Change Over To Driving on Right Side

U. S. Army Orders Reversal of 400-Year-Old Custom

MANILA, June 1 (Friday) (AP).—The Philippines broke a 400-year-old custom today when horse-drawn calesas, caribao carts and motorized traffic started traveling on the right side of streets and highways instead of the left.

The changeover, to conform with the United States traffic practice, was ordered by the American Army, whose vehicles are built for right side driving. Impetus for the change also came from Manila automobile dealers, who handle United States-built cars.

Signs advising the public of the changeover have been posted for weeks, but military police anticipate some trouble. They pointed out that many United States Army jeep and truck drivers have become used to left-hand travel in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines during the last two or three years.

3 Men's Thirst Saves A Plane Crew

Mindanao, Philippines, May 4 [AP—Delayed] — The thirst of three United States artillerymen

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saved the lives of an army transport plane crew.

The thirsty three—Staff Sergeant Allen H. Conser, of Portland, Ore.; Lieut. M. D. Melody, of Lexington, Mass., and Staff Sergeant Marion D. Sturtevant, of Canon City, Col. —found an abandoned Japanese refrigerator in the hills.

They took it to their airfield battery positions and fixed it, but a short circuit started a fire. One of them mistakingly sprayed oxygen on it, intensifying the flames.

High above them a lost transport plane nearly out of gasoline was hunting the field in the darkness. The blazing icebox was beacon enough for a landing.

Briton Applauds Pacific Setup

Abroad H.M.S. King George V., May 28 [*AP—Delayed*]—Co-operation in the Pacific between British and American forces is forging a new link toward permanent peace, Vice Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings, second in command of the British Pacific Fleet, said today:

"At the bottom of everybody's heart," he said, speaking for the fleet at a news conference, "is the feeling that if the Americans and us stick together our children and grandchildren will not face another war like this.

Stage Set For Peace

"When you learn to be good fleetmates, the stage is set for peace.

"The root of all trouble (in the Pacific) lies in the Japanese military. If we can break them and discredit them, we will go very far. I dislike them intensely."

Asked how the pilots of the British fleet compared with the Japanese flyers they have been knocking down off Okinawa, Sir Bernard commented, "You can't compare *kamikaze* (suicide pilots) with trained pilots, and the Americans removed the best of the Japanese pilots before we had a chance for comparison with them.

Defense Methods Changed

"The Japanese pilots now are not particularly skillful."

The *kamikaze* technique, however, has forced some change in the method of operations of the fleet's air defense.

"*Kamikaze* takes much more hitting" than the dive bombers, which were the principal hazard in the Mediterranean, Sir Bernard explained, adding:

"We have got to tackle *kamikaze*, using our weapons to greater advantage or developing new weapons. I think getting more out of present weapons will be the answer."

Wants More Fighter Planes

One of the developments, the Admiral said, was the use of greater numbers of fighters in the patrols to knock down the suicide planes before they reach the fleet.

Sir Bernard reported the morale of the fleet high and that it had adapted its operations readily to the changed conditions of warfare in the far reaches of the Pacific.

The British fleet, he added, is "proud to operate" under an American commander in chief "as the Americans did at Scapa Flow" under British command.

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Navy Reveals Two-Year Saga Of A Submarine In The Pacific

A Western Pacific Submarine Base, May 31 (AP)—Neutralization of Japan's formidable naval base at Truk, permitting the last year's swift advances toward Tokyo, is one of the feats performed by American submarines during three and a half years of silent warfare in the great reaches of the Pacific.

Only now has the Navy begun to relax its ban on news of the undersea fleet which Admiral King once declared "determined the course of the war" in this area.

Slipping in and out of the area surrounding the forbidding base which then appeared certain to delay American advances in the Pacific, submarines sank many ships there—and some of the submarines failed to return.

Ripped Jap Supply Lines

But the biggest contribution of the underwater fleet to neutralization of the areas, which then could be bypassed, was through the ripping of supply lines.

Constantly hitting at convoys, men of the submarines destroyed ship after ship of the Nipponese merchant fleet until Japanese supply efforts virtually were abandoned.

Lifting of the veil of secrecy heretofore surrounding the "silent service" also permits disclosure of its role in making possible the occupation of the Marianas, whence the B-29's strike at Japan.

This also was accomplished primarily by consistent blows against supply lines.

Giant Convoy Destroyed

Most spectacular, however, was destruction of a giant Japanese convoy carrying reinforcements from Japan. This convoy was intercepted and sunk far north of its destination.

Submarine warfare began almost simultaneously with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Many of the undersea boats were on maneuvers throughout the Pacific—off the Hawaiian Islands and in Philippine waters. They shifted immediately to war patrols, beginning the attacks which since have resulted in destruction of more than 1,000 ships.

An example of the speedy switch from routine patrols to war activity is the Gudgeon, which for more than two years was a principal scourge of the Japanese. Its total bag may not be disclosed, but it runs into the dozens.

Aided Filipino Guerrillas

It also helped supply guerrilla forces prior to the liberation of the Philippines and aided in rescue of Allied troops marooned on Jap-held islands. It began its work the day after Pearl Harbor.

She was new, operating off Pearl Harbor on her shakedown cruise. Her orders—which had provided for a return to Mare Island navy yards—were changed. She was ordered to Japanese waters.

"We left for Kobe with the Plunger" (another famous boat of the early days of submarine warfare), says Chief Machinist Ray E. Cain, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie R. Cain, of Seattle, "but the Plunger had to go back because of mechanical trouble."

The Gudgeon continued alone, and roved up and down at the entrance to the Inland Sea, getting "a ship or two" to begin evening the Pearl Harbor score.

Down Goes A Jap Sub

"On the way back, off Midway," Cain continued, "we picked up three enemy subs. So we dove and caught one Jap sub coming along. We planted a fish in him and down he went."

"Then we had liberty at the Royal."

Throughout his story, Cain, veteran of a dozen or more years in the Navy, referred frequently to the Royal Hawaiian, a palatial hotel in Honolulu taken over by the Navy as a rest home for submarine crews.

In fact, he seemed to regard the rest and recreation periods as definitely more interesting than war-patrol actions.

Those periods of relaxation never last long, though, and this one was no exception. The Gudgeon, refitted, headed out again for Nagasaki, Japan's biggest shipyards, on the northwest coast of Kyushu.

"Caught A Couple Of Ships"

"We caught a couple of ships off Nagasaki and had to make most of the run back to Pearl submerged." That was the way he dismissed thousands of miles of cruisin through thickly patrolled Japanese waters.

The Gudgeon needed a lot of work, "but we put her back together in a big hurry for the Midway operation. The biggest thing there was when we chased a Jap cruiser squadron pretty nearly to Alaska.

"Then we went down to Truk," said Cain. "Most of the Jap Fleet was in there, and they welcomed us in and they welcomed us out."

The "welcomes" he dismissed so casually were depth-charge attacks.

"We got five or six Jap ships there, but it's been so long ago I can't remember exactly how many."

Tells Of Trip To Perth

He told them of a trip to Perth, Australia, through Japanese territory, for refitting.

Cain had to leave the boat there because of illness and missed a run into the Solomon Islands, where "they got a good bag."

But he was back aboard for a patrol through the Macassar Straits, where the Gudgeon "picked up a big tanker," Cain related, "and stopped him with the first fish.

"But the guy started to shoot and it took six fish to push that dude under." Another tanker, a short time later, only took one shot.

They took off from Perth to rescue 28 Australian soldiers marooned in the Dutch East Indies.

"We slipped in between Jap air patrols after we'd stuck up our periscope just when the guys ashore waved a sheet. The sheet and the periscope both disappeared when the Jap patrol came over. Those were a swell bunch of fellows and one of the boys took me to his home in Perth."

Describes Another Run

On another run:

"We caught a Jap steamer with two fish and he went down. Then we took on a trawler with our gun (surface action) and down it went, but one of our officers got hit. We wanted revenge and chased another trawler and took him on with the 3-inch.

"What shells were missing him were hitting in a Jap-held town in the Philippines. From there we went down the channel at Cebu, but didn't get anything."

That series of runs had beaten up the boat pretty badly. She went into San Francisco for a general refitting.

Later, between Guam and Saipan (both then held by the enemy), "we got a couple and tangled with a DE (destroyer escort) and made out all right."

Cruise To China Coast

By that time it was possible to refit at Midway, and there fifteen members of her crew were replaced —sent home for rests. Cain stayed aboard and "we went to the China coast and got some more ships. We took one Jap prisoner that trip."

That run ended Cain's service on the Gudgeon—he's doing refitting work now and is out of patrol activities, but the Gudgeon always will be his favorite boat—"don't put any part of me in your story, it's just the boat that counts."

CHINESE TROOPS TAKE RAIL TOWN

Ishan, 43 Miles from U.S. Air Base Is Captured.

CHUNGKING, May 31. — (AP) Chinese troops were reported tonight to have captured the South China rail town of Ishan, 43 miles west of the former U. S. air base city of Liuchow, as they dug deeper into the narrowing corridor leading into French Indo-China where thousands of Japanese are isolated.

The Chinese high command had not confirmed the capture of Ishan, but the Chinese troops yesterday had fought into its outskirts in their converging drive on Liuchow, the enemy's most important road hub in Kwangsi Province. Other Chinese columns were reported 55 miles southwest and 40 miles northwest of Liuchow, swept by fires apparently set off by the retreating enemy.

Japs Withdrawing

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. Army commander in China, declared the Japanese were without question withdrawing from the trans-continental land corridor connecting enemy forces in China with perhaps 200,000 Japanese in Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, and Burma. At a point near the Indo-China frontier the corridor is now only about 100 miles wide.

Wedemeyer said he was "very optimistic about the military future in China" with Allied supply improving in contrast to the enemy's deteriorating position. He said China was not yet ready for a grand counteroffensive but "we are around the corner psychologically."

Batting eastward through gorge-cut Kwangsi province on an irregular 250-mile front the Chinese were extending their gains above and below Ishan, which is 335 miles southeast of Chungking.

At the lower end of this front they had reached the vicinity of Suilo, approximately 40 miles from the Indo-China border, and 60 miles southwest of Yungning, (Nanning), whose capture last Sunday effectively sealed off powerful Japanese garrisons in southeastern Asia. The enemy's sea routes to his conquered holdings in lower Asia are constantly exposed to American aerial and submarine attack.

Chinese troops by Monday had completed the mopping of enemy remnants on the south bank of the Siang river opposite Yungning, a stronghold which Wedemeyer said t, uetaoin shrdlu shrdlu shrdluuuu the Japanese destroyed before retreating and carrying with them all able-bodied Chinese.

In the drive northwest of Yungning one Chinese column had bypassed Pinyang, nearly 60 miles beyond Yungning, and reached the area of Chienkiang, 55 miles southwest of menaced Liuchow. One column was attacking Pinyang itself, the high command said.

Northeast of Ishan, on the Kwangsi-Kweiyang railway, the Japanese were reported withdrawing from a number of localities, including Chongon, 40 miles northwest of Liuchow.

Prisoners Discouraged

"A few prisoners were taken in recent clashes," Wedemeyer said. "They were a discouraged group who feel Japan has lost the war. They say that. Some are cognizant of the terrific damage caused by air attacks on their homeland."

Far to the northeast of the Kwangsi battlefront other Chinese troops attacking along China's east coast had penetrated beyond captured Ningteh, 45 miles north of the treaty port of Foochow, to the southern bank of the Kiao river, after killing and wounding more than 200 Japanese.

Only 12 Japanese prisoners were taken as the enemy retreated toward Siapu, 75 miles northeast of Foochow and where an enemy naval force landed last week.

This Chinese battle area is about 500 miles across the east China sea from embattled Okinawa, and Wedemeyer in his war review praised the accomplishments of the American Pacific forces as contributing to the enemy reverses in China.

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The American chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek promised increased aerial support to the Chinese ground forces and the Chinese announced that Chinese planes shot down ten enemy craft Wednesday in combat over Nanking. This was the biggest bag ever claimed by that airforce in one engagement.

Chinese Close In on Liuchow

City Reported in Flames—Foe Is Believed Burning It Before Retreating.

Chungking, May 31 (A. P.).—Chinese front dispatches reported today that Chinese forces had recaptured Ishan on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, forty-three miles west of the railhead of Liuchow, former site of an important American air base. Another Chinese column striking northeastward along the highway from Indo-China was reported within fifty-five miles of Liuchow.

[A dispatch from Kunming reported that Liuchow was being swept by fires set by the Jap defenders, apparently in preparation for evacuation.]

The new threat to the flame-swept communications hub was disclosed by the Chinese High Command, which reported the column advancing from the southwest had by-passed Pinyang, sixty miles above captured Yungning (Nanning), and reached the vicinity of the strongly fortified Jap positions at Chienkiang, twenty-five miles beyond. Fighting was in progress, Another Chinese column was attacking Pingyang.

Wedemeyer Is Optimistic.

At the other end of the spreading wedge driven into the Jap

north-south corridor the Chinese reached a point sixty miles southwest of Hanning and 145 miles from Chienkiang on the highway to Lungchow and Jap-occupied French Indo-China.

Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, American Army commander in China, said today he was "very optimistic" about the military situation since the Japs began withdrawing from their corridor across the country of French Indo China.

"Our supply problems are improving while the enemy's are becoming increasingly difficult," he said. He made it clear, however, that the time had not yet come to launch a general counter-offensive. He commented that the Jap policy probably was one of contraction to provide security for their main positions on the Asiatic mainland and to protect Japan itself.

South Bank of Yung Cleared.

The Chinese announced the southern bank of the Yung River, opposite Yungning, has been completely cleared of enemy troops since Monday. In one south bank river village more than 100 enemy dead were counted. The Chinese said they had suffered altogether 435 casualties in retaking Yungning, where the situation was reported approaching normal, with the population returning and business being resumed.

Meanwhile, in Fukien province to the northeast, in the large Chinese-controlled coastal pocket beyond the enemy corridor, the High Command announced a further advance by troops following up the withdrawal of Jap forces heading for Siapu near the coast, seventy-five miles northeast of Foochow, which is now in Chinese hands.

The Chinese troops pushed beyond Ningteh, forty-five miles north of Foochow, to the south bank of the Kiao River. They reported 200 Japs killed or wounded and the capture of a large quantity of materiel, including three field pieces in the taking of Ningteh Sunday.

Jap Defenders Fire Liuchow

Kunming, China, May 31 (AP)—Liuchow, main Japanese road and rail hub in southern China, was reported swept by fires set by its defenders today as Chinese troops closed in on the city along a 50-mile front.

Signs that the Japanese were preparing to abandon the former American airbase site, coming after their loss Sunday of Yungning (Nanning), 120 miles to the southwest, reinforced a growing belief here that Japan is about to surrender the main military fruits of her conquest of Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies.

Such a move would mean that imperial headquarters at Tokyo has decided to leave its forces south of China to shift for themselves. The land corridor serving those forces already has been almost severed by the Chinese, and American planes and submarines have made the sea lanes more of a hazard than a link.

May Quit In Southeast

The situation at Liuchow also suggested the possibility that Japan even planned to quit southeast China, leaving only small holdout pockets while concentrating her strength between the Yangtze and Amur rivers for a last-ditch defense of her continental possessions.

One of the reasons for such a concentration in the north may be Japanese fear of Russian intervention along the Amur River. An even bigger Japanese consideration may have been preparations in China for a full-scale offensive against them in the south.

The new threat to Liuchow was disclosed by the Chinese high command, which reported the column advancing from the southwest had bypassed Pinyang, 60 miles above Yungning, and reached the vicinity of the Japanese positions at Chienkiang, 25 miles beyond.

Pinyang Under Attack

Another Chinese column was attacking Pinyang.

At the other end of the wedge driven into the Japanese north-south corridor, the Chinese reached a point 60 miles southwest of Nanning and 145 miles from Chienkiang on the highway to Lungchow and Japanese-occupied French Indo-China.

The Chinese announced the southern bank of the Yung River, opposite Yungning, has been completely cleared of enemy troops.

435 Lost At Nanning

The Chinese said they had suffered altogether 435 casualties in retaking Yungning, where the situation was reported approaching normal, with the population returning and business being resumed.

Meanwhile in Fukien province to the northeast, in the large Chinese-controlled coastal pocket beyond the enemy corridor, the high command announced a further advance by troops following up the withdrawal of Japanese forces heading for Siapu near the coast, 75 miles northeast of Foochow, which is now in Chinese hands.

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SOONG TAKES JOB AS CHINA PREMIER

MOOSA

Chiang Kai-Shek Retains Army Command and Other Posts.

CHUNGKING, May 31 — (AP) President Chiang Kai-Shek turned over his job as premier of China today to his brother-in-law, acting premier T. V. Soong, and apparently intends to devote his energies primarily to fighting the Japanese as supreme Allied commander in the China theater.

The elevation of the American-educated Soong possibly paved the way for an accord between the Chungking government and the Yenan Communists, toward whom his attitude always has been moderate.

Soong, 50, is a brother of Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek and one of the most popular leaders in China. He was educated at Shanghai, Columbia and Harvard. For years he was Chinese Minister of Finance. In addition to the premiership, he is China's foreign minister.

Chiang retains numerous positions, the chief of which are president of China, Generalissimo of her armies and supreme Allied commander in China. He announced his resignation as premier to the new central executive committee of the Kuomintang, the government party.

Wong Weh-Hao, minister of economic affairs and head of the China War Production Board, was appointed vice premier, succeeding Dr. H. H. Kung, a brother-in-law of Soong and Mrs. Chiang.

Soong may take over the Finance Ministry portfolio now held by O. K. Yui as a result of the inflation in China and the recent gold scandal. In that event, he might relinquish the post of Foreign Minister to V. K. Wellington Koo, ambassador to Great Britain.

Soong became acting Premier last December and has been China's leading delegate at the San Francisco Conference. As Premier, he may attend any future meetings of big five leaders.

He may visit Moscow on his return to Chungking, in an effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union. He is known to favor exerting every possible effort to solve the domestic differences with Chinese communists and present a united front against Japan.

CHIANG RESIGNS POST OF PREMIER IN CHUNGKING

MOOSA

Soong Takes Over Office—Held More Likely to Get Along With Reds.

CHIANG STILL CHIEF OF STATE

Expected to Devote More Time Directing Military Drive Against Japanese.

Chungking, May 31 (A. P.).—Chiang Kai-shek resigned today as Premier and turned the post over to Acting President T. V. Soong in a move viewed as a step toward solidifying China at a time when the Allied nations are applying tremendous pressure on Japan from all quarters.

Chiang retained his post as President of China and head of the state. He also remains China's generalissimo, and now will be able to concentrate fully on military tasks in this critical period of the war on the continent of Asia.

When Soong, Chiang's brother-in-law, became acting Premier last December, the shift was regarded as a popular one, possibly paving the way for a working agreement between the central Government and the communists of north China. Soong's attitude toward the communists is known to be moderate.

Strengthening Soong's Hand.

Soong's elevation to the full premiership, or president of the Executive Yuan, as the post is designated in China, raised the possibility that he would attend any forthcoming meeting of the Big Five leaders of the United Nations. Moreover, Soong will be in a better position to talk to Premier Stalin on the matter of improving relations between China and Russia should he visit Moscow on his way back to China from the San Francisco world security conference. He also will be better able to engage in discussions with other international leaders.

In any event, Soong's popularity throughout the country is expected to strengthen the central Government's hand in the military situation. There have been some unconfirmed reports that an agreement already has been reached in principle between the central Government and the communists of the north to wage a single war against the Jap invader.

Chiang announced his resignation from the premiership at a meeting of the newly elected central executive committee of the Kuomintang, or Government party. Soong actually became Chiang's "right hand man" last December on his appointment as acting Premier. As such, he had attended to most of the Generalissimo's premiership duties. Thus his elevation comes as no particular surprise. The Generalissimo's 50-year-old aid, member of a distinguished family and brother of Chiang's wife, is recognized in China and abroad as possibly the country's most brilliant stateman.

Other Changes in Government.

Several other Government changes were announced and more were expected, particularly in the Ministry of Finance. It was announced that Wong Weh-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs, had been appointed vice-premier. In this position he will succeed H. H. Kung, also a brother-in-law of Soong. This change was looked upon as a reward for Wong's labor as head of China's war production board.

It was generally believed that Soong, besides taking over the premiership, might also take the portfolio of the Finance Ministry from O. K. Yui, who possibly might be made the scapegoat for the recent gold scandal and the failure to arrest inflation. In such an event Soong probably would relinquish the Foreign Affairs Ministry, in favor of V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain.

A native of Shanghai, Soong was educated in St. John's University in Shanghai, Harvard University in the United States, and Columbia University, which he attended after graduating from Harvard in 1915. He was active in the organization of the Canton Nationalist Government, from which he retired in 1928 during the split between the Hankow and Nanking factions of the Kuomintang.

He joined the Nanking Government as Minister of Finance in the same year, and was vice-president of the Executive Yuan. He resigned when the Cabinet fell in December, 1931, and rejoined the Government in the same posts when the Japs attacked Shanghai the following month. He served as acting president of the Executive Yuan for a year when President Wang Ching-wei was abroad.

Soong was China's principal delegate to the World Economic Conference at London. He became chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China in 1935, and gave up that post about a year ago, after reported differences with Chiang over the amount of foreign aid coming into China.

3 Helicopters Rescue China Crash Survivors

An American Air Base in China, May 31 (AP)—Three helicopters, two of them assembled in an all-night rush job, were used for rescue work for the first time in China Sunday to save three surviving American crewmen of a crashed transport plane.

The C-46 plane set out with a crew of four and eight Chinese soldiers as passengers over the "hump" on the India-China air route.

All those aboard bailed out when the plane crashed Saturday near Yuankiang in a remote section of the Red River valley. The American copilot and a Chinese soldier were killed by the descent.

Funeral services were held in the valley by a German Lutheran missionary, the Rev. Hugo Brunner, who introduced himself as an "enemy" but welcomed and assisted the rescue unit.

BRITISH TROOPS GAIN IN BATTLE OF BURMA

CALCUTTA, May 31—(AP) Tank-supported British Empire troops gained a mile and a half in grim fighting east of Toungoon along the road into the Burmese Shan states and now are more than 13 miles along that escape highway toward Thailand, a communique announced today.

The Japanese, fighting a desperate rearguard action, temporarily halted British armor when they blew a 90-foot gap in a bridge. The enemy also was laying down an extensive artillery and mortar fire.

In the Mokshitwa area, 14 miles northwest of Pegu, a growing concentration of Japanese was showing offensive signs and a minor campaign may be necessary to clean out the force. These Japanese daily are being augmented by stragglers coming from the west.

The whole force still is cut off from the east by strong British garrisons manning the Mandalay-Rangoon rail line.

American Flyers Leave Eastern Air Command

Calcutta, May 31 (AP)—All American aerial units have been withdrawn from the Eastern Air Command in southeast Asia and Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer has relinquished command of the organization which he had headed since it was formed December 15, 1943.

The new destination of the American elements was not announced, but Air Marshal Sir Keith Park said in a special order of the day that they were being withdrawn "to fight the Japs in another theater." Sir Keith is commander in chief of air forces in Southeast Asia.

The integrated RAF and United States Air Forces, of the Eastern Air Command, spearheaded the way for the Allied ground forces in Burma. Stratemeyer, as the commander, evolved new methods of warfare in which the ground forces deliberately cut loose from their overland supply lines and depended on air cargo almost entirely.

Censure Motion Fails In Australian House

Canberra, Australia, May 31 (AP). A motion of censure against the Australian Government, presented by Opposition Leader Robert Gordon Menzies, was defeated in the House of Representatives by 38 votes to 15 tonight.

The Country party, one of the opposition groups, supported the censure motion.

Menzies, former Australian Prime Minister, charged the Government with:

Failure to deal adequately with industrial lawlessness.

Failure to adopt an effective housing policy.

With an attack upon responsible

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authority of Parliament by refusing to permit discussion of the San Francisco conference.

Stifling debate on important legislative proposals.

Failure to adopt an efficient food-production policy.

Political Parties Given New Life In Argentina

Buenos Aires, May 31 (AP)—Gen. Edelmiro Farrell, president of Argentina, in a decree issued today brought Argentina's political parties back to life and created a new judicial branch to try political cases. This action, his aides said, definitely pointed the nation back toward full democracy in compliance with the Chapultepec commitments although it left the date of a general election in abeyance.

Farrell's decree setablishes rules and regulations to which political parties must adhere to be able to function legally, undertakes to restrict and control campaign funds and provides penalties for fraudulent balloting. The decree also forbids creation of groups of a military character within political parties, specifically mentioning a bar against use of uniforms and salutes.

Brazil Lifts Censorship.

Rio De Janeiro, May 31 (A. P.).—Brazilian censorship was lifted today on incoming and outgoing press dispatches, cable and radio companies were informed officially. Censorship existed during the European war and in occasional periods before 1940.

Bogota Police Raids Nip Terroristic Attempt

Bogota, Colombia, May 31 (AP)—Police seized six men, twenty pistols and twenty sicks of dynamite in dawn raids to prevent what the officers said was expected to be a wave of terroristic attempts today. This capital and country remained calm. Police said the plot appeared to have no important instigators.

ANGLO-U.S. FRONT AGAINST RUSSIA DENIED BY GREW

WASHINGTON, May 31—(AP) A delegation of Congressmen asked Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, today whether the United States has "become part of an Anglo-American front" against Russia, and Grew's answer was No.

Representative De Lacy (D-Wash.) was one of four Congressmen who called on Grew to submit a letter asking reassurance about recent press allegations that America had been pushed or fallen off her position as mediator in international affairs.

De Lacy said he called on Grew along with Representatives Coffee (D-Wash.), Patterson (D-Calif.), and Bailey (D-W.Va.). They submitted a letter signed by themselves and Representatives Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.), Green (D-Pa.), Sabath (D-Ill.), Dickstein (D-N.Y.), Patrick (D-Ala.), Celler (D-N.Y.), Weiss, (D-Pa.), and Hedrick (D-W.Va.).

Ask Five Questions

The letter contained five questions which they said arose out of recent press criticism of American foreign policy. To each of the first four questions, De Lacy said, Grew gave a definite "No." These were:

1. Has there been any departure by the United States from its position, achieved by President Roosevelt, as a "disinterested third power which could mediate in and mollify whatever differences might develop between our two great Allies?"

2. Has our policy on the Polish question and on other Eastern European questions changed since President Roosevelt's death? Has it become an "appendage" to British foreign policy?

3. Has the United States, through some tacit understanding or through day to day working relations, become, de facto, part of an Anglo-American "front" against the Soviet Union?

4. Have old anti-Soviet prejudices, clung to by a group within the State department despite unity achieved among the Big Three at the Crimean conference, caused a shift since Roosevelt's death from American friendliness toward our Russian ally?

To the fifth question—what do you think has caused responsible editorial criticism of the type we have quoted to be made at this time?—De Lacy said that Grew replied merely that a whole textbook could be written about that.

SCHWELLENBACH GETS SENATE CONFIRMATION

WASHINGTON, May 31 — (AP) Lewis B. Schwellenbach, former senator and jurist, was confirmed by the Senate today as Secretary of Labor.

Schwellenbach succeeds Frances Perkins, original member of the Roosevelt cabinet of 1933.

Confirmation was by voice vote without dissent.

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Gen. Brooks Heads 4th Service Command

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, former commander of the 6th Corps of the 7th Army in Europe, has been named commanding general of the 4th Service Command with headquarters in Atlanta.

General Brooks will take over his new duties on June 1, replacing Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, who has been given an important but undisclosed overseas assignment.

TRUMAN WRITES NOTE TO GARNER

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—President Truman wrote former Vice-President John N. Garner a "friendly letter" some time ago, the White House said today, but whether Garner was offered a Government post was not disclosed.

Commenting on a Texas report that Garner, a close friend of the President in their Senate days, had been offered any job he wanted in the Government, Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said:

"The President wrote Garner a friendly letter some time ago and told him to come around and see him. What he wanted to see him about I do not know."

Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas has accepted an invitation to confer with President Truman.

Secretary Ross said that the President had received a very cordial letter from Mr. Landon, accepting the invitation. He added that a time convenient to both will be arranged.

In reply to a reporter's question, Ross said that no reply had as yet been received to a similar invitation sent to Gov. Dewey of New York. The invitations suggested simply that Gov. Dewey and Mr. Landon drop in at the White House any time they might happen to be in Washington. No specific subjects were mentioned for discussion.

Former President Herbert Hoover called at the White House last Monday, at Mr. Truman's invitation, to discuss food relief abroad.

ANTI-FASCISTS TRYING TO FORM GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(AP) Acting Secretary of State Grew said today Italian anti-Fascist leaders are working toward formation of a new government representative of the whole country.

Pointing out that "All Italy is now freed of the German yoke," he added:

"That new government as it comes to grips with the responsibilities facing it will be able to give us the measure of Italian ability and determination to work together in rebuilding the country's economic and political structure and to work with the United Nations in the cause of world peace."

ANDERSON BACKED BY SENATE GROUP

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—The Senate Agricultural Committee unanimously approved today the nomination of Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N. M.) to be Secretary of Agriculture.

It ordered hearings on June 11 on the nomination of Claude R. Wickard, present Secretary of Agriculture, to be rural electrification administrator.

Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.), the chairman, said all the members had been getting numerous letters and telegrams from rural electric cooperatives opposing confirmation of Wickard "so we decided to let them come in and make their statements."

Both Anderson and Wickard appeared before the committee in a closed session.

Senator Thomas said there was great similarity in the wording of all the telegrams protesting against Wickard's nomination.

"Apparently somebody has been telling them what to say," he said, adding that he understood Earl Murley, manager of a Vincennes, Ind. Cooperative had been communicating with other cooperatives.

Congressional Medal of Honor.

It will be presented to the flyer's widow, Mrs. Evalyn S. Lindsey, of Storm Lake, Iowa.

Seconds after the last crewman bailed out of the stricken craft, Lindsey was killed by an explosion of a gasoline tank that sent the ship hurtling to the earth.

Leading 30 Bombers

The War Department, announcing the award today, said Lindsey earned the nation's highest decoration while leading a flight of 30 B-26 bombers against the L'Isle Adam railroad bridge over the Seine in France last August 9.

The target was highly important because it was one of the few Seine River spans still offering the Germans an avenue of escape from advancing Allied ground armies.

Anti-aircraft fire swept the formation as it approached the bridge and just as Lindsey's plane was ready to start its bombing run, flak peppered it with holes. On the bombing run itself, the right engine received a direct hit and burst into flames.

Goes Over Target Afire

"Fully aware that the gasoline tanks might explode at any moment, Captain Lindsey gallantly elected to continue the perilous bombing run," the citation said. "With fire streaming from his right engine and right wing half enveloped in flames, he led his formation over the target upon which the bombs were dropped with telling effect."

As soon as the bombs were away Lindsey ordered his crew to parachute and, ignoring his own danger, held the ship in a steady glide so they could get away safely.

The last man to leave, the bombardier, offered to lower the wheels so Lindsey might escape from the nose, but the pilot refused, aware that such a maneuver might throw the plane into a spin.

Immediately after the bombardier bailed out the right gasoline tank exploded, sheathed in fire, the plane spun into a steep dive and exploded as it crashed.

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Top Medal Awarded Flyer Who Gave Life For Crew

Washington, May 31 (AP)—Capt. Darrell R. Lindsey, 24, who sacrificed his life so his crew could leap to safety from a blazing, shell-riddled plane, has been awarded the

CENSURES NAVY LABOR POLICIES

Morse Blames Them for Coast Worker Shortage.

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—Senator Morse (R.-Ore.) today attributed the shortage of workers in West Coast Navy Yards to the Navy's labor policies.

Commenting on the Navy's expressed concern over delays in repairing damaged ships, he declared: "There need be no real basis for the Navy's fears if it would proceed to iron out its labor policies."

Navy officials disclosed yesterday that the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard is short 9,000 workers, Puget Sound (Wash.) short 5,000, and Hunters Point (Cal.) short 6,000. They appealed for needed workers to "come forward."

Mr. Morse, a former member of the War Labor Board, said that ever since the first world war private ship repair yards on the West Coast from San Francisco north have paid an 11.6-cent differential for repair work.

"Historically and factually there is adequate basis for the differential," he continued. "However, the Navy not only has failed to pay for this deserved differential, but there appears to be some basis for the charge of the labor organizations involved that it has been instrumental in preventing the application of this differential in Southern California ship repair yards although the so-called San Francisco amendments of 1942 to the ship repair agreements of 1941 were participated in by the Government and approved by the heads of the procurement agencies.

"All West Coast Senators are very much concerned about the labor crisis which is developing on the West Coast as outgrowths of the Government's failure to settle the 11.6 per cent differential controversies and they have called upon the War Labor Board and the procurement agencies to give them a statement of the Government's position in the matter."

KNOX HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

Late Navy Secretary's Wife Receives Merit Award.

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—President Truman today presented to Mrs. Frank Knox the Medal of Merit awarded posthumously to her husband, the late Secretary of the Navy. The award was presented in a White House ceremony attended by top-ranking Cabinet, military and Naval officers.

Col. Knox died April 28, 1944, while serving as Secretary of the Navy. The citation accompanying the medal said that it was awarded "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Secretary of the Navy from July 11, 1940, to April 28, 1944."

It asserted that during the most critical period in the annals of the nation, Secretary Knox "prepared the Navy Department for the impact of the war abroad while striving to the utmost to concern the public with the imminence of war at home." It added that "unmindful of risk to his health and safety," Col. Knox "constantly maintained close touch with the United States naval activities."

"He promptly inspected the first battlefront at Pearl Harbor to determine our losses to Japanese attack," the citation said.

"He continued his personal contact with the combat areas and major shore establishment through a period of increasing offensive operations as our Navy steadily developed into the mightiest naval force in the history of the world.

"Carrying on his manifold responsibilities of courage of fortitude undiminished to the last, he died gallantly in the service of his country."

Present for the ceremonies were Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. James Forrestal; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet and chief of naval operations; the Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson; Navy Under-Secretary and Mrs.

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Ralph A. Bard; Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air and Mrs. Artemus L. Gates; Mrs. Cordell Hull; Miss Dele Reid, a sister of Mrs. Knox; Rawleigh Warner of Chicago, a long time business associate of Col. Knox; Chairman Walsh (D.-Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee and Chairman Vinson (D.-Ga.) of the House Naval Committee.

President Truman told Mrs. Knox that the citation and the certificate awarding the medal were signed by the late President Roosevelt. They apparently were among Mr. Roosevelt's last official acts.

Mrs. Knox was attired for the occasion in a black suit with a black straw hat. She wore a white lace blouse.

U.S. LOSSES OVER MILLION

Army Had 890,019, Navy 112,868 Week Before V-E Day

Washington, May 31 (AP)—Combat casualties of American armed forces passed the million mark today, roughly 3½ years after the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

The total of 1,002,887, which covers fighting up to about a week before V-E day, includes 227,097 killed, 607,468 wounded, 63,455 missing and 104,867 taken prisoner.

The army casualties totaled 890,019 and the Navy's 112,868. The aggregate was an increase of 6,798 over last week's report with a rise of 3,304 in navy casualties representing almost half of the advance.

5 "Hardest-Hit" Divisions

In releasing the Army's tally, Acting Secretary of War Patterson singled out five infantry divisions as the "hardest hit" of the war and said their losses "emphasize the stern cost of victory."

These divisions—the 3d, 45th, 36th, 9th and 4th—each lost more men than the normal 15,000 strength of an infantry division. Their combined casualties—killed, wounded and missing—totaled 123,394 with the 3d alone losing 34,224. These figures are still incomplete and subject to revision.

Estimates Of Losses

The division estimates follow:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
3d	6,240	24,793	3,191	34,224
45th	3,747	19,403	4,403	27,553
36th	3,974	19,052	4,317	27,343
9th	3,834	17,424	1,466	22,724
4th	3,808	16,951	791	21,550

With the exception of the 4th, which got its baptism of fire on Normandy beaches, all of the divisions were veterans of fighting in the Mediterranean.

LAFOLLETTE WARNS AGAINST 'TRUCE'

WASHINGTON, May 31 — (AP) Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) told the Senate today the United States may be heading toward a truce rather than peace, and cautioned against putting too much faith in peace-enforcing machinery.

In a major speech on international relations, the Wisconsin lawmaker also declared:

1—Russia has violated the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta agreements in its dealings with smaller European states.

2—The Dumbarton Oaks world organization plan now under consideration at San Francisco "needs basic overhauling," including revision of the veto machinery, more power for the assembly, a stronger charter amendment and an international bill of rights.

3—The purpose, program and possibilities of the San Francisco conference have been "oversold" to the people.

4—Enduring peace depends in large part upon what finally happens in Poland, Malaya and other liberated areas, as well as in Germany and Japan.

5—The United States thus far has failed to use its bargaining power effectively.

5—"We should strive to create a realistic international organization which will actually work and to create a peace settlement which will endure."

LaFollette told his colleagues the present war grew out of "seeds planted, however unwittingly, by the Allied leaders who thought they were peacemakers" after World War I.

"Thus far," he said "we have been traveling a road which almost step by step parallels the tragic road we took after the First World war. Unless we change our direction soon we shall find that our fantastic expenditure of men, money and materials has brought us only a short and uneasy truce—not the enduring peace we seek."

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SEES WEAKNESS IN OAKS PLAN

La Follette Voices Fear It Will Defeat Own Purpose.

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) declared today that the Dumbarton Oaks plan now under consideration at San Francisco "needs basic overhauling" to become "a genuinely democratic instrument for the preservation of peace."

"The international organization will fail," he predicted in a speech in the Senate, "unless the peace it is erected to enforce is a just and honorable peace, a peace founded on tolerance, not vengeance; on freedom, not imperialism; on genuine international co-operation, not a facade for military alliances; on the genuine principle of self-determination, not power politics and great-power domination; and most of all on a clear realization that the basic causes of war are social, economic and political in character."

Mr. La Follette said he feared that the present draft of the peace preserving organization contains several provisions which in his opinion may defeat the charter's purpose.

"I hope even at this late date," he told the Senate, "that the delegates to the United Nations conference will not be stampeded into accepting the judgment of the Big Three or the Big Four as conclusive, but will redouble their efforts to draft a charter which will strengthen the hope for genuine international co-operation by removing at least some of the more flagrant weaknesses of the original plan as amended at Yalta."

Condemns Veto Formula.

The Senator condemned particularly the veto formula which would permit any one of the big five Powers to veto a charge of aggression against itself.

He had six other suggestions. They were:

1. The charter should be made easier to amend.
2. Membership should be opened eventually to all nations which have proved their willingness to abide by the principles of the world organization.
3. Greater scope should be given to the Assembly.
4. Greater emphasis and prestige should be attached to the work of the social and economic council.
5. The principles of the Atlantic Charter should be incorporated as "a minimum standard of conduct" for member nations.
6. The international charter should include a world bill of rights, with signatory nations pledging themselves to preserve and extend religious and political freedom, civil liberties, racial equality, the protection of minorities and the abolition of human slavery and imperialism.

800 B-29 Field Space Seen On One Island

Washington, May 31 (AP) — The Army Air Forces now have the field facilities to mount 800-plane Superfortress raids against Japan from a single island in the Marianas.

This was diclosed in a delayed navy dispatch from "somewhere in the Marianas" reporting that Seabees on one unidentified island have turned over to the Army the last of four big bomber strips, each 8,500 feet long and capable of accommodating 200 B-29's. The fourth field was in use by March 20.

The island presumably was Saipan, Tinian or Guam—each used as bases for the giant bombers.

U.S. DEMANDS SPAIN GIVE LAVAL TO FRENCH

WASHINGTON, May 31 — (AP) The United States wants Spain to hand French Quisling Pierre Laval over to the De Gaulle government in Paris, Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew disclosed today.

Grew said that the United States government continues to urge Spanish authorities to turn the former Vichy premier over to the French, but he said he understood that the Spanish have indicated only that they will release Laval to the Allied Commission on War Crimes if he is proclaimed a war criminal by that commission.

Laval was last reported imprisoned at Barcelona, where he fled following the collapse of Germany. The French want to try him for treason, and Grew's statement today was the first official indication that this country was actively supporting the French in their efforts to obtain custody of the man who headed the French puppet administration for the Nazis.

Grew said he was not prepared to answer a question as to whether the Spanish had replied to American urgings that they turn Laval over to his own countrymen.

GILLETTE RESIGNS AS PROPERTY HEAD

Senate Committee Withholds Confirmation of Wickard to REA Job.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(AP) Guy M. Gillette laid a sudden resignation as Surplus Property Administrator on President Truman's desk today, posing a new top-level personnel problem for the President.

Meanwhile Mr. Truman moved ahead as a home front peacemaker with dispatch of an affectionate letter to former Vice President John N. Garner and receipt of a cordial note from Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee.

On Capitol Hill, the Senate Agriculture committee postponed action on Mr. Truman's nomination of Claude R. Wickard as Rural Electrification Administrator, as a result of a number of protests.

However, the Senate confirmed without dissent the nomination of Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington State as secretary of labor.

The Agriculture committee unanimously approved the appointment of Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N.M.) to succeed Wickard as Secretary of Agriculture.

Gillette, long known to be dissatisfied with his Surplus Property post, did not wait for the White House to announce his resignation.

Announces Retirement

Leaving a brief conference with the President, Gillette, former Democratic senator from Iowa, disclosed to White House reporters that he was quitting, but said the President did not act on his resignation immediately.

He took the job Jan. 3, when his Senate term ended, he said, against his will and with the understanding that the assignment would be only temporary.

Friends in the Senate said that one of Gillette's objections to the Surplus Property job was that he felt he did not have sufficient authority over billions of dollars of accumulating surplus war goods.

The board has responsibility for policy, but not the control over disposal that Gillette has wanted.

Defeated last fall in a race for re-election to the Senate which he made reluctantly in response to party pleas, Gillette was succeeded in the Senate by Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, former Iowa governor.

Was Boomed for Cabinet

He had been boomed by former Senate colleagues for a post in the cabinet, such as Agriculture secretary, and for other assignments. White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told his morning news conference of the dispatch of the letter to Garner, vice president for two terms under former President Roosevelt.

Ross did not say whether the President had offered Garner a government post. "The President wrote Garner a friendly letter some time ago and told him to come around and see him," Ross said. "What he wanted to see him about I do not know."

This was viewed here as part of Mr. Truman's efforts to heal wounds within the Democratic party and to bring Republicans into consultation on issues inviting nonpartisan action.

Ross' announcement that Landon had accepted an invitation to consult with the President, fits into the latter pattern.

Landon, Ross said, wrote a cordial reply in which he accepted the invitation, and the date of their conference will be one convenient to the two of them.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, 1944 GOP standard bearer, has not yet accepted a similar invitation, Ross said in reply to a question.

TRUMAN PRESENTS MEDAL TO EARLY

WASHINGTON, May 31—(AP) President Truman, in a surprise ceremony today presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Stephen T. Early, retiring after more than 12 years as secretary and special assistant to the late President Roosevelt and Mr. Truman.

Early was awarded the gold military medal for remaining at his post "at great personal sacrifice" and for rendering "great assistance in helping to arouse the nation in the days of its unpreparedness to a sense of the danger which threatened it from aggression abroad."

Earlier in the day the President in a letter to Early, who is to become executive vice-president of Pullman, Inc., praised him for lightening the presidential burdens of office. Mr. Truman said he was letting Early go but would call on him whenever he felt he could be of help.

The secretary, was dictating a letter when he was called out into the White House rose garden to be presented the medal before several hundred White House employes.

"I never have done so little and received so much," Early said when asked to make a speech.

The medal is given only to military men, but Early still holds a reserve commission as lieutenant colonel of infantry.

EARLY RETIRES TO PRIVATE LIFE

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—President Truman permitted Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, to return to private business today, with regret.

The White House made public an exchange of letters between the two in which the President said that he was letting Early go "but not without strings."

"You are to be subject to frequent calls to help me in many ways," the President wrote. "You have been most gracious in offering whatever future help you can render; and I assure you that I shall take advantage of that offer to the fullest."

Early who is becoming a vice-president of the Pullman Company, has been a White House confidant more than twelve years, having served the late President Roosevelt as press secretary and later as appointment secretary.

In his letter he expressed to the President "my admiration and respect for the courageous, efficient and forthright way in which you have assumed your new and burdensome responsibilities."

Early told the President that in all the years of his White House service no member of the press or radio with whom he associated "ever revealed the confidence or violated a trust."

"And," he said, "there have

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been many confidences and trusts during that time. They have my greatest respect. I cherish the memory of their friendship."

Yanks Saved Tito From Nazi Attack

Washington, May 31 (AP)—American soldiers under fire lowered Marshal Tito down a cliff by a rope to escape the Germans, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson disclosed here today.

"When the German parachute attack developed on June 3," said the field marshal in a statement issued by the British Information Service, "There was general fighting in the area and Lieutenant Colonel Street, of the British Army, took a mixed Anglo-American party to the village. They found that Tito's position was precarious as the Germans were preparing to attack the front of the cave.

"In the best adventure story manner they managed to get Tito out by a back entrance of the cave, using a rope to lower him down the face of a cliff. All this was carried out under medium range machine-gun fire. The whole party then took to the hills where they were under constant attack by enemy planes."

blows to the Japanese. Those already operating are the 20th and 21st bomber commands.

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, commenting that the shakeup in the Japanese naval command was another reflection of the setbacks Japan has suffered, added:

"American power will see to it that no newcomer will do better than his predecessor."

58,000 Tons In 3 Months

It was disclosed meanwhile that Superfortresses based in the Marianas dumped 58,000 tons of bombs on Japanese targets in the three months ended May 30, with the bulk of the explosives and incendiaries falling on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe.

The 20th Air Force said war factories in six critical industries in the four cities had been hit.

In addition, the B-29's also have shattered dock yards and seven transportation centers around the Japanese capital. During the three months, the 20th Air Force reported on the basis of photographs, an estimated 51.3 square miles of Tokyo; 11.3 square miles of Nagoya; 3 square miles of Kobe and 3.1 square miles of Osaka have been destroyed, a total of 73.7 square miles.

tars and tank-borne machine guns, swept up to within twenty yards of the American force and began hurling grenades. One dropped into the foxhole where Private Wilcox and two other infantrymen were lying.

Without hesitating, Wilcox stamped the grenade into the ground and held it there. As it exploded, he slumped back into the hole, his foot smashed but the others unharmed.

U.S. TO WATCH BIG CASH DEALS

Financial Groups To Help Treasury Catch Tax Cheaters

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The Government set a grim watch on cash deals throughout the country today in order to catch tax cheaters.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, ordered all financial institutions in the country to report the name and address of anybody engaging in a suspiciously big-currency transaction.

Failure to make these reports can be punished by ten years in prison, $10,000 fine, or both. The order is effective tomorrow, June 1.

Morgenthau said many "cheaters" are using large currency in their financial dealings, trying to hide the size of their income.

His order applies not only to banks, building and loan associations, and brokers—but also to currency exchanges and "other persons or organizations engaged primarily in cashing checks and exchanging currency."

Honest People Safe

This is the first time currency exchanges have been included in a Treasury order. A currency exchange is an establishment which cashes checks for a fee and performs other services. There are thousands of these establishments but they are not under Federal regulation and Morgenthau said he doesn't know the exact number. He gave an indication of their growth by saying he has been told there are 62 banks in Chicago, and about 400 currency exchanges.

Under the order, institutions are not required to report transactions which in their judgment are in keeping with "legitimate and customary" business. Morgenthau said "no honest person needs to fear the results of our investigation."

Other transactions must be reported if they involve $10,000 or more in currency. If the money is in bills of $50 or higher, $1,000 transactions must be reported.

Officials said the legal basis for the order is the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended and repeated in the first War Powers Act of 1941. The authority was delegated to the Treasury by President Roosevelt early in 1942.

To Ask Congress To Help

Secretary Morgenthau will ask Congress tomorrow to enlist in the war on alleged tax dodgers by appropriating funds to hire 10,000 new employés for the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

He will appear in the morning before the House Appropriations Committee and in the afternoon before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Morgenthau says a supplemental appropriation of between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 is needed, depending on how fast the new personnel can be recruited. He says this relatively small amount will bring in at least $1,000,000,000 that otherwise would not be collected.

ARMY OPPOSES RELEASE OF SOLDIERS OVER 35

WASHINGTON, May 31—(AP) The Army today turned the cold shoulder on proposals to discharge soldiers above the age of 35 and those with special skills needed in civilian life.

Acting Secretary of War Patterson said the soldiers now designated for release—those 40 or over and those eligible under the point system—are all that the Army can safely spare at this time.

On the basis of present plans, the Army expects to release approximately 2,000,000 in the next 12 months including 1,300,000 under the point system. With new inductees, this will leave a force of 6,968,000 for the war against Japan.

ARMY DISCHARGE LIMIT IS REACHED

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Patterson said today that the soldiers now slated for discharge are all the Army thinks it is safe to release at this time.

Announcing this at a news conference, he said that it was in answer to proposals to release men over 35 or to discharge those whose skills are especially needed in civilian life. Chairman May (D.-Ky.), of the House Military Committee recently urged the Army to discharge all soldiers over 35 except for certain key personnel.

Patterson said the Army does not favor such ideas, asserting that if they were adopted it would either delay release of soldiers entitled to discharge because of long and arduous service or would reduce Army strength below the safety margin for the war against Japan.

He said that the Army made its "best judgment" of the number of men needed to defeat Japan with the fewest casualties.

FREED SOLDIERS ON WAY HOME

10,000 Due by Sunday, Says Patterson.

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Patterson said today that an additional 10,000 American soldiers freed from German prison camps will reach the United States by Sunday night.

He told a news conference that these arrivals will boost to 37,571 the number of liberated prisoners brought back to this country by ships and airplanes. The number represents, he said, more than one-third of the 90,000 former prisoners of war in Europe who have been returned to American lines, who are in the hands of Allied forces, or in the process of being returned to American control.

The figure of 90,000, he said, represents in the opinion of the War Department, "substantially all" of the United States soldiers taken prisoner in the war against Germany. It is not expected, he said, that many of those who are listed as missing in action will later turn up as having been prisoners of war.

Exchange Points Set Up.

Return of American war prisoners freed by Soviet armies, Patterson said, is being made under arrangements between Gen. Eisenhower and Soviet military authorities. Five exchange points have been established, at Wismar, Wustmaru, Ludwigslust, Magdeburg and Leipzig in Germany, and two additional exchange points are being established in the Reich and Austria.

From the exchange points and other assembly stations, the former prisoners of war are sent to special camps, including a large one near Le Havre, France.

The Army is making every effort, Patterson said, to provide for the well-being and rehabilitation of the former prisoners. All are receiving a sixty-day furlough or leave at their homes.

As soon as the former prisoners reach American forces, Patterson said, they are encouraged to send a fifteen word message to their next of kin over Army radio or cable facilities. When these facilities are overloaded, he said, the surplus messages are flown to the United States by special air courier. More than 15,700 such messages were received last Sunday alone, he said.

'Tremendous Progress' Made By Labor, Says Mrs. Perkins

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WASHINGTON, [illegible] — (AP) Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, leaving the cabinet after 12 years, said tonight "Tremendous progress" had been made during her administration and she intends to continue in public life.

Her successor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, jurist and former senator from Washington State, was confirmed by the Senate today without dissent. He will take office July 1.

Miss Perkins, first woman to hold a cabinet office, predicted a "long, long period of high level employment" with a postwar national income of 130 to 140 billion dollars.

The 63-year-old former Boston social worker whose interest in working conditions for women and children led her into the rough and tumble of New York state and national politics, said she hopes to "carry that thread on" through the remainder of her life.

All but one of the major objectives she wrote down for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 have been accomplished, she said. The exception is medical insurance for the masses of people. She said the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill recently introduced would not exactly fill that need, but expressed the opinion it would be possible to devise some system acceptable to the medical profession.

Reviewing the accomplishments, she said those original New Deal objectives seemed "far around the corner" in 1932 but have come to be generally accepted.

These include legislation guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining, old age insurance, unemployment compensation, maximum hours and minimum wage laws, child labor regulations and a planned back log of public works.

She said "We know enough now to put these measures into effect at the beginning of any threatened depression rather than at the end when it becomes very difficult to raise employment levels."

14 Million in Unions

On March 4, 1933, when she took office with President Roosevelt there were some 2 to 3 million workers in unions. Today there are 12 to 14 million, she said, and that in itself presents many new problems.

Labor unions now have new responsibilities for establishing a code of ethics, she said, and she has started work on this with Philip Murray and A.F.L. William Green.

She said the unions must now assume responsibility for "tremendous power over the lives of people to see that it is used wisely."

A code of ethics should help prevent use of the strike she remarked, establish new relationship between rank and file and their officers and outline obligations to an employer with whom contracts are signed.

THOMAS SEES DANGER IN U.S.-RUSSIA RIVALRY

NEW YORK, May 31—(AP) Socialist Leader Norman Thomas said tonight that "the present economic and political setup of the world encourages rivalries which may become dangerous between the United States and Russia."

In an address prepared for delivery on "America's Town Meeting" over the Blue Network, (8:30 p.m., EWT) Thomas urged that the war against Japan be brought to "the earliest possible end appropriate to lasting peace," and added:

"Stalin or his successor will be the only victor in the war of annihilation we fight against Japan at such tragic cost without even defining our objectives."

'Unadmissable Aliens' Sent Back to Europe

JERSEY CITY, May 31. — (AP) Whether they liked it or not, 671 "unadmissable al[illegible]" sailed for Italy and Greece at

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Superfortresses Included In Force Doolittle Heads

Washington, May 31 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who struck the first air blow against Tokyo, will have B-29 Superfortresses as well as smaller planes in his 8th Air Force when he hurls it against the Japanese, it was announced today.

Doolittle, whose carrier-based attack on the Nipponese capital three years ago thrilled the nation, now has more than 3,000 Flying Fortresses, Liberators and fighter planes in the force which played such a part in toppling Germany.

Announced By Arnold

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces chief, made known that Superfortresses would be added to this array. Arnold is head of the 20th (Superfortress) Air Force and it is understood that as such he will retain over-all direction of the giant planes which will operate under Doolittle.

The addition of these craft to

Trod Japanese Grenade In Ground, Saved 3 Lives

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 31—The Army told today the story of a Tennessee infantryman who saved his own life and those of two companions by stamping a Japanese grenade into the ground and holding it down with his foot as it exploded.

The hero is 31-year-old Pfc. Dora Wilcox of St. Elmo, Tenn., rifleman, whose foot was shattered by the blast. He is now receiving treatment at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco.

Private Wilcox, along with other men of the Thirty-second Division, had just completed a three-day forced march to a ridge on Leyte from which they could cover the strategic Ormoc road. Soon after the outfit had dug in, the Japanese discovered them and started a heavy attack.

The enemy, supported by mor-

5:20 p. m. (EWT) today aboard the Swedish Exchange Liner Gripsholm in the first mass deportation since the war began.

There were a few red swollen eyes and a few smiles. But most of the men were stony-faced and unemotional as they filed up the gangplank. The groups were all men who for some reason or other were ineligible for citizenship.

Among them were 523 Italian seamen and officers interned in the United States and 148 Greeks.

The deportees carried everything from expensive leather luggage to burlap bags. They wore everything from derby hats to baseball caps and cowboy felts, and from velvet collared overcoats to lumberjackets.

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Boston, May 31 (A. P.).—Gen. George S. Patton Jr., will visit Boston June 7 en route from Europe to his native Los Angeles, Gov. Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

Gen. Patton and a party of about fifty officers and men are scheduled to arrive by air. Gov. Tobin with Mrs. Patton, who has been staying in Hamilton, and Major-Gen. Sherman Miles, of the First Service Command, are to meet Gen. Patton at Bedford.

The party will come to Boston by automobile and tentative plans call for a brief stop at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade where the General may speak.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be the host that night at a State dinner for the Gen. Patton party with the Governors of the other New England States as guests. Gen. Patton leaves the following day for California.

90 P.C. Of Total Wounded Held Employable

Chicago, May 31 (AP)—Millard W. Rice, national service director of the Disabled American Veterans, declared today that 90 per cent of them are employable.

"Service disabled veterans constitute about ten per cent of the total number of all veterans," Rice said in an address to the National Conference of State Veterans' Employment Representatives.

"Inasmuch as the Veterans' Administration provides compensation for total disability for only about ten per cent of the total number of all service-connected disabled veterans it must be assumed that the other 90 per cent of them, who are only partially disabled, are employable."

Supplemental Incomes Needed

"Being compensated for only partial disabilities, their incomes must necessarily be supplemented, preferably by suitable gainful employment, to enable them to maintain a decent American standard of living for themselves and their families . . ."

Rice expressed the belief that service disabled veterans will "probably never constitute more than four per cent of the total number of employables in the country." He said the disabled veterans prefer employment to pensions and more jobs for the disabled would relieve the potential burden on taxpayers.

Stresses Proper Placement

Rice declared that handicapped veterans properly placed are as capable as able-bodied persons and he proposed that Government agencies "should set the example for private industry by employment of more than their share of service disabled veterans."

He said special preferences for disabled veterans "are justified on the basis of the special sacrifice that service disabled veterans have made."

JAP BALLOON BLAST BARED

Secrecy On Killing Of 6 Persons In Oregon Lifted

Lakeview, Ore., May 31 (AP)—The only survivor of the Japanese balloon bomb explosion that killed his wife and five youngsters near here told tonight how the first victims of a World War II enemy attack on the United States mainland died.

Disclosure of the May 5 tragedy was made by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, to warn the public against touching strange objects in the forests.

The survivor, the Rev. Archie Mitchell, said he had taken his wife and five neighborhood children on a fishing trip. Later in the day, he related, they decided to eat lunch at a picnic site a short distance from the stream.

Minister Gives Warning

Mitchell said his wife and the children were walking through the woods to the spot while he drove the car there. As he stopped the car, he said he heard someone shout, "Look what we've found."

The minister said he called, "Don't touch it," and started running toward the group. He explained he had heard of the Japanese balloons and was afraid that was what they'd found.

"As I ran through the woods," he said, "there was a terrific explosion."

Secret Until Today

He found the six of them dead, all within a ten-yard radius of the balloon fragments. A piece of burning balloon lay on Mrs. Mitchell's body.

Two Forest Service workers who were operating a road grader in the vicinity got to the scene almost as quickly as Mitchell did.

He talked about the tragedy for the first time today because military officials had asked him not to discuss the explosion as it was a military secret.

Warning By Patterson

Killed were Mrs. Mitchell, Joan Patske, 11; her brother Dick, 13; Eddie Engen, 13; Jay Gifford, 12, and Serman Shoemaker, 12.

Patterson said it was the only fatality caused by hundreds of bomb-carrying balloons the Japanese have dispatched toward the United States in recent months. He said the story was being released to emphasize the need for precautions.

He warned that any future damage caused by the balloons, now being fought by both the Forest Service and military officials, must be kept under strict censorship.

"It is our natural aim to keep from the enemy any information that will make his futile attack any more effective," he said. "Any information at all which would indicate the time or place of the arrival of a balloon, or their numbers or their particular effects or anything on their technical aspects would aid the enemy to correct and improve their flight and mechanism and encourage their continuance."

DELEGATES AGREE INDEPENDENCE AIM OF TRUSTEESHIPS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31—(AP) United Nations delegates agreed today to make independence an objective for territories under trusteeships, but to leave only self-government as the pledge to other dependent areas, such as colonies.

The decision, taken in the conference trusteeship committee, meant that another major obstacle has been passed; wording remains to be decided.

Chinese delegate Wellington Koo withdrew his country's amendment which would have included independence within the general policy of united nations toward all "peoples not yet able to stand by themselves."

In return, it was promised that the word "indendence" and a reference to self-determination or the wishes of the people would be included as a basic objective of the trusteeship system.

New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser, head of the committee, reported the results of today's meetings and took pains to emphasize that only the machinery for trusteeships now is under consideration, not the future of any given area.

Avoid World Quarrels

"I don't want quarrels in other parts of the world to be taken up here," he told a news conference.

Some of the committee members have a different idea, however, during the debate, an Iraq delegate jumped up demanding to know about provisions for ending trusteeships, since both self government and independence in the two clauses are listed as future aims rather than dated promises.

"Or," he asked in apparent reference to the clash between French and Syrians in the middle east, "Do we always have to wait for the shooting?"

Fraser just rapped for order.

Although the argument over including independence is considered virtually solved, the committee still has several controversial points to take up. Fraser said he expected that it could finish its work and report to a conference commission "early next week."

Consolidate Policies

United States delegates moved today to consolidate big five policies on a half dozen vital problems facing the conference.

Still lacking word from Moscow on an interpretation of the Security Council voting procedure, drafted by the major powers, the Americans nevertheless sought a meeting of delegation chairmen of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China in order to reach agreement on other issues and speed conclusion of the conference.

The veto question implied in the security council voting procedure heads the list of controversial issues the Americans feel must be settled soon among the major nations.

But in addition the Americans have listed the following for discussion by big five chairmen:

1. Provision for amendment of the United Nations charter, once it is adopted.
2. Method of election of a secretary general for the proposed international court.
3. Procedure for electing judges of the international court.
4. The question whether a provision for expulsion of members should be written into the charter.
5. Whether to authorize the security council to make agreement with individual nations for furnishing military enforcement contingents.
6. Disposal of several economic and social council problems, including the "Australian pledge" of promoting such policies as full employment, and a French amendment dealing with equal access to raw materials.

SUGGEST OPENING OF CONFERENCE FOR REPORTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31—(AP) A Peruvian move to have the World Security Charter open the doors of the future general assembly to newsmen from all nations gained favor today among influential delegations.

The suggestion was advanced by Luis Fernan Cisneros, a newspaperman for over 40 years and now Peruvian ambassador to Mexico.

Cisneros asked that the World Security Charter specifically provide that the world press have access to the general assembly, except in instances when it may go into secret session to discuss delicate matters.

Since it was presented late, the conference executive committee must first decide to consider the proposal as an amendment and authorize a technical committee to deal with it.

Herbert V. Evatt, Australian foreign minister and a member of the executive committee, said he is "strongly in favor" of the Peruvian suggestion and "we will support it."

Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, also a committee member, said he will "Definitely support it because the assembly is to represent the world conscience and world opinion and therefore the people of the world should know what is going on."

A spokesman for the U. S. delegation said "the whole policy of the United States government has been toward a free press."

The Chilean foreign minister, Joaquin Fernandez Y Fernandez, told a reporter he would "enthusiastically support everything relating to the freedom of the press."

A British delegation spokesman commented that the proposal was made quite late and that he didn't know what the sentiment of the British delegates or the big five would be.

Cisneros in an interview went a step beyond his official proposal by supporting the idea that all nations give newspapermen reciprocal and equal freedom to report the news to and from all parts of the world.

"But the newspaperman should be a professional," he said, "And reporting should be his career and not just a sideline so that press freedom is not abused."

Danes Attend At Frisco

San Francisco, May 31 (AP)—Denmark's delegation to the United Nations Security Conference is scheduled to get in today without an official invitation but with the prospect of receiving one in a few days.

The members are Henrik Kauffman, Danish Minister to Washington; Hartvig Srisch and E. Husfeldt.

A formal invitation to Denmark is to be proposed by Norway at the next meeting of the conference's steering committee. It is expected to be promptly approved, but whether the committee action will be final or will require ratification by the full conference remains to be decided.

Denmark would raise the conference membership to 50 nations.

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LONDON, MAY 31--(AP)--THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE HAS GIVEN AN ENORMOUS IMPETUS TO THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES FOR NEEDY CIVILIANS IN MANY COUNTRIES, UNRRA HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY IN ANNOUNCING THAT BY THE END OF JUNE THE ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR NEARLY 1,250,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES MOVING TO EUROPE.

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30.24-27161

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LARGEST CONSIGNMENTS ARE GROUPED UNDER THE HEADINGS OF FOOD, FATS, OILS AND SOAPS. NEXT COME AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, TEXTILES, SHOES, MEDICINES AND RAW MATERIALS.

MC 802PEW MAYX 31 JAMESONS 1-2ND 1835 APRB

LONDON, MAY 31, (AP)- THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE WILL HAVE A TOP PRIORITY UNDER THE NEWLY RELAXED TREASURY CONTROLS FOR NEW CAPITOL ISSUES, SIR JOHN ANDERSON CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS TODAY.

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THE CHANCELLOR SAID " SPECIALLY SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION " WILL ALSO BE GIVEN THE ISSUES NEEDED TO START OR EXPAND BUSINESSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS UNDER A POLICY OF BALANCED DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY AND FOR BUSINESSES WHICH HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED OR DAMAGED IN THE WAR.

ISSUES FOR DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES AND RETAIL TRADE WILL BE PERMITTED ONLY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES THE CHANCELLOR SAID.

APR DOAMES 02209 TPK 1815

LONDON, MAY 31, (AP)- PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE DOMINATED "CARETAKER " GOVERNMENT TONIGHT DREW ITS FIRST CONCERTED ATTACK ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM LABORITES WHO WILL OPPOSE THE CONSERVATIVES IN THE JULY 7 GENERAL ELECTIONS.

ATTACKING THE GOVERNMENTS MEASURE TO EXTEND THE WARTIME EMERGENCY POWERS ONLY ANOTHER SIX MONTHS INSTEAD OF THE CUSTOMARY YEAR, FORMER HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON ACCUSED THE CABINET OF " SHAMEFUL SURRENDER TO VESTED INTERESTS."

" THE NEW GOVERNMENT HAS REVERTED TO THE TRUE TORY TYPE "

SAID MORRISON WHO ARGUED THAT THE TEMPORARY MEASURE WOULD PROVIDE NO CONTROL OVER SUCH THINGS AS BUILDING AND FURNISHING SUPPLIES ESSENTIAL TO THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

ANEURIN BEVAN DECLARED THAT THE MEASURE WOULD NOT PROTECT AGAINST " MERCILLESS AND RAPACIOUS PROFITEERING ". /SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, FORMER MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, ALSO JOINED THE LABORITE BROADSIDE.

THE LABORITES HOWEVER DID NOT CONTEST THE MEASURE WHICH PASSED

AFTER THE SECOND READING AFTER ATTORNEY GENERAL SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE ASSURED THE HOUSE THAT IT WOULD PROVIDE EVERYONE FAIR SHARES OF THE ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.

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APR DOANE'S 12133-21233 TPK 1905

LONDON, MAY 31,(AP)- DR.E.W. BARNES, BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM, ADVOCATED POLITICAL ACTION BY THE CLERGY TO OBTAIN NECESSARY SOCIAL REFORMS.TODAY.

" IS IT PRETENDED THAT A CLERGYMAN SHALL TAKE NO PART IN AN ELECTION WHEN ON ONE SIDE THERE MAY BE A STRUGGLING IDEALIST AND ON THE OTHER A BIG BUSINESS LEADER WHO,TEN YEARS AGO SOLD ARMS TO THE NAZIS AND WHO WILL DO THE SAME THING TEN YEARS HENCE " HE ASKED THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE IN THE MIDST OF THE DEVELOPING BRITISH ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

" ARE THE CLERGY TO SILENCED WHEN THEY SEE IN THE OVERCROWDED TENEMENTS IN THE SLUM AREAS THE RESULTS OF THE INABILITY OF THE COMMUNITY TO CONTROL THE LAND ? "

ASSERTING THAT THE CLERGYMAN MUST BE A PROTAGONIST FOR SOCIAL REFORM HE SAID " SOCIAL PROGRESS CAN ONLY BE GAINED BY POLITICAL ACTION ".

APR DOANE'S 02157 TPK 1640

LONDON, MAY 31--(AP)--THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO PROVIDE IRAQ WITH MORE THAN $14,000,000 IN SCARCE CURRENCIES THIS YEAR TO HELP IRAQ MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE FLOW OF IMPORTS UNDER AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED MAY 26, IT WAS DISCLOSED IN A WHITE PAPE TONIGHT.

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MC 812PEW MAY 31 DOANES 00145APL

LONDON, MAY 31 - MORE CIGARETTES ARE IN PROSPECT FOR LONDON SMOKERS

PERS AND AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS SPREAD THE TIDINGS PROMINENTLY OVER THEIR FRONT PAGES.

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL ANNOUNCED ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RESIGNATION AS TOBACCO CONTROLLER THAT MANUFACTURERS HAD BEEN ALLOWED A 5 PER CENT INCREASE IN TOBACCO FOR CIVILIAN PRODUCTION AND THAT LONDON WOULD RECEIVE AN INCREASE OF 2 1/2 PER CENT IN SMOKES.

N931AEW

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IMPLIED TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD A RIGHT TO REMAIN IN IRAN UNTIL SIX MONTHS AFTER THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN, BUT SAID THERE WAS NO REASON WHY THEY COULD NOT BE WITHDRAWN SOONER AS REQUESTED BY THE IRAN GOVERNMENT.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID IRAN'S IDENTICAL NOTES TO BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, DEMANDING IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF THE THREE COUNTRIES' OCCUPATION FORCES, WOULD BE CONSIDERED HERE.

THE TREATY OF JAN.29, 1942, UNDER WHICH BRITISH TROOPS WERE SENT INTO IRAN, PROVIDED FOR THEM TO REMAIN THERE UNTIL SIX MONTHS AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WITH GERMANY AND HER ASSOCIATES OR FUTURE ASSOCIATES, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THIS WAS INTERPRETED TO MEAN AFTER JAPAN IS BEATEN.

N905AEW

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ARRANGED TODAY TO MAKE HIS FIRST BROADCAST OF THE CURRENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN NEXT MONDA EVENING FOLLOWING THE REGULAR BBC 9 O'CLOCK (3 PEW) NEWSCAST, WHEN HE PLANS TO OUTLINE THE GENERAL ELECTION ISSUES.

CLEMENT ATTLEE, LEADER OF THE LABOR PARTY, IS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK THE FOLLOWING MONDAY. OTHER GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION LEADERS WILL BROADCAST AT INTERVALS BEFORE THE ELECTION ON JULY 5.

MT626AEW

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-A NEW THROUGH SERVICE OVER THE WORLD'S LONGEST AIR ROUTE OF 13,257 MILES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA HAS BEEN INAUGURATED TO SERVE NEEDS OF THE FAR EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

OPERATED JOINTLY BY THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION AND ITS AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATE, QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS, THE SERVICE WILL MAKE WEEKLY FLIGHTS IN EACH DIRECTION REACHING SIDNEY IN 70 HOURS.

WE118AEW

30.2f-27163

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE BUCHAREST RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED IN MOSCOW BETWEEN ROMANIA AND THE SOVIET UNION. THE PACT CALLS FOR THE DELIVERY OF RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS, TEXTILES AND TIMBER TO ROMANIAN FACTORIES, THE BROADCAST SAID.

WE1156AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS QUOTED THE FRENCH-CONTROLLED LEVANT RADIO AT BEYROUTH TODAY AS SAYING THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD INSTRUCTED GEN.HUMBOLDT, FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SYRIA AND LEBANON, TO CEASE FIRING.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

EARLIER BBC HEARD A BEYROUTH BROADCAST SAYING THAT THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST, SIR BERNARD PAGET, HAD APPROACHED THE FRENCH GENERAL AND THAT "THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD PREVIOUSLY TRANSMITTED INSTRUCTION TO COMPLY WITH BRITISH WISHES."

BBC SAID, HOWEVER, THAT RECEPTION OF THE BROADCAST WAS POOR AND THAT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS MEANT THE FRENCH HAD WITHDRAWN TO THEIR BARRACKS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S NOTE.

SN1021PEW

DUBLIN, MAY 31-(AP)-- THE IRISH PRESS, GOVERNMENT PARTY ORGAN, WELCOMED AMERICAN SOLDIER VISITORS TO EIRE TODAY [redacted]

"NOT AS GUESTS BUT AS MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY."

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"THEY DO NOT COME AS STRANGERS AMONGST US, FOR THEY ARE OF OUR OWN FLESH AND BLOOD," THE PAPER DECLARED IN AN EDITORIAL.

"THESE AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN WILL KNOW OUR HISTORY AND REALIZE WHY THE INCOMPLETENESS OF FREEDOM THROUGH PARTITION MADE ANY OTHER POLICY THAN NEUTRALITY [redacted] IMPOSSIBLE," THE PAPER ADDED.

"WE WELCOME THESE SOLDIERS AS COMING FROM A COUNTRY WHICH GAVE A HOME TO MILLIONS OF IRISH EXILES WHEN ALL WAS DENIED THEM IN THEIR NATIVE LAND."

APL [redacted] ASSOCIATED 08630--JA-- 517A

PARIS, MAY 31, (AP)- EIGHT U.S. AIRMEN WERE PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY BY GEN. [redacted] CARL SPAATZ. TWO OF THE EIGHT WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN A SINGLE MISSION THE OTHERS WERE CREDITED WITH PARTICULARLY OUTSTANDING VALOR. THE AWARDS WERE MADE AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES AT SAINT GERMAIN EN LAY FRANCE.

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THE FLIERS HONORED WERE:

MAJ. RICHARD P. GATTERDAY OF 1979 BROADWAY, SAN FRANCISCO.

MAJ. ROBERT. H. ADAMS OF 531 WEST FIRST ST., ELMIRA, N.Y.

MAJ. WILLIAM M. HEMVDE OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

CAPT. FELIX WILLIAMSON OF CORDELL, GA.

LT. SANFORD E. A. MOATS OF 5525 WOODSON AVE., MISSION, KAN.

LT. JOHN A. ALEXANDER OF 6938 WABASH ST. CHICAGO.

LT. MARION D. OWENS OF 324 THOMPSON ST. EAST POINT, GA.

LT. ROY F. MOULLEN OF PASADENA, CALIF.

W TUCKER'S 02320 TPK 2100

PARIS, MAY 31-(AP)-THE CABINET UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S RECOMMENDATION TODAY THAT FRANCE HOLD A GENERAL ELECTION

BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR, MACHINERY FOR IT WILL BE ORGANIZED IMMEDIATE

THE FRENCH LEADER ALSO ANNOUNCED SEVERAL EXPECTED CABINET CHANGES BUT FAILED TO LESSEN CRITICISM FROM NEWSPAPERS REPRESENTING THE COMMUNIS AND RETURNED WAR PRISONERS.

PAUL RAMADIER, FOOD MINISTER WHO HAS BEEN UNDER ATTACK, RESIGNED AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY CHRISTIAN PINAUD, FRENCH RESISTANCE LEADER WHO JUST RECENTLY WAS RELEASED FROM THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP AT BUCHENWALD.

PIERRE TEITGEN, INFORMATION MINISTER, TOOK OVER THE JUSTICE PORTFOLIO VACATED BY FRANCOIS DE MENTHON WHO WAS ~~ASSIGNED~~ NAMED HEAD OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION ON THE UNITED ~~NATIONS~~ NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION. JACQUES SOUSTELLE, FORMER DE GAULLIST REPRESENTATIVE IN CENTRAL AMERICA, BECAME INFORMATION MINISTER. JUN 1 - 1945

ALTHOUGH THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE CABINET RESHUFFLE DID NOT ALLOW THE COMMUNISTS TO PLAY A LARGER PART IN THE GOVERNMENT IT DECIDED TO CONTINUE ITS COLLABORATION UNTIL ELECTIONS FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ARE HELD.

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PARIS, MAY 31-(AP)-A DELEGATION OF 70 GERMAN OFFICERS WAS ALLOWED RECENTLY TO COMPLAIN TO THEIR PRISON CAMP COMMANDER THEY THEY WERE ~~FORCED~~ ORDERED TO SLEEP IN TENTS, ~~BUILD~~ THEIR ~~OWN~~ OWN LATRINES AND DO ~~THEIR~~ KITCHEN DETAIL.

THE COMMANDER, LT. COL. S. E. IVERSON OF GRAND FORKS, N.D., WHO WAS WOUNDED WHILE ~~COMMANDING~~ LEADING A BATTALION IN THE SAAR, LISTENED PATIENTLY TO THE SPOKESMEN FOR 3,500 OTHER NAZI ~~PRISONER~~ OFFICERS AS THEY ASSERTED THAT FOOD WAS NOT UP TO GERMAN STANDARDS, THAT THERE WAS NO MESS HALL, THAT NO ORDERLIES WERE PROVIDED AND THAT ONLY PUPTENTS WERE PROVIDED FOR SHELTER.

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WHEN THE LAST NAZI COLONEL HAS RECITED HIS GRIEVANCES, IVERSON TURNED OVER 36 ARMY PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH HAD BEEN LYING FACE DOWN ON HIS TABLE. THEY PICTURED AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN GERMAN CAMPS AND SCENES OF THE ~~LUDWIGSHAFEN~~ BUCHENWALD, DACHAU AND ~~OTHER~~ CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE GERMANS FILED OUT WITHOUT ANOTHER WORD.

BEALMEAR 01748 APW RM 125P

BY WES GALLAGHER

PARIS, MAY 31-(AP)-THE FIRST GI COSSACK WHO FOUGHT HIS WAY INTO BERLIN WITH THE RUSSIANS WHILE SUFFERING FROM "TEMPORARY AMNESIA" HAS TURNED UP IN THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL HERE, STARS AND STRIPES REPORTED TODAY.

THE GI THINKS HE IS PFC WILLIAM WALKER, PROBABLY FROM NEW YORK CITY, BUT HE HAS NOT BEEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS YET.

"PFC WILLIAM WALKER KEEPS RUNNING THROUGH MY MIND, SO I GUESS THAT'S WHAT I AM CALLED," HE TOLD THE STARS AND STRIPES," AND I FIGURE I AM FROM NEW YORK BECAUSE WHENEVER PEOPLE TALK ABOUT THAT CITY I RECALL STREETS AND PLACES. I GUESS I HAVE GOT A WIFE OR FAMILY OR SOMEBODY BACK HOME. THEY THINK I AM DEAD. MAYBE I AM."

WALKER REMEMBERS LEAVING A LANDING CRAFT ON THE BEACHES AND THEN ONLY REMEMBERS COMING TO IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL WHERE HE STAYED THREE MONTHS. THEN HE WENT TO A PRISON WORK CAMP.

"WHEN WE SLACKED OFF A LITTLE THEY WOULD JAB US WITH BAYONETS. SEVERAL TIMES THEY CAME THROUGH THE CAMP AND BEAT UP A BUNCH OF THE BOYS JUST FOR THE HELL OF IT. ONCE THEY MADE ME RUN THE GANTLET. WE PRISONERS HAD TO GO THROUGH A DOUBLE LINE WITH THE GERMANS WHO WERE

ARMED WITH CLUBS. ONE HIT ME ON THE HEAD AGAIN AND I AS LAID UP FOR THREE WEEKS."

WHEN THE RUSSIANS SHELLED THE PRISON CAMP WALKER MADE HIS WAY TO THE RUSSIAN LINES WHERE HE WAS OFFERED A HORSE AND A CHANCE TO JOIN THE COSSACKS.

"WHEN WE GOT TO THE SUBURBS OF BERLIN THE WHOLE DAMC PLACE LOOKED LIKE IT WAS BURNING" HE SAID, TELLING HOW HE HAD KILLED THREE GERMANS IN THE FIGHT TO TAKE THE CITY.

HE STAYED NEAR THE TEMPELHOF AIRDROME UNTIL A C-47 CAME IN WITH SOME SIGHTSEEING AMERICAN PILOTS AND HE RODE BACK TO THE AMERICAN LINES.

AT THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL HIS ILLNESS WAS INVESTIGATED AND THE DOCTORS SAID HE HAD "TEMPORARY AMNESIA."

"I SURE HOPE IT'S TEMPORARY," HE SAID, "SUPPOSE I GO HOME AND SOME GOOD LOOKING BABY RUSHES UP AND SAYS 'DARLING YOU ARE BACK' AND I DON'T EVEN RECOGNIZE HER. THAT WOULD BE TERRIBLE."

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN'S PUBLISHED TELEGRAM TO THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS URGING THEM TO REMAIN CALM WAS DESCRIBED IN PARIS AS "SOMEWHAT USELESS" BECAUSE THE TWO LEVANT GOVERNMENTS HAD BROKEN OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

FRANCE WAS WILLING TO RESUME TALKS IMMEDIATELY BUT WOULD NOT BE INTIMIDATED BY VIOLENCE, IT WAS STATED.

ANTAGONISM DEEPENED IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES AGAINST A PROPOSAL FOR MEDIATION. THE ATTITUDE HERE IS THAT THE ISSUES ARE DIRECTLY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE LEVANT COUNTRIES, THAT THEY ARE NOT INSOLUBLE AND THAT THEY HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED BY "OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES."

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE WAS DECLARED TO BE THAT THE SITUATION TODAY IS IDENTICAL WITH THE CRISIS OVERCOME BY NEGOTIATION IN 1943 AND THAT IT CAN BE MET IN THE SAME WAY.

THE FRENCH PRESS REPORTED THAT THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING IN DAMASCUS WAS PROVOKED BY SYRIAN ATTACKS AGAINST THE FRENCH. OFFICIAL REPORTS STILL ARE UNAVAILABLE.

FRANCE'S INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST WILL BE MAINTAINED, FRENCH SOURCES SAID, ADDING IT WAS HOPED THEY WOULD NOT CLASH WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER NATION.

HJ826AEW

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A90EX (UNP PAC)

U.S. 7TH ARMY, GERMANY, MAY 31-(AP)-CAPT. EDWARD CARLOS OGDEN OF PARIS, ILL., RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF HONOR TODAY FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE AT CHERBOURG. LT. GEN ALEXANDER M. PATCH, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY, PINNED ON THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD.

CAPT OGDEN ALSO WEARS THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STARS AND THE PURPLE HEART WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER. HIS WIFE, MRS. LOUISE, LIVES AT SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., AND HIS FATHER, PAR OGDEN, LIVES AR FAIRMONT, ILL

GOLDBERGS 1445 SECOND AM RC 1210P

30-24-27165

LOCHNER GERMANY

BUCHENWALD, MAY 31-(AP)-- ONCE A PLACE OF TERROR AND TORTURE, ITS NAME A BYWORD FOR NAZI DEPRAVITY, BUCHENWALD NOW IS A SCENE OF LAUGHTER AND HAPPINESS.

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IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS, AMERICAN MANAGEMENT HAS CONVERTED THE ONCE DREADED CONCENTRATION CAMP INTO A HEALTHY SHELTER FOR DISPLACED PERSONS FROM 28 NATIONS, INCLUDING 5,000 RUSSIANS, 3,000 POLES, 2,500 ANTI-NAZI GERMANS, 1,500 CZECHS AND APPROXIMATELY 9,000 OTHERS.

EVERY DAY LONG CONVOYS OF MOTOR TRUCKS DEPART FROM BUCHENWALD LOADED WUTH REFUGEES HOMEWARD BOUND FOR THEIR NATIVE LANDS.

BY ORDER OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, NEARBY WEIMAR HAS FURNISHED 200 ABLE BODIED WOMEN DAILY FOR A TURN OF DUTY AT CLEANING UP BUCHENWALD'S FILTHY BARRACKS. THESE NOW ARE CLEAN AND ORDERLY AND FOOD IS DISPENSED IN HEALTH SURROUNDINGS.

THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM, OVER WHICH BRUTAL S.S. (ELITE GUARD) OFFICERS ONCE BARKED THEIR ORDERS, NOW BRINGS CHEERING MUSIC TO THE EARS OF THE CAMP'S OCCUPANTS, OCCASIONALLY INTERRUPTED BY ANNOUNCEMENTS -- NOW IN RUSSIAN, NOW IN POLISH OR SOME OTHER LANGUAGE -- THAT ANOTHER GROUP SHOULD GET READY TO DEPART FOR HOME.

FROM MANY OF THE BARRACKS HAND HOMEMADE BANNERS AND XXZX BEARING IN CRIPTIONS IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES . FROM THE POLISH SECTION, FOR INSTANCE, DEPENDS A BANNER READING "THE POLES WELCOME THEIR DELIVERS" AND FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK SECTION HANGS ANOTHER INSCRIBED "THE DESTRUCTION OF NAZISM -- FOR A FREE DEMOCRATIC EUROPE".

ANTI-NAZI GERMANS HAVE DECORATED THEIR BARRACKS WITH A BANNER BEARING THIS SLOGAN: "THERE IS ONLY ONE PATH TO FREEDOM -- XX FIGHT FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRAYC, THE DESTRUCTION OF FASCISM, THE SOLIDARITY OF ALL NATIONS. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC EUROPE."

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DESPITE THE XXXX IMPROVEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE CAMP THERE STILL ARE MANY SAD CASES IN THE HOSPITAL -- VICTIMS OF NAZI BRUTALITY. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX THEY ARE RECEIVING THE BEST POSSIBLE CARE, BUT A LARGE NUMBER OF THEM WILL NEVE RECOVER.

AS I WAS ADOUT TO LEAVE THE CAMP TODAY, A LITTLE BOY WITH SAD EYES APPROACHED OUR JEEP AND ASKED IF HE COULD RIDE INTO WEIMAR, WHERE HE WISHED TO VISIT A FRIEND. HE WAS DRESSED IN AN AMERICAN UNIFORM, GREATLY SHORTENED BY SOME G.I. TAILOR TO FIT HIS SMALL FRAME.

HE TOLD A SIMPLE STORY IN HALTING GERMAN:

"MY NAME IS ROMEO BOEXELMAN. I AM A JEW. WE LIVED NEAR KATOWICE (POLAND). MY MOTHER WAS MURDERED BY THE GESTAPO, AND THEN BURNED. I WAS AT THE AUSCHWITZ CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR TWO YEARS AND THEN AT BUCHENWALD FOR ONE YEAR. I WORKED IN A QUARRY.

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"MY FATHER ALSO WAS AT BUCHENWALD. HE WAS REMOVED WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHERS JUST BEFORE THE NAZIS RAN AWAY. HE'S PROBABLY DEAD NOW. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX MAYBE SOMEDAY I CAN GO TO XXXXXXXXXXXX PALESTINE WHERE I HAVE AN UNCLE."

SUDDENLY A SATISFIED SMILE CREPT OVER THE BOY'S FACE.

"YESTERDAY MY COMRADE AND I CAUGHT AN S.S. MAN. HE WAS DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND THOUGHT NOBODY WOULD RECOGNIZE HIM. BUT WE REPORTED HIM TO THE AMERICANS-- AND NOW HE'S WHERE HE CAN DO NO FURTHER HARM.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

"WE'LL GET THEM ALL," HE ADDED DETERMINEDLY.

PW LOCHNERS THRU THIRD 1420--JA-- 430A

30.24-27167

NIGHT CABLE

CHARLES F.KELLEY
STARS AND STRIPES STAFF WRITER FOR THE COMBINED PRESS

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, GERMANY, U.S. ARMY OCCUPATION FORCES, MAY 31 (AP)- TWELVE U.S. ARMY OFFICERS ATTACHED TO SHAEF WERE INVESTED TODAY INTO THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS THE RESULT OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN STAFFS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

THE INVESTURES WERE MADE BY LT.GEN. SIR FREDERICK L.MORGAN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF AND THE SENIOR BRITISH OFFICER HERE AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN THE SHAEF WAR ROOM.

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THOSE INVESTED AS " HONORARY MEMBERSX COMMANDERS, MILITARY DIVISION, OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE " WERE MAJ.GEN. FRANCIS M.LANAHAN, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER; BRIG.GEN. FRANK J.MC SHERRY, HEAD OF THE OPERATIONS BRANCH G-5; AND BRIG.GEN. BEVERLY C.DUNN, DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER.

INVESTED AS " ADDITIONAL OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE " WERE COL. MURRAY H.MONTGOMERY OF MADISONVILLE, TENN.; COL. ALBERT C.JACOBUS OF ARLINGTON, VA.; COL. HENRY G. SHEEN OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; COL. HAMILTON A.TWITCHELL OF WASHINGTON D.C.; COL. FRANK M.ALBRECHT, OF CHICAGO; COL. RICHARD COLLINS, JR., OF WALTHAM, MASS.; LT. JOSEPH J.BERHALTER OF NEW YORK; AND LT.COL. THOMAS A.MC CANN OF MOUNTAIN LAKE N.J.

2ND LT. BERNARD D.BLUMENTHAL OF TRENTON, N.J., WAS INVEST AS AN " HONORARY MEMBER OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ".

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APR KILEY'S 02217 TPK 2015

COLOGNE, GERMANY, MAY 31--(AP)--THE HOLY CATHOLIC [redacted] FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI WAS CELEBRATED PUBLICLY ALL UP AND DOWN TH RHINELAND TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS. THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT GAVE SPECIAL PERMISSION FOR THE COLORFUL [redacted] WHICH THE NAZIS HAD PROHIBITED.

THE PRAYERFUL PROCESSIONS, MADE UP MOSTLY OF WOMEN, OLD MEN AND CHILDREN IN BRIGHT CEREMONIAL ATTIRE, WOUND THROUGH WAR-TORN STREETS FROM CHURCH TO CHURCH. [redacted]

MC 806PEW MAY 31 YARBROUGHS 01700 PW

MUNICH, MAY 31-(AP)-HEAVY RAINS AFTER A HAIL STORM WHICH DESTROYED MANY FOOD CROPS ALL OVER BAVARIA, TODAY FORCED CANCELLATION OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID IT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE FIRST OUTDOOR CELEBRATION OF THE RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL SINCE 1940, WHEN THE NAZI GOVERNMENT PROHIBITED THE PROCESSION. THE EVENT MAY BE HELD NEXT SUNDAY.

RQ223PEW

ATHENS, MAY 31, (AP)- THE DUTCH TANKER MARR WITH A CARGO OF OIL AND A CREW OF XXX 33 BOUND FOR PATROS STRUCK A MINE OFF CAPE ARAXOS

AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE GULF OF PATRAS TODAY AND SANK.

FIVE OF THE TANKER'S CREW WERE LOST AND SEVEN OTHERS

WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED. THE REMAINING 21 MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE RESCUED.

APR TRAULO'S 1600 TPK 2125

OSLO, MAY 31-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT RETURNED TO NORWAY TODAY AFTER FIVE YEARS IN EXILE. PREMIER JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLDS ANNOUNCED THAT THE CABINET WOULD RESIGN IMMEDIATELY AFTER KING HAAKON JOINS THE MINISTERS IN ORDER TO SET UP A GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL INCLUDE RESISTANCE LEADERS.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, ACCOMPANIED BY WIVES AND AT LEAST 70 BABIES, REACHED OSLO AFTER SAILING UP A FJORD ABOARD A BRITISH TROOPSHIP. CROWDS STOOD ALONG THE SHORES WAVING TO THE SHIP AS IT MOVED TOWARD THIS CITY WHERE CROWN PRINCE OLAV, THE MAYOR OF OSLO AND THE COMMANDER OF THE HOME FORCES WAITED.

KING HAAKON IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SHORTLY ACCOMPANIED BY HIS HOUSEHOLD.

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MJ1201AEW

...S. ADD PRAGUE XXNAWE COSTUME

IN CONTRAST TO THE WEEPING WHICH GREETED HITLER'S BLOODLESS CONQUEST IN MARCH, 1939, IT WAS A GALA AND HISTORIC DAY FOR THE HOMECOMING FIGHTERS WHO WERE SEEING THEIR CAPITOL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS. AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE THEY WENT TO BRITAIN, WERE REEQUIPPED AND THEN CAME BACK TO FIGHT ON THE CONTINENT.

BENEATH TODAY'S SURFACE GAIETY THERE WAS AN UNDERCURRENT OF UNCERTAINTY AMONG THE FREEDOM-LOVING CZECHS OVER THEIR FUTURE.

THE TOKEN OF CZECH MILITARY POWER IN PRAGUE ON THIS MEMORIAL DAY BOOSTED THE SPIRITS OF PRAGUE'S PEOPLE WHO CHEERED THE LOUDEST SINCE THE RED ARMY CAME IN THE CITY FROM THE EAST. THEIR IS TILL AN OCCUPIED LAND, HOWEVER, AND THEY ARE ANXIOUS FOR THE OCCUPATION TO END.

"OUR GOVERNMENT IS RAPIDLY GETTING HOLD OF THINGS BUT ITS HANDS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY ARE PRETTY MUCH TIED BY THE PRESENCE OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES," ONE CZECH SAID.

THERE WAS TALK IN PRAGUE OF A RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL IN THE MIDDLE OF JUNE. BUT THIS IS WHOLLY UNOFFICIAL AND THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ANY SOURCE. NOR WAS THERE ANY SUGGESTION AS TO WHEN THE AMERICANS WOULD WITHDRAW.

MOSCOW, MAY 31,(AP)- FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV AND MADAM MOLOTOV ENTERTAINED TONIGHT AT THE SPERIDONIFKA PALACE ON THE OCCASSION OF THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY.

THE ENTIRE DIPLOMATIC CORPS TOGETHER WITH THE MARSHALS OF THE RED ARMY, ADMIRALS OF THE NAVY AND THE LEADING FIGURES OF RUSSIA'S POLITICAL, ARTISTIC AND THEATRICAL LIFE WERE INVITED.

MOSCOW, MAY 31-(AP)-LT. GEN. ANDREI TARASOV, ASSISTANT IN CHARGE OF THE BIG RED ARMY SPRING AND SUMMER COMBAT TRAINING WHICH BEGINS TOMORROW, SAID TODAY THAT DETAILED ATTENTION WOULD BE GIVEN TO PHYSICAL HARDENING OF TROOPS.

THOUSANDS OF 15 AND 16-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN YOUTHS HAVE BEEN CALLED UP FOR THE TRAINING WHICH HE SAID WOULD INCLUDE CROSS COUNTRY RACES, GYMNASTICS, RIFLE PRACTICE, GRENADE THROWING, SCALING OF DIFFICULT OBSTACLES AND CROSSING OF WATER BARRIERS. EIGHTEEN-MILE MARCHES WITH FULL KIT WILL BE MADE.

MJ1203AEW

MOSCOW, MAY 31-(AP)-THE IZVESTIA COMMENTATOR "OBSERVER" SAID TODAY THE "SOBERING STATEMENTS" OF MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD STETTINIUS HAD HELPED TO COUNTERACT FEAR OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE WRITER DECLARED THAT SUCH FEAR HAD REACHED UNHEARD OF PROPORTIONS. HE BLAMED SOME SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS AND ALSO SOME POLITICIANS, WHO HE SAID "WERE AFRAID OF VICTORY" AND THE QUESTIONS LEFT UNDECIDED BY THE CRUSHING OF HITLER.

MOSCOW, MAY 31-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID TODAY CIVILIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN ALL GERMAN CITIES UNDER MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY, WHICH COVERS THE SOUTHERN HALF OF RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED GERMANY.

A DISPATCH TO THE RED STAR SAID 250 SOVIET COMMANDANTS OF OCCUPIED CITIES, TOGETHER WITH POLITICAL ASSISTANTS, HAD COMPLETED A CONFERENCE DEVOTED TO COORDINATING THEIR WORK.

ALTHOUGH THE DISPATCH DID NOT ELABORATE, IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE REFERENCE TO ORGANS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT INCLUDED BURGOMEISTERS OPERATING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF RED ARMY COMMANDANTS, WITH THE GERMANS FREE TO CHOOSE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS, COOPERATIVES, RATION BOARDS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

MOSCOW, MAY 31-(AP)-PROF. KONSTANTIN BAZILEVICH, RUSSIAN AUTHORITY ON SLAVIC AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY THAT "THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT INTERRUPTING THE INNER LIFE OF THOSE IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES BUT IS HELPING THEM GET RID OF "FEUDAL REGIMES."

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WRITING IN PRAVDA REGARDING OF RUSSIAN POLICY IN POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA, HE SAID THE VICTORY OVER GERMAN INVADERS "GIVES FOR THE FIRST TIME A POSSIBILITY OF REAL INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT OF ALL SLAV PEOPLE NOT ONLY IN THE SENSE OF THEIR ASSERTION OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE BUT ALSO LIBERATION FROM OUTSIDE PRESSURE ON NATIONAL LIFE."

HE SAID NON-COMMUNISTS IN THOSE COUNTRIES HAD DENOUNCED ATTACKS ON RUSSIA FOR HER POLICY IN LIBERATED REGIONS. "THE SOVIET UNION," HE SAID, "HAD SOLVED HXXXXXXXX A HISTORICAL ASSIGNMENT WHICH CZARIST RUSS WAS NEVER ABLE TO DO. ONLY THIS MOST DEMOCRATIC STATE IN THE WORLD, THE SOVIET UNION, WAS ABLE TO OVERCOME THE NATIONAL CONTRADICTIONS OF THE XXXX SLAVS."

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jmm/gilmores 1-31045/55ap
by eddy gilmore

moscow, may 31-(ap)-civilian self-government has been established in all german cities under marshal ivan s.konev's first ukrainian army which covers the southern half of russian-occupied germany, it was reported to-

a dispatch to the russian army newspaper red star said 250 soviet commandants of occupied cities together with political assistants had completed a conference devoted to coordinating their work.

"in all the cities in this district of germany the organs of civil self-government already xxxxxxxx are established," the dispatch said.

the conference was reported to have drafted plans for restoring "municipal economy" including factory plants, in the occupied xxxxxxx

30.24- 27169

district, bounded by the polish and czech frontiers on the east and south and by the elbe river on the west up to dessau-rosslau southwest of berlin. dresden is the biggest city in the district.

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although the dispatch did not elaborate, it was believed here that the reference to organs of self-government included buergermeisters operating under the supervision of red army commandants, with the germans free to choose representatives in the municipal governments, cooperatives, ration boards and other institutions.

this system is being followed in the districts of berlin and appears is serving as a pattern for all of russian-occupied germany.

reports here said the russian zone of the xxxxx conquered reich was recovering quickly from widespread disorganization which marked the defeat of german defeat. germans were reported returning to their homes and places of business in large numbers and the soviet authorities were said to be encouraging the resumption of trade on the previous profit basis.

xw 0700 thru 3d/xw 455a

THERE APPEARS TO BE NO SOLUTION IN SIGHT EXCEPT OUTRIGHT BRITISH-AMERICAN SEIZURE OF CONTROL. A HIGH FRENCH OFFICER SAID THE FRENCH MUST BE "FIRM," AND THE SYRIANS ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BOW, FEELING THAT GIVING IN WOULD PREJUDICE THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD GEN. HUMBOLDT, FRENCH COMMANDER IN THE TWO COUNTRIES, THAT THE BLOODSHED WAS "ABSOLUTELY INDEFENSIBLE."

THE VIOLENCE ERUPTED AT 6:55 P.M. TUESDAY. ARTILLERY, MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AS WELL AS AERIAL BOMBS RAINED ON DAMASCUS ALMOST UNCEASINGLY. SYRIAN GENDARMES ANSWERED THE FIRE WITH EVERY AVAILABLE WEAPON.

DAMASCUS EXPLODED INTO UTTER CHAOS AFTER A WEEK OF HIGH TENSION OVER FRENCH INSISTENCE UPON SYRIAN AND LEBANESE ACCEPTANCE OF A TREATY GIVING FRANCE SPECIAL RIGHTS. THEY ACCOMPANIED THEIR DEMANDS BY LANDING NEW TROOPS IN THE LEVANT STATES.

CROWDS GATHERED DAILY BEFORE THE SERAIL (GOVERNMENT HOUSE) AND OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTALLATIONS, DEMANDING ACTION AGAINST THE FRENCH. THE SIGHT OF FRENCH TROOPS WOULD PROVOKE INSTANT TROUBLE, USUALLY IN THE FORM OF SHOOTING.

ALMOST PRECISELY THE SAME THING HAD OCCURRED REPEATEDLY IN THE PAST FEW DAYS. SYRIAN GOVERNMENT GENDARMES ALWAYS TOOK CHARGE IMMEDIATELY, DISPERSED THE CROWDS AND PUT A QUICK END TO THE DISORDERS OR MANAGED TO LOCALIZE THE FIGHTING.

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A81

BUT THIS TIME, ALTHOUGH THE GENDARMERIE WENT INTO ACTION QUICKLY, THE ENTIRE AREA AROUND THE SERAIL BURST INTO A DIN OF FIRE FROM ALL SIDES.

THE FRENCH SAID THEY WERE FIRED UPON FIRST BY THE SYRIANS. THE SYRIANS CLAIM THE FRENCH WERE READY AND WAITING IN POSITIONS SURROUNDIN THE SERAIL, READY TO OPEN FIRE AT A SIGNAL.

THE FRENCH HAVE INFORMED BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES OFFICIALLY THAT THEIR POLICY WAS TO "INTIMDATE" THE SYRIAN POPULACE AND THAT THEY SAW NO OTHER WAY OF HANDLING THE SITUATION.

THE SYRIANS DECLINE TO BE INTIMIDATED, AND THUS FAR HAVE GIVEN EVERY EVIDENCE OF STANDING FIRM TO THE BITTER END.

I CAN PERSONALLY VOUCH ONLY FOR THE CONDITIONS IN DAMASCUS. THERE BOTH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEGATIONS WERE SHOT UP BY MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE FROM FRENCH SENEGALESE TROOPS, AND POSSIBLY ALSO BY SYRIAN FIRE.

THE WIFE OF BRITISH MINISTER TERENCE SHONE WAS CUT ON THE FACE BY FLYING GLASS WHEN A BULLET CAME THROUGH THE WINDOW OF HER RESIDENCE.

IT IS UNSAFE TO VENTURE INTO THE STREETS.

THE ORIENT PALACE HOTEL, WHICH IS THE TOWN'S MAIN HOSTEL, WAS CUT TO RIBBONS ON THE GROUND FLOOR BY A CROSSFIRE FROM FRENCH POSTS NEARBY. THIS HOTEL WAS MANNED BY SYRIAN GENDARMES, BUT WITHIN TEN MINUTES AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE BATTLE THEY WERE ORDERED AWAY TO PREVENT FURTHER FRENCH FIRE.

SINCE THEN THE NATIONALS OF MANY COUNTRIES LIVING THERE, INCLUDING THE RUSSIAN PATRIARCH ALEXEI, WHO ARRIVED IN DAMASCUS A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE SHOOTING BEGAN, WERE SUBJECTED TO MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE, AND TO SHELLING BY 75'S AND MORTARS.

A BRITISH MAJOR WAS KILLED BY A RIFLE GRENADE FIRED INTO THE BASEMENT OF THE HOTEL WHERE HE WAS TAKING SHELTER THIS MORNING.

THE WORST BOMBING WAS DIRECTED AT THE DAMASCUS CITADEL, WHICH IS THE CITY'S STRONGPOINT. LATE REPORTS PUT THE DEAD AS HIGH AS 150, INCLUDING SOME PRISONERS KILLED IN THE TOWN JAIL, LOCATED IN THE CITADEL.

THE SYRIAN GENDARMERIE, NUMBERING ALTOGETHER APPROXIMATELY 1,200 MEN ARMED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY WITH OUTMODED RIFLES, FIRE ON THE BOMBERS WHEN THEY COME OVER, THUS FAR WITHOUT RESULT.

A BOMBER AT HAMA, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN WHEN IT VENTURED TOO LOW.

THE STREETS OF DAMASCUS ARE DESERTED, EXCEPT FOR AN OCCASIONAL BRITISH ARMORED CAR OR TRUCK UNDER THE UNION JACK.

A82

THE FRENCH ACTION IN DAMASCUS WAS PRECEDED BY THE SURRENDER MONDAY OF THEIR ENTIRE GARRISON IN ALWAYS REBELLIOUS JEBEL ED DRUZ WHERE THE DRUZ REVOLT OF 1925 TOOK PLACE. MOST OF THE TROOPS THERE WERE SYRIAN LEVEES, BUT 16 FRENCH OFFICERS ALSO SURRENDERED.

THE CRITICAL QUESTION NOW IS WHETHER THE DRUZ TROOPS WILL MOVE ON DAMASCUS.

THE SURRENDER TOOK PLACE IN THE DRUZ CAPITAL OF SOUCIDA, WITHOUT BLOODSHED, AND THE FRENCH WERE TAKEN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. THE SYRIAN FLAG WAS HOISTED, REPLACING THE TRICOLOR.

THE NEARBY GARRISON AT EZRRA ALSO SURRENDERED.

IN LEBANON THUS FAR IT IS QUIET. FRENCH SOLDIERS STILL ARE SEEN ON THE STREETS OF BEYROUTH BUT THERE ARE NO INCIDENTS. LEBANESE, CHRISTIAN AND MOSLEM YOUTH PARTIES, MEETING TOGETHER, WERE TRYING TO WORK OUT A CONCERTED POLICY CALLING FOR A GENERAL STRIKE IN SYMPATHY WITH SYRIA, BEGINNING THURSDAY. IF CARRIED OUT, THIS MIGHT BRING ABOUT TROUBLE IN LEBANON.

H.17AGAEW

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OKINAWA, (DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ENTIRE PLATOON OF U.S.MARINES WAS WIPED OUT EXCEPT FOR ONE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS IN A NIGHT'S FIGHTING ON SUGAR LOAF RIDGE, NEAR THE OKINAWA CAPITAL OF NAHA.

PFC.ORIE B.CLARK, 20, OF HOUSTON,TEX., THE SURVIVOR, TOLD HIS STORY TO PFC.ODELL GRIFFITH OF MILTON,FLA. MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY OF THE PENSACOLA,FLA., NEWS-JOURNA STAFF.

CLARK, WHOSE UNIT HAD BEEN ORDERED TO HOLD THE RIDGE AT ALL COSTS, SAID THE JAPANESE PUSHED TO THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE CRES AND ROLLED GRENADES DOWN INTO THE PLATOON'S POSITION.

"I WAS THE ONLY ONE LEFT AT DAWN," HE TOLD GRIFFITH AT A FIRST AID STATION, WHERE HE WAS BROUGHT FOR REST.

PFC.WALTER S.WILLIAMS, 20, OF KEITH,KY., WITH ANOTHER PLATOON ON THE RIDGE, DECLARED THE JAPANESE WERE SO CLOSE "WE COULD HEAR THEM JABBERING."

THE JAPANESE ALSO ATTACKED A COMPANY OF THE 22ND REGIMENT ON A HILL TO THE RIGHT OF SUGAR LOAF AND SGT.TROY H.DASHER,JR.,

OF (656 BRIER CLIFF ROAD) ATLANTA,GA., TOLD THE MARINE CORRESPONDENT: "AT DAYLIGHT MARINES HELD BOTH RIDGES. OUR DEAD, SPRAWLED IN THE MUD OF A LIGHT RAIN, TOLD THE STORY OF THE FIGHT'S FINALITY."

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BV936PCW

ADD W/ 15TH MARINE DIVISION AAR REPORTED

FROM ASATO AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES WERE BEING C... BY THE HUMAN TRAIN OF MARINES.

ONE BATCH OF SUPPLIES WAS DROPPED TO THE SHURI FORCE FROM AN AIRPLANE AND OTHER DELIVERIES BY THIS MEANS WERE PROBABLE. LOW CLOUDS WERE AN OBSTACLE.

THE COMPANY OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT WHICH CAPTURED THE CASTLE SPENT 20 HOURS WITHOUT WATER OR FOOD OTHER THAN THAT WHICH THEY HAD LUGGED IN THEIR ADVANCE.

MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL VALLE, FIRST DIVISION COMMANDER, SAID THE SUPPLY PACKING MARINES WERE MOVING "OVER TERRAIN IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO WADE THROUGH."

A75KX

JAPANESE STILL HOLDING OUT IN THE VICINITY OF SHURI TOWN ALSO WERE UNDER ATTACK BY DOUGHBOYS OF THE 77TH AND 9TH DIVISIONS FROM THE NORTH.

DEL VALLE SAID MARINE CASUALTIES IN THE CASTLE ASSAULT BY A SINGLE COMPANY--"A JOB WHICH ORDINARILY WOULD REQUIRE A BATTALION"--WERE LIGHT.

THE GROUND WAS LITTERED WITH JAPANESE DEAD BETWEEN ASATO AND SHURI AND TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CASTLE. JUST OUTSIDE OF DEL VALLE'S OBSERVATION POST, THE STENCH OF DEATH WAS ALMOST SICKENING.

AT 1:45 P.M. YESTERDAY, THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS HOISTED OVER THE CASTLE GROUNDS. IT WAVED FROM A BULLET TORN JAPANESE FLAGPOLE.

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM BONIFACE OF DELAIR, N.J., WHO SPENT THE FIRST NIGHT ON THE CASTLE GROUNDS, SAID THAT WHEN A SHELL HIT ANYWHER NEAR "THE WHOLE EARTH FELT HOLLOW, THERE ARE SO MANY TUNNELS AND CAVES BENEATH IT."

HE ADDED: "THE WALLS SHOOK AND TREMBLED LIKE A SKELETON DANGLING FROM A ROPE."

DURING THE NIGHT, BONIFACE REPORTED, THE JAPANESE TRIED CONSTANTLY TO INFILTRATE BACK INTO THE CASTLE GROUNDS. THESE PROWLERS WERE SILHOUETTED BY MARINE FLARES IN DISTORTED PATTERNS AGAINST THE ANCIENT WALLS.

ONE OF THEM MANAGED TO REACH THE TOP OF A WALL BEFORE HE WAS SHOT BY PVT.L.A.CARTER OF DES MOINES, IA. THE JAPANESE FELL FROM THE WALL INTO A FOXHOLE OCCUPIED BY SGT.L.E.KREGER OF (12763 LAUDER ST.) DETROIT, MICH., AND PFC.T.HOLLIMAN (HOME TOWN NOT AVAILABLE.) THEY THOUGHT A STONE FROM THE WALL HAD FALLEN ON THEM AT FIRST. WHEN THEY REALIZED THE OBJECT WAS A JAPANESE, THEY GRABBED HIM. HE WAS DYING.

J0845PCW

BY JOHN GROVER

CALCUTTA, MAY 31-(AP)-THEIR JOB COMPLETED, AMERICAN AIR UNITS HAVE

30.24 27171

LEFT THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND IN SOUTHEAST ASIA TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE IN ANOTHER UNSPECIFIC THEATER.

THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND WILL STILL OPERATE TO CHINA, HOWEVER.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, THE AMERICAN WHO STARTED THE E.A.C. FROM SCRATCH ON A GLOOMY DEC. 15 IN 1943, RELINQUISHED HIS COMMAND

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TO AIR MARSHAL W. A. CORYTON, HIS ASSISTANT SINCE LAST DECEMBER.

"WITH THE FALL OF RANGOON, OUR MISSION IS ACCOMPLISHED," STRATEMEYER SAID IN A FAREWELL MESSAGE, "I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED BEYOND WORDS BY YOUR SERIOUSNESS IN PURPOSE AND THE ABILITY TO WORK SUCCESSFULLY TOGETHER WITH A MINIMUM OF FRICTION AND A MAXIMUM OF ACCOMPLISHMENT."

STRATEMEYER WELDED UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AIR UNITS INTO A SINGLE INTEGRATED FORCE WHICH SPEARHEADED THE ATTACKS OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES AND DEVELOPED ARMY SUPPLY BY AIR TO AN UNPRECEDENTED DEGREE.

BECAUSE OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND, GROUND FORCES WERE ABLE TO IGNORE DELIBERATELY GROUND SUPPLY LINES IN [redacted] BURMA AND INDIA--SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST TORTUOUS TERRAIN--AND DEPEND ON AIR CARGO TO EXIST AND FIGHT.

[redacted] WITHIN A SHORT TIME AFTER STRATEMEYER ESTABLISHED THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND, HE WRESTED AIR SUPERIORITY FROM JAPAN [redacted] ENABLING ALLIED

TRANSPORT SQUADRONS TO SUPPLY AND REINFORCE BELEAGURED ALLIED GROUND FORMATIONS HANGING ONTO THE FRINGE OF BURMA. THE E.A.C. FED AND POWERED DRIVES OF SUCH FAMOUS UNITS AS MERRILL'S MARAUDERS, WINGATE'S CHINDITS AND FINALLY THE CHINESE ARMY SWINGING IN FROM THE SALWEEN RIVER. IT SUPPLIED THE BRITISH AT IMPHAL AND REINFORCED THEM, AND FLEW IN THE SUPPLIES WITH WHICH THE BRITISH PUSHED DOWN THE IRRAWADDY TO RANGOON.

LIBERATORS OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCES RANGED FARTHER BEHIND JAPANESE LINES TO SAP THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH, SMEAR HIS BRIDGES AND RAILS AND WRECK THE DOCKS AT RANGOON AND BANGKOK.

THE E. A. C. TASKS WERE ACCOMPLISHED IN WEATHER WHICH PUT EXCARTS ON INSTRUMENTS, AND [illegible] OFFICIALS SAID OF SEVERAL OCCASSIONS THAT NOWHERE ELSE WERE GROUND TROOPS SO DEPENDENT ON AIR SUPPORT, AND NEVER WERE GROUND AND AIR OPERATIONS INTEGRATED SO CLOSELY.

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GROVERS APW 1615 RM 227P

PARK'S STATEMENT SAID THE "BRITISH WERE HANGING ONTO THE FRINGES OF BURMA" WHEN THE EAC WAS FORMED.

"THE FIRST TASK OF THE NEWLY FORMED COMMAND WAS TO OBTAIN AIR SUPERIORITY TO ENABLE OUR CLOSE-SUPPORT SQUADRONS TO ASSIST THE LAND FORCES," IT ADDED.

"WITHIN A SHORT TIME AIR SUPERIORITY WAS OBTAINED, DUE IN NO SMALL PARTS TO THE LONG-RANGE FIGHTER SQUADRONS OF THE U.S.A.A.F. IT ENABLED ALLIED TRANSPORT SQUADRONS TO SUPLY AND REINFORCE THE BELEAGUERED ARMY, ALSO IT GAVE THEM THE MOBILITY WHICH PREVIOUSLY THE JAPS HAD MONOPOLIZED."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:30 P.M., E.W.T.)

PS154PEW

A108

CALCUTTA, MAY 31-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE 19TH INDIAN DIVISION, DRIVING AHEAD AGAINST TENACIOUS JAPANESE REMNANTS, HAMMERED DOWN THE MAWCHI-TOUNGOO ROAD WITH TANK SUPPORT AND CAPTURED A HILL FEATURE WHICH HAD BEEN DEFENDED BITTERLY, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

FOURTEENTH ARMY TROOPS ENGAGED ENEMY REAR GUARDS IN PATROL ACTIONS IN THE KALAW AREA, AND STABBED AT ENEMY GROUPS RESISTING STRONGLY IN THE MOKSHITWA AREA, 14 MILES NORTHWEST OF PEGU, WHICH IS 4- MILES NORTHEAST OF RANGOON.

N926AEW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE X X X ONE ENGAGEMENT.

ON THE WESTERN HUNAN PROVINCE FRONT THE CHINESE SAID THEIR TROOPS HAD RECAPTURED CHOWWANGPU, 12 MILES WEST OF THE FORMER U.S. AIR BASE AT SHAOYANG (PAOCHING), AND WERE PRESSING ON TOWARD YENKOWPU, THREE MILES TO THE EAST. PROGRESS ALSO WAS MADE NEAR TANTOW, 19 MILES NORTHWEST OF SHAOYANG.

IN SOUTHERN HONAN, NORTH OF THE HUNAN FRONT, THE CHINESE BEGAN SHELLING HSIHSIAKOW, 400 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUNGKING, AFTER CUTTING THE HIGHWAY WEST OF THE TOWN WHICH LEADS TO SHENSI PROVINCE.

SN744PEW

JERUSALEM, MAY 31-(AP)-ALEXEJ, PATRIARCH OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, VISITED THE HOLY SEPULCHRE TODAY WITH OTHER HIGH CHURCHMEN OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX FAITH AFTER A JOURNEY FROM DISTURBED DAMASCUS AND BEYROUTH.

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THE RUSSIAN PATRIARCH WITH HIS RETINUE NUMBERED WAS WELCOMED AT JERUSALEM'S JAFFA GATE BY FOUR PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN ARCHBISHOPS IN LONG BLACK VESTMENTS AS WELL AS BY MAJ. GORDON DUFF, REPRESENTING VISCOUNT GORT, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER.

THE SOLEMN PROCESSION LED BY PATRIARCH ALEXEJ AND METROPOLITAN BISHOP NIKOLAI OF KIEV MOVED ON FOOT TO THE GREEK ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE WHERE THE JERUSALEM PATRIARCH THIMOTHEOS CAME FORTH AN EMBRACED THE VISITORS.

AT THE SEPULCHRE ALEXEJ KISSED THE STONE OF UNCTION AND

30.24- 27173

THE STONE OVER CHRIST'S TOMB AND THEN TOOK A SEAT ON THE SPECIAL THRONE

OPPOSITE THE TOMB.

A WELCOME ADDRESS IN GREEK WAS MADE BY THIMOTHEOS

AND ALEXEJ REPLIED IN RUSSIAN EXPRESSING HIS SATISFACTION AT THE

OPPORTUNITY OF COMING TO THE HOLY LAND IN THE PRESENT CHAOTIC TIMES.

APR 1631 SERIES JB 545PEW

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EFFECTIVE AUG. 1, ONE ARTICLE OF THE NEW DECREE BANS FROM AFFILIATION IN ANY POLITICAL PARTY "MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN ACTIVE SERVICE OR IN THE RESERVE IF FULFILLING FUNCTIONS IN THE MIISTR

SERVICE OR IN THE RESERVE IF FULFILLING FUNCTIONS IN THE MINISTRIES OF WAR OR NAVY."

COL. JUAN PERON, WHO IN ADDITION TO BEING VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, IS SECRETARY OF LABOR SOCIAL WELFARE, IS AN OFFICER IN ACTIVE SERVICE AND ALSO IS MINISTER OF WAR. HE HAS BEEN OFTEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN THE NEXT ELECTION WHICH WILL BE HELD FOLLOWING OTHER GOVERNMENTAL STEPS WHICH MAY ENSUE FROM TODAY'S DECREE.

MJ1140PEW

MEXICO CITY, MAY 31-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, IN CELEBRATION OF HIS "NAME DAY" TODAY, RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT 179 GERMAN PRISONERS HELD IN PRISON NEAR VERA CRUZ. HE GAVE EACH OF THEM 1000 PESOS ($200).

THIS WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR WITH THE EXPLANATIONS THAT THE PRESIDENT IMPOSED THE CONDITION THAT EACH OF THE GERMANS MUST REPORT ONCE A MONTH TO THE AUTHORITIES.

MOST OF THE PRISONERS WERE SAILORS ABOARD GERMAN VESSELS SEIZED BY THE MEXICANS DURINGSTHE WAR. NO FURTHER INFORMATION WAS GIVEN ABOUT THOSE RELEASED BUT IF ALL INTERNED GERMANS WERE RELEASED, THE LIST MIGHT INCLUDE SEVERAL CIVILIANS ARRESTED HERE FOR VOICING NAZI SENTIMENTS.

MJ1222AEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MAY 31--(AP)--SGT. ALBERT

I. BEAN, FOUNTAIN CITY, TENN., WAS CREDITED TODAY BY THE

ARMY WITH SAVING THE LIFE OF A SMALL BOY WHO HAD TUMBLED INTO

RAIN-SWOLLEN RIVER AT MANATI. FULLY CLOTHED, BEAN PLUNGED INTO THE

AND RESCUED

RIVER AFTER THE BOY. THE SERGEANT LOST HIS EYEGLASSES, WHICH HE D

NOT HAVE TIME TO REMOVE.

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AQ 0810 MB/932A

SANTA FE, N.M., MAY 31-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.SIR GEORGE HOLMES, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH NINTH ARMY IN SYRIA, EXPRESSED OPINION TODAY THAT IF THE BRITISH "HAD NOT ACTED, THE WHOLE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST MIGHT HAVE BECOME VERY SERIOUS."

BEYOND THIS AND AGREEING "ABSOLUTELY" WITH THE POSITION TAKEN ON THE SITUATION BEFORE COMMONS BY ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, GENERAL HOLMES COMMENTED IN AN INTERVIEW ONLY IN GENERA TERMS, SAYING HE WAS INSTRUCTED "QUITE RIGHTLY" NOT TO DISCUSS DETAILS FOR PUBLICATION.

GENERAL HOLMES ARRIVED YESTERDAY ON A MONTH'S SICK LEAVE TO SPEND MOST OF JUNE WITH HIS WIFE, LADY HOLMES. THEY OWN A HOME SOUTH OF SANTA FE.

RA617PCW

OTTAWA, MAY 31--(AP)---THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

FOR AIR ANNOUNCED TODAY WO. DONALD BELLOWS BROWN, R98349, OF THE RCAF

HAD BEEN LIBERATED AFTER BEING LISTED AS A PRISONER OF WAR. HIS MOTHER,

MRS. L.J. BROWN, LIVES AT 1231 1/2 SOUTH 19TH STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CP-1208PEW URT 1235REW

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, MAY 31-(AP)-A BOMBING TO SAVE LIVES WAS CARRIED OUT HERE BY THE ELEVENTH AIRFORCE.

THE FLIERS DUMPED 168,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES ON A YUKON RIVER ICE JAM AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THE RELEASE OF THE BLOCKED STREAM REMOVED ALL DANGER TO PEOPLE IN THE FLOODED SECTION. NAVY AND ARMY PLANES FLEW MANY OF THE STRANDED PERSONS TO FAIRBANKS AND ANCHORAGE

FJ347ACW

UNDATED TESCHEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PRAGUE RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE UNDERGROUND NATIONAL

COMMITTEE OF THE SILESIAN COAL MINING AREA OF CIESZYN (TESCHEN) AT

ITS FIRST FREE MEETING AFTER "POLISH AND GERMAN OCCUPATION" HAD

PETITIONED THE KZZKBZZZ PRAGUE GOVERNMENT FOR REINCORPORATION INTO

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE AREA WAS OCCUPIED BY POLISH TROOPS IN 1938 JUST AFTER THE

MUNICH DIVISION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND LATER WAS ANNEXED TO GERMANY

AFTER THE NAZI INVASION OF POLAND.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC. JUN 1 -1945

OWI

CCC 255P

VICE ADM.TAKIJIRO ONISHI, NEW VICE CHIEF OF THE NAVAL GENERAL STAFF, WAS DESCRIBED AS "THE ORIGINATOR AS WELL AS ONE OF THE PERSONS WHO PERFECTED THE AIR SPECIAL-ATTACK TACTICS."

ONISHI, WHO SUCCEEDED OZAWA AS VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS FORMERLY JOINT COMMANDER OF NIPPONESE ARMY AND NAVY LAND-BASED PLANES IN THE PHILIPPINES WHERE SUICIDE PILOTS OF THE KAMIKAZE CORPS WERE FIRST USED LIBERALLY IN ATTACKING U.S. SHIPS.

UM350APW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31-(AP)-TOKYO PROPAGANDISTS TONIGHT LABELLED AMERICAN B-29'S MULTI-TON INCENDIARY BOMB RAIDS SHOWERS OF "CONFETTI" ALTHOUGH ADMITTING "HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF MATERIAL GOODS ARE DESTROYED BY A SINGLE RAID."

THE BROADCAST WARNED, HOWEVER, "AN INVISIBLE TREASURE IS CREATED AND ACCUMULATED IN THE FORM OF A GRIM DETERMINATION TO SEE THE WAR THROUGH, COST WHAT IT MAY IN BLOOD AND TREASURE. X X X GREATER NUMBERS OF THE CITIZENS OF TOKYO HAVE BECOME HOMELESS. SOME OF THEM HAVE HAD THEIR DWELLINGS BURNED SEVERAL TIMES AND THE VICTIMS INVARIABLY SAY:

"'WELL, WE HAVE BEEN RELIEVED OF ALL OUR PROPERTY AND BELONGINGS AND WE FEEL QUITE FREE AND REFRESHED. WE CAN FIGHT MUCH MORE HEARTILY HEREAFTER.'"

EARLIER, TOKYO RADIO TOLD THE JAPANESE, ETC., PICKING UP IN FIRST GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

JQ939PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO TOLD THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TODAY THAT NIPPONESE LOSSES ON OKINAWA WERE "GRADUALLY INCREASING" AND TRIED TO REASSURE THEM WITH WORD THAT NEW SUICIDE ATTACKS TO BEAT OFF THE AMERICANS WERE BEING PLANNED.

THE OKINAWA FIGHTING WAS DESCRIBED AS "BECOMING MORE AND MORE FURIOUS WITH THE PASSING OF THE DAYS." THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

TOKYO TOLD THE PEOPLE THAT THE AMERICANS HAD PENETRATED SOUTH OF YONABARU AFTER AN "ALL-OUT" OFFENSIVE STARTED MAY 21. YONABARU IS THE FORMER EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE NOW COLLAPSING JAPANESE SHURI LINE.

THE BROADCAST INSISTED THE "MORALE OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES IS HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE" AND THAT "OUR MEN ARE INFLICTING TREMENDOUS BLEEDING ON THE ENEMY DAY AFTER DAY."

A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH HAD PREVIOUSLY ADMITTED TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD THAT THE SINGLE DEFENSE LINE HAD GIVEN WAY TO "PLURAL" BATTLE LINES ON OKINAWA.

A TOKYO RADIO COMMENTATOR INFORMED THE JAPANESE THAT ALL BRANCHES OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY, SURFACE AND AIR, WERE BEING READIED FOR NEW "SPECIAL ATTACK" SUICIDE EFFORTS.

DOMEI NEWS X X X ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH NIGHT LEAD.

DVS15PCW

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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 30-(AP)-MRS.T.V. SOONG COMMENTED TONIGHT THAT HER HUSBAND HAD NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY ADVISED OF HIS DESIGNATION IN CHUNGKING AS PREMIER OF CHINA.

SOONG COULD NOT BE REACHED IMMEDIATELY. HIS WIFE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT UNTIL OFFICIAL WORD WAS RECEIVED FROM GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

MM1115PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31-(AP)-SOVIET REQUESTS FOR LONG-TERM UNITED STATES CREDITS MAY RISE FROM $6,000,000,000 TO $12,000,000,000, IT WAS INDICATED TODAY, IF RUSSIAN FINANCING TERMS ARE MET.

SOVIET DELEGATES, IN CONVERSATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES CAN FORM A FIRM BASIS FOR POSTWAR COOPERATION, AND THAT SUCH TRADE WILL BE LIMITED ONLY BY THE EXTENT OF AMERICAN CREDIT.

WITH CREDIT TERMS AND INTEREST RATES ACCEPTABLE TO THE RUSSIANS, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATE OF $6,000,000,000 REQUIRED BY THE SOVIET UNION MIGHT BE DOUBLED.

ACTUAL NEGOTIATION OF LOANS AWAITS DETERMINATION OF GENERAL UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CREDIT FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

RUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN AND WHITE RUSSIAN DELEGATES HAVE SAID THEIR ORDERS FOR MACHINERY, ROLLING STOCK AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT COULD HELP AMERICA'S SWOLLEN WARTIME INDUSTRY THROUGH ITS TRANSITION TO PEACETIME PRODUC IDEOLOGY, THEY INSISTED, SHOULD BE NO OBSTACLE TO TRA

421PCW NM

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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER HENRI PHARAON OF LEBANON URGED THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY TO INTERVENE IN THE FRENCH-SYRIAN TROUBLES TO "PUT AN END TO A SITUATION WHICH HAS BECOME INTOLERABLE."

SYRIA AND LEBANON PREVIOUSLY HAD PROTESTED FRENCH MILITARY ACTIONS IN SYRIA AND WERE GIVEN AMERICAN ASSURANCES, BUT WERE TOLD THAT IT IS NOT A MATTER FOR THE CONFERENCE ITSELF.

THE LEBANESE OFFICIAL SAID IN PART IN A TELEGRAM TO CONFERENCE OFFICIALS:

"LEBANON RISES WITH ALL ITS POWER AGAINST THE INHUMAN ACT TO WHICH SYRIA IS BEING SUBJECTED. WE RENEW OUR APPEAL TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS THAT FRANCE CEASE USING VIOLENCE AGAINST A DISARMED COUNTRY AND THAT AN INTERVENTION PUT AN END TO A SITUATION WHICH HAS BECOME INTOLERABLE."

JQ1019PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND DECLARED TODAY THAT "IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER IF THE PRESS" HAD ADMITTANCE TO COMMITTEE MEETINGS AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

FRASER, WHO HAD EARLIER COMPLAINED THAT MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE WHICH HE HEADS LET OUT FRAGMENTS OF DISCUSSION SO THAT "THINGS SAID JOCULARLY SOUND IMPORTANT," STATED THAT IF THE PRE

ERE ALLOWED TO ATTEND "THERE WOULD BE NO DISTORTION BECAUSE THE PRESS MEN WHO ATTEND WOULD REPORT FAITHFULLY."

AS IT IS, HE SAID, CERTAIN GROUPS WITH SPECIAL IDEAS RELEASE